

SOCIALIST WORLD

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A CHRISTMAS FUND

Adopted by N. E. C. at Cleveland, Ohio November 29th

To Members of the Socialist Party:

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party sends greetings to you with the knowledge that we are approaching the end of the last year of Socialist dissensions. For the last several years the movement has been affected by the chaos following in the wake of imperialist war.

The Socialist Party, basing its position on material reality, has maintained a scientific perspective. It refused to follow the "Socialist" jingoes into the camp of the imperialist makers of war. It equally refused to follow others into a shallow Anarcho-Communist movement.

The Socialist Party regards both these offshoots as having a common origin and a common character. Spawned by the mania of war, both have exhibited vagaries and illusions. One awaited the coming of a glorified bourgeois "Democracy." The other saw a Soviet revolution at our doors. One obtained the Versailles peace, the other found the American Legion militant. Both played into the hands of a triumphant capitalist masterdom.

The so-called "Socialist" jingoes gave to capitalist reaction the stamp of "Socialist" approval. The Communist sects provided the excuse for unlimited reaction by their morbid and abortive propaganda. Representing two extremes, both have unwittingly served the ruling classes of the United States.

Their course has been similar in their attempts at political re-adjustment. The conservatives endeavored to organize politically and failed. The so-called "revolutionaries" ventured on the political field and polled a tiny vote compared with that cast for the Socialist Party. Both have been repudiated by the progressive masses and are in process of extinction.

The only justification for referring to these events is to vindicate the scientific perspective of the Socialist Party, to impress you with the fact that the Socialist Party is the only party of the working class that shows any vitality. Its posi-

tion and policies have been tested by persecution, hysteria, reaction, and Utopian wreckers within the organization. The Socialist Party is an enduring structure and is witnessing the ruin of those who sought to destroy it.

A new era opens before us. For the first time in years we are free of Utopian and Schismatic elements. The coming year offers our first opportunity. Mised former members are coming back. The demand for organization will become imperative next year. We must place speakers and organizers in the field. It is a year of Congressional elections, which will stimulate the demands for organization.

We have formulated plans for this work. We now urge every member and sympathizer to generously respond to the call we now make to them. The Socialist Party faces a great future. Help us to realize it. Christmas is a day of service and giving. Remember your movement on that day.

We ask you to prepare as in the old days of devoted service and enthusiasm. We ask you all to contribute one dollar as a Christmas Gift to the national organization.

You have been tried in the dark days of reaction. That reaction is passing. We must rebuild. Your dollar will do it. Send your Christmas dollar without fail.

These Christmas donations will provide an initial fund for starting the work of organization and propaganda next year. What is done will depend on your Christmas gifts. Conditions are ripe. The opportunity is great. Your duty is imperative. Remember: One dollar as a Christmas gift to the one party of the working class that has a future in this country.

With Socialist greetings of solidarity, we call you to this important service, confident that you will respond with that enthusiasm which the opportunity demands.

Send your Christmas dollars to the National Executive Secretary, Otto Branstetter, 220 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

THE SOCIALIST WORLD

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by the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA

OTTO F. BRANSTETTER

Bus. Mgr.

COMMUNIST FIGURES.

"Figures don't lie, but liars do figure." A recent Communist report claims the withdrawal from the Socialist Party of 500 members of the Italian Federation, which is important, if true.

Here are the facts:

Average Membership of Ital. F.—1920—829

" " " for 11 months—1921—815

Membership for month of Nov. 1921—835

This is certainly a crushing wallop they handed us this time. Only 835 members left out of 815. All, all the rest have forsaken us to join the aggregation of secret cervice men, stool pigeons and neonuts masquerading under a dozen different aliases in an attempt to provide jobs for themselves and incidentally to destroy the Socialist Party.

Comrade Valenti, Translator-Secretary of the Italian Federation, reports that the four small branches which they claim in New York, Brooklyn and the Bronx have purchased, altogether, an average of 55 duse stamps a month. Among these are only 4 subscribers to *Avanti*, the official organ of the Federation. If they actually have a membership in excess of 55, it consists of men who have not been dues paying members of the Italian Federation.

ANOTHER COMMUNIST TRAITOR

Linn E. A. Gale, editor of *Gale's International Journal of Revolutionary Communism*, has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment by a military court martial for draft evasion and desertion.

Gale was one on the real, dyed-in-the-wool r-r-revolutionary communists and, like so many others of them, had a yellow streak six inches wide down his spinal column. In a frantic effort to save himself he offered, nay he begged and pleaded with the authorities to be allowed to turn states evidence and tell all he knew about the draft evaders' colony in Mexico and about the Communist organization in both Mexico and the United States.

It is unfortunate that he could not be sentenced for his real crime of trying to betray his comrades and fellow-workers.

We are informed that Alfred Wagenknecht, former leader in the underground Communist organization, has been expelled for misappropriation of funds. According to the report, Alfred tired of his opera bouffe underground activities and has retired to a quiet home-purchased with the missappropriated funds.

Of such is the underground organization.

KATHERINE DEBS

Urges Support of Prison Comfort Club.

The National Office is in receipt of numerous inquiries concerning Mrs. Debs and her need of financial assistance. We are glad to report that Mrs. Debs is not in need and all appeals in her behalf are without her authorization and in direct opposition to her wishes.

When Comrade Debs was convicted and before he was sent to prison, the National Office made inquiries as to Mrs. Debs' possible needs. We were assured that no assistance for Mrs. Debs' personal use would be required and that none would be accepted either from the party organization as such or from friends or sympathizers.

Considerable time had elapsed when the present Executive Secretary took charge of the office and, in view of the possibility of conditions having changed, the inquiry was renewed, with the same result.

The National Office has just received a contribution of \$30.00 for the Prison Comfort Club from the comrades in Conneaut, Ohio. This contribution had been sent to Comrade Mrs. Debs and she returned it with the suggestion that it be forwarded to the Prison Comfort Club.

Comrade Katherine Debs appreciates the love and comradeship which inspires such offerings, but is unable to accept them for her own use, and prefers that they be sent to the Prison Comfort Club for the relief of the women and children of imprisoned comrades who are in need of such assistance. In her letter to the Conneaut Comrades, Comrade Debs says—

"Your exceedingly kind favor of December 6th, with its very beautiful and generous offering has been received, and I need not tell you that my heart is touched to the very depths by this loving expression of your good-will.

However much the offering is appreciated, I feel that whatever is done in the way of contributions should go to the families of imprisoned comrades with children, many of whom are in dire need; and if you will permit the suggestion, I feel that this contribution should by all means be sent to Mrs. Winnie Branstetter, President of the Prison Comfort Club, 220 S. Ashland Blvd, Chicago, Ill., who is looking after the needs of distressed families whose husbands and fathers are still in prison. I would appreciate this far more, and would feel better satisfied if this money was used for this purpose.

With this object in view, I am returning your draft, that the remittance, if this suggestion meets with your approval, may be sent direct to Mrs. Branstetter, that the citizens of Conneaut may be given proper credit.

For your own kindness I beg to return to you and the citizens my deepest thanks and heartfelt appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

KATHERINE M. DEBS.

TERRE HAUTE ASKS DEBS' RELEASE

"It is said that a prophet is without honor in his own country, but in Terre Haute, Deb's home town, the people look upon "Gene" as a man who has something which other men do not possess. Ask anyone. Go to the poor, to the churches, to the rich, to the banker or the traction magnate. Some will say he is rash, unwise and too radical. Others will say that he is too good for this world, and that his visions and dreams are the fanciful outpourings of a generous but impractical soul. But ask them about his character, his honesty, his sincerity, and unconsciously many of them will remove their hats."

That is what Robert Hunter, author and writer, has to say about Gene Debs. Mr. Hunter is a native son of Terre Haute and has known Debs since childhood. That this opinion is shared by the other citizens of Terre Haute is proven by the 35,000 signatures on a special Christmas petition which is being taken to President Harding.

The neighbors of Gene Debs wanted to welcome him home for Christmas and decided to make a special appeal to the President for his release. A Citizens' Committee headed by the Mayor, was formed which cooperated with the labor unions making up the Debs Freedom Conference, and in three days the giant petition was complete. A booth was erected at the busiest street corner in Terre Haute and from morning till night the people of Terre Haute lined up to sign their names. Every newspaper in the city gave its help to the movement. Democratic, Republican, Independent and Labor, all of the papers gave front page notice of this event.

Perhaps no greater honor has ever been paid to a private citizen than has been given Eugene V. Debs by his friends and neighbors.

Political disputes, personal feelings, and social positions were forgotten that the honor and respect of a city might be shown. Special letters and telegrams asking for the Christmas release of Debs were sent to President Harding by bankers, politicians, merchants, lawyers, preachers, priests, manufacturers and business men. The petition was signed by all of the people. The Knights of Columbus kept petition blanks at their club rooms, the miners took them down into the mines and merchants put petition tables in their stores. Many a returned soldier stepped up to the petition booth and said, "I am a member of the American Legion, but I want

to see the old man out of jail, I'll sign it and send some of the other boys over to put their names on the list."

Here is what some of the prominent citizens of Terre Haute have to say about Eugene V. Debs. Mr. Herman Hulman of Hulman & Co., wholesale grocery house, says:

"We consider Mr. Debs unselfish and generous hearted; a man, whose whole life has been devoted to helpful service to his fellowmen. His chief delight seems to be to serve others. Many years of close acquaintance have re-

vealed his many fine qualities to us, his thorough reliability, his deep sincerity, his honesty of purpose, and his rich endowment of mind and heart."

Mr. James Lyons, ex-mayor of Terre Haute says:

"While the overwhelming majority of the people here are opposed to the social and economic theories of Mr. Debs, there is not, perhaps, a single man in this city who enjoys to a greater degree than Mr. Debs, the affection, love and profound respect of the entire community. At



C.R. HUNTER
MAYOR, TERRE HAUTE



DEBS
PETITION
BOOTH

CITIZENS COMMITTEE
DEBS
GIVE FOR XMAS

IRELAND IS
FREE
DEBS
Why
Not



home he is known as "Gene", and that perhaps indicates our feeling toward him as a man, independent of his political views."

Mr. Carl Stahl, large manufacturer, says:

"He who does not know Mr. Debs does not know the most unselfish and honest man that ever lived. Ties of personal friendship have kept me in almost daily contact with Mr. Debs for over a quarter of a century, and even if I do not agree with the political views of this self-chosen apostolate, I must admire the man who generously sacrifices everything for the principles he fearlessly advocates."

Mr. Lee Goodman, says:

"I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Debs as a man. He possess those qualities that endear him to all who know him. He is a man whom to know is to love and admire for his high and sterling qualities."

Judge Cox writes:

My dear Mr. President:—

I learn that petitions for the pardon of our good fellow citizen, Eugene Debs, are being circulated in this city, so that he may be home for Christmas. Knowing Eugene Debs as I do I think no more humane and charitable action could be done and I am heartily in favor of that movement. I write you this personal letter, asking that such a pardon may be granted him at this time, in order that he may be with his family on Christmas day. I certainly believe that no mistake will be made if this is done.

Very truly yours,

JOHN E. COX.

Prosecuting Attorney Johnson writes:

My Dear Mr. Harding:

I understand that an effort is now being made to secure letters and signatures of the citizens of Terre Haute to secure the pardon of Eugene V. Debs.

I heartily endorse the movement and write this letter to you with the hope that our fellow townsman may be extended your executive clemency and that he will thereby enjoy the festivities of the holiday season by his own fireside and with his beloved wife.

Very truly yours,

N. J. JOHNSON.

Mr. Clarence A. Royse, attorney, a graduate of De Pau University, and a man held in high esteem by his neighbors, says:

"It has been my pleasure and privilege for a number of years to know well 'Gene Debs, to feel the glory of enthusiasm which radiates from his great soul, and to count his friendship among the blessings of a lifetime. I will not here discuss the validity of his political philosophy, or the worth of his social message, concerning which honest men may differ according to their several points of

view, but will only suggest the qualifications of the man.

"'Gene Debs is one of those rare souls who are capable of a conviction so deep, a devotion so complete, as to centralize and unify every activity and interest of their lives. With him, personal ambitions, the attractions of money and possessions, ease and success, play no part. Abuse and appreciation are equally unimportant; he has no time for self-consciousness of any sort. That his message should get itself uttered, is the one thing worth while for him, and to that work he gives himself joyfully and completely.

"Equally, he has in his heart no trace of resentment against any man or class of men. He would open to every creature the door of hope and opportunity, and remove the possibility of any man rising on the bruised bodies of his fellows. His motive power is the same religious zeal that inspired St. Francis—the gospel of the brotherhood of man.

"I have never known a more genial, lovable and radiant man than 'Gene Debs. He is one of the world's great men."

Mr. Max Ehrmann, Harvard man, author of many novels and poems, says:

"Nearly all my life I have lived not far from Mr. Debs' home, and for several years I have lived less than two blocks away. Aside from knowing Mr. Debs as a man who has theories about government, I know him as a neighbor. I think he is almost the finest grained man in his private life I have ever known. In his home and in his neighborhood generally he is held in tender regard, and this in spite of the fact that few of his neighbors agree with his political doctrines.

"When this man closes his eyes in his last sleep something will go out of the lives of his neighbors and friends here at home (regardless of party politics) that will leave a hurt which time cannot soothe or new friendships assuage. If it is possible for men to love each other, I should say that this man is loved, here, near his own fireside, where we know him."

Mr. Charles R. Hunter, the present Mayor of Terre Haute, writes, in a special letter to President Harding:

"I am writing you this letter as Mayor of our city in behalf of Eugene V. Debs, a man whom we honor and love. I have known 'Gene Debs for forty years as a friend and neighbor, and I believe I speak for a great majority of our people when I say that we feel that he has spent sufficient time in prison for the utterances made. We would like, and want to use our influence for his pardon, that he might be able to spend the coming Christmas at his home with his good wife, who has patiently and anxiously waited for his return home."

CUT THIS OUT and SEND IT NOW.

The Socialist Party, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The undersigned herewith pledges the sum of \$..... each month during the year 1922 for the National Organization & Sustaining Fund to reconstruct the Socialist Party.

Name Street

City State

To Socialist Members and Sympathizers

The National Executive Committee, in considering the prospects of the Party during the coming year, has decided to inaugurate a nation-wide campaign of organization. We would not attempt this if we were not certain that conditions warrant it.

During the war, thousands of branches were destroyed by the capitalist enemy, especially in the West. The Labor Unions have faced and are facing a concentrated attack from the same source. The amazing insolence of the sweaters of labor is awakening many organized workers to the necessity of political action.

The old war hysteria is passing. With its passing will develop a favorable mental attitude on the part of the masses. They have been exploited, terrorized and harassed so that they are in a mood to consider the educational propaganda of the Socialist Party.

The disappointment of those who voted the Harding ticket is also evident in the heavy losses in the Republican vote. Undoubtedly several million voters are now shifting from one capitalist party to another. They have no permanent political affiliations. They are disappointed, bewildered, uncertain and dissatisfied.

From every point of view the Socialist Party faces a very satisfactory future. The year 1922 must witness work of intensive organization and propaganda. Thousands of locals destroyed in the West must be re-organized. Leaflets and pamphlets must be published. Organizers must be placed in the field. Weak organizations must be strengthened. The ground must be prepared for an intensive campaign in the Fall Congressional Elections.

Are the Party members and sympathizers ready for this big offensive on all fronts? We think they are. We KNOW they are.

We already have over \$1,000.00 pledged in

personal contributions for this work. This sum has been pledged by thirty-eight comrades before any official call has been issued. The pledges range from One Dollar to Twenty-five Dollars for each month of the year 1922. The average monthly sum pledged is more than Three Dollars.

Considering that these volunteer pledges have already been made, we submit this program of monthly pledges, confident that it will provide not less than \$1,500.00 per month for twelve months for the re-construction, organization and campaign work of next year.

COMRADES: We were never more hopeful of the future than now. The opportunity is the greatest we have had in a generation. The field is clear to us. No other organization based on political action by the working class is able to reach this fertile field that lies before us.

The National Executive Committee has decided to extend this plan of a definite sum each month to all the locals throughout the country. What we ask is that each party member and sympathizer pledge a definite sum each month for twelve months for this national fund. We want not less than \$1,500.00 per month. This will give the Party \$18,000.00 for the year. Give the National organization this fund, as a minimum. More, if you can.

There are enough Party members to easily pledge \$1,500.00 for each month. We want yours. Send it in. Do not wait. **DO IT NOW!** We want to start this important work of organization as early in the year as possible.

We rely on you. Send your full name and address with the amount of your monthly pledge to the National Office. Over \$1,000.00 is now pledged for the year. It is up to you to make this the biggest offensive ever waged by the Socialist Party. Send all pledges to Otto Branstetter, 220 S. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

MONTHLY PLEDGES FOR 1922

Name	Amount	Name	Amount
Meyer London, Washington, D. C. _____	\$10.00	Chas. W. Ervin, New York, N. Y. _____	5.00
Ryan Walker, New York, N. Y. _____	1.00	Algernon Lee, New York, N. Y. _____	3.00
Wm. N. Feigenbaum, New York, N. Y. _____	1.00	I. Sadoff, New York, N. Y. _____	2.00
James Oneal, Brooklyn, N. Y. _____	1.00	B. Charney Vladek, New York, N. Y. _____	1.00
Jos. E. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa. _____	1.00	Jos. Whitehorn, Brooklyn, N. Y. _____	2.50
Wm. Karlin, New York, N. Y. _____	1.00	Jacob Karpf, New York, N. Y. _____	1.00
Louis Waldman, New York, N. Y. _____	1.00	David P. Berenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y. _____	1.00
A. L. Leeman, New York, N. Y. _____	1.00	Benj. Feigenbaum, Brooklyn, N. Y. _____	1.00
Wm. R. Henry, Brooklyn, N. Y. _____	1.00	Samuel Orr, Bronx, N. Y. _____	2.00
Evans Clark, New York, N. Y. _____	1.00	Geo. E. Roewer, Jr., Boston, Mass. _____	2.00
Helen Stokes, New York, N. Y. _____	10.00	Louis Goldberg, Brooklyn, N. Y. _____	1.00
Mary Sandford, New York, N. Y. _____	2.00	Abraham Tuvim, New York, N. Y. _____	3.00
Adolph Warshaw, New York, N. Y. _____	5.00	Leonard Bright, New York, N. Y. _____	2.00
Dr. H. Katz, Brooklyn, N. Y. _____	1.00	Ethel Nelson, New York, N. Y. _____	2.00
Geo. H. Goebel, Newark, N. J. _____	1.00	Ida Crouch Hazlett, Brooklyn, N. Y. _____	1.00
Marx Lewis, Washington, D. C. _____	3.00	Joseph Bearak, Boston, Mass. _____	1.00
M. Berman, Cedarhurst, L. I., New York _____	25.00	Mr. & Mrs. F. J. Schmidt, Donora, Pa. _____	2.00
Morris Hillquit, New York _____	10.00	Otto Branstetter, Chicago, Ill. _____	5.00
Jacob Panken, New York _____	10.00	Frank J. Lavanier, Covington, Ky. _____	2.00
		Amount pledged per month _____	\$120.00

THE LEAGUE is to call a conference of the Eastern States to be

NOTHING TO SAY

That the Administration is annoyed by the criticism of Labor and Liberal groups in Europe of its continued imprisonment of political offenders is evidenced by an order which it has apparently been sent the American ambassadors and ministers abroad.

A communication from J. Ramsay MacDonald, Secretary of the Second International, says that the American ambassador in London refuses to answer inquiries or discuss the question under instructions from Washington. The Administration evidently is embarrassed by the interest European Liberals are taking in the Debs case and is sulking under the implied criticism of their inquiries.

The letter from Comrade MacDonald says:

"I placed before the Executive of the Second International your letter of the 29th of July regarding the continued imprisonment of Comrade Debs. At the same time I placed before it a letter I had received from the Embassy of the United States in London, stating that recent instructions had been received from the Department of State in Washington which made it impossible to communicate to us the reasons why Mr. Debs was still imprisoned, and also to inform the Washington Government of the great inter-

est that is being taken by organized labour in Debs' case.

"Under the circumstances I was instructed to inform you that the Executive joins with you in regretting that the American Government should continue to keep Debs in prison for reasons which every Government in Europe has now regarded as insufficient for the imprisonment of their people, and would be glad if you would associate it with you in your efforts to have this grave injustice removed."

American "justice" is a stench in the nostrils of the workers of the world, and our "Democracy" has become a hissing and by-word. This sullen refusal to make any explanation or defense of its policy towards political prisoners will not lessen the disapprobation and contempt in which our Government is held by the enlightened and progressive forces of the world.

There is only one thing the Harding Administration can do to restore our good name among the peoples of Europe. That is to release our political prisoners, suppress the lawlessness of the American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan and the Gumb of Big Business, and restore the civil and political liberties of the American people.

Italian Socialist Defy Moscow

The Italian Socialist Federation reports the text of the note issued by the Executive of the Third International, which declares the Italian Socialist Party definitely expelled from the Moscow "Universal" organization, and the answer to it published by the Avanti of Milan, official organ of the Party. The Excumination "bull" follows:

"The Executive Committee upon taking cognizance of the proceedings of the last Socialist congress in Milan, declares itself in accord with the statements made in the congress by Comrade Clara Zetkin and Valewski.

"The Milan Congress has fulfilled the worst predictions. It has shown that the Italian Socialist Party led by the Turatis and Serratis, is departing from revolutionary Socialism, and becoming the slave of opportunism. The Executive committee declares, today, the Italian Socialist Party definitely expelled from the Communist International. The Italian Communist Party is the representative of the Communist International in Italy."

(This decision was taken at the Executive Committee meeting on November 2nd, 1921.)

And here is the commenting note of Avanti, official organ of the Italian Socialist Party, on the above bull:

Evidently we are before another of the usual able moves on the part of the Executive Committee of the Third International. A move which

does not puzzle and does not lead one into error.

"As all know, the Italian Socialist Party, which had adhered to the Third International in 1919, had to decide at its Congress in Leghorn whether to accept or reject the 21 conditions (imposed by the Congress of Moscow, July-August, 1920) for its final admission into the same international. The acceptance of the 21 conditions implied a split in the party with the expulsion of its right wing. The Leghorn Convention, by a great majority, decided for unity and against any expulsion. Those who were willing to leave the party were free to do so, but in the party, there was and must have been, room for all, of the left as well as of the right. It was then the split of the "pure" communists occurred, resulting in the launching of the Italian Communist Party.

"This Communist Party, which started with 58,000 members has been reduced to a membership of 40,000, including the 20,000 or more belonging to the Young People's Federation. In spite of its tremendous propaganda, with large financial resources, with three dailies, a good number of weeklies, and a wave of publications of all kinds, the party of "purity" and "disunion" has decreased in the number of its adherents. It does not appeal to the organized masses, as has been shown at the last convention of the General Council of Labor. And this mistake of the Moscow

Executive, and initial mistakes in politics are serious.

The Italian Socialist Party, excluded from the Moscow International upon the report of the latter's representative, Kabacheff, at the Leghorn Congress, decided to appeal its case to the coming congress of the Third International. At this congress, which was held recently in Moscow, our appeal was rejected, and instead, the same ultimatum of Leghorn was again offered to the Italian Socialists. Had we obeyed we would have been incorporated, according to the given rules, in the newly organized Communist Party.

"But the Milan Congress utterly rejected the ultimatum, affirming that these are no times for machined splits, and the Comrade delegates who so voted, almost unanimously, well knew what their action implied and what would result therefrom.

"Following the Milan Congress, the Italian Socialist Party on the matter of international relations has voted a resolution, the correctness of which cannot be doubted, and as a result of this resolution the Socialists of Vienna have, by an imposing majority, reaffirmed the necessity of international proletarian unity in a single body. If, however, the leaders of this great Vienna international, which embraces tens of thousands of

workers in all countries, do not answer to the needs, interests and wishes of the revolutionary working class, let us drive them out, let us change them, don't break the precious unity of the proletarian movement.

"This is what the comrades in Milan and Vienna said, they have made it clear that the Socialists of Italy, second to none, when it comes to defend the revolutionary ideals, today deem it not worth while, in the interest of these ideals, to submit to the Moscow conditions of affiliation with the Third International.

"Now then, what is meant by this expulsion? They expel those who were not willing to enter. Do they expel the party of Turati and Serrati? Had they been then accepted by the Third International?

"Evidently the Executive of Moscow is endeavoring to employ every means to emulate the "Saint Officio," which hurled excommunications right and left, and even against those whom it could not reach.

"But we, who laugh at the lightnings hurled by the "Saint Officio" are rather sorry over the poor policy of the Executive, which has caused harm everywhere, against its own self, and, what is worse, against the cause of Socialism and revolution."

A Call to Young Socialists

Eastern Y. P. S. L. to Hold Convention

Once more the glad call to arms resounds; once more the stubborn determination of the working class youth rises grim and unyielding. The terrible and universal unemployment depression, the great drop in wages, the huge forces of war, the huge farces of disarmament, are all acting as battering rams to break down the barriers to solidarity, to crush the spirit of "Independence Leagues" and to smash all Utopian dreams of liberalism. The fangs of the class struggle are all too clear. The bitter fight ahead is all too apparent.

We have waited too long. Our far flung serried ranks have become isolated and scattered in the clouds of slanderous propaganda and officious persecution. To fight back and to fight hard must be our answer. Organization must be our watchword as Organization is the breath of our life. Organization must be the shield and the bulwark of our hopes, of our dreams, of our ideals. To Organization, then, Comrades! In the forges of enthusiasm let us rivet these scattered links in our chain. Let us grasp hands and fight shoulder to shoulder with our fellow workers in the coming battles against our enemies.

It is for us, the veterans in the class war, to lead the way. It is for us to unite and show the value of a coherent organization. The answer of the NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE is to call a convention of all circles in the Eastern States to be

held in NEW YORK CITY, on DECEMBER 24, 25, 26. Let us urge the necessity of being represented there. Let us remember the importance of the task and the desperateness of the situation.

For the first time in the history of the United States will there be such a convention. Let us make it an historic one. Let us here and now resolve that, come what may, we have taken the last step backward. With a united East forming an unflinching front, with a united East sending threat for threat and blow for blow, with a united East victorious and triumphant, even the blind will begin to see and the faltering to run. Let us make true our boast, then, Comrades.

"THOUGH COWARDS FLINCH AND TRAITORS SNEER,
"WE'LL KEEP THE RED FLAG FLYING
HERE."

It is a call to arms. It is an appeal to our people. A true National Organization is our goal; real solidarity our purpose.

ALBEHT WEISBARD,
National Director Y. P. S. L.
MARY NOVIK,
Secretary Y. P. S. L.,
Greater New York.
A. J. PAAKARI,
State Secretary Y. P. S. L.,
Massachusetts.

THE CONFERENCE ON ARMAMENTS

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party shares with the great masses of the peoples of the world the desire for disarmament on land and sea. The Socialists of the world have always been foremost in warning of the disaster that finally afflicted the world in 1914. Voicing the best aspirations of the workers of all countries, who have never been responsible for war, the Socialists warned of the bloody ditch towards which the nations were moving. Their warnings were verified in the bloodiest struggle of ages.

While sharing aspirations for peace and disarmament, we decline to indulge in illusions. The causes of war are as deeply rooted as ever in the modern world. To leave those causes festering and at the same time to discuss reduction of armaments will bring no security to mankind, no matter what action is taken by the conference at Washington.

Modern wars are generally admitted to have their origin in commercial rivalry, the investment of capital overseas, financial penetration and control of backward areas, and the greed of the international bankers for dominion through loans and so-called consortiums.

The enormous productive power of the working class heaps up an excess of capital in each of the imperialist nations. The minority of owners export this surplus for investment in the less developed regions of the world. To insure the security of such foreign investments, the foreign offices, the army and navy departments, are placed at the service of the powerful investing classes.

The raw materials and rich, undeveloped natural resources of the backward regions thus become objects of international rivalry. Each of the imperialist powers maintains its colonies, protectorates and vassal peoples to serve a handful of investors and bankers. The moment foreign capital finds a fixed investment in mines, railroads, petroleum deposits, ranches, etc., the sov-

ereignty and independence of the peoples where the capital is invested are doomed.

The imperialist yoke is thus imposed on the peoples of Egypt, India, Persia, China, Korea, Mesopotamia, Indo-China, Morocco, Haiti, the Philippines and others.

Those who are meeting in Washington, except the delegates of China, are representatives of this imperialist regime of investments and foreign domination. They are of the same school of diplomats which framed the treaty of Versailles and which has left the world prostrate for three years. Their efforts are devoted to an apportionment of shares in world exploitation to their respective investing classes. They continue to play the old game that led the world to disaster.

Modern capitalism leads to imperialism. Imperialism requires armed force to maintain rule over weaker peoples and insure alien exploitation of these peoples. Those who represent this sinister regime of capitalism, imperialism, militarism, investments, colonies, and protectorates, are incapable of organizing a warless world.

This must be the task of the workers of each country, united in international solidarity for the abolition of capitalism. Modern imperialist wars issue out of capitalism, are inseparable from it, and cannot be averted without the abolition of capitalism itself.

We therefore no more share the illusions of those who believe that international peace is possible now than we shared the illusion that the world war was waged for a glorified "Democracy."

Only by collective mastery of the great powers of production in each nation and the abolition of private investments, trade, and loans, will the menace of devastating imperialist wars be averted.

A socialized world alone will bring a warless world, and we urge the importance of stressing this great truth in order that the peace and security humanity so yearns for may finally be realized.

HELP THE YOUNG PEOPLE

In accordance with the action taken at the Detroit convention, the National Office of the Socialist Party has issued a 25-cent voluntary assessment stamp for the benefit of the Y. P. S. L. work.

Five cents from each stamp sold goes to the maintenance of the national Y. P. S. L. work under the direction of Comrade Albert Weisbard, National Director Y. P. S. L. The remaining 20 cents goes to the state office of the Socialist Party and is to be used by the State Secretary for the purpose of Y. P. S. L. organization work in his state.

The effort of these young Comrades to carry on and reorganize the Young People's Socialist League in co-operation with and as an auxiliary to the Socialist Party should receive encouragement and support.

Every party member who can possibly do so should purchase one of the Y. P. S. L. voluntary assessment stamps. They cost 25 cents and can be secured from your branch or local secretary. If the local secretary has not yet received a supply of these stamps he can get them from the State Secretary, who has been furnished a supply for this purpose.

Letter to President Harding

Hon. Warren G. Harding,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

We respectfully urge the necessity and importance of action on your part in the matter of the release of all those imprisoned as political offenders.

We were assured by you on April 13th, that as soon as formal relations of peace with Germany were established, some action on your part might be expected. On July 27, we were again given similar assurance with reference to the case of Eugene V. Debs. On November 15, your official proclamation of peace between the two nations was published. On the same day our national secretary wired you inquiring whether you would take action in accord with these repeated assurances.

We again call your attention to this matter and urge that the New Year shall not witness the im-

prisonment of any man because of the expression of a dissenting opinion during the war. Contrary to some recent press reports, the United States is not the first Government to act on General Amnesty. On the contrary, it is the only government involved in the war that has failed to so act.

Considering that those German agents who committed, or attempted to commit, overt acts against the government have been released, we submit that it is a striking anomaly to permit the continued imprisonment of those whose alleged offenses are of a political character.

We hope that a General Amnesty with a restoration of citizenship to these prisoners will be speedily effected through executive action.

Respectfully yours,
National Executive Committee,
Socialist Party.

Nov. 29, 1921.

THE OPEN SHOP DRIVE

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, in session at Cleveland, Ohio, reaffirms the solidarity of the Socialist Party and all its members with the organized masses against the open shop. It affirms the duty of Socialists to give of their time and service everywhere that the issue is raised and where this struggle rages.

In the industries the only barrier to complete subjection of the workers to the measureless greed of the employing class is the union. Without the union the workers become a mass of helpless individuals, subjected to the unrestricted dictation of powerful oligarchies. The old heartless era of intense labor, excessive hours, and low wages would return with the destruction of the unions. The present security and future welfare of the workers depend upon them being able to improve present standards, and any attempt to lower them must be resisted with determination.

The impudence and greed of the employing masters of the United States in demanding the open shop is all the more amazing, considering that they represent the most powerful unions of capital today. They are concentrated and organized into giant unions such as no other period of history has ever witnessed. They exercise a large measure of control over markets and prices. They are often federated into still larger unions through the great banks, directorates, and mutual understandings.

The spectacle of these powerful unions of capital waging war against unions of workers on the score that unions are harmful, is the most astonishing hypocrisy of our time. To add to this hypocrisy the asking direct the open shop is an
ent and is pr.

"American institution," is to heap insult on injury.

It is no more American than it is French or Japanese. It represents the universal greed of the masters of industry regardless of the country in which this struggle is waged. It is now being waged as fiercely in Japan as it is in the United States. In both countries the great industrial magnates seek the same object—the reduction of the organized workers to impotence.

In this struggle of the organized masses to preserve the status won by more than a hundred years of toil and sacrifice, the workers stand for all that is human and progressive in modern history. The labor union represents the present and future progress of the toilers of the world. Within the trade union halls are discussed those problems that are to determine the destiny of humanity and the future of society.

Its enemies represent malice, greed and abysmal reaction. They would turn back the wheel of history. The sweatshop and merciless exploitation of men, women and children of the working class is their aim.

Coupled with this struggle is the sinister alliance of the courts with the masters. Court decision after court decision has rained a shower of blows upon the unions. These decisions are so frequent and so uniform in character as to leave no doubt that the courts have largely become servile tools of the masters of industry. Some decisions have even openly affirmed that the open shop, as urged by the exploiters, is the essence of legal philosophy in industrial relations. Judges issuing such decisions merely reveal that they have come under the domination of our in-

dustrial oligarchs, just as many of their predecessors once surrounded the chains of the slave with legal sanctions.

This sinister alliance of courts and unionized capital is a menacing coalition of government and corporate power. It signifies the grave and urgent need of the organized masses wresting the political power from their united enemies.

When organized and consolidated big unions of capital can display this power over courts and largely register their will as law, while organizations of the workers are frequently outlawed by

the courts, it is time for unity of the workers on all fronts.

We therefore urge our party members to give their devoted service to the organized workers in this vital struggle, confident that many of them will, from their bitter experience, realize the necessity of united political action as well as unity in shop and factory.

Down with the open shop which is the open road to disaster; onward to greater and more powerful organizations than we have ever yet achieved!

On The Proposed Labor Conference

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party declares that the National Convention in adopting the Resolution tentatively proposing a conference of Labor Organizations for the purpose of mobilizing and consolidating the political power of the working class, and the National Executive Committee in submitting the Resolution for the consideration of the organizations interested, were inspired by an honest and sincere desire for the calling of such a conference and the accomplishment of the purposes specified.

The Socialist Party is concerned with the practical and successful outcome of such a conference, rather than with the credit of initiating the preliminary discussions or issuing the formal call.

The Committee feels that it expresses the sentiment of our membership in stating that the issuance of such a call by some organization other than the Socialist Party, will not prove a barrier to our participation nor lessen our interest in its success.

We are informed that influential members and officials of various labor organizations may call a preliminary consultative conference to which

members of the Socialist Party may be invited as individuals.

The Committee sees no objection to the acceptance of such invitations by our party members; on the contrary, we recommend the acceptance of such invitations if received, upon the following conditions:

First: That the Comrades attending, do so with the understanding that they are not officially representing the Socialist Party, and are not authorized to commit the Party to any definite program or agreement.

Second: That their attendance is consultative and advisory as to the conditions which would probably be acceptable to the Socialist Party.

Third: That neither the comrades attending such conference, nor the National Executive Committee itself, can now or at any later date, make any binding agreement for the Socialist Party. All proposals relative to the actual formation of such an organization as is being considered, and the Socialist Party's official connection therewith, must be ratified by a National Convention and by them referred to a referendum of the membership.

To The Workers of Cleveland

The attention of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, in session in your city, has been called to the conditions existing in connection with the strike of the Milk Wagon Drivers.

The refusal of the Telling-Bell, Vernon Company to arbitrate unless the drivers first accepted the principle of the open shop, and the support and endorsement of the Company and its stand by the Chamber of Commerce, is evidence that this fight in your city is part of the nation wide campaign being waged by the Employers Associations in all parts of the country.

We call your attention to the Resolution on the Open Shop adopted by our committee at this meeting and urge the workers of Cleveland to

give every possible assistance and support to the Milk Wagon Drivers in their heroic struggle. The fight they are making is your fight. It is the fight of every union man for the principles of Unionism, and the fight of every man, union and non-union alike, for the maintenance of living wages and decent working conditions.

The attitude of the city administration in support of the Company and the use of the police to break the strike, while their legitimate duties are being neglected, is another evidence that the politicians of the old parties are the willing and servile tools of the business interests. It is another proof that the workers can expect no assistance, or even the protection of their legal rights as citizens, until they have filled the public

(Continued on page 16)

The Socialist Party

Executive Secretary,
OTTO BRANSTETTER,
220 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago.

National Executive Committee:
W. M. Brandt, 940 Chouteau Ave.,
S. Louis Mo.
Lilith Martin Wilson, Box 685
Reading, Pa.
Wm. H. Henry, 709 East 13th St.,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jullus Gerber, 7 East 15th St.,
New York City.
Edmund T. Melms, 579 8th Ave.,
Milwaukee, Wis.
James Oneal, 916 Madison St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
James H. Maurer, Rooms 1, 2 and
3, Commonwealth Trust Co. Build-
ing, Harrisburg, Pa.

MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 27-29, 1921

Sunday, Nov. 27, Forenoon Session

Present: Edward T. Melms, Wm.
H. Henry, M. Brandt, James Oneal,
Julius Gerber, Lilith Wilson, James
Congressman Meyer London was
H. Maurer, Otto Branstetter.

also in attendance for consultation.

Comrade Maurer elected Chair-
man of the session.

Russian Relief Fund

The Secretary reported that over
\$2,600.00 had been received by the
National Office as contributions for
the Russian Relief Fund. The Com-
mittee appointed at the last meeting
to effect a joint forwarding agency
with other organizations engaged in
Russian Relief, has failed to accom-
plish its purpose, and it is necessary
for our Committee to forward sup-
plies direct, or to co-operate with
some of the existing organizations.

The Friends Service Committee is
one of the largest, most efficient and
popular of the relief associations and
has agents and distributing centers
in the famine districts in Russia.
They will accept and distribute re-
lief, either in funds or supplies, giv-
ing proper credit to the Party organ-
ization. Among the supplies most
needed are condensed milk and
soap. We are negotiating with a
firm in Chicago, which has a soap
factory at Libau, and who guaran-
tees to manufacture and ship a car-
load of soap bearing our imprint,
direct to Moscow and secure a re-
ceipt from the Soviet officials.

Comrade Gerber reports that The
Call has been shipping direct to the
Soviet government and is preparing

ARE YOU A SOCIALIST?

Chapter 12

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

Political action does not mean strikes, riots, or assassinations, although these means can be used for political ends. Bribery, theft, arson, murder and adultery may also be committed for political purposes, but this fact does not bring them within the meaning of what is commonly known as political action.

By political action is meant the nomination of candidates for public office, participation in electoral campaigns and in efforts to secure the enactment and enforcement of statutes in accordance with the laws governing such activities in the respective countries.

By "independent" political action is meant the organization of a political party of the working class, separate and distinct from the parties controlled by and supporting the interests of the capitalist class. To conduct our political activities only through such an independent *Class* party is as much a principle of Socialism as political action itself.

Whether or not it is possible for a political party with a revolutionary program to secure peaceable possession of the government through the election of its candidates, has nothing to do with the principle involved or with the many advantages of political activity.

Briefly these advantages are:

1.—In those countries where some form of representative government exists and the people generally possess and exercise the right of suffrage, no other method will receive their support. They do not want violence and civil war. They will not support any movement advocating such methods as long as there is any opportunity to redress their grievances by peaceful methods. The advocacy of violent methods is in itself sufficient to prejudice the great majority of people against any movement, no matter how meritorious its program may be in other respects.

2.—Political campaigns afford an opportunity of presenting our principles and program to millions of people who can not be reached or interested by our propaganda at any other time, or in any other manner.

3.—Political action educates the working class in the principles and practices of representative government. The election of legislative and executive officials gives these representatives of the working class and to some extent all the workers who are actively interested, an understanding of the diverse problems of administration and an experience that is essential to our success when we come into complete power.

to make an additional shipment in the near future.

Motion by Gerber that the Secretary communicate with The Call in reference to combining the next shipment with a shipment from the Party. Adopted.

Motion by Melms that the Secretary be instructed to include a carload of soap in the supplies sent, and to use his discretion as to purchasing it either in Libau or in this country. Adopted.

Amnesty and Prison Comfort Club

The Secretary reported on the work of Comrade Bertha Hale White, representing the Party in Washington, and on the activities of the Debs' Freedom Conferences, which are connected with the Party in Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania. A sub-committee consisting of Oneal and Gerber was appointed to draft a letter to President Harding and a telegram to Debs.

The Secretary reported that Thanksgiving shipments had been made to all Socialist prisoners and others on the list of the National Office by the Comfort Club, with the exception of those in Atlanta, the Warden at that prison refusing to permit the admission of such shipments. The matter is being taken up with the Superintendent of Prisons in an effort to secure permission to admit the Christmas shipments. Underwear, sweaters and gloves are being furnished the prisoners in need of such articles, and shoes, clothing and small amounts of cash are being sent to families of prisoners, who require such assistance. The funds available for this work are inadequate, and comrades interested should make contributions for this purpose.

Finance

The Secretary reported that the expenses of National Office had been cut through the reduction of the office force, and other economies to \$1,300.00 per month for current operating expenses. The pay-roll at present is as follows:

Otto Branstetter	\$ 55.00
Howard Hair, bookkeeper..	30.00
Mrs. Williamson, stenographer	27.50
Mary Klopstein, stencil clerk	24.00
Frank Bohanec, janitor.....	18.00
Extra help	5.00

Total\$160.00

It will be impossible to do the work with this force, and upon the return of Comrade White, at the end

4.—With the growth of their political party and the election of large numbers of minor officials, the workers will acquire greater power and influence. Fear of increasing the socialist sentiment will prevent the passage of many vicious and reactionary measures by the majority capitalist parties and also result in the passage of many measures of positive benefit to the workers.

5—Political action permits us to carry on our propaganda while we are still hopelessly in the minority. If we are not strong enough to engage in legitimate political activity, we are not strong enough to defy the government and resort to illegal methods. If we cannot persuade the workers to vote for our program, we can not persuade them to fight for it. If we have such a majority as to insure the success of an armed uprising, we also have a majority sufficient to insure the success of political action.

6—Armed insurrection and civil war mean death and suffering for large numbers of men, women and children of the working class. It also means the damage or destruction of much productive property, making the establishment of socialized industry more slow and difficult if not impossible. Political action offers at least the possibility of a peaceful revolution and the avoidance of these evils.

7.—The vote received for Socialist candidates is a fair measure of the growth and strength of Socialist sentiment. It affords the best means of judging the desire and ability of the working class to take over the powers of government and establish an industrial democracy.

8—It is often contended that when the Socialists have secured the support of a majority of the people the capitalist parties in control will either prevent the holding of an election or refuse to surrender the government in case of a Socialist victory.

Under such circumstances, armed insurrection would be morally and legally justifiable. The capitalist minority would be defying the will of a majority in violation of the laws and the constitution and of the principles of democracy.

The Socialists would have justice, law and numbers on their side and the result would not be uncertain. If civil war is inevitable before our revolutionary program can be carried into effect, it can not be waged under more favorable circumstances for the Socialists than those which would result from the refusal of the capitalists to surrender power to a legitimate political party having the support of a majority of the citizens.

Under such circumstances, armed insurrection and civil war would not be in violation but in support of the principles of democracy to which Socialism adheres.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

of the month, the weekly pay-roll will be increased to \$200.00.

Taxes and insurance have been paid for this year, and interest on the headquarters mortgage will not be due until March. The current operating expenses, exclusive of interest, taxes and insurance, are as follows:

Wages	\$ 800.00
Socialist World	275.00
Telephone and telegrams..	40.00
Postage and express.....	60.00
Light and coal.....	50.00
Stationery and supplies....	50.00
Miscellaneous items	25.00

Total \$1,300.00

This is exclusive of special Amnesty, Prison Comfort, or organization work, and does not include postage and stationery for extensive circularization for any purpose.

Indebtedness

The present indebtedness of the Office is approximately \$14,250.00, an itemized statement of which is attached.

The average income from dues for the past three months, exclusive of the Federation Dues, which are refunded as Translator's wages, has been \$827.50. The literature sales and the collections on outstanding accounts will no doubt remain the same, as well as the rent we receive.

These items constitute our regular income, exclusive of special donations or contributions to special funds. The average income from these sources for the past three months is as follows:

Dues	\$ 827.50
Literature	93.60
Accounts payable	132.40
Rent	135.00

Total \$1,188.50

We therefore require \$200.00 a month in the form of contributions to meet our current operating expenses. We require an additional \$300.00 per month for the next five months, in order to meet the interest, taxes and insurance charges when due. This means a current deficit of \$500.00 per month, which must be met, besides making payments and reducing our indebtedness.

The Sustaining Fund

The receipts on the Sustaining Fund to date amount to \$12,223.64, or 61 per cent of the amount asked for. Nearly all the States which have not completed their quotas have been circularized within the last two weeks, in an effort to complete

NOTICE.

The ninety days allowed by the National Constitution for seconding motions proposed for referendum having expired without either the St. Louis or Springfield motions receiving the required number of seconds, they are declared lost for lack of necessary seconds.

this fund by the first of the year. It is expected that this circularization will give a new impetus to the Fund and result in raising a substantial percentage of the amount asked for.

The Secretary recommends that the Fund be closed on Dec. 31st, and a new call be issued by the Committee for the \$500.00 per month required to meet our current deficit and additional funds for the reduction of our indebtedness and the conduct of much-needed organization work.

Comrade Oneal reported that a number of comrades in New York had pledged themselves to make a monthly payment for one year to the Sustaining and Organization Fund of the National Office, commencing the first of January. These pledges amount to \$1,000.00 per year.

Comrade Oneal recommends that the Committee call for similar pledges from the comrades in other parts of the country, and ask for pledges amounting to \$1,500.00 per month, which will be sufficient to take care of the deficit and leave us \$1,000.00 per month for the new work.

Comrade Brandt recommends that a call be issued to the membership, asking them for a contribution of \$1.00 each as a Christmas gift to the National Office; such contribution, to be credited to the Sustaining Fund quotas of the respective States, and to be applied on the payment of our present indebtedness.

Motion by Gerber that a Sub-committee be appointed to draft a call for membership Christmas gifts of \$1.00 to the Sustaining Fund, and an additional call for pledges to the permanent Sustaining and Organization Fund. Adopted.

Oneal and Brandt appointed as Sub-committee.

Comrade John G. Willert, State Secretary, reported that the local comrades had arranged a banquet at the Winton Hotel at 4 p. m. and a mass meeting in the Engineers' Auditorium for 8 p. m.

The Committee adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Sunday, Nov. 27, 1921

Membership and Organization

The Secretary reported that the membership had rallied from the slump of last July, and that the average membership for the last seven months was about stationary, being as follows:

THE BEST
ARGUMENT
FOR
AMNESTY

Debs'
Canton
Speech



PRICE
TEN CENTS

\$1.00 PER DOZ.
\$6.00 PER 100

PREPAID.

April	18,300
May	9,969
June	11,855
July	5,996
August	11,418
September	13,096
October	12,369

Average, 7 months.....11,859

He reported the condition of the organization in various States, and called special attention to the condition in the State of Oklahoma, with a recommendation that the State Charter be revoked, and the organization work in that State be placed directly under the jurisdiction of the National Office.

Motion by O'Neal. That, owing to the failure of the Oklahoma State organization to maintain an average membership of 150 for the past six months, the charter be revoked and the membership in that State be placed under the jurisdiction of the National Office, as provided in the Party Constitution. Adopted.

Motion by Brandt. That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Oklahoma Reconstruction League, The Oklahoma Leader, and Oscar Ameringer, and secure all the necessary information regarding the organization and purposes of the Reconstruction League and the relations of Comrade Ameringer and the Oklahoma Leader to the League, and their attitude towards the Party organization. Adopted.

Motion by Henry that Secretary be instructed to circularize all correspondents in the State of Oklahoma, asking for contributions to the Sustaining Fund, and that all contributions received from the State of Oklahoma be used in the re-organization work of the Party in that State. Adopted.

Committee adjourned for banquet and Mass Meeting, until nine o'clock a. m. Monday, November 28, 1921.

FORENOON SESSION (Monday, Nov. 28, 1921.)

All members present.

Comrade Wilson elected Chairman for the day.

Secretary reported on the work of speakers and organizers in the field, and plans for such work during the winter months. Communication read from Comrade Ida Crouch-Hazlett regarding a lecture tour under the auspices of the National Office.

Motion by Melms that Secretary be instructed to circularize the Locals visited by Comrade Hazlett within the last six months, offering lecture dates at \$50.00 per day flat; the National Office to furnish advertising. In case a sufficient number of acceptances is received to warrant making up a route, Comrade Hazlett is to be routed upon the terms specified in her communication. Adopted.

Communication from Comrade Dan Hoan of Milwaukee, offering to secure leave of absence for one of the Milwaukee Socialist Councilmen for campaign work during the winter and early spring, in connection with the spring elections.

Motion by Gerber that Secretary be instructed to accept this proposition, and to urge upon Comrade Hoan the importance of himself giving as many week-end dates as possible during the city campaigns next spring. Adopted.

Communication from Comrade M. M. Aldrich reporting on his work on the organization circuit in Southwestern Illinois and Southeastern Missouri.

Motion by Henry that Secretary be authorized to make arrangements to keep Comrade Aldrich in this territory for the next three months. Adopted.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The Secretary reported that he had sent the Resolution of the Detroit Convention and the communication of the National Executive Committee, regarding a proposed conference for the purpose of uniting the Radical

and Progressive Labor Forces for common political action, to practically all the economic and political organizations of both the industrial and agricultural workers.

Definite acceptances of the tentative invitation have been received from the following organizations:

United Automobile Workers.
United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers.
Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Milwaukee City Federation of Labor, and
Salt Lake City Federation of Labor.

Expressions of sympathy with the purpose of the proposed conference but without definite assurance that they would participate in case a conference was called, were received from officials of the following organizations.

International Association of Machinists.

Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers & Decorators.

Public Ownership League, and Farmer-Labor Party.

A number of replies express the opinion that such a conference, if it is eventually called, will have greater prospects of success if it is called by a group of individuals or by some organization other than the Socialist Party.

There appears to be a very general sentiment in favor of such a conference in a great many groups and organizations, many of which have not officially replied to our invitation. He has learned that a number of these have considered the advisability of issuing some such call as that proposed by the Socialist Party and has information that a sort of preliminary, informal conference may be called by these groups in the very near future, and before any definite action can be taken by the Socialist Party; and the further probability that members of the Socialist Party may be invited to attend such conference as individuals rather than as representatives of the organization.

The Secretary recommends that the Committee consider this possibility and take such action as may be deemed advisable under the circumstances.

Maurer moved the adoption of the statement published on page 10. Motion adopted.

Committee adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION (Monday, Nov. 28th.)

Communications from Comrades Alfred Baker Lewis of Philadelphia and Carl M. Sweet of Canton, Ill., regarding the proposed conference of labor organizations. Communications referred to the Agenda Committee and to such representatives of committees of the Party as may hereafter be appointed in connection with this proposal and to the delegates that may hereafter be elected to attend the proposed conference in case it is held.

LITERATURE

The Secretary reported the publication of Debs' Canton Speech, in a 32-page pamphlet selling at 10 cents per copy, and that the pamphlet, "Are You a Socialist?" containing 48 pages, price 15 cents per copy, would be off the press the middle of December. He has a number of additional manuscripts, and suggested the advisability of republishing some of the smaller of the old Classics, such as "Communist Manifesto" and "Wage Labor and Capital." He recommended that he be authorized to set aside the money received from the sale of literature and to invest it in the publication of new pamphlets.

Motion by Melms that report be accepted and the recommendation of the Secretary be concurred in. Adopted.

Motion by Maurer that Secretary be instructed to commence the publication of a monthly leaflet service, commencing with January. Adopted.

Motion by Brandt that a Sub-committee be elected to draft a statement on The Open Shop. Adopted.

Maurer, Brandt and O'Neal elected on Committee.

LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

The Secretary reported on the number, strength and condition of the Federations. Communication from Comrade Frank Petrich, Translator-Secretary of the So. Slavic Federation. Attention is called to the recent action of the Federation in providing for the affiliation of associate members in various fraternal, social and economic organizations of the So. Slavs. The Committee sees no objection to the provisions as explained, and the report is accepted.

Communication from Comrade Brosta of Cleveland, on behalf of a number of Bohemian branches, making application for a charter as a Language Federation.

Motion by Oneal that Comrades Melms and Branstetter be appointed a Committee to confer with Brosta and report back to the Committee. Adopted.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1922

The Secretary reported that Convention Stamps, Regular, Dual and Exempt, had been ordered and will be ready for distribution to the state organizations on January 1st. He calls the attention of the Committee to the necessity of making arrangements for the preparation of the Agenda and the issuing of the Convention Call.

Motion by Henry that the Annual Convention of the Socialist Party be convened on April 22, 1922, the city to be decided upon at the next meeting of the Committee. Adopted.

Motion by Brandt that the Secretary be instructed to issue a call for the submission of Agenda propositions as provided in the Party Constitution and that a Sub-committee be appointed to prepare the preliminary Agenda. Carried.

Motion by Maurer that the personnel of the Sub-committee and the date and place of the Sub-committee meeting be left to the discretion of the Executive Secretary. Adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to announce the date of the Convention, and immediately after the first of the year to apportion delegates among the various States, as provided in the Party Constitution.

Communication from Local Philadelphia, requesting the holding of the next Convention in that city, and statement by local comrades that Local Cleveland extends a similar invitation. Secretary is instructed to communicate with Locals Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities regarding the Convention and to report all invitations and offers to the Committee at its next meeting.

As local Comrades have arranged a Mass Meeting for this evening in the Finnish Hall, Committee adjourns until 10 a. m., Tuesday, November 29th.

FORENOON SESSION

(Tuesday, Nov. 29.)

Comrade Henry elected Chairman.

Report of the Sub-committee to confer with the Bohemian Comrades. Committee finds that there are five or six branches located in different cities, comprising a membership of approximately 200. It does not think that the strength of the Federation, the condition of the Party and the uncertainty as to future relationship of the Federations to the Party organization warrants issuing a charter at this time, and recommends that the Bohemian branches be affiliated directly with city and county organizations, as they are at present; that the National Office appoint a Bohemian Translator to facilitate communication between the various Bohemian branches and to conduct Propaganda and organization work in that language; that Bohemian branches be allowed to purchase due stamps from their respective county or state secretaries, and in unorganized States from the National Office, at 12½ cents less than is paid by the English branches in the same jurisdiction, and that the Bohemian branches forward this 12½ cents for each stamp purchased to the Bohemian Translator for the expenses of his office.

Motion by Maurer that the recommendation of the

Committee be concurred in and the Secretary instructed to take such action as may be necessary to make it effective. Adopted.

Sub-committee submitted statement on The Open Shop, as published on page 8.

Motion by Melms that it be adopted as read. Carried. Sub-committee submitted letter to President Harding, as published on page 7.

Motion by Maurer that it be adopted as read. Carried. Communication read from Comrade E. A. Superior of Elizabeth, N. J.

Motion by Gerber that communication be referred to a Sub-committee for further study. Adopted. Comrades Oneal and Gerber elected as Committee.

Communication from Comrade Humphrey Campbell of Wilmington, Delaware.

Motion by Wilson that Secretary be instructed to acknowledge receipt of the communication and to state the opinion of the Committee, which is unfavorable, and give their reasons therefor. Adopted.

Communication from Albert Weisbord, Director of the National Y. P. S. L., requesting that the Committee authorize a call for a Y. P. S. L. Convention for the Eastern States, to meet in New York City during the Christmas holidays.

Motion by Wilson that the request be concurred in and the Secretary so instructed. Adopted.

Committee adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Tuesday, Nov. 29.)

Communication read from Local New Haven, requesting the holding of the next Committee meeting in that city. Secretary is instructed to acknowledge receipt of the communication and to state that New Haven will be considered in that connection.

Motion by Brandt that a decision regarding the date and place of holding the next meeting be deferred and that the Executive Secretary submit the question to the Committee by correspondence at a later date. Adopted.

Sub-committee submits telegram to Comrade Debs, as follows:

"The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in session in Cleveland, the city in which you were tried and sentenced, for your Comradely greetings. We hope that you will soon be with us to take your proper place in our great movement.

The Comrades have done everything to keep the fires burning so that when you come out the Organization will be here and ready for you to take up your work.

(Signed) National Executive Committee,
Socialist Party.

Nov. 29, 1921.

Motion by Melms that telegram be sent as read. Adopted.

Sub-committee submits a statement on the Disarmament Conference, as published on page 7.

Motion by Gerber that it be adopted as read. Carried. Sub-committee submits statement on the Cleveland Milk Strike, as published on page 9.

Motion by Oneal that this statement be adopted as read. Carried.

Motion by Oneal that the Committee express its appreciation of the hospitality of the Cleveland Comrades and of the efficient arrangements made for the meeting of the Committee. Adopted.

Meeting adjourned sine die.

**HAVE YOU SENT YOUR DOLLAR
XMAS GIFT TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE?
DO IT NOW.**

TO THE WORKING CLASS OF CLEVELAND

(Continued from page 10)

offices with representatives of an independent, militant political party of the workers.

The victory of the Drivers will be a victory for Unionism and for the working class.

The victory of the Company will be a victory for the Open Shop and pave the way for fresh assaults upon the workers in other industries.

Support the Milk Wagon Drivers!

Defend the Principles of Unionism!

Protect yourselves by actively supporting every fight against the slave conditions of the Open Shop.

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND.

The contributions to the National Office for Russian Relief amount to \$2,965.38. A check for \$1,000.00 has been forwarded to the New York Call for the purchase of supplies with their next shipment, and 25,000 lbs. of soap have been ordered sent direct to Moscow from a soap factory in Libau.

The contributions received are as follows:

Previously Reported	\$2,640.20
W. H. Henry, Indianapolis, Ind. (coll.)	5.35
Finnish Br., E. Boston, Mass.	46.78
W. M. Brandt, St. Louis, Mo. (coll.)	7.00
German Soc. Fed. (A. Dreifuss)	11.00
Finnish Br., Maynard, Mass.	45.00
I. King, State Sec'y, San Francisco, Cal.	10.00
Finnish Br., S. P., Springfield, Mass.	20.50
Finnish Br. S. P. Richardson Pk., Del.	50.00
Finnish Br. S. P., Rockland, Maine	27.50
32nd Ward Br., S. P., Chicago, Ill.	2.00
R. R. Weir, Jacsonville, Ind.	17.00
Wm. Boardman, Griffith, Colo.	5.00
Chas. Brown, Branscomb, Calif.	3.00
Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Chicago, Ill.	59.55
Otto Schuelman, Pa.	1.00
Wm. Kenkel, Calif.	1.00
Anthony Kraeger, Md.	5.00
Wm. Meyer, New York, N. Y.	5.00
Chas. Schaller, Arkansas	1.50
Mrs. Chas. Meininger, Erie, Pa.	2.00
Total	\$2,965.38

NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1922.

The National Convention for 1922 will convene on April 22nd at a place to be designated by the N. E. C. at its next meeting. The Agenda is in process of preparation. Local organizations desiring to submit proposals for the Agenda should send them to the National Office not later than January 15th. Local organizations desiring to have the National Convention held in their city should correspond with the National Office regarding same.

NATIONAL OFFICE SUSTAINING FUND.

Last Call For The Sustaining Fund. Your Christmas Dollar Will Be Credited To The Quota Of Your State. Send It Now.

The present Sustaining fund will be closed on December 31st and a last call is made to the backward states to raise as much of their quota

as possible by that date. If you have a contribution list partly filled, send it in now. If you have failed to make a contribution, now is the time.

There are nine states which have raised the full amount assigned to them. This number should at least be doubled by the end of the year and every state have a higher percentage that is shown in this report.

STANDING OF THE STATES ON DECEMBER 16th, 1921.

State	Quota	Paid	Percent
1 California	\$793.00	\$1,800.87	226%
2 New Hampshire	82.00	162.48	198%
3 Missouri	480.00	847.84	177%
4 Utah	88.00	118.60	135%
5 Dist. of Col.	92.00	100.00	109%
6 Wyoming	34.00	36.40	107%
7 Maryland	246.00	260.00	106%
8 Connecticut	270.00	270.10	100%
9 Nevada	26.00	26.00	100%
10 Pennsylv.	1,916.00	1,912.63	99%
11 Arizona	46.00	41.75	90%
12 Iowa	408.00	356.50	87%
13 Rhode Island	71.00	55.50	78%
14 Massachus.	1,215.00	946.30	78%
15 New York	3,213.00	2,208.34	69%
16 Delaware	31.00	20.00	65%
17 Arkansas	172.00	108.81	64%
18 Kansas	270.00	169.35	62%
19 Maine	93.00	56.00	60%
20 Colorado	118.00	67.50	57%
21 Wisconsin	1,749.00	969.00	55%
22 Illinois	1,622.00	787.20	48%
23 Ohio	1,169.00	533.70	46%
24 W. Virginia	142.00	55.50	39%
25 Kentucky	235.00	90.03	38%
26 N. Dakota	104.00	32.00	31%
27 Indiana	577.00	148.15	26%
28 Michigan	520.00	107.25	21%
29 New Jersey	739.00	149.85	20%
30 Tennessee	168.00	22.00	13%
31 Vermont	52.00	5.00	10%
32 Nebraska	171.00	17.50	10%
33 Georgia	221.00	22.00	10%
34 Idaho	68.00	6.00	9%
35 Oregon	130.00	10.48	7%
36 Washington	154.00	12.50	8%
37 Florida	119.00	8.00	7%
38 N. Carolina	171.00	10.00	6%
39 Mississippi	127.00	7.00	6%
40 Minnesota	575.00	29.55	5%
41 Oklahoma	369.00	18.50	5%
42 Texas	377.00	19.20	5%
43 Louisiana	152.00	5.00	3%
44 S. Dakota	62.00	2.00	3%
45 New Mexico	30.00	1.00	3%
46 Montana	85.00	2.15	3%
Total	\$20,000.00	\$12,635.19	63%

NOT HEARD FROM

Alabama	\$172.00
So. Carolina	107.00