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Mooney and Labor Will Not Accept Commutation —Fickert Caught Red-Handed by U. S. Dictaphone

Nation's Workers Demand New Trial

TOILERS EVERYWHERE PREPARE TO PUSH STRIKE AND OTHER PROTEST MOVEMENTS—COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE CALLED SOP—DEMAND MADE FOR PUNISHING FICKERT RING.

(New York Call News Service)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—From his cell in San Quentin prison Thomas J. Mooney issued a statement today in which he called upon labor to help bring about his unconditional pardon. Both Mooney and his friends are dissatisfied over the action of Governor William D. Stephens in commuting his sentence to life imprisonment.

Mooney's statement was censored by Warden Johnson of San Quentin before it was given out, because it abused Governor Stephens. The statement follows:

"Governor Stephens: It is my life you are dealing with. I demand that you revoke the revocation of my death sentence to a living death. I prefer a glorious death at the hands of my traducers, you included, to a living grave. I am innocent.

"I demand a new and a fair trial or my unconditional liberty through a pardon. If I were guilty of the crime for which I have been unjustly convicted, hanging would be too good for me. Then, why commute my sentence to life?"

"Labor everywhere: I say to you, act, and the sooner the better. Governor Stephens had the case under consideration since last March, when the California supreme court affirmed Mooney's conviction, and an application for a pardon was made.

In explaining causes which led him to commute Mooney's sentence, the governor said he had made a careful review of the case, and found no reason why Mooney should escape punishment. Labor from New York to Seattle and San Francisco has since news of the commutation of Mooney's sentence to life imprisonment has been made public, lost none of its determination to strike Dec. 9. Labor demands a new trial or an unconditional pardon.

"Mooney Shall Be Free"

By ROBERT E. BLACKSTONE.

That for months has been the slogan of millions of class-conscious wage-slaves, who had taken the trouble to think about the case from its only true perspective—the labor movement. They have been untiring in their efforts, untiring in their sacrifices, unshaken in their devotion; yet they were all animated by one idea, and their every thought and word was: "MOONEY SHALL NOT HANG!"

The protests from these workers has had its desired effect. It gave the millionaire murder-bands of the Labor Union-hating Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco—a SEVERE ATTACK OF COLD FEET! They did not have the GUTS to hang Mooney. Do not delude yourself with the idea that the Governor of California—suddenly had a case of enlargement of the heart and, therefore, commuted Mooney's sentence to life.

His masters' voice spoke in his ear and just like a good dog that readily obeys its master, so to did the Governor of California obey his masters.

Comrades and friends we have won the great fight! They admit that they are afraid to hang Mooney—the agitator. Now that the death part of Mooney's sentence has been taken care of once for all, let's dig in with renewed energy; let's work longer, harder; agitate, organize; educate the workers on the "Frame-up" of Mooney and his co-defendants.

Change our old slogan: "Mooney Shall Not Hang!" to "Mooney Shall Be Free!" On the job night and day until Mooney is among us, a "free man" using the clarion voice of the persecuted wage-slave that dared to resist his masters. Mooney will be a great power for organization—come let's



Latest Photo of Thos. J. Mooney Taken Since Entering Death Cell.

get him out. Now all together: One! Two! Three! Go! Go you agitators, educators, organizers; inspire the masses with your slogan: "Mooney Shall Be Free!" And let the man Mooney and all his kind will cease to rot in prisons.

Oh for a taste of real freedom, devoid of its theory. Not such as is talked of, that we have not got. For of such the people grow weary. But rather a condition, where each their burden will bear, with a heart that beats true, in the work each should do, and plant joy in the world everywhere.

Come, hear the latest news of the "frame-up" of Mooney and his co-defendants, Sunday night, "Somewhere," in Cleveland. Nationally known speakers will present the case from every angle. Watch the papers for place of meeting and names of speakers. Admission free. Bring someone.

TELEGRAM

DEBS TO MOONEY

Tear up that commutation and fling the scraps into the brazen face of the corporation hiring that insulted you and the working class by that infamous act. Let Patrick Henry once more speak thru you—"Give me liberty or give me death!" There must be no compromise. You are innocent and by the eternal, YOU SHALL GO FREE. The working class is aroused as never before in history. They will tear the murderous clutch of criminal capitalism from your throat! All hail the general strike! If they insist on war, let it come. We have nothing to lose but our chains. Stand by your colors and the workers of the world will stand by you. VICTORY OR DEATH! —Eugene V. Debs.

WE MUST NOW ORGANIZE

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

The war is over, the political campaign is ended, and now what? The greatest work ever cut out for it now confronts the working class and issues its challenge to the Socialist movement.

The world is now ready for the workers, but are the workers ready for the world?

That is the great question of the day and its answer will shape the future and determine the destiny of the race for another generation and perhaps another century.

The choice the workers of the world now have to make is between capitalist despotism and Socialist freedom; between wage-slavery and industrial democracy. Their masters and exploiters are of course uniformly for capitalism and slavery and it naturally follows that their press, their pulpit, their political henchmen and their retainers on the bench, at the bar, in school and college and every other social institution, are for the same program.

Against this powerful and hitherto impregnable combination, the workers of every nation have contended in vain, the only result of the beating of their wings against the bars of their industrial prison being to obtain a few paltry concessions from their masters, and these have served to placate the public mind since protest except upon the part of the small minority of revolutionary Socialists who have kept the agitation alive and who have persistently demanded the overthrow of capitalism and the destruction of wage-slavery, thereby incurring the hatred of not only the master class but of the very slaves by whose side they toiled and for whose liberation they were battling as well as their own, knowing that the solidarity of their class, at whatever cost to themselves, was the price of liberation.

And now these revolutionary Socialists, these "undesirable citizens" in the eyes of the thieving profiteers and exploiters, looking backward over the past, especially the last four years, are asking the workers of the world if they are prepared to take their masters at their word—the masters of all nations who united in the battle cry of "Democracy"—and establish democracy, real democracy throughout the world.

The profiteers, plutocrats and pirates who constitute the ruling class of every nation on earth under the present system of capitalism all shouted in unison that the war was for "Democracy" and now let their exploited slaves who outnumber them twenty to one, proceed to carry out the purpose for which the deluge of blood was shed in the war, the purpose which justified the war and made it a patriotic and humane war according to the aristocratic and plutocratic masters—let the toilers, peasants and soldiers, the common people, the useful people who operate the mills, till the soil and harvest the crops, delve in the mines, sail the ships and perform all other necessary social service, let them now unite to carry out the program of the war as announced by the masters and establish the democratic commonwealth in every nation on earth.

The extent to which the workers will succeed or fail in carrying out this program will be determined by the extent to which they are industrially and politically organized. Without organization or with organization that is either lacking in revolutionary spirit and purpose or entirely reactionary, there is no hope. The revolution will be precipitated by the forces underlying society, but the workers will be in no position to take advantage of it and install themselves in power, thereby achieving their freedom and enjoying its blessings for soon, very soon the counter-revolution will throw their unorganized, undisciplined ranks into confusion and dismay and drown their revolution in their own blood.

Now, as never before, the working class have their opportunity to free themselves from the bondage of the ages and walk the earth its sovereign rulers. If they fail and sink back into the slavery which existed before the war and still exists, the catastrophe will be due entirely to the lack of revolutionary industrial and political organization.

In Germany the workers are at this hour face to face with their immediate fate and their future destiny. At the beginning of the war the great majority failed the cause and were swept into the torrent of militarism and reaction. Their weakness, to put it mildly, destroyed the International and created bitter disappointment in Socialist circles throughout the world.

Will the German workers measure up in the supreme crisis and stand as staunchly for Socialism and democracy now as they weakly yielded to capitalism and militarism in 1914?

Will they follow the brave and inspiring examples of their Russian comrades and scorn compromise in every form, determined to survive or perish with their revolutionary principles?

Shall it be Liebknecht or Scheidemann? It cannot be both. These two elements will not mix. It must be one or the other. Let us hope there is no real basis for doubt as to which it will be. Scheidemann in any form means death to the revolution. A thousand times rather that the revolution should perish with Liebknecht than survive with Scheidemann!

But to return to the question of organization. That is the question with which we are at this hour most vitally concerned.

The late elections were in some respects disappointing because our party

Continued on Page Three.

Her Last Meetings and Then to Jail



Comrade Kate O'Hare is booked to speak in Cleveland Dec. 8. Dec. 9 she will fill a date at Canton and at Columbus the 10th.

Go hear this wonderful and inspiring woman. Appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court has been denied Comrade O'Hare and she has been denied to begin her prison term about Dec. 20.

Celebrate Victory DISTRIBUTE "Victory Edition"

If you are an internationalist you will want to celebrate the victories of Socialism. The best way you can do this is to order for distribution a hundred copies of the "Victory Edition" of the Ohio Socialist, which will be issued Dec. 31.

This edition will be the best we ever got out. Filled on every page with articles of the world revolution, which is sweeping along like a torrent, it will arouse of intense interest to all workers.

Start the New Year right. Distribute the "Victory Edition" in your town. Write up the workers. Bring the distribution of the "Victory Edition" before your local. Decide upon a wide distribution of it in your city. Send all orders in time to reach us by Dec. 25. \$1.00 per hundred.

IF THE BOSS HIRES THEM

By ANISE in Seattle Union Record.

Here are two straws That show How the WIND BLOWS These days At a Central Labor Council. There was a resolution Not to allow workers To become DELEGATES Unless they are AMERICAN CITIZENS, And much PATRIOTIC argument Can be made on this subject. But some one laughed: "Does the Chamber of Commerce Refuse MEMBERSHIP To BUSINESS MEN Who aren't citizens? Why here was Frank Waterhouse, Who hadn't been a citizen LONG ENOUGH To run for MAYOR, And neither HE Nor his FRIENDS IN THE CHAMBER EVEN KNEW IT."

And some one else asked: "If we exclude ALL ALIENS Will that make the BOSS Exclude them from working IN HIS factories, And cutting down OUR WAGES?"

And so THEY TABLED the resolution! Because the division Between worker and boss Seemed MORE IMPORTANT IN UNION MEMBERSHIP Than the division Between CITIZEN and ALIEN!

And the same evening THE LADY BARBERS Applied for admission, And President Proctor (As was his duty) Reminded the delegates That by their CHARTER, The Central Labor Council WAS NOT ALLOWED To accept UNIONS Unless they were RECOGNIZED BY AN INTERNATIONAL, OR DIRECTLY, By the American Federation of Labor.

And the LADY BARBERS Had been REFUSED recognition By both these AUTHORITIES. But after they heard ALL THIS The delegates Of the Central Labor Council Opened their arms To take in THE LADY BARBERS, Because they are coming To THIS conclusion About WOMEN And ALIENS

And workers in general: "ANY ONE Who is a worker Fit for the BOSS To HIRE Is fit for US To ORGANIZE."

FRAME-UP, BRIBERY, SEDITION BARED IN MOONEY INQUIRY

(San Francisco Call)

A record of corrupt manipulation of criminal justice in San Francisco of such proportions as to stagger the imagination was bared Nov. 22 in a voluminous report submitted by J. B. Densmore, director general of employment, to his chief, W. B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, at Washington, D. C.

It is the more amazing in its pattern since it reveals the methods used by the district attorney's office to fix guilt upon the defendants in the "Preparedness Day" bomb cases, while nullifying the prosecution of persons caught red handed in violations of the law.

Charles M. Fickert has been trapped by a dictaphone, installed in his offices in the early part of June by a force of half a dozen men working under Densmore. He is shown in a deliberate conspiracy to "frame" witnesses against Mrs. Mooney, wife of Thomas Mooney. Fickert has been shadowed by government operatives in his almost every act, public and private, during all this period. The dictaphone has caught his conversations as they related in whole or in part to the administration of affairs in the district attorney's office.

That which could be only mildly suspected as to the influences at work with Fickert, not only in the Mooney case, but in almost all other activities of the office, are exposed in a naked state by the Densmore report.

It shows Fickert and others of his force in illicit and unscrupulous bargains with the McDonough brothers, Pete and Tom, for the fixing of cases and the release of persons brought to the bar of justice for criminal excesses. Eddie Bryant, tax collector of the city and county of San Francisco, responding to the McDonough touch is given the role of "fixer" in his attempt on July 3 to bribe Juror Phillips in the case of Dr. Card, notorious mal-practitioner. Benny Selig, butcher, collector of campaign funds for Fickert and dispenser of sweetbreads and pork tenderloins to Fickert, the McDonoughs and others of his political patrons, fits in and out of some of the pages as he conspires with the McDonoughs and Fickert to bring about a dismissal of David Blaine, auto tire thief, arrested on September 23.

The most astounding of all revelations is the charge embodied against Judge F. W. Henshaw, former justice of the state supreme court, as part of a confession by William J. Dingee, that a bribe amounting to \$410,000 was paid to Henshaw, then a member of the court, in part by Dingee and Frank J. Moffit, the latter now dead, for Henshaw's vote in the famous Fair will case.

Henshaw is singled out in the report, first, because of what he has always represented in the state judiciary; and secondly, because with Attorney Frank Drew, he has been Fickert's chief of counsel in the "bomb" cases. He is the man who discovered Fickert as the one best fitted to dismiss the cases pending against Calhoun and other defendants in the graft prosecution.

The Dingee allegations against Henshaw are backed up by documents which sustain in every way the bribery in the Fair case. In league with Henshaw and Drew, representing those corporate interests opposed to labor here and elsewhere; and Martin Swanson, detective of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and United Railroads, who gathered, or assisted in gathering, the bulk of the testimony used against the "Preparedness Day" defendants, Fickert is unmasked by the report as a mere automaton in the hands of more sinister masters.

The desperate plight in which the district attorney finds himself in the "bomb" cases is expressed in his efforts to connect up with Mooney names of others upon whom some stigma might rest. There are several passages relating to meetings or conversations between Fickert and Deputy United States Marshal Thomas Mulhall, who was assisting in the I. W. W. cases in Sacramento. Each profess to believe that the two cases, that of the Mooneys and the I. W. W. are bound up together.

Once, however, the fear is expressed by Mulhall that if a slip should occur in the prosecution of either office, that he and Fickert would slide down to hell together.

While assuming horror at the supposed utterances of alleged disloyal subjects in the United States, whom he termed I. W. W.'s, anarchists and agitators, Fickert was not loath to express his own personal contempt of President Woodrow Wilson.

Once he referred to the President as "the worst person in the whole war and that the only question with him was politics." On another occasion he stated that President Wilson was not man enough to handle the Mooney case.

Because of its intimacy, the dictaphone reports of what has transpired in Fickert's office since the date of installation up to this dismantlement of a few days ago, constitute the most sensational evidence of municipal corruption and prostitution of ideals in high offices that has ever been unearthed in the history of American cities. All of the hidden forces are dragged away from the throat of San Francisco. Police courts, the grand jury—the underground marts of the city—are turned inside out in the Densmore review. Aside from its purpose in exposing the machinations of those in control of the district attorney's office, it furnishes a definite, as well as accurate picture, of a misuse of power and a betrayal of public confidence.

Densmore was sent to San Francisco at the expressed wish of the secretary of labor in Washington. There had come to him, independent of reports of other investigators, evidence which showed Fickert to be one of the most dangerous of public officials. The dictaphone was set up with a connecting system that made it possible for conversations in Fickert's offices to be heard by not one, but two and three persons in different sections of the city. In fact the first experiment of its kind was made in San Francisco when the operatives succeeded in carrying the dialogues of the district attorney over two miles of wire.

When Fickert arrived to call up Judge Henshaw, Martin Swanson or any of the other persons with whom he is engaged in his daily plotting, the dictaphone has caught almost every scrap of what was said. How Cunha schemed to "duck" the United States army draft; the perfidious patriotism exhibited by Fickert with respect to President Wilson; his annoyance at the appointment of men friendly to labor to government positions of responsibility and trust—the dictaphone got everything. Only the intimate details of his private or social conversations are withheld here.

Nor are all of the open plots of Fickert with the evil forces of the city incorporated in the report of Densmore to Secretary Wilson. Such a dialogue is carried as will serve to show the background of the district attorney's office in this city; what has actually inspired the introduction of perjured testimony in both the Billings and Mooney cases—the framework of miserable falsehood and hate—that served effectually in the first two trials, but which came crashing down in those of Weinberg and Mrs. Mooney.

The overwhelming proof of Fickert's guilty knowledge of steps taken to produce a witness who will supplant Frank C. Oxman, in another trial of Mrs. Mooney, is supplied by his own conversations with those who promised to produce one.

"I don't care how you get this witness down to Steuart and Market streets, if you have to bring her down in a balloon," Edward Cunha, assistant to Fickert, says in effect.

Then Fickert proceeds to "make" a witness who will meet just such an emergency.

But the whole detail of the report abounds in so much that is sensational, so much that makes for a clearer understanding of the prejudice built up against the cause of labor—things that are impossible where fact and logic and fair dealing is concerned—that any synopsis can give but a faint idea of its contents.

FICKERT IS TRAPPED—RED HANDED!

HEAR EUGENE V. DEBS

Ravenna Dec. 7th' Akron Dec. 15th, Salem Dec. 17th, Lima Dec. 18th,

Canton Dec. 19th, New Bremen Dec. 20th

Other Dates Will Be Announced Later

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

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WITH OUR EDITORS

THE TOM MOONEY CASE

The commutation to life imprisonment of the death sentence of Tom Mooney by Governor Stevens of California meets with the condemnation of labor.

"Tom Mooney is innocent." This is the firm conviction of labor the world over. Being innocent he should be free or at least given a fair trial where his innocence may be proven. One or the other. Anything else is not justice for Mooney and justice in this case labor will have, though the wheels of industry must be stopped to get it. A new trial having been denied, Mooney must therefore be freed. This is labor's decision. Nothing else will satisfy labor.

It is not a labor case, we have been told a few hundred times. It is not a clash between labor and capital, we are assured. Mooney has not been persecuted because of his fealty to labor, we have been told for months. Nevertheless, labor has made Mooney's case its own. Labor persists in believing the persecution of Mooney is due only to his loyalty to labor, and a clash between labor and capital is scheduled to take place on Dec. 9, unless Mooney is given his freedom.

By bitter experience and an unprofitable wandering, labor has learned that in its own hands only, is justice to be obtained. Not in the courts of "justice." Not in the law courts of a class-constituted society—but in the solidarity of workers. Here alone is justice for Mooney. Here alone is justice for our class. Here alone is hope for the future. Let labor calmly take the lesson to heart.

FREE THE POLITICAL PRISONERS

Within the walls of American prisons are held many of the noblest men and women of this land. Many others, men and women with the highest attributes, which characterize true and noble manhood and womanhood, are under indictment and facing charges as political offenders. Men and women with the highest ideals which human beings are endowed are today rotting in American prisons.

For expressing an OPINION at variance with that which the law stated may be expressed these men and women are paying a penalty out of all proportion to their offenses. The espionage law has produced a crop of jail sentences in America absolutely undreamed of ever in Germany under the rule of the junkers and their kaiser. Compare the four-year sentence of Liebknecht for "high treason" to that of ten years for Debs, for Kate O'Hare and Rose Pastor Stokes.

If we have been able to surmise correctly the reason (or excuse) for the passage of the espionage law, if punishment was not the purpose of the law then the further confinement of our political prisoners is an atrocity. If to silence opposition to the war was the purpose of this law, there is now no longer any necessity for their confinement. The war is over. Liberties under which we formerly thrived should be returned to us.

Those in power today have nothing to gain by longer jailing political offenders. On the contrary they stand to lose considerable. This is no time to preach the gospel of hate nor to practice it. It is a false gospel at all times. Now that peace has come, its teachings and practices are criminal. The movement to free our political prisoners is gaining momentum. The great mass of the people, as well as liberal minds among the bourgeoisie, favor it. Those who oppose an early liberation of political offenders are of a class and character with those whom the workers of Europe have lately shorn of power. Let every worker's voice rise in protest against the longer confinement of political prisoners.

God A' Mighty might have improved on Hell had he first seen an American prison.

It took a proletarian revolution to free German and Russian political prisoners. How will it be with America?

Knowing How

BY ANISE, Seattle Union record

I read a COMPLAINT From a FARMER The other day Because he only made ONE dollar To the PACKERS' NINE On a carload of wheat straw. HE RAISED IT And BALED it And SHIPPED it to market. And paid FREIGHT CHARGES Of twenty-one dollars, And when he sold it— A carload, of nearly Four hundred bales— He had earned TWENTY-SEVEN DOLLARS And FORTY SEVEN CENTS. But the STOCKYARD That POUGHT the straw Sold it again to farmers Who needed straw for their stock At seventy-five cents A BALE And made CLEAR PROFIT OF TWO HUNDRED And FORTY-TWO DOLLARS. And this was nearly NINE TIMES As much as the farmer got For ALL HIS WORK

And the farmer thought He was ENTITLED To, COMPLAIN But I DON'T THINK HE WAS. DO YOU? Because I remember That THE BIG CORPORATION At Hog Island Charged EVEN the Government SIX MILLION Just for "KNOWING HOW." And does that FARMER Think he is BETTER Than the GOVERNMENT And can get the services Of the man who "KNOW HOW" CHEAPLY? He ought to realize You ALWAYS HAVE TO PAY A LOT OF MONEY To the fellows that KNOW HOW And TAKE THE POWER. And if the farmer Could only stop Being STUPID And could just "KNOW HOW" And TAKE THE POWER He wouldn't HAVE ANY PACKERS!

WE MUST NOW ORGANIZE

Continued From Page One.

has for the past year been harassed, persecuted and all but crushed in the military despotism created by the war. Under all the circumstances the showing was not only all that could be reasonably expected but in some sections the party more than held its own and gave gratifying evidence that it had not been demoralized by the war but that on the other hand its power, prestige and purpose were undiminished and that as soon as the rigors of the despotic laws were relaxed the party would take a fresh start and move onward toward greater victories than it had yet achieved.

So there is not the slightest cause for discouragement. We have lost nothing and we have gained much. The people are now far readier for Socialism than they ever were before. We have but to proceed without delay to build up our organization, revive our press and our propaganda, and prepare for the great work of industrial and social reconstruction that confronts the world. The Socialist Party, to be the factor it should be in this stupendous task, must be strong in number, in self-discipline and in the Socialist spirit, and it must have clear understanding of its high purpose.

Now is the time for every Socialist to serve as builder. To build the party is to mould the future. The industrial and social democracy will not be dreamed into existence, not voted into power. It will have to be organized and to that supreme historic task we must give ourselves patiently, persistently and understandingly with all our hearts and all our souls.

Let us all unite as we never have before and build together in unison and harmony the Socialist Party that it may rise to power, fulfill its historic mission to emancipate the working class and bring democracy and peace to the world.

OUR PARTY PAGE

Live News of Interest to all Party Members

PAY UP NOW IS THE WORD

Red Hundred Activities

Comrade John Rehm of Springfield has returned to his old haunts again after a short sojourn elsewhere. To celebrate his return he renewed his subscription and sends two along for company. Says he intends to keep up the good work too and we will do our best to keep him so.

Comrade Lotta Burke has been securing a few new readers for us. Four is her contribution this week. Comrade Burke is one of those comrades who is continually finding some good deed to do—and doing it.

If Comrade Ruchtaeschel has his way Local Cincinnati will soon have every member reading the state paper. Never a week passes that some subs are not received from him.

Comrade H. L. Franklin, State Secretary of West Virginia, sends us six new subscriptions. Our comrades of Kentucky and West Virginia are becoming among our most devoted boosters.

Do you know Comrade C. S. Case of Hamilton? No? Well, we'll tell you who he is. He's a hustler who gets results. We know he is because we have the evidence. And right here we want to say what we think.

If one comrade can get ten non-Socialists to pay a dollar each for a subscription to the O. S., then it ought to be possible for many other comrades to do so. Comrade Case has sent ten dollars for as many subscriptions and this is what he writes: "I am trying to do my part to build up your paper as I think it is a good one. Have been reading it for some time and am convinced it is 'some paper.' These few names that I have gotten are not Socialists but I think when they read the paper they will be. Will try to get some more subscriptions in the near future."

" Hoping to be able to continue sending in subscriptions," is what Comrade C. E. Raymond of Youngstown writes in his letter containing five yearly subs. We believe that Comrade Raymond will find a fertile field in Youngstown. On the best of authority we learn that Youngstown is full of Socialist sentiment. All that is needed there is more activity in order to get a big list of readers.

"Am just in receipt of a copy of the Ohio Socialist and wish you would enter my subscription for a year. Also send me 25 copies of the issue of Nov. 20." Here is a moral to this and here it is. There are hundreds, yes, there are thousands of comrades in this state alone who are in precisely the same position as this comrade was. They are Socialists and they are hungry for real Socialist papers. There are some, perhaps many, in your own town. They're on your own streets, in your own shop or mill or mine. They are Socialists and want to join the party and to serve the great cause that grows more glorious and more successful every day. All they need is that some comrade make them acquainted with the means whereby they may become affiliated with the party. They are here, all around us in every city, town and hamlet, waiting for some comrade to help them get in closer affiliation with us. Take a bundle of Ohio Socialists with you, comrade and see how many you can locate.

Comrade Dr. Edith Halcomb of Pueblo, Colo., sends a subscription and says that as soon as the flu permits meetings she will send in more.

Hubbard local is on the jump. Just read this from a letter received from Comrade T. H. Davies, secretary. "The accompanying list (of fourteen names) tells the tale of what Local Hubbard did with its share of the Debs Defense collections. We expect to make the majority of them regular subscribers and members of the Socialist Party." And on another list he sent us subscriptions of eight members of the local. A local which shows such pep is bound to grow. Nothing can stop it.

Comrade Elizabeth Bertram of Cleveland fulfills her pledge with four subscriptions this week.

Massillon's members are buying press stamps, seven yearlies from there this week.

So is Tiffin. Five subs from Tiffin this week. From "Sunny Tennessee" to Alaska is a long way. But our comrades bring subs from each place and from in between as well. Comrade Ashby of Washington state sends in two new ones. Thus it goes, comrades from many states working for one common end and cause. A lesson in solidarity, truly.

Comrade Blumenberg, State Secretary of Michigan, sends another subscription this week. Thanks Ben.

From Comrade Edwin Blank of Lima comes a letter containing two. Comrade Blank's record is looking up. We keep records you know of all our subscription workers.

Forty-six and forty-seven! Forty-six and seven what? Listen, we'll tell you. You know we promised that when Comrade Peterson of Niles got his record beaten we'd tell you.

Well, we kept it to Comrade Peterson but of course we'll have to do it. We knew there was a neck and neck race between Comrade Peterson and Comrade Perry Shipman for the leather medal and when subs from both of them came in the same mail we couldn't wait any longer to solve the mystery as to who was ahead. So we credited them with the new ones and counted them up. And that's what the records told us. Forty-seven for Comrade Shipman and forty-six for Comrade Peterson.

By the way, Comrade Shipman hails from Illinois. Now we know that Comrade Peterson isn't going to let him walk away with the belt when it comes to getting subs for Ohio's party paper! Nevertheless, we're going to warn him to look to his laurels. Comrade Shipman appears to mean considerable business. So all we say here is—keep your subscription eye open, Comrade Peterson!

Local Hamilton is still selling press stamps. Witness, five more subscriptions from there this week. Keep it up, comrades. Work is the only recipe for success we know of.

NOTHING BETTER FOR

XMAS GIFTS

THAN SOCIALIST BOOKS

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Socialist Party of Ohio

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NOW HE'S A PARTY MEMBER

To show that the Socialist wind is blowing stronger we will relate an incident which occurred this last week. Comrade Tamkus of Ada, O., wrote to us asking how and where he could join the Socialist Party and for the name of any Socialist paper published in Ohio.

We satisfied his curiosity on these points and have just received his application for membership together with a dollar and a year's subscription to the O. S.

There is a moral to this and here it is. There are hundreds, yes, there are thousands of comrades in this state alone who are in precisely the same position as this comrade was. They are Socialists and they are hungry for real Socialist papers. There are some, perhaps many, in your own town. They're on your own streets, in your own shop or mill or mine. They are Socialists and want to join the party and to serve the great cause that grows more glorious and more successful every day. All they need is that some comrade make them acquainted with the means whereby they may become affiliated with the party. They are here, all around us in every city, town and hamlet, waiting for some comrade to help them get in closer affiliation with us. Take a bundle of Ohio Socialists with you, comrade and see how many you can locate.

BACK IN THE FIGHT

A letter from Comrade E. D. Orr of Local Marion states that the first business meeting for several weeks was held and the work of reorganization received a boost. Reorganization is what every local is thinking and talking now. It is the most necessary of all activities and should be foremost in every local's plans for the future. Local Marion is stepping up to the front. What is your local doing?

NEW MEXICO WANTS SPACE

We are in receipt of the following letter from Comrade Dillon, State Secretary of New Mexico. That many other states are aware of the advanced position the Ohio Socialist Party has taken in its organization and propaganda methods is exemplified in this letter. We cannot state at this moment just what we can do in regard to aiding our comrades of New Mexico. This, however, is our motto: To help wherever our help is welcome and proves beneficial. That is our aim. We have no other. We are heartily glad of the compliment Comrade Dillon pays us in this letter: Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 21, 1918. The Ohio Socialist, Brecksville, Ohio.

Seeing Kentucky's column in this week's issue reminded me of something that I have been "going to do" for a long time.

I thought of going in with the Arizona State Bulletin, but the comrades there said that it would require too much time to edit, and so the proposal was dropped. Unless I could connect with the Oakland World, I know of no paper closer than Ohio with which would care to cast lots.

If you then see your way clear to it, I would appreciate having space in the Ohio Socialist—say a column or two—and if you do not soak me too much, I will carry the load myself until such time as the paper can become established in this state.

We sorely need some means of communication here, and as we cannot afford it ourselves, we must go in with someone else. There is no other paper in the Socialist movement in the U. S. that appeals to me more than the Ohio Socialist, and so I make you this proposal. Let me hear from you. Fraternally, W. B. DILLON, State Sec'y.

LOCAL SECRETARIES, DID YOU MAIL THEM?

A few days ago all local secretaries received from the State Office a number of circular letters which they were asked to mail to their members. The question is, did you do so? We hope you did. Some secretaries have written that they had mailed them and expected good results therefrom. We know that good results will follow the sending out of these letters. Before this issue reaches its readers every member of the party should have received another letter from their secretary in printed envelope. Good results will come of this letter also we believe.

Here is what Comrade Secretary Brown of Local Galion says of the first letter sent out: "The copies of the circular letter relative to the measures to be taken to get rid of the body and soul destroying epidemic of capitalism is at hand and has been mailed to the members of our local branch of International Socialism."

"In and around Galion there are many people who are severely suffering by the epidemic of capitalism, but do not yet know the cause of their disease and its malignant characteristics."

"However, I have a list of about five hundred persons who more or less clearly realize what ails them and their danger. Most of these have tried both the Democrat and Republican doctors and have found their medicines to be not only useless but nauseating. If, therefore, a Socialist doctor were now to pass their way some would call him in and begin to take his remedy—which is a compound of industrial organization, political action and moral co-operation. At first they would take it in homeopathic, but later in allopathic doses."

"Congratulating you upon the excellency of the circular, I am, "Very cordially yours, "W. M. BROWN."

LOCAL MASSILLON GETS READY FOR ACTION

The flu ban has been clamped on Massillon tighter than ever but a certain degree of activity is kept up there in spite of it. Comrade Debs meeting there had to be cancelled, but Comrade Weltlich, local secretary, keeps the press stamp sales going. Seven yearlies were sent in this week. The comrades plan a great drive to get every member on our subscription list as quickly as meetings can be held. An organization drive will also be one of the first things undertaken, we are informed. It is planned to get every member in arrears to pay up and to start a new subscription which will mean the gathering of many new recruits. On with the work, comrades.

CINCINNATI IN THE FIGHT TO WIN

The election is over and has taught the Cincinnati comrades the same lesson as on the previous elections held for the last forty years, namely: the great ignorant mass, moves slowly and has deaf ears for the message for their own salvation. We know by experience it is useless to publish complicated campaign literature.

On election day we expect to reap the results of our agitation carried on the year previous. Hence we publish a concise leaflet aiming to animate the working class to study Socialism. Yet it was only the solid vote of 3,000 votes, that we could muster.

The "immovable property" and the old slang: Let George do it! had much to do with the result.

Now and then we hear remarks uttered by working men such as: "The Socialists ought to do this or that." They expect the Socialists are able to do wonders, while they themselves are the sleepy onlookers.

Yet, we are convinced that Socialism is the only salvation. Therefore Local Cincinnati will have an open forum lecture course, beginning on the first Sunday of January, 1919; monthly entertainments, euchre and dancing on Saturday evenings, to convince the younger comrades and the new recruits that we want work and play, each at the proper time.

But the most urgent and important business is the re-organization of the ward branches. The ban, the underhand work, and intimidation threatened the existence of Local Cincinnati and we are of the opinion, if the State Office could afford to have an organizer stationed in Cincinnati for about two months it would be a paying proposition in the long run. So we will have no rest yet after the election, just the opposite, enduring work which will tax the ability of all the comrades.

That means those who are willing to work. Fraternally, OTTO RUCHTAESCHEL.

HAVE YOU ANY DEBS' DEFENSE MONEY

Although the funds for Comrade Debs' appeal to the Supreme Court have been secured comrades throughout the state realize that many other comrades are under indictment awaiting trial. Funds for the Debs' Defense or "any other indicted comrade" continue to reach the State Office. Comrades realize that as long as there is a comrade in prison, or unknown, in need of assistance it is our duty to help such a one.

The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Branch 125 of Cincinnati, sent us \$41 this week. A number of other comrades and locals also remitted. The National Office has many cases on hand which will be defended with these funds. If your local still has funds collected for the Debs' Defense send them in at once. A number of locals have remitted to the State Office the local's share of the Debs' Defense collections stating that the funds could be put to better use through the State Office than if used locally.

Socialists Rousing Into Action

Party work being pushed by many locals as necessity for organization is seen

Not for months has the Socialist movement in this state shown such activity as in the past week. Comrades everywhere are reviewing their onslaughts against capitalism in a manner that proves the power of their "comeback." Comrades everywhere are waiting no time in getting the party machinery in motion. Everywhere is felt the thrill of Socialist successes. Everywhere is felt the presence of the spirit of Internationalism that is sweeping across every land and clime. Workers are rising in invincible numbers to meet the dawn of the New Day.

Activities of various kinds have been inaugurated which show that we are fully alive to the needs of the present hour. From all parts of the state reports reach us of plans, some vague and others well defined and organized, but all full of the same spirit and purpose that has meant the rise to power of our comrades of Europe. The proven power of our comrades there has inspired every member and filled them with renewed hope and determination.

We are now putting that inspiration into harness. We are putting our enthusiasm to work. We are responding to the call of our comrades of other lands. We are not to be left behind in the march to victory. Socialism in America must also assert its power and influence. The spirit of Socialist successes in Europe has quickened our movement and we too are marching on to the self same goal.

The Harvest Is Near

The disintegration of capitalism becomes more pronounced each day. The old system is crumbling and with its passing also departs many an heavy and outgrown belief and settled conviction. Workers are being awakened from their stupid slumber and acquiescence in things as they are. Seized in the gigantic grip of world forces they are being shaken awake to the realities of life—and its possibilities. Thus forcibly loosed from their ancient moorings they are casting about mentally for their bearings—and finding them in the Socialist movement.

Beware—We Must Prepare!

The harvest is near. Soon, very soon, vast armies of workers will be marching toward the Socialist camp. They will come to us knowing and unknowing, experienced and inexperienced in class-warfare. There is danger ahead. If we are to retain the integrity and class-character of our party we must prepare now to educate this army of new recruits to our cause in the fundamentals of Socialism and the class-struggle. To not so prepare is to fail at the most critical moment. To do less is to meet with defeat. The safety of our movement lies in education and organization. These must be our watchwords. They are our sword and shield. They are our weapons against our exploiters. In these lie our strength and our deliverance. To make them sure and strong must be our purpose. For this we must prepare.

How You Can Help

We have told you of our plans to make Ohio hum with Socialist activities. We have told you of our plans for a great drive for new members, for the organization of many more locals and for the placing in the field of organizers, speakers and state wide distribution of educational literature. We have told you how necessary it was to have funds on hand for this great work. Our work must not be hampered by lack of funds.

So, again, we repeat how you may become a vital part of this great forward movement of Socialism. You can help furnish these needed funds by paying your dues ahead. Pay a whole year ahead. Pay now for 1919. Make your internationalism count for something now. Celebrate your comrades' victories in Europe by working for Socialism here and now. Greet the New Year with a paid-in-advance card—and a smile. PAY UP FOR 1919.

LOCAL LORAIN MARSHALS ITS FORCES

Local Lorain is another local which sees the necessity of getting busy to knock out capitalism and is going its fighting paraphernalia in good order for a strong move against the enemy. Thus we are informed in a letter from Comrade Goll. Next meeting is set aside for the election of new local officials to serve for the next six months. A date for Comrade Debs is requested in January.

LIMA READY FOR ACTION

Local Lima is ready for work. This we gather from a communication from Secretary Blank. Comrade Blank applies for a Debs date, which he thinks will prove an awakening factor in the local situation there. Comrade Blank states that hundreds of men have been laid off in the industrial plants due to the war's peace. After helping to make the world safe for democracy they will now have to make it safe for the workers. A Debs meeting will help but it will be necessary for all comrades to get in and work for the education of the workers.

NORWOOD COMING BACK TO FIGHT

"We are coming back to life for a real fight. Send me 40 dues stamps," thus writes Comrade Ruenmelle, local secretary. This sounds good and is another straw showing that the party in Ohio is "coming back" good and strong. Now that the start has been made, may he turn to a pillar of mud who looks back!

DEBS SUCCESSFUL AT TOLEDO

Reports from Toledo tell a story of a fine meeting for Debs on the 27th. The comrades were refused the hall they had engaged the day before, but by diplomacy the comrades secured a theater and got out new advertising and this with the advertising which the daily press gave in declaring that "the meeting might be stopped by the government" provided a most successful meeting. Local Toledo is looking far into the future in planning an aggressive campaign of propaganda and organization. Everywhere it is the same story of a strong revival of Socialism among the workers.

PORTAGE COUNTY SAILING ALONG

A letter from Comrade C. G. McVay, secretary of Local Portage County, tells of more successes and activities. Local Portage County now has 61 members and they are all working like beavers for the success of the Debs' meeting on the 7th. The comrades have arranged a meeting for Shalersville, at which Comrade C. E. Sheplein will be the principle speaker. Comrade McVay sends in a list of eleven new readers and members.

Please send me The Ohio Socialist for the enclosed dollar. It is not only worth reading, but a real inspiration and I hope to pick up some subs for you. Nat. Ex. Committeeman L. E. Katterfeld, Dighton, Kans.

RALLY AND BANQUET

For Returned Political Prisoners

ACME HALL

2416 EAST 9th STREET

CLEVELAND, DEC. 15th, 2:30 P.M.

Speakers:

Ruthenberg, Wagenknecht and Others

Banquet

AT 6 P.M.

A Welcome is Extended to All

OUT AGAIN AND AT IT!

Charles Baker, C. E. Ruthenberg and A. Wagenknecht were released from the Stark County Work House at 7:30 A. M., December 2. They were met at the prison gates by delegations of Socialists from Akron, Canton and Cleveland, most conspicuous in which was our veteran comrade, Eugene V. Debs.

A very invigorating and substantial breakfast was served the three released comrades and others at the home of Mrs. Hall, active worker in Local Canton. From there the comrades went to Akron to visit Margaret Prevey, who is at present convalescing from a bad cold. At the home of Comrade Prevey agents of the Department of Justice arrested Charles Baker, holding him to make his induction into the selective service army sure.



Chas. Baker, State Organizer for Socialist Party of Ohio, who was re-arrested at Akron for induction into army.



C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary and Organizer of the largest local in Ohio and the third largest in the United States.



A. Wagenknecht, State Sec'y.

Comrade Baker spent Monday night in the Summit county jail and was taken to Camp Sherman Tuesday morning. As demobilization is on, it is hoped that Baker's stay at Chillicothe will be brief. However, it is possible that he will be held until the military company he would have joined, had he not been jailed, is discharged. Comrade Baker's last words, when he left him in the office of the Department of Justice at Akron were: "Tell the comrades I expected to be inducted into the army and was on my way to Hamilton to do so, only having stopped to see our sick Comrade Prevey, before leaving for the southern part of the state. It will not be long now until I shall again find pleasure in the work to which I have given my life. Greetings to all."

C. E. Ruthenberg and A. Wagenknecht left Akron for Cleveland Monday afternoon, where they again met as co-workers hundreds of party members who greeted them, made offerings of flowers and were over-joyed at their return.

Ruthenberg and Wagenknecht have again resumed their official duties, the former as Secretary of Local Cuyahoga County and the latter of Secretary of the Socialist Party of Ohio. To every member and sympathizer these released comrades send words of cheer. These are days of big events. The color of the entire European map seems to be changing from a mixture of black and yellow to a healthy, inspiring, heart-warming red. Smile! We are on the road to victory. To work!

RECONSTRUCTION IN RUSSIA

FROM CLASS STRUGGLE

(Continued From Last Week.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Ordinance of the People's Commissaire of Internal Affairs, Establishing a Workers' Militia.

1. All Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates shall establish a Workers' Militia.

2. The workers' militia shall be wholly and exclusively under the control of the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates.

3. Military and civil authorities are in duty bound to co-operate in the arming of the workers' militia, and in supplying them with the technical aids, including also the delivery of government weapons.

4. This law is to go into force by telegraphic communication.

MUNICIPALIZING REAL ESTATE

Real Estate situated within the confines of a city and subject to the collection of the city real estate tax, is municipalized.

Supervision over houses is established, and is incumbent on the house committees, under the direction of the housing commissions.

The entire income from each property that yields more than 750 rubles per month is immediately to be paid into the city treasury.

Pay for the rent of quarters, and other forms of income from real estate, is to be made to the house committees. The latter, after subtracting all expenses for management and upkeep, shall pay the balance into the city treasury.

This law is to go into force at once.

Summary of a Series of Legal Measures for Proposed New Courts, Being Worked Out by Commissaire of Justice Stuchka.

A local court shall be organized with final jurisdiction applicable to justice in peace times, and with jurisdiction in suits involving not more than 3,000 rubles. Such local courts will be organized on the type of the present revolutionary courts in the Viborg districts.

In the future shall be undertaken the establishment of higher courts in place of district courts.

In all these courts chairmen shall be appointed by revolutionary organizations, and temporary members chosen on the basis of general election rules. For local courts these will be chosen by the whole population.

For higher courts, members shall be chosen by the population in the district. At first, the general election will be replaced by the election of judges as in the case of the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates.

Decree on Divorce Issued by the Council of People's Commissaires.

1. Divorce shall be granted upon application made by either party or both parties.

2. Divorce applications shall be filed with the local courts. When application is made by mutual consent of both parties divorce shall be granted immediately by the registry office where marriage records are kept, and said office shall deliver to both parties a certificate, testifying thereto.

3. On the day set for the examination of the case the local judge shall summon both parties to appear in person or by attorney.

4. When the residence of one of the parties summoned to appear shall be unknown, notice of the application shall be delivered at the last known residence of the absent party or at the plaintiff's residence.

5. When the residence of the defendant shall be unknown, the date for the trial of the case shall be set not earlier than two months from the date of the publication of the summons in the local official paper.

6. Having ascertained personally the bona fide character of the application filed either by one party, or by both parties, the judge shall render a divorce decree, of which he shall give both parties a certificate. He shall also file a copy of the decree in the office where divorce records shall be kept.

7. When divorce is granted to parties declaring mutual consent, the two parties shall file a statement declaring the names by which they and their children, if any, shall be known in the future. When divorce is granted upon application by one party only, the divorced parties shall, provided they agree thereto, bear the names they bore before contracting marriage, and the judge shall decide what name the children shall bear. In case of disagreement, the final decision shall rest with the local jury.

8. When the divorced parties agree thereto, the judge shall, upon issuing the divorce decree, state which of the parties shall receive the guardianship over the minor children, and which shall bear the expense of their support and education and also the amount of alimony, if any, which the divorced husband shall pay to the divorced wife.

9. If the parties fail to agree thereto, the local jury shall decide what sums the divorced husband shall contribute toward the support of his divorced wife, when said divorced wife has no personal property or is unable to earn a livelihood; also which of the parties shall be appointed guardian of the minor children. Until an agreement has been reached, or a decision rendered by the jury, the local judge shall issue a provisional order stating the amount of support due by the divorced husband to the divorced wife and her children.

10. Local juries shall render decisions as to the validation of unlawful or nonconsummated marriages.

11. The present decree shall be applicable to every citizen of the Russian republic, regardless of the faith which he shall profess.

12. All the religious organizations, orthodox and otherwise, and all the constituted bodies hitherto competent to pass upon divorce applications, are hereby ordered to turn over to the relevant local court a complete record of all the divorces they have granted and of all the applications they have been considering. Persons having filed applications under the former statute are not allowed to file a new application under the present statute; neither shall the publications of summons provided for in paragraphs 4 and 5 be required if publication was made under the former statute.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Ordinance Issued by the Council of People's Commissaires, Concerning Unemployment Insurance.

1. The jurisdiction of this ordinance extends over all the territory of the Russian Republic and over all persons without distinction of sex, age, faith, nationality or race, working for pay in any branch of industry, such as: factories and shops, mines, transportation, small trade, construction, commerce, agriculture, forestry, fishery, domestic industry, private service, liberal professions, etc.

All persons working for pay are subject to insurance in case of unemployment, without regard to the character or length of their employment, or to the nature of the employer, whether a government, private, or social institution or a private individual.

2. To persons occupying the highest positions in enterprises (such as managers, administrators, engineers, jurists, etc.), as well as to persons practicing the liberal professions, this ordinance shall not apply if their regular earnings are more than thrice the average worker's pay in the given locality, as determined by the local or provincial Soviets of Trade Organizations.

3. Unemployment in the sense of the present ordinance is understood to mean the condition of any person capable of performing work, whose chief source of sustenance is work for pay, and who cannot find work at the rate of compensation fixed by the Trade Organization concerned, and who is registered with the Labor Exchanges or Trade Organizations.

Special Note.—Persons deprived of gainful occupation because of lock-outs, shall be considered unemployed.

4. The following persons shall not be considered unemployed in the sense of this ordinance: (a) Those deprived of work but not losing their earnings; (b) Those deprived of earnings because of strikes, during the duration of the strike.

Special Note.—After the introduction of a uniform progressive tax on pension or a lengthening of the working day do not deprive the persons insured of the right to receive assistance from the unemployment funds.

5. The amount, and the duration of unemployment shall be determined by the Unemployment Funds and audited by the local Labor Exchanges and Trade Organizations.

6. The means for assuring to the insured their insurance allotments shall be raised from payments by the employers.

7. These payments shall be made by the employers to the Unemployment Funds and shall together constitute a single All-Russian Unemployment Fund.

8. The All-Russian Unemployment Fund shall be housed, safe-guarded, and disbursed in accordance with rules drawn up by the Insurance Soviet.

9. The size of the payments made by employers to the Unemployment Fund shall be determined in a fixed percentage of the total payroll, and shall be fixed at a uniform figure for all Russia, not less than three per cent, according to data presented by the All-Russian Soviet of Trade Organizations. The minimum contributions to be made by employers for seasonal workers shall be five per cent. of the total pay.

Special Note.—After the introduction of a uniform progressive tax on capital, income, and inheritance, it will be incumbent upon the government to pay a portion of the contributions of the entrepreneurs for the insurance of the unemployed, out of this tax.

10. On the decision of the Fund Committee, instead of calculating the amount of the payment on the basis of a percentage of the earnings of each single member, payments in bulk may be inaugurated.

11. The payments shall be made to the Funds by the employers at weekly intervals, on pay-day. Sums not paid at the time indicated shall be collected from the employers by order of the Commissaire of Labor, in accordance with rules drawn up for the collection of undisputed government demands (see Laws, Vol. XVI, Pt. 2, Ordin. Collection Undisputed, ed. of 1910, p. 2), in addition to which there shall be collected from the employer a fine, for the benefit of the Unemployment Fund, amounting to ten per cent. a month on the sum remaining unpaid during that period, fractional parts of a month being recorded as full months.

12. Obligations of Employers to the Unemployment Fund:

(a) To report within three days the name of every person entering or leaving their employ; (b) to furnish detailed reports, on forms prepared by the Insurance Soviet, on the work done in their establishments, on the sum paid as wages to each and every person separately, on each receipt, weekly, from the day of pay; (c) to keep books and records covering the above information; and (d) to submit to the persons empowered to carry on this work, by the committees of the fund, in corroboration of the above data, the necessary documents, checks, books and records.

13. Earnings or expenditures in the sense of this ordinance shall cover:

(a) The sum earned in the course of a year or of another interval of time, in the form of salary or wages, including also overtime pay (without regard to the form of compensation: day-wages, monthly salary, piece-work, etc.); and

(b) The cost of the natural (physical) supplies during the same period (rent, fuel, etc.), if such are at the disposal of the employer; in this connection, the cost of supplies, etc., to be figured at actual cost; the cost of supplies in kind to be fixed within indicated limits by the Office for Workers' Insurance Matters on the date of the local Trade Organization or their collective organization.

In the amount of the earnings is to be included also the share of each person in the profits.

14. Assistance will be given to unemployed to the full amount of their earnings, but not more than the average daily pay for the given locality.

Special Note.—The average earnings for a given locality shall be determined by the local or provincial Soviets of Trade Organizations.

15. Unemployment covering from one to three days shall not receive any compensation. Unemployment covering more than three days shall receive compensation from the first day of unemployment.

16. In the case the unemployed individual is ill, the Unemployment Fund will grant him financial aid and free medical assistance, according to the practice of the Sick Fund, and in co-operation with them.

17. Unemployment Funds shall be established for cities as a whole, in the cities, and for counties as a whole, in the county.

Gleanings

FROM THE LOG OF AN AGITATOR

By W. E. REYNOLDS.

"Progress is the law of life, Man is not man as yet." —Browning.

Capital is not men or money or land or machinery or credit. What is it then?

Property is not men or money or land or machinery or credit. What is it?

Both capital and property are definite social relations. If you do not thoroughly understand this, bring the matter up at your next local meeting and discuss it. No local? Then build one. Begin now.

"The art of management is not inherent in people. It has to be gained by experience."—Lenin.

Socialist locals may become the nucleus for the American Soviets.

Political views are opinions held by people as to how people should be controlled, for their own or somebody else's benefit, and by whom controlled, themselves or others.

"Every rule of law, the customary authorities, or the judicial is a defense of a definite interest."—Labriola. Usually it is some property or class interest.

"It is not because he is a leader of industry that a man is a capitalist; on the contrary he is a leader of industry because he is a capitalist."—Marx.

"It is not men's consciousness that determines their life; on the contrary it is their social life which determines this consciousness."—Marx. This explains the reason why all plute editors lie about the Russian Bolsheviks.

There are many houses in America, but few homes which contain the conveniences all homes ought to have.

Poverty keeps knowledge from the minds of the masses. There is ample knowledge in existence. If this knowledge could get into the minds of the masses poverty could be eliminated. The Socialists, the Industrial Unionists, the Bolsheviks—these are the only people who are striving to eliminate poverty and these are the people who are being persecuted by the newspapers and the government officials who are standpaters of the let-well-enough-alone school.

The so-called lower classes have the same amount of native intelligence as the upper classes. The difference can be accounted for by the fact that the upper classes had leisure to study, means to buy books and physical energy to apply to them. The lower classes have to spend their physical energy working for a master in order to live.

Genius is the ability to respond to the suggestions of experience.

Tools, technique, have meant so much in the development of man that the names of the materials out of which tools are made have been given to the three great epochs of human existence—the stone age, the bronze age, the iron age.

What a crime it is that technique—which is one word standing for tools and power and all else man uses in his work, including mental and manual training and skill—does not form the basis for study in Sunday Schools instead of the senseless pagan lies with which the childish mind is now crammed.

The climb from savagery through barbarism to civilization was on a ladder of man's own making—the ladder of technique. We should learn of the rise of man, not the fall of Adam.

The epitaph for most humans under the wages-system. Here lies an honest man who led a stunted and unfinished life and died an untimely death.

"Workers must be educated to lower

wages," newspaper headline credited to Ralph Van Vitchen vice president of a Chicago Bank. Workers will undoubtedly get lower wages—but will they like a condition where, "When you've worked a week you owe the boss for all the work you've done?"

Wherever tyranny exists it is met by deceit.

The label Mrs. or Miss in front of a woman's name is an advertising label stating whether or not they are still in the market. Marriage market—of course.

Standpaters are the guardians of things gone by. Socialists are the heralds of things to come.

What is the difference between the Socialists and the Bolsheviks? There are many kinds of Socialists, ranging all the way from the respectable, king fauning, administration cringing Spargoes, Simmons and Koepfins to the industrialists who are in the penitentiary because they advocated one big union. There is the Sentimental Socialist and the Scientific Socialist. There is the Socialist who understands Henry Dubb and the Socialists who understand Marx.

The Bolsheviks are Socialists who understand both Henry Dubb and Karl Marx. They are Socialists who act as well as talk. They are the Industrial Socialists who, in Russia, are building a Social Democracy and an Industrial Republic.

No state ever existed to realize righteousness. The state exists to prevent the propertyless from taking a short cut to equality.

The basis of religion is Fear—Fear of hell-damnation—and a religious community is a community of cowards.

Kings claim the divine right to rule. This brings a counter claim, the "divine right" of the masses to revolt.

The invasion of Russia by Germany was an international crime. We have claimed to be fighting for Democracy. The Russian people have a REAL democracy—Soviet rule—rule by the majority of the people. Must we now fight this real democracy?

The Bolsheviks have translated the fine phrases about Democracy such as abound so plentifully on the tongues of our bourgeoisie speakers, into ACTS which have built a genuine Democracy—a "government of, for, and by the people" in the interests of the people. If you will notice carefully, those who most fear the spread of Bolshevism are not working people but people who live by robbing the toiler. THEY may well fear the spread of Bolshevism, but you should worry!

You who work for a living should never be influenced by the opinions of those who live by owning your jobs.

You don't own your job, you only have the loan of it and the firm that owns your job owns your labor-power. Do not let them own your head.

Russia used to send political offenders to Siberia for long prison sentences. In those days Siberia was to the westward of the Pacific ocean. Judging by the wholesale sentencing of working people to ten and twenty year prison sentences because they held political or industrial opinions not in harmony with the opinions of our imperialistic czars of industry and politics one would infer that Siberia is now located east of the Pacific ocean.

Officer: "This man seems to have ideas in his head." Judge (yawning): "Twenty years." —Made in U. S. A.

The ideas of this age must conform to the ideas of the ruling class and the courts have taken it upon themselves to see that they do. Result. Penitentiaries full of the best brains in the country.

18. The Unemployment Funds may organize into Unions and may operate in alliance with one another as well as with other organizations and institutions.

19. Unemployment Funds may in their own name acquire property, with property rights and other title to moveable possessions, and undertake obligations, as well as the prosecution and defense of litigation.

20. The business of the fund shall be administered by the Fund Committee, consisting of representatives of the Trade Organizations, the Factory and Works Committees, and the Sick Funds, all three having an equal number of representatives.

The number of representatives shall be determined by mutual agreement of these organizations.

21. The Fund Committee shall appoint from its own number: (a) an Executive Committee; (b) an Auditing Committee.

Special Note.—After the introduction of permanent forms of insurance and the formation of universal insurance funds, the direction of the affairs of the Unemployment Fund shall pass into the hands of the latter for execution.

22. The decisions of the Unemployment Fund Committee, in accordance with this Ordinance, may be contested in the Insurance Office within a period of two weeks, and the decisions of the Office similarly within two weeks before the Insurance Soviet. Such protest shall not delay the enforcement of the decisions.

23. Previous to the reorganization of the Insurance Offices and Soviet on the basis of a predominant representation from the workers, the functions of the Offices and Soviet in the terms of this Ordinance shall be incumbent on the Local and Central Committees for matters of Unemployment Insurance.

24. Local (and provincial) Committees for Matters of Unemployment Insurance shall be formed at the Insurance Offices and shall consist of 21 persons; 5 representatives from the Trade Organizations or groups of such organizations, 5 from the Factory and Works Committees, 4 from the Sick Fund, 1 from the Labor Commissariat of Commerce and Industry, 2 from the city administration and 1 from the zemstvo administration.

25. The Central Committee for Unemployment Insurance shall be formed under the Insurance Soviet and consist of 27 persons; of these, 18 shall be representatives of the All-Russian Trade Organization Soviet, of the Central Soviet of Factory and Works Committees, and Workers' Insurance Groups under the Insurance Soviet, all represented in equal number, 2 from the Labor Commission, 1 from the Commissariat of Commerce and Industry, 1 from the zemstvo administration, 1 from the city administrations, and 4 from the entrepreneurs.

26. The preparatory work for the initial establishment of the Unemployment Fund shall devolve upon the local soviets of Trade Organizations, the Factory and Works Committees and the Sick Funds.

27. In case the organization provided for in paragraph 25 should not accomplish, within a period of one month, the establishment of Unemployment Funds, such shall be established by order of the Labor Commissaires.

28. Infractions of the above shall be punished by a sentence of one year's imprisonment.

(Continued Next Week)

Truth—Justice

By J. GROSSO.

(Printed by Request.)

The English language is endowed with two sublime words which have nearly a synonymous meaning. These two words are "Truth and Justice."

If they were not in balance, they would be found to weigh the same or so nearly so that the difference would be imperceptible. One counterbalances the other and both are dependent on each other.

We hear Truth and Justice spoken of so often that we do not question their exact meaning. They are universally used. Possibly even the African heathens employ them in their language. They are said to express the innermost souls of man and nature. In them we should find most noble thoughts and sentiments and actions—thoughts and actions which should radiate and sparkle from their brilliant, pure light.

We should study, we should learn and we should bear continuously in mind the significance of these close relatives. (Yes, I say close relatives; below I will endeavor to show why they are such close relatives). We should not misuse, we should not suppress Truth and Justice any longer. They are now in terrible agony, wounded and bleeding. Unfortunately, they have been, as fate has willed it, scorned heretofore, and are being repeatedly insulted and cast away to wither and perish. Why? Do you ever ask this question? No doubt you have often heard the "naked truth." Then perhaps it would be wise and relevant to investigate why it is known as the "naked truth." While at this particular point of the argument, let us learn how Truth and Justice have come to such a stage of ill abuse.

Once, long, long ago, in a small town of Japan, they had an unbearable hot spell and every one sought a pool to immerge into to obtain relief. Just outside of the town they had a small lake where the poorer class congregated and bathed together. It was at that body of water that several young ladies went. Among them were two win sisters, "Truth and Justice."

While they were bathing some mischievous youngster purloined two suits of clothes. When the young ladies were through bathing and started to dress they were dismayed to find that the two suits stolen belonged to Truth and Justice. They looked and searched, but all in vain. Finally they gave up the search as a hopeless one. The others expressed their sympathies and regrets to the two poor maidens and departed.

Truth and Justice were left alone—naked. Still, they could not remain there indefinitely, so, after some meditation, they decided to return home when dark and selected the side streets and dark ways so as to avoid the eyes of those who might still be on the avenues.

Darkness came, and they started for home without clothes. Incidentally, a town gossip happened at that very moment to be out also, and discovered the two unfortunate girls. That was sufficient. The cat was out of the bag! She spread the news as if it had been an instant the whole neighborhood had been alerted to see what disastrous calamity had befallen them. They were soon aware of the "bare" facts. Circumstantial evidence was sufficient to condemn Truth and Justice. They were without further judgment—found guilty and sentenced as audacious prostitutes, etc., and vile epithets and refuse were thrown quite abundantly at them. The final verdict was that the two culprits be forced to remain naked. This was done after a careful investigation by competent judges. Their nakedness, however, was a mark that they should be proud of themselves, and to display their beautiful bodies to prove that they had been sentenced wrongly.

Still, now and then has surged out a skeptic, ragged-trousered philanthropist and savior of society, who frequently manages to imprison them at the slightest offense. This offense, however, may be framed up or made to order, anything which the lawyer is attempted to put an end to the two brave heroines is quickly sanctioned by the leading citizens.

So since that day, wherever they have roamed, they have never found a home. For their earnest begging, for their strong character and for their courage to insist on their nation in society, despite their nudity, they have and are being maltreated, chained and thrown behind prison bars; with the gallows in sight of them displaying its hideous nose.

Whenever they manage to escape, all the hounds of the law are turned loose to bring them back to be trampled upon and again placed in captivity, where their cries are unheard in prison walls.

Now, then, must these two innocent beings die with their prayer unanswered? Must they be the victims of "Mammon?"

If not, death, must they be forced to live the life of deaf, dumb and blind when all their senses were given them by the great Father of all? Must their pleading be ignored? Or shall they be freed and encouraged to become once more the beautiful models of the work of God, and permitted to display their perfect and beautiful physiques to love of Truth and Justice? If so, then let us not linger, let us not hesitate, let us not sleep any longer, let us prove to Voltaire that we are not slaves who revere our chains any longer. Let us free ourselves, let us break the chains of ignorance which have bound us for centuries.

The time has come to gain the world. "You have but your chains to lose and a world to gain," said Marx. The world was made for its inhabitants. Each and all are entitled to an equal share. Every one should be given, every one should take, the opportunity to see and admire the works of another nature in all her splendor and beauty.

God has never ordained any individual or a group of individuals to hoard up, to fence in his vast areas. The mountains, the streams, the valleys, the mines and their diamonds are ours. They belong to all of us by divine right. But unless we go after them they will never come to us, because God hath said that He would help them who help themselves.

Before these things can be accomplished we must learn how. The only ones who possess the knowledge, the plans and the keys of obtaining these beautiful things are now suppressed and imprisoned, so come, let us begin now to liberate Truth and Justice and help bring peace on earth, food will to men!—Rock Island Tri-City Weekly Labor Review.