

The Ohio Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Ohio

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108

WORLD EVENTS

Happenings of Interest to All Who Desire to Keep Abreast of the Times.

The food situation in Europe is growing worse day by day. American government officials are given deep concern because of recent reports or shortages in the allied nations. The only grounds for optimism is found in the reports that Germany is in even graver straits.

Food Administrator Hoover and other government officials plan further legislation to extend the President's powers to enforce the conservation of food. Among other subjects comes up the question of a law COMSEVEN OHIO SOC pelling public eating houses to observe wheatless and meatless days. We assert there are many "private" eating places which have observed these holy days for some time, with a "sweetless" day thrown in occasionally and without any legal compulsion either.

The Bolsheviki commander-in-chief, Ensign Krylenko, has begun raising a volunteer army. This army, he says, will be used not only against the bourgeoisie of Russia and against Germany if the peace negotiations fail, but to liberate the proletariat of other continental European countries as well.

Shall Ohio have a Cossack army? An organization calling itself "Veterans of Foreign Wars" is distributing literature displaying the beauties of Cossack rule, and with the hope of overcoming the prejudice existing in the minds of labor union men and the workers generally. The Cleveland News reports Commander Hunter as saying, "The force would be directed exclusively by the head of a state department of police, responsible to the governor." As for us, we prefer a police force directly responsible to the workers and other useful citizens.

The recent overwhelming vote against conscription in Australia is the cause of the resignation of the entire cabinet. This is the second time conscription has been defeated in Australia.

Revolution is spreading. Recent reports from Spain indicate that country is in the midst of an economic crisis which is resulting in a distinct revolutionary movement. Establishment of martial law may be instituted as a means of quelling the revolutionary spirit of the people.

The daily press reports Republican leaders as being opposed to the section of the President's message providing free trade after the war, insisting American industries must be protected. From what, we ask.

German workers in huge numbers demanded that their government make peace with Russia. Immense throngs filled the streets of Berlin, Essen and Leipzig when the peace parley was recently broken off. Their cry was, "We want peace."

The nation's President supports the federal amendment for woman's suffrage. Perhaps this action of the President is in line with the acts of other heads of governments who "feel the force and thought of the people." Anyway if this country intends sending any more commissions to Russia to lead her along the pathway of democracy, it is at least fitting that we keep somewhere within hearing distance of her footsteps. Russian women have enjoyed the franchise since the overthrow of the czar. Of course, we have no czar to overthrow.

England's attorney general, Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, predicts the war is in its last stages and will end as soon as the central powers realize President Wilson's peace terms are the best they will get.

In an editorial regarding the present censorship of war news under control of the "intelligence department," the Cleveland News of Jan. 9th says, "In other words, censorship as we have it openly attempts to make the American people THINK AS IT WOULD HAVE THEM THINK, basing their judgment on SUCH FACTS AS IT PERMITS THEM TO GET, embracing as their settled convictions SUCH ERRORS AS SUIT ITS CONVENIENCE. Because we are fighting to "make the world safe for democracy," we are expected to submit to a DICTATION OF PUBLIC OPINION THRU SUPPRESSION OF FACTS as autocratic as any performance of Prussian despotism—indeed, a virtual duplicate of the government-controlled press that has so welded the German people to their Junker government that civilization is compelled to destroy the one to exterminate the other."

With each succeeding storm of winter the charity associations are flooded with requests for food, clothes, fuel and bedding. Hungry yesterday, cold today, naked tomorrow—the three fates which dog the steps of the worker from the cradle to the grave.

The inefficiency of capitalism was portrayed vividly recently by a committee of miners who called upon Governor Cox. The Hysylvania Co., they stated, with a capacity of thirty

cars a day, had only been able to obtain 113 cars for the month, thus entailing great suffering among the miners by lack of work and at the same time a state wide shortage of coal.

Comrade Scott Nearing, member of the Socialist Party of Ohio, called upon President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory recently, to have them remove from office Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal for the southern district of New York. Marshal McCarthy attended a meeting of the People's Council where he stated among other things: "If this war lasts much longer there may be hemp picnics in Central Park for such as you." The reason given by Comrade Nearing for his request is that "Mr. McCarthy has made to public and press statements provocative of overt violations of law, particularly of mob violence."

While postal employees remain underpaid and find great opposition from postal authorities in their endeavor to organize a union, Postmaster Burleson piles up a surplus of nearly ten million dollars, the largest in the history of the postal service. The surplus, however, is accumulated at the expense of service it is claimed, tons of mail awaiting delivery to the soldiers in camps and in France.

President Frank J. Hayes and other officials of the United Mine Workers were ordered by the Supreme Court to show cause why they should not be declared in contempt of court for violating injunctions restraining them from attempting to organize employees of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Co., of Wheeling, W. Va., in 1907, when Federal Judge Dayton declared the miners union an illegal organization.

Captain Frank P. Harding, sailing ship owner, recently returned from a voyage to South America, is quoted as saying, "South America is practically forced to be with the allies, because she is so much dependent upon them for manufactured goods." Just another instance of the Socialist contention that the manner in which we get our living determines our attitude on all questions, including war.

At last the Cossack is receiving his just deserts. It was at one time a favorite indoor sport of the press of the country to point to the czar and his henchmen, the Cossacks, as the last word in cruelty, bloodshed and general hell. All this is changed now. The czar has gone the way all autocrats must go and is about forgotten. In his place sits the representatives of a political and industrial democracy. The Cossack, however, remains for a while, following his age-long vocation of fighting the onward sweep of liberty, in the pay of what remnant of reactionaries remains in Russia. Capitalism is one the world over, and as one part is threatened, its spokesmen, the daily press, comes to the rescue. This explains the showers of gratitude, adulation and brotherly love so suddenly heaped upon the Cossacks these days by the capitalist press of America.

Violations of the Garfield "shutdown" order were many. And were the owners of the industries who violated this order and the hundreds of stockholders that registered good sized kicks against it—were they called pro-German, Kaiser lovers, traitors? Were they?

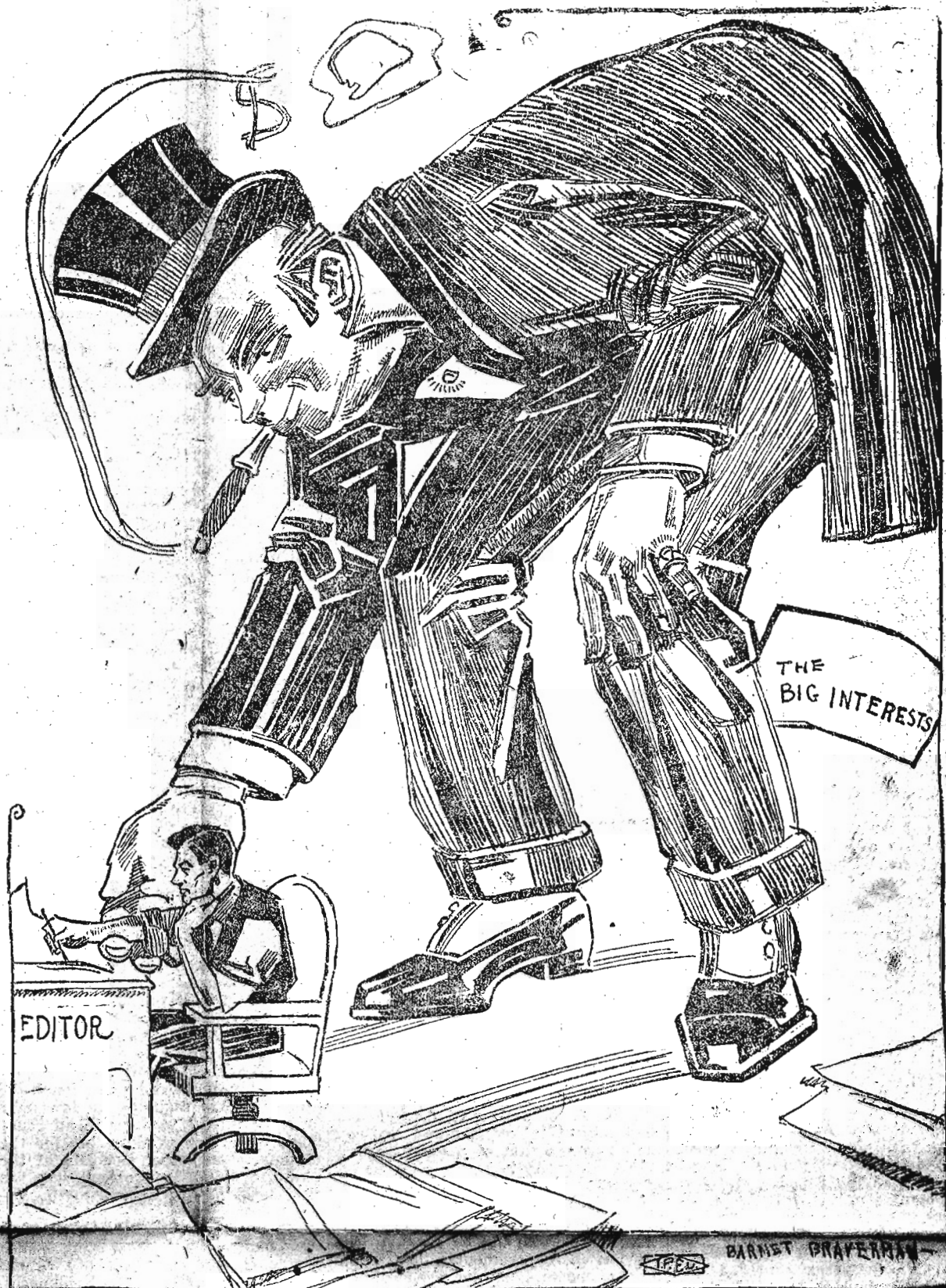
The Russian Socialists have dissolved the constituent assembly by force. The reason given is that its majority is composed of elements of the Kerensky type, who desire to fool the people with fine phrases instead of following the revolutionary program of a division of the land among the peasants and the industries for the workers.

Two million people are now taking part in uprisings in Austro-Hungary. Bread and peace is the cry. Strikes are taking place in all large cities. Production of war munitions is crippled.

The hottest conflict since the declaration of war is now taking place between the President, who is supporting Baker, and congressmen who demand a special war cabinet which will take the conduct of the war out of the hands of the secretary of war.

Socialist representatives from Russia, members of the Bolsheviki, are on their way to attend the trial of 166 I. W. W. members in Chicago.

Arthur Henderson of the Independent Labor party of England says that the convention of the party now in session means revolution and peace.



What Do You Feed Your Brains?

Or to state it more in accord with facts—WHAT DO THE INTERESTS FEED YOUR BRAINS? Do you intend to live wholly upon the poison which the enemy places before you? Or do you intend to permit the "Ohio Socialist" to keep you posted upon events as seen thru the eyes of Socialists?

Plans are being made to place candidates in 600 districts and in this way capture England for the workers. Russian, Belgian and French delegates are in attendance.

Roosevelt is in Washington laying fences—the kind that will get him the Republican nomination in 1920.

Republicans and Democrats are not going to combine in this state to defeat the Socialists, so a news item reads. Very well, say we, for either way we win.

Geneva, Jan. 24.—A mutiny has broken out in the Vienna garrison and the soldiers refused to fire on mobs that were destroying property, according to information from the frontier today.

London, Jan. 24.—A revolution has broken out in Vienna, according to information received today from Petrograd. The revolutionists are attempting to seize all government power in the dual monarchy and have organized a provisional government, the dispatch added.

Information of the revolt was received by the Bolsheviki government at Petrograd from Austro-Hungarian soldiers on the eastern front.

Philip Scheidemenn, leader of the German majority Socialists, said in a speech before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, according to the Vorwarts:

"The German government is playing with fire; Germany's situation is but little different from Austria's."

The Bolsheviki merchantship Shilka, which paid a recent visit to the port of Seattle, was given an ovation as she pulled away from the docks. During the time she lay in port the sailors and officers abroad fraternized freely with the I. W. W., making speeches in their hall and giving them interviews on conditions in Russia, since the workers took control.

THE LAST CALL

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We Don't Believe You

Do you mean to tell us that you still owe dues for the year 1917? Do you mean to say that you so far forgot yourself as to fail to square up with the party the first of the new year? Do you mean to say that you are practicing sabotage upon the party? Honestly, comrade, we can't believe it!

LENINE, THE MAN, HIS IDEAS

By a Russian Social Worker from the January Number of Current History Magazine of New York Times.

More than one clue to the meaning of the Bolshevik upheaval in Russia is to be found in the life of Lenin, its leading spirit. Until a few weeks ago it did not matter very much who Lenin was, or what his ideas were, but when soldiers, workmen, and peasants have suddenly translated him to the highest office in the land, it becomes important that the facts of his career should be known.

The question whether or not Lenin is a tool of the German government may be left unanswered for the present. He undoubtedly received facilities from the German government to return to Russia from Switzerland immediately after the revolution in March, but what motive prompted the German authorities to pick an arch-enemy of all autocrats for such privilege is something of a mystery. Certainly Lenin's previous career does not suggest him as very pliable material for German intrigue.

Nikolai Lenin was born at Simbirsk, in Central Russia, in the year 1870, and he is thus now 47 years of age. His real name is Vladimir Ilitch Ulyanov, and Lenin is only one of the several aliases which he, like other revolutionists, has found it necessary to adopt at various times. A son of a government official employed in the department of public instruction, Lenin received his preliminary education in his home town. In his early twenties he went to Petrograd to continue his studies in the political science department of the Petrograd University. Here he at once became affiliated with a group of radical students who took an active interest in the political and social problems of the day.

His brother, A. Ulyanov, also a student of the same university, was already a member of the Populist party (Narodniki) which secretly advocated violence against the existing authorities as one of the means of bringing about the abolition of autocracy. In 1887 this brother was arrested and charged with participation in a "terrorist" plot to wreck the imperial train carrying Alexander III. After a secret trial and without many preliminaries he was condemned to death and was hanged shortly thereafter. Lenin was also arrested at the same time, but was released, as there was no evidence found against him. This arrest, however, caused his expulsion from the university.

At this time the Russian Social Democratic movement was still in its infancy. Underground propaganda and organizing were carried on among factory employes by the enlightened and idealistic intelligentsia pledged to the "cause." It was then that Lenin spent his Sundays in a circle of uneducated workmen, explaining to them the elements of Socialist economics and the fundamentals of the teachings of Karl Marx.

Along with the propaganda work, Lenin plunged deeply into research and studies of the Russian statistics and economics, particularly the phases affecting the future development of Russia, and delving into the historic mission of the working and peasant classes. His first essay, entitled "The Economic Significance of the Populist Movement," was published in 1895. "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," a historic-economic treatise, made its appearance in 1899, at a moment of an acute polemic discussion between the Narodniki (Populists), who contended that the economic development of Russia will differ from that of Western Europe, and the Marxists, who accepted the Social Democratic point of view. Even at present this book is considered a valuable document in Russian economic literature.

Because of his Socialist activities Lenin was compelled to leave Russia on several occasions. Switzerland, France and Austria were the countries of his temporary domicile. From these foreign posts he directed the work of one of the factions of the Social Democratic party, developing a leadership of great power and initiative.

In 1901-2 he was on the editorial staff of Iskra (Spark), a Social Democratic publication. Several brochures on the agrarian question and on the development of industrialism in Russia were written by him during the same period. His pamphlet, "The Problems of the Russian Social Democrats," was commended by the leaders of the Russian Social Democracy as the clearest exposition of the aims of the Russian working-class movement.

A definite stand as to its program and policies was made by the Lenin faction at a general Russian Socialist convention held in the summer of 1903. This was the time when the word "Bolsheviki" was coined, meaning the majority that voted in accord with Lenin's proposal. In fact the word "Leninism," used as a synonym for Bolshevism, and representing a certain factional Marxism, occurs very frequently in the Russian press.

A direct actionist, Lenin believed in the seizure of political power by means of a violent revolution and establishing a proletarian government. Then only, he held, could there be accomplished an economic readjustment of the country, bringing with it a more equitable social order. Also, as a thorough Marxian, he had utmost faith in the ultimate triumph of the proletariat.

After the revolution of 1905 and the reaction that followed, the Lenin faction dwindled down to but a few emigres and it seemed as if Bolshevism was destined to die out. But in 1911-12, when the spell of the reaction began to break up, and when, with the awakening, a new spirit began to permeate the political and social life of Russia a sudden impetus to renewed activities was given to the Bolsheviki. This may also be explained by the fact that the leaders of this faction were the first to understand the momentous significance of this national resurrection. They immediately set to work, and the first Socialist daily paper, Pravda (the Truth), was one of the results of their efforts. Undoubtedly this daily has exercised considerable influence upon the working masses, who rallied to it and gave it their whole-hearted support. Since then there has been a

gradual growth of Bolshevism in the industrial centres of Russia under the intellectual guidance and leadership of Lenin. The movement gained in strength from year to year. As early as in 1913 the Bolsheviki sent six representatives to the Duma.

At the outbreak of the war in 1914 Lenin was in Cracow, at that time the headquarters of the organization which directed the revolutionary movement in Russia. It should be remembered that Lenin, like other revolutionary leaders, was compelled to live in exile. The Austrian authorities immediately arrested him on suspicion of being a Russian spy, but as he was easily able to prove that he had no connection with the czar's government he was released and permitted to go to Switzerland, where he remained until March, 1917. The news of the successful revolution caused him to endeavor to return to Russia, and the German government gave him the necessary permission to pass through Germany.

On his arrival in Petrograd Lenin gathered together his followers and began the agitation in favor of the Bolsheviki program. This program was outlined by Lenin in a remarkable statement which in the light of recent events has become an important document for the understanding of the situation. According to this statement the chief grouping of political parties in Russia are:

1. The representatives of the feudal landholders and the more conservative sections of the bourgeoisie.

2. The Constitutional Democrats (Cadets) and other liberal groups representing the majority of the bourgeoisie, that is, the captains of industry and those landholders who have industrial interests.

3. The Socialist group, which represents the small entrepreneurs, small middle-class proprietors, more or less well-to-do peasants, petite bourgeoisie, as well as those workers who have submitted to a bourgeois point of view.

4. The Bolsheviki, who ought properly to be called the Communist party, which is at present termed the Russian Social Democratic Workers' party and which represents class-conscious workers, day laborers, and the poorer strata of peasantry, which are grouped with them as the semi-proletariat.

The Bolsheviki platform, as outlined by Lenin, reads as follows:

The Councils of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' delegates must at once take every practicable and feasible step for the realization of the Socialist program.

The Bolsheviki demand a republic of the Councils of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' delegates; abolition of the standing army and the police; substituting for them an armed people; officials to be not only elected, but also subject to recall and their pay not to exceed that of a good worker.

Sole authority must be in the hands of the Councils of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' delegates. There must be no dual authority.

No support should be given to the provisional government. The whole of the people must be prepared for the complete and sole authority of the Councils of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' delegates.

A Constituent Assembly should be called as soon as possible, but it is necessary to increase the members and strengthen the power of the Councils of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' delegates by organizing and arming the masses.

A police force of the conventional type and a standing army are absolutely unnecessary. Immediately and unconditionally a universal army of the people should be introduced, so that they and the militia and the army shall be an integral whole. Capital-

ists must pay the workers for their days of service in the militia.

Officers must not only be elected, but every step of every officer and general must be subject to control by special soldiers' committees.

The arbitrary removal by the soldiers of their superior officers is in every respect indispensable. The soldiers will obey only the powers of their own choice; they can respect no others.

The Bolsheviki are absolutely opposed to all imperialist wars and to all bourgeois governments which make them, among them our own provisional government. The Bolsheviki are absolutely opposed to "revolutionary defense" in Russia.

The Bolsheviki are against the predatory international treaties concluded between the czar and England, France, etc., for the strangling of Persia, the division of China, Turkey, Austria, etc.

The Bolsheviki are against annexations. Any promise of a capitalist government to renounce annexations is a huge fraud. To expose it is very simple, by demanding that each nation be freed from the yoke of its own capitalists.

The Bolsheviki refuse to leave to capitalist governments the task of expressing the desire of the nations for peace.

All monarchies must be abolished. Revolutions do not proceed in fixed order. Only genuine revolutionaries may be trusted.

The peasants must at once take all the land from the landholders. Order must be strictly maintained by the Council of Peasants' delegates. The production of bread and meat must be increased and the soldiers better fed. Destruction of cattle, of tools, etc., is not permissible.

It will be impossible to rely upon the general Councils of Peasants' delegates, for the wealthy peasants are of the same capitalist class that is always inclined to injure or deceive the farm hands, day laborers and the poorer peasants. We must at once form special organizations of these latter classes of the village population, both within the Councils of Peasants' delegates and in the form of special Councils of delegates of the Farmers' Workers.

We must at once prepare the Councils of Workers' delegates, the Councils of Delegates of Banking Employes and others for the taking of all such steps as are feasible and completely realizable toward the union of all banks in one single national bank, and then toward a control of the Councils of Workers' delegates over the banks and syndicates, and then toward their nationalization; that is their passing over into the possession of the whole people.

The only Socialist international, establishing and realizing a brotherly union of all the workers in all countries, which is now desirable for the nations is one which consists of the really revolutionary workers, who are capable of putting an end to the awful and criminal slaughter of nations, capable of despoiling humanity from the yoke of capitalism. Only such people (groups, parties, etc.) as the German Socialist, Karl Liebknecht, now in a German jail; only people who will tirelessly struggle with their own government and their own bourgeoisie and their own social patriots, and their own "centrists," can and must immediately establish that international which is necessary to the nations.

The fraternization between soldiers of the warring countries, at the front, must be encouraged. It is good and indispensable.

It will be noticed that the Bolsheviki have actually attempted to carry out the greater part of this program, and in some cases have apparently succeeded, at least temporarily.

TROTZKY'S MESSAGE TO THE WORKERS

Note: The following is reprinted from "The Bolsheviki and the World Peace," by Leon Trotsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Russian Revolutionary Government. This book is being printed in serial form by capitalist newspapers in all parts of the country. Locally the articles are appearing in the Cleveland News and Sunday Leader.—Editor.

"Immediate cessation of the war." is the watchword under which the Social Democracy can reassemble its scattered ranks, both within the national parties, and in the whole International. The proletariat cannot make its will to peace dependent upon the strategic considerations of the general staffs. On the contrary, it must oppose its desire for peace to these military considerations. What the warring governments call a struggle for national self-preservation is in reality a mutual national annihilation. Real national self-defense now consist in the struggle for peace.

Such a struggle for peace means for us not only a fight to save humanity's material and cultural possessions from further insane destruction. It is for us primarily a fight to preserve the revolutionary energy of the proletariat.

To assemble the ranks of the proletariat in a fight for peace means again to place the forces of revolutionary Socialism against raging, tearing imperialism on the whole front.

The conditions upon which peace should be concluded—the peace of the peoples themselves, and not the reconciliation of the diplomats—must be the same for the whole International.

No contributions.

The right of every nation to self-determination.

The United States of Europe—without monarchies, without standing armies, without ruling feudal castes, without secret diplomacy.

The peace agitation, which must be conducted simultaneously with all the means now at the disposal of the Social Democracy as well as those which, with a good will, it could acquire, will not only tear the workers out of their nationalistic hypnosis; it will do the saving work of inner purification in the present official parties of the proletariat. The National Revisionists and the Socialist patriots in the Second International, who have been exploiting the influence that Socialism has acquired over the working masses for national militaristic aims, must be thrust back into the camp of the enemies of the working class by uncompromising revolutionary agitation for peace.

The revolutionary Social Democracy need not fear that it will be isolated, now less than ever. The war is making the most terrific agitation against itself. Every day that the war lasts will bring new masses of the people to our banner, if it is an honest banner of peace and democracy. The surest way by which the Social Democracy can isolate the militaristic reaction in Europe and force it to take the offensive is by the slogan of Peace.

* * * * *

The revolutionary epoch will create new forms of organization out of the inexhaustible resources of proletarian Socialism, new forms that will be equal to the greatness of the new tasks. To this work we will apply ourselves at once, amid the mad roaring of the machine guns, the crashing of cathedrals, and the patriotic howling of the capitalist jackals. We will keep our clear minds amid this hellish death music, our undimmed vision. We feel ourselves to be the only creative force of the future. Already there are many of us, more than it may seem. Tomorrow there will be more of us than today. And the day after tomorrow millions will rise up under our manner, millions who even now, sixty-seven years after the Communist Manifesto, have nothing to lose but their chains.

AVAILABLE SPEAKERS

Terms for these speakers are \$5.00 a meeting and expenses. Locals can either write the state office for a speaker or write direct to speakers, selecting the one nearest to them whenever possible in order to save expense.

There are probably other comrades whose names do not appear upon this list who could fill occasional speaking engagements. These comrades should send their names and addresses to the state office at once:

Wm. FRANCIS BARNARD, 737 Prospect Ave., Room 406.

CHAS. BAKER, 1291 Cook Ave., Lakewood.

M. J. BEERY, Newman Building, Mansfield.

MAX BOEHM, 180 Harbor St., Conneaut.

LOTTA BURKE, 1417 Walnut ave., Cincinnati.

EDWIN BLANK, 66 Public Square, Lima.

JOHN BRANSTETTER, 3111 Imperial St. Cincinnati.

G. W. C. SCOTT, 1009 W. Lima St., Findlay.

TOM CLIFFORD, 3517 Fulton road, Cleveland.

THOS. DEVINE, 1527 Starr Ave., Toledo.

A. B. HOLLENBAUGH, 859 Columbus Ave.

JOHN HOUSE, 746 Vine St., Coshocton.

E. L. HITCHENS, 3918 Regent Ave., Norwood.

FRANK MIDNEY, 247 West Scott St., Youngstown.

JAS. T. MARSH, 2120 Maple Ave., Norwood.

FRANK L. MARTIN, 107 Ft. Square, Marietta.

E. Z. MELLER, 1228 7th St., Lorain.

WM. PATTERSON, 1727 Michigan St., Toledo.

MARGUERITE PREVEY, 140 South High St., Akron.

WM. F. POTTING, Josephine ave., Akron.

GEO. REUKAUF, 4468 Harrison St., Bellaire.

HUGO RUEMMELE, 2754 Norwood ave., Norwood.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, 737 Prospect ave., Cleveland.

JOS. W. SHARTS, 127 South Main St., Dayton.

ALBERT STORCK, 65 Dale ave., Mansfield.

M. A. TOOHEY, 1520 Oakwood ave., Toledo.

A. J. TOTTEN, 414 East Main St., Alliance.

SCOTT WILKINS, 715 West Pearl St., Wapakoneta.

CROATIAN SPEAKERS

Walter Jokovich, Box 21, Yorkville.

GERMAN SPEAKERS

JOS. JODLBAUER, 2358 Ontario St., Cleveland.

CHAS. M. PRIESTAPH, Lima.

HUNGARIAN SPEAKERS

M. ERDEL, 3038 West 20th place, Cleveland.

LEO FRANKI, 2308 West 41st St., Cleveland.

P. E. ROSENGARTEN, 319 A St., Lorain.

ITALIAN SPEAKERS

PETER SAMBUCCO, R. D. No. 1, Bellaire.

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STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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JANUARY 25, 1918.

LOCAL MANSFIELD SCORES THE "APPEAL"

The following resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of Local Mansfield:

When, in the fight for true democracy, both industrial and political, there is found to be a traitorous or reactionary element in the ranks of the army of the social revolution, it becomes necessary in order to continue the class struggle along the proper lines, to dispose of said element, and whereas, the Appeal to Reason, a privately owned so-called Socialist paper has proven itself to be such a reactionary element and a traitor to the proletariat and to humanity in general, therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of Local Mansfield in regular meeting assembled, go on record as opposed to the attitude taken by said paper and pledge ourselves not to support this or any other reactionary that may appear within our ranks from time to time.

THE FERDINAND LASALLE CLUB POINTS THE WAY

Want to know how to increase your local membership from 50 to 194? Then read what Otto F. Hoefler, secretary of the Ferdinand Lasalle club (German Socialist Branch, Cincinnati) has to say and you'll know.

"Enclosed find a report of our work during the last six months. Hope that this is satisfactory to your office. We will have, next Tuesday, an election of officers, and should I be re-elected secretary, then I assure you that within the next six months we will initiate another 144 applicants for membership. This shall be my slogan."

The report enclosed shows that during the last six months this branch admitted 144 members. Six months ago its membership numbered less than 50. Today the total members number 194 with 176 in good standing. Of the 144 new members admitted, Otto Hoefler secured 51, Ferdinand Lasalle 22, Emil Schulz 21, Wm. Hagen 20, A. G. Gimpe 5, Mrs. H. Stronach 4, F. Busenbinder 3, H. Koch 3, F. Berkman 12 and twelve other members each one.

And have you now found out how to increase the members of your local? Well, all you need to do is to work to increase your membership. JUST WORK, THAT'S ALL. Then get to work for the best cause humans ever worked for.

From Socialist Workers

Comrade C. M. Johnson is the champion literature distributor around Sharon Center. "I can't go about with ease unless my pockets are full of hope for the unconverted," he writes. There is a moral here. Need we point it out?

"I can assure you that beginning February 1st, monthly reports will reach you in time," is a line from a letter from Comrade Karl Wulff of Cincinnati. We suggest that all local secretaries follow suit.

An encouraging letter concerning a stronger party owned press is to hand from Comrade Brandtstetter of Cincinnati. "This is the greatest weapon we have and must be made a success," he writes.

Local Seneca County orders one hundred mimeographed letters for use in advertising its local meetings. This is a good idea and one that many locals can try out. Send a copy of the letter you wished printed, the state office will supply you for one cent a letter.

Comrade W. H. Aggus states in a letter to the state office that while several members have moved away from Norwalk, there is still much material left to make good Socialists out of, a matter which is to receive due attention in the very near future.

Comrade Beery orders more Debs' letters and says, "We are going to try hard to get every member to square up, also plans are being devised whereby we hope to very materially increase our membership."

O. Purin, secretary of the National Lettish Federation, orders more Red Flag buttons, "for there is a great demand for them," he says Are you wearing one?

PAY DUES AHEAD Never Be Behind Start 1918 Right With the Party

Newsy Notes from Live Wires

New dues cards and cases for the entire membership is an order from Local Portsmouth. From the tone of the letter Comrade Maunzel writes we are convinced these new cards will always contain their due quota of dues stamps. Local Portsmouth is up to the minute in other respects as well. It intends accepting all speakers routed by the State Office.

No use hanging on to that old superstition longer. Comrade Joseph Bower, secretary Local Creston, sends an order for dues stamps and concludes his letter thusly, "This will place our thirteen members in good standing to July 1, 1918." Just suppose, comrade, that in order to remove any possible lingering shadow of superstition, you increase your membership to twenty-six by that time.

Here's a combination that's bound to win—A dues book stamped ahead four months, an Arm and Torch rubber stamp, a red flag pin and a year's sub. to the Ohio Socialist. This is an order from Comrade Paul R. Miller, M. A. L.

Local Norwood's monthly reports will look better in the future for the live members there are making a roundup of the dead and dying, not to bury them, however, but to put new life into them and collect their arrears.

Local Byesville enjoyed a watch meeting Dec. 31. The members saw the advent of the New Year in the midst of fun and frolic. "Some time," it was, reports Secretary Nunley. Locals should mix business and pleasure occasionally. A little sociability now and then is relished by the best of Socialists. Some times the most necessary business is to have a little fun.

The fame of the Red Flag button, which was originated in the State Office, is spreading far and wide and meets with universal admiration. State Secretary Jennie A. McGehe of Colorado orders a supply, also Local Portland, Ore.

Comrades of Local Crestline are boosting the idea of making the Ohio Socialist a weekly. When enough locals fall in line with this idea it can be carried to a success easy enough.

Local Lorain elects new officers of the "Good, young, red type," writes Comrade Rosengarten. "Good" means efficient here, and the workers of Lorain are due to see some action in the Socialist camp there.

"You certainly hit it right when you put Reynolds on the tour," writes H. F. Weaver of Local Montpelier. About once in a "blue moon" a Socialist is able to find an opponent with the courage to stand on his hind feet and fight. Such an occurrence will occur on Feb. 22 and 23 when Comrade Reynolds returns to Montpelier to debate with State Representative Shinn, single taxer. Comrade Weaver is filling an Ohio Socialist sub list in the meantime.

Local Warren applies for a date for Organizer Hedden in February and making arrangements for a successful Brown meeting.

Local Dundee will make the first meeting of the New Year a "Square Up" meeting, and organize a study class in Socialism. We say this is starting off on the right foot.

Comrade Jane Tait spoke for Local East Liverpool lately and "won the hearts of all present," writes Comrade D. J. Morgan. They have made all preparations for a Reynolds meeting also. Local East Liverpool is growing in membership and general activity. It is co-operating with District Organizer W. A. Jenkins in calling a county convention, to be followed later by a Congressional district convention.

Remember that card of buttons we sent you local? Ask your secretary if a dollar has been remitted for them as yet.

Local Toronto elects new officers and intends holding a meeting each Sunday. "The State Office will hear some good things from this local in the near future," says Comrade White.

Local Marion is a live local. With 54 members, 49 are in good standing. Still the comrades are dissatisfied and are entering into competition with each other to see who is the best member getter. A copy of Marx's Capital is offered as the prize to those who first get the most new members; second, get most dropped members to rejoin; third, get the most back in dues to pay up. They also have a Dues Collectors Card system that has been in successful operation for several months.

Another local reports they have no use for the letters to delinquent members. "We organized two months ago with nine members and now have fourteen, all in good standing," writes Comrade Geissler of Local Harrison Tp. Well, why not your local in the same happy state?

Comrade William J. Avey of Williamsburg, is doing some reorganizing work in his local. We are only crippled, he says, and will come out all right. Stick to comrades, the times and conditions are with you.

Local Columbus resolved to hold propaganda meetings twice a month in future. They have had two very successful meetings recently, writes Comrade Van Schoyck. Comrade Bachman lectured at one meeting and held a debate with Comrade Markley, S. L. P. speaker, at the second one, which was very interesting.

Comrade Max Boehm did some preliminary organization work at Geneva the first of the year. Although weather and other conditions were somewhat unfavorable, Comrade Boehm sold some Socialist paper-subscribers, distributed literature, and made a list of names of "prospects" which were sent to the state office.

Three Thousand People Stand In Snow and Cold to Hear Protest Speeches

What was undoubtedly the most unique demonstration ever held in Cleveland took place Sunday after-

Ruthenberg, Alfred Wagenknecht and Charles Baker, whose sentence to one year in jail had been upheld by the United States supreme court.

Despite the fact that 50,000 copies of "The Socialist Challenge" had been seized by government officials on a search and seizure warrant charging that matter printed in this paper violated the Espionage law, three thousand people assembled at Market Square and remained there an hour and a half in the bitter cold, standing in several inches of snow to show their loyalty to the convicted men and the cause of Socialism, Peace and Democracy.

The meeting was opened by Tom Clifford, who acted as chairman. Wm. Thurston Brown of the Modern school, who was to have spoken at the Sunday Forum meeting, followed.

Comrade Brown aroused the audience to enthusiastic applause by his statement that his ancestors had come to this country in the sixteenth century and had fought in various struggles this country had been engaged in, including the Revolutionary War and the Civil War, "and in espousing and fighting for the Socialist cause," he continued, "I feel that I am only carrying forward the work in which my ancestors participated in their time."

Alfred Wagenknecht, one of the convicted men was the third speaker. Both he and C. E. Ruthenberg, who followed, were given an ovation. Both urged that the members of the Socialist organization, those in sympathy with its aims, could not show their loyalty to the cause in any better way than by giving it more energetic and aggressive support.

"Our message to the workers may be silenced," C. E. Ruthenberg said, "but that message should be taken up by a score of earnest men and women and brought home to the people of this city. The greatest encouragement you can give us while we are separated from the work for the cause we have been serving is by advancing that cause through your work, faster than ever before."

"In a year from now we will return. We will return to take up the work for the cause we have fought for and for which we will again fight for—the cause of Socialism, Peace and Democracy, which before many more months go by will sweep over the world and triumph everywhere."

A collection for Socialist literature fund brought \$192.00 for the party work. In addition several hundred pamphlets were sold.

Local Socialists are proud of the determined spirit shown by this meeting in the cold and snow. It shows the spirit that is bound to bring victory for their cause.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

Printed for Your Benefit

Here are extracts from two letters sent the state office by two members of Local Marion. We print these so that other locals in the state may emulate Local Marion.

"Enclosed find a copy of a dues collector's card which Local Marion has used for the past eight months with great success. Our system is this. We arrange the membership in groups of ten, with one committeeman for each group. We give each committeeman the ten located nearest his home. The dues collector's card are kept by the financial secretary and he keeps record of dues payments upon them the same as he does in his account book. Whenever a member is back in his dues for one month, then the financial secretary gives the dues collector's card of this member to the committeeman, who then visits the member, collects his dues and tries to get him to come to the next meeting. Our highest membership, which was just before the election numbered 54. Our membership now is 49 with all paid to date but two. Local Marion has never before submitted so good a report of standing of members as now." C. A. Bolin.

The new secretary for Local Marion, T. C. Shaw, writes as follows: "Read in the papers that you lost your case but things look brighter to all who are in the local here. We have 49 members in good standing and secured another new one last meeting. We have started a contest and are going to give a copy of 'Capital,' by Karl Marx, to the member who brings in most new members, dropped members and dues collections from members more than four months in arrears. For every new member secured we give a credit of 10 points. For every dropped member brought back into our ranks a credit of 10 points is also given. For dues collections from members more than four months in arrears credit for 5 points is given. Let's get more of these contests started."

ARE YOUR CHILDREN WEARING SOCIALIST BUTTONS?

This letter from George Markert which, although addressed to the state office, is yet particularly addressed to all parents who are Socialists. "Dear Comrade, I must tell you about my little daughter, Marcella. The day I received those Socialist buttons from you she came over to my side and read the card and then said: 'Papa, I will buy one.'" She

then went over to her dresser, got her money out of her purse and brought me a nickel. I told her to keep the nickel and that I would pay for her button but she said that she would rather pay for it herself, and wear it to school. Having selected an Arm and Torch button I asked her what the Arm and Torch stood for, whereupon she answered: "To bring light." Let us all take an interest in their interest in our cause, a cause which means so much for their future."

Ashtabula Harbor, O., Jan. 17, 1918. A. Wagenknecht, State Secretary.

Dear Comrade: All the more dear to us since we see by the Cleveland papers that the livest wire we have ever had in the state office must start serving that sentence soon.

I received your letter on the 4th. Brought it up at the local meeting last Tuesday evening. And Secretary W. H. Fox will be glad to have me cooperate with him in getting the dues collectors cards made out.

The letters you sent the secretary (which by the way were O. K.) were mailed out by the secretary before the last meeting, and I believe would have brought out all of the members if the weather had not been so unfavorable. You know it is a fact that bad weather will actually keep some folks who think they are Socialists from attending a meeting. I am glad you wrote me. I have held office in this local continuously since Harry D. Thomas organized us in 1901 and I am always glad to do anything I can do I can do anything except make a speech in public) to help out the good work.

I am sending you herewith eight subscriptions for the Ohio Socialist. Am also sending a few subs. to the Erie Truth. Hope the O. S. will soon be a weekly.

Yours for Socialism, J. D. KOWLTON, Org.

P. S.—Here's the way we raised money for the defense funds. My wife made a center piece with steel pipe or something around the edge. We made 200 tickets and sold them for ten cents each. Local gave wife \$5.00 for work and material. Cleaved \$15.00. Secretary forwarded \$10.00 to the National office and \$5.00 to you. Most any local could do as much, as we have only a half a dozen live ones here. J. D. K.

By the Way--Local Secretary

Do you know, a funny thought struck us just now. Here we have spent in the neighborhood of \$75 to supply each Local Secretary with "New Year's Resolution" letters for the local members and dues collectors' cards. Funny, but we just happened to think—suppose the Local Secretaries, having received these letters which they were asked to send to their local members, and the dues collector's cards, had forgotten what we sent them for, and were instead using this printed matter as dust catchers around the house. Just suppose that they were doing this!

December Financial Report

A Few Things About It You Should Know

A few words in explanation of the December receipts and expenses are due the membership. It shall always be the desire of this office to keep the membership fully posted as to what use is made of the money which they contribute and pay in dues to the state office.

December was not a good dues month, and dues stamp purchases for the month fell far below receipts from this source in November. Receipts for supplies were very gratifying, and the \$128.72 remitted by locals was almost wholly invested in dues books and holders. The amount of \$381.35 under the heading of miscellaneous receipts, includes \$157.35 received from the national office for defense fund; \$224.00 received from the same source for expenses of delegates to the last national convention.

The expenses for December were very large. The \$123.98 expended for organization work represents the cost of Organizer Hedden's three week's trip and some organization printing. The \$76.08 for "Ohio Socialist" expense includes the cost of printing extra orders of our paper for locals and the cost of the "Party Builder," which was sent third class to all locals after we found out our mailing privileges were impaired.

The \$150.95 expended for supplies includes payment of \$84.00 for dues books and most of the balance was remitted to the national office for dues book holders, combination account books and other needs. Two comrades are now employed in the state office, and as December was a "five Saturdays" month, the wages expense was higher than usual.

The miscellaneous expense of \$703.48 needs explaining for a miscellaneous expense of this size is usually looked upon with suspicion. Of this large miscellaneous expense \$124 went to the national office for Pink Stamps; \$414.30 was paid delegates from this state who attended the last national convention; and most of the balance went to pay for the joint conference of the state executive committee and the Socialists elected to political office.

We now have but \$17.32 in the general fund, out of which are paid the running expenses of the state office. This is the only fund that looks a little pale in the face, a little sickly. Locals are asked to nurse it back to

health by large dues stamp sales.

We also want to officially record a few minor errors in the two previous financial reports, which were undoubtedly due to careless proof-reading.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Balance on hand October 31 (corrected) \$2389.96, November receipts 1338.69, Grand total \$3728.65, November expenses 1129.94, Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1917 (corrected) \$2598.71.

DECEMBER FINANCIAL REPORT

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. December Receipts: Dues Stamps Reg. \$326.60, Dues Stamps M. A. L. 26.75, Dues Stamps Foreign Br. 102.20, Initiation Stamps 74.33, Organization Fund 51.15, Ohio Socialist 21.55, Supplies 128.72, Literature 5.35, Miscellaneous 281.35, Pink Stamps 104.75.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total receipts \$1218.37, November balance \$2509.31, Grand total \$3727.68.

December Expenses

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Dues Stamps \$208.00, Postage 48.41, Organization 189.88, Ohio Socialist 126.08, Supplies 150.69, Literature 22.22, Foreign Dues to Locals 84.55, Salaries 297.00, Phone and Telegraph 15.80, Office Supplies 50.95, Miscellaneous 703.48.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total Expense \$1876.16, Bal. on hand Dec. 30, 1917 \$1741.59, In the Various Funds.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. General Fund \$17.32, Organization Fund 1014.34, Defense Fund 547.62, Mileage Fund 165.41.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total in all funds \$1741.69.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Assets: National office credit \$90.30, Two Typewriters 85.80, Office Fixtures 85.00, Literature (estimated) 50.00, Ford automobile (organizer's) 400.00, Grand Total \$2471.99.

WANT 'A REYNOLDS' LECTURE?

Every once in a while local comrades get tired of being tired and resolve to "start something."



If you are really anxious to "start something," we advise that you book Reynolds for a meeting.

APPLY FOR A REYNOLDS DATE AT ONCE. NOTHING BETTER YOU CAN DO TO PUT GINGER INTO YOUR MEMBERS.

REYNOLDS' LECTURE SUBJECTS

"The Changing Order" is the lecture subject Reynolds has chosen for his first trip thru the state.

The individualism of a century ago. The farm the unit of industry. Introduction and application of machinery.

sition. Collective effort in factories, in agriculture, need of collective ownership, collective owners, and consumers.

Reynolds can also give the following lectures and where occasion demands, will change his subject.

- From Savagery to Savagery Again. The Evolution of the Tools. The Materialistic Conception of History. The Law of Value. Our Mental Enslavement. Popular Misinformation. The Road to Happiness. Are Women People? Scientific Socialism. Right Living. Working Class Education.

What They Say About Reynolds

"You certainly hit it right when you put Reynolds on tour. He is just the right kind. All these years we have been calling outsiders 'Henry Dubs,' but since Reynolds has been here we have been applying that term to ourselves."

"By far the most interesting and instructive speech ever given before the branch to which I belong. Comrade Reynolds has a way of teaching, not only the science of Socialism, but also the natural sciences so that every worker can grasp their significance and their importance."

"W. E. Reynolds talked for local Cleveland on the coldest day of the year, therefore under circumstances very unfavorable to a speaker. But the audience soon forgot that it was cold."

This is to tell you and the locals throughout Ohio who are intending to secure efficient speakers for the coming campaign that Com. W. E. Reynolds is there with the goods.

many of those who are dead set against Socialism.

His subject, "The Changing Order," is a daisy. He takes you back to the bygone ages picturing the life and habits of the early man and by slow and interesting word pictures brings you step by step, from one period to another until he reaches the machine age.

After the lecture we adjourned to our own quarters, Debs Hall, and he showed us the benefit of a study club and the way to go about and organize one.

I am sure the hundred or so people who heard Comrade Reynolds will stand by me in saying he is one of the most interesting speakers Local East Liverpool ever had, and if possible we intend to have a return date when we organize our county executive committee and use him for a week or so.

I write this to give the other struggling locals in Ohio a chance to have a speaker who will do them some good, knowing they will clamor for a return date.

With best wishes, I am, Fraternally yours, D. J. MORGAN, Secretary Local E. L.

ENCOURAGEMENT

Stuebenville, O., Jan. 16, 1918. Dear Comrade Wagenknecht: Saw by the capitalist papers that the "council" at Washington manipulating the check valve on democracy had affirmed the decision of the lower tribunals.

the state office for anti-military stamps. If you will continue to be patient with us, we will settle things satisfactorily.

Trusting that you are making the best of your new surroundings, I am in comradeship, E. P. McDEVITT,

A. Wagenknecht, Lakewood, O.

Received your letter of the 15th, and I cannot tell you the feeling of distress the first paragraph brought over me concerning yourself and Comrades Ruthenberg and Baker.

When you leave your home and fireside I am sure each heart beat of every true Socialist will measure time into minutes, minutes into hours, hours into days until the time that you will be welcomed again into our movement, a movement that is growing in leaps and bounds through the unselfish labors of men and women too, of your kind.

Yours in Comradeship, LOCAL EAST LIVERPOOL, S. P. D. J. Morgan, Sec'y.

Socialists Begin Legislative Work

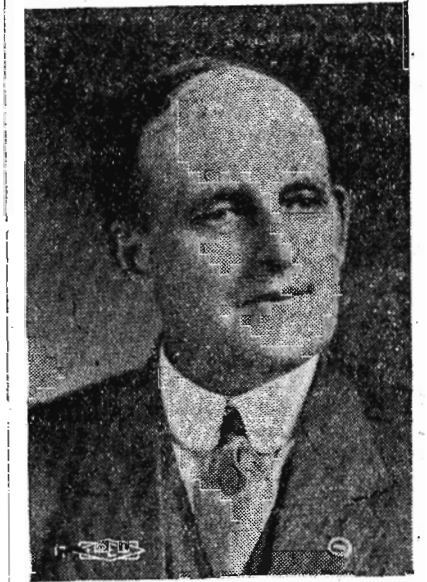
This month marked the beginning of a new epoch in the political history of Cleveland. For twenty years the Cleveland Socialists have been nominating their candidates and making campaigns.

Socialist Councilmen Mandelkorn and Willert have already made plain to the other city "fathers" just what kind of ordinances emanate from Socialists. They are putting up a valiant fight to give police and firemen the eight hour day, and to make the civil service commission a real democratic body.

In Toledo Thomas Devine, who won the office of councilman by one vote, has been seated and has joined Councilmen Curtis, Smith and Bitter in making Toledo safe for the workers.

Mayor Hamilton of Piqua is to be praised for the cautious manner in which he enters upon his new duties. He is making sure that the previous administration gets no chance to place any of the odium of its mismanagement upon his shoulders.

coal yard, asked that the question of securing water for the city be decided in harmony with the vote of



Mayor Hamilton of Piqua

the people of Piqua upon this matter, called attention to financial irregularities, and made other recommendations which will form a basis for action in favor of a working class administration.

The Ohio Socialist expects to hear from every local which has elected Socialists to office. It is most necessary that the actions of our elected officials be made public, for by doing this we gain the confidence and support of the workers in whose interests our elected comrades constantly work.

Reynolds Says:

"We must organize to win. Organization presupposes solidarity. Solidarity is impossible without unity of aim and unity of aim is impossible without education. We must of course, constantly seek to increase our membership, but just as important is the work of making more intelligent Socialists out of those already in our party."

Here Are New Supplies for Locals

MINUTE BOOKS - COMBINATION ACCOUNT BOOKS - RUBBER STAMPS - WALLET

Locals should take pride in minutes properly written and accounts well kept. The state office has now on hand a supply of account books, minute books and other accessories which are offered locals at most reasonable prices.

Combination Account Books

At \$2.50—Contains cash received and cash expended department. Contains membership dues payment record department and will keep record of 640 members 2 years or 320 members for 4 years.

At \$1.75—The same as above, but with one-half the space.

At \$1.00—Contains cash received and cash expended department and will keep record of dues payments of 200 members for 2 years.

At 75c—Same as last mentioned with one-half the space.

Minute Books

At 75c—Minute book containing 150 pages.

At \$1.00—Minute book containing 200 pages.

Wallets

At 25c—Wallet, 9x12, in which sec-

etary can keep his bills and correspondence.

At 15c—Wallet 4x7 1/2, in which financial secretary can keep dues stamps, postage and other valuables.

These wallets are made of very tough paper, tie shut with tape and will help local officers in keeping dues stamps and correspondence from becoming worn and soiled.

Rubber Stamps

20c Per Line—A line consists of three inches. Two lines would cost 40c and 3 lines 60c. Secretaries desiring a rubber stamp made of meeting place and time, or their home address can now order thru the state office.

At 25c—Ink pad for rubber stamps.

Order of Business

At 5c—An order of business for locals and branches. Contains suggestions for keeping the local active and explains what questions are in order under the different heads.

Letterheads, Envelopes

At 40c—Letterheads, 100 of them printed and padded.

At 40c—Envelopes, 100 of them printed and with space for return address.

Robert's Rules of Order

At \$1.00—The revised edition, half leather. Every local should own a copy for this is the best rules of order book in print and will solve all your parliamentary tangles, such as occur at many business meetings.

STATE OFFICE PRICE LIST

SUPPLIES

Table listing prices for various supplies: Dues Stamps, Dual Dues Stamps, Initiation Stamps, Member's Dues Books, Dues Book Holders, National Constitutions, Application Cards, State Platforms, Transfer Cards, Rubber Stamp, Arm and Torch, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Electrotypes, Buttons, International Emblem, Buttons, Red Flag, Buttons, Socialist Party, Red Flag Pins, Plated Lapel Buttons.

LITERATURE

Table listing prices for various literature items: American Socialists and the War, Socialist Songs, Marxism and Darwinism, The Socialist Movement, Our Mental Enslavement, Communist Manifesto, Shop Talks on Economics, Germs of War, What to Read on Socialism, Value, Price and Profit, Think or Surrender, What's So and What Isn't, Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Principles of Scientific Socialism, Evolution, Social and Organic, Socialism for Students, Socialism and Modern Science, Poverty of Philosophy, Theoretical System of Karl Marx, Philosophical Essays, Positive Outcome of Philosophy, Physical Basis of Mind and Morals.

Official Business

December 22, 1917.

To the State Executive Committee.

Comrades: The state office herewith reports the vote upon questions recently submitted to the state executive committee, the vote upon which is now closed.

1. Shall W. E. Reynolds and Wm. Thurston Brown be toured?

Voting yes: Bundy, Wilkins, Beery, Clifford, Baker, Patterson. Sharts votes in favor of a tour by Reynolds but against a tour by Brown with the comment: "Am informed that Brown is an anarchist. Think his record should be investigated first."

2. Shall a War Prisoners' Families' Sustaining Fund be created?

3. Shall a call be made for voluntary contributions for such a fund?

4. Shall a special stamp be issued, proceeds from the sale of which shall be devoted to sustaining war prisoners' families?

All committeemen except Sharts voted yes on question 2.

All committeemen except Sharts voted yes on question 3.

All committeemen except Sharts, Bundy and Clifford voted yes on question 4.

Comment: By Sharts: "I think the party should continue the salaries of party officials sent to jail for carrying out the party activities; but to do more than this is not only uncalled for, it is impossible. The individual member or sympathizer of the party who individually resists the draft or otherwise puts himself outside the law without party instructions, ought not to expect party aid. Further, I believe every dollar should be put into the state and congressional campaign this fall, as the most effective means of aiding those sent to prison; it will reduce the term of their sentences, and if we capture some political power we may be able to find positions for members of families of war prisoners."

By Patterson: "I am heartily in favor of the several propositions you have submitted and vote yes on all of them. I believe the party will give these measures liberal support and I feel it is a duty we all owe at this time. I will do all in my power to make it a success in this city. In fact, the question has been raised many times by different comrades about what was being done for the families of war prisoners and from the sentiment of members of Local Toledo I feel we will do our part."

All questions have therefore carried. The Reynolds and Brown routing will proceed and a War Prisoner's Families Sustaining Fund and will be called for as soon as the time is opportune.

A. WAGENKNECHT, January 15, 1918.

To the State Executive Committee.

Comrades: Report is herewith made of the result of the vote upon executive committee motions No. 1 and 2, 1918.

Motion No. 1: By Patterson, to the effect that the state secretary notify all locals not to collect money for the national office until requested to do so by the state office.

Voting yes: Baker, Wilkins, Clifford, Beery, Sharts, Patterson. Voting no: Bundy. Motion carried.

Motion No. 2: By Wilkins, to the effect that the state office co-operate with the national office in securing funds for the campaign, the local, state and national office each to retain one-third of amounts collected.

Voting yes: Bundy, Sharts, Beery, Wilkins. Voting no: Patterson, Clifford, Baker. Motion carried.

Fraternally submitted, A. WAGENKNECHT, State Secretary.

December Roll Call

Table showing membership roll call for December 1917, listing Local, New Mem., Good Stg., and Total on Roll for various locations like Akron, Alliance, Ashabula, Aurora, Barberton, Belmont Co., Buffalo, Byesville, Cincinnati, Clark Co., Cleveland, Conneaut, Coshocton, Continental, Crestline, Cuyahoga Falls, Dayton, Derwent, Elyria, Fairview, Harrison Tp., Hamilton, Hubbard, Jenera, Lorain, Mansfield Gr., Mansfield, Marysville, Marion, Massillon, Midvale, Montpelier, Mt. Vernon, New England, New Philadelphia, North Star, Norwood, Piqua, Salem, Sandusky, Wadsworth, Warren, Wayne Tp., Youngstown, Youngst'n S. S., Zanesville, Warren Finn, Youngstown Scan.

Do You Owe DUES? PAY UP!!

Your First Duty---PAY UP!