

Your Chance  
Help Russia To-day!

# THE TOLLER

NO. 185.

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## FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA LAUNCHED.

UNIONS AND OTHER WORKING-CLASS ORGANIZATIONS  
UNITED TO RELIEVE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

New York, Aug. 9.—A conference took place here tonight, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. W. Hartman, editor of Soviet Russia, to consolidate the efforts being made by various organizations in relief work for Soviet Russia.

The conference was called at the special instance of a provisional committee representing the American Labor Alliance, Friends of Soviet Russia, Society of Technical Aid for Russia, and the Medical Relief Committee for Soviet Russia.

Caleb Harrison of the American Labor Alliance, opened the conference and stated its purpose.

"We propose to do all we can in such a manner that we won't have to depend upon Herbert Hoover and such agencies for helping the famine victims of Soviet Russia. Funds collected by this organization will not be turned over to so-called humanitarian organizations.

"We recognize Hoover and similar agencies of relief as counter-revolutionary. We are the class brothers of our struggling brother workers of Russia, and we propose by our relief work, not only to stem the tide of hunger, but also to save the Russian Revolution from the attacks of the counter-revolutionaries."

American Aid Only An Imperialistic Venture.

Dr. Hartman pointed out that Hoover had laid down various imperialistic terms as the conditions upon which aid would be given. He referred to the article entitled "Overthrowing a Red Regime" which appeared in the June issue of World's Work, written by T. T. C. Gregory, one of Hoover's agents, who openly boasted that it was the intention of the relief commission operating in Hungary during the Soviet regime in that country, to overthrow the Hungarian Soviet Government.

Dr. Hartman showed that the present offer of capitalist relief commissions to Soviet Russia was another attempt on the life of the Russian workers' Republic.

Hoover Dare Not Issue Call for Funds.

Hoover, Dr. Hartman asserted, dared not issue a general call for funds to help the Russian workers, since he knows full well that the American people would respond abundantly and thereby manifest their overwhelming sympathy with the workers of Russia.

The credentials committee reported that 87 organizations were represented at the conference by 150 delegates. The credentials of two delegates were rejected because they emanated from a counter-revolutionary paper which has indulged in rabid and repeated attacks on Soviet Russia.

No Conditions Affixed to Relief Work.

The conference decided to call the new organization the Friends of Soviet Russia. The organization will collect funds for the relief of famine stricken Russia, the money to be turned over to the Soviet Government or its accredited representatives without imposing any terms. All appeals shall be of a distinctly working class character, class-conscious and free from the humanitarian taint always involved in such enterprises conducted by capitalist organizations.

It was decided to elect an executive committee to serve for three months. Those elected were Dr. Hartman, Caleb Harrison, Edgar Owens, Allen S. Broms, Dr. Mendelsohn, Dr. Wilenkin, Dr. Reichel.

To seek the co-operation of other conferences.

The conference instructed the Executive Committee to seek ways and means of securing the co-operation of the other conferences taking place in the country. It was pointed out that united effort in the relief work will avoid duplication of work and release energy for extending the organization and bringing the whole working class into action for helping the famine districts of Soviet Russia.

The attitude of all the delegates present demonstrated the tremendous interest that American workers are taking in the relief drive for Soviet Russia and their heartfelt solicitude for the welfare of their fellow-workers across the sea.

Another conference will take place next Tuesday, to which representatives of more organizations have been invited.

Executive Committee Issues Call to Other Organizations.

Upon adjournment of the conference

the Executive Committee went into session and elected Caleb Harrison, chairman, Allen S. Broms, secretary, and Dr. J. W. Hartmann, treasurer.

The Executive Committee is issuing a call to workers in all parts of the country to organize branches of the Friends of Soviet Russia and affiliate with the national organization. It invites working-class organizations of all kinds to co-operate with it in the relief work. All funds and contributions should be sent to the National Headquarters at 201 West 13th St., New York City.

### Lords Propose Relief.

London, Aug. 11.—The Russian famine was discussed in the House of Lords today.

Several members advocated the system employed in India in coping with similar visitations, namely, the establishment of large famine camps on the great lines of migration, where the people could be retained until the return of normal conditions permitted their restoration to their native villages, where means could be adopted in the meantime to preserve the framework of village life.

Lord Macdonnell thought that the Government ought to make a grant of from £30,000,000 to £50,000,000 for the purpose of relief.

### LABOR INCENSED AT LEGION.

Reading, Pa.—The Federated Trades and Labor Council of this city has just called upon President Harding "to administer such a stinging rebuke upon the American Legion for its impudence and lawlessness, both enacted and implied, that the leaders of that organization will be deterred from inciting their followers to further acts of violence."

The action of the council was called forth by the American Legion's recent threat to President Harding that the release of Eugene V. Debs would be viewed by it as license to disregard law and order.

### MUCH STEEL, FEWER BABIES.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The infant death rate in this city of steel and the 12-hour day is the highest in the nine large cities investigated by the children's bureau of the department of labor, according to a report entitled "Infant Mortality in Pittsburgh", just received here.

"In each year of the five-year period, 1916-1920," says the report, "Pittsburgh lost more babies in proportion to its birth rate than any other of the nine cities. In Pittsburgh as a whole, in 1910, there was a loss during infancy of one life out of every nine."

## Sid Hatfield's Last Stand.

"When the gun-play begins again on battle-scale in Mingo and Logan, I hope you will understand how came it. And when Sid Hatfield is tried for the killing of Albert Felts, I hope a plenty of people will back him up for his defense, for I think he's the kind of man the world needs more of." So wrote Bob Minor in his stirring story, "The Wars of West Virginia" in The Liberator a year ago.

Sid Hatfield was freed of the charge of the murder of the coal barons' gun-man, Albert Felts. They couldn't get him on that. But the gun-play which occurred on the courthouse steps at Welch two weeks ago, between C. E. Lively, Baldwin-Felts detective, and Sid Hatfield and Ed. Chambers, friends of the miners, left Hatfield and Chambers dead on the scene.

Sid is dead and the Baldwin gun-man will probably be freed of his killing. In such clashes not all victories can fall to the workers and the friends of the workers.

Being a friend of the miners cost Hatfield his life. He could just as well (and more profitably) have been their enemy. But Sid, being "the kind of a man the world needs more of", chose his friends from among the coal diggers and not from among the miners and the coal owners of West Virginia.

When the wars between the miners and the coal owners of West Virginia took on the phase of gun battles, Hatfield renounced the feuds of his fathers and took his place in the larger class-fight of his mountaineers turned coal miners. The automatic and high powered rifle are ordinary means of settling disputes and establishing the rough justice of those mountaineer settlements where the Hatfields for generations had lived and died. Sid learned to shoot true and quick. He was a gun-man too, but in the higher sense of the word. His crime was, not that he knew how and did shoot to kill, but that he shot and killed the enemies of the miners. In this consisted his crime in the eyes of the coal barons; in this consisted just cause for his death, so they reasoned.

And now Sid is dead. Sid believed in the Constitution of the United States and in keeping the law as it is written. So he defended the miners against the assaults of the hired thugs of the coal owners. Because of his belief in the fundamental laws of the country, he ran foul of the Law of the Coal Barons who own and rule in West Virginia. So Sid had to be gotten rid of—no matter how.

The coal miners have lost a friend and fighter. The coal owners have their vengeance. But the war between them goes on. Sid Hatfield is dead but others from the ranks of the miners will take his place. They MUST take his place. The fight for unionism in the Mingo coal fields demands more men like him. The surest vindication of his death is to develop more men like him. Only when this is done can the fight for unionism in West Virginia be won.

## FIFTEEN MILLION RUSSIANS STARVING.

Russia—SOVIET RUSSIA, is a workers' country.

Steeped in ignorance and misery for centuries, the workers revolted against their exploiters, kicked them out and took possession.

And so darkest Russia was made the BRIGHTEST SPOT in the world—for, though there is no bread, the workers' hearts are GLAD—made glad because they were victorious in breaking the chains of slavery, welding them into bonds of fraternity with the world's workers.

The workers of Russia declared Russia THEIR country in November, 1917. And for the last four years the capitalist nations of the world have conspired to wreck this first Workers' Republic.

For four years the workers of Russia have, in battle after battle, beaten the enemy, the world's exploiters.

### -- NOW COMES THIS FAMINE --

FIFTEEN MILLION RUSSIANS ARE ACTUALLY STARVING!  
MILLIONS OF THIS NUMBER ARE CHILDREN!!  
THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD MUST HELP!!!

Capitalist nations; charitable institutions of the capitalist class have offered to help. Need we tell you why? Need we tell you that they will lose no opportunity to overthrow the Russia of the workers, for might not Soviet Russia point the way to freedom to the workers of all countries?

All workers must help. Their assistance has no ulterior motive. Workers of all countries will help because the Russian workers are their CLASS BROTHERS. Workers of all countries will give bread to Russia because they demand that Soviet Russia shall LIVE!

### HOW MUCH WILL YOU GIVE?

WILL YOU FEED 100 CHILDREN TODAY, AT A COST OF ONLY 5c PER CHILD, A TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF \$5.00?

WILL YOU FEED 20 FAMILIES TODAY, AT A COST OF ONLY 25c PER FAMILY, A TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF \$5.00?

WILL YOU FEED 10 FAMILIES TODAY, AT A COST OF ONLY 25c PER FAMILY, A TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF \$2.50?

WILL YOU FEED 20 CHILDREN TODAY, AT A COST OF ONLY 5c PER CHILD, A TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF \$1.00?

YOU MUST GIVE ALL YOU CAN AND GIVE AGAIN AND AGAIN!

Send all remittances to

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA  
201 W. 13th STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

ENDORSED BY—  
The American Labor Alliance,  
Chas. Reht, Legal Representative,  
Soviet Bureau.

ORGANIZE—  
Workers and sympathizers should form branches everywhere and affiliate with the national office at the above address.

ATTENTION: The machinery for purchasing foods and medicines at lowest prices, chartering ships for their export, attending to the safe arrival of all shipments, has been established. The Friends of Soviet Russia stand ready TODAY to send ship loads of flour, wheat, dried vegetables, canned milk for children, medicines and other needs direct to the "Help Committee" of which Kamenev and Gorky are members and which is the official committee of Soviet Russia. Only the money to make immense wholesale purchases is needed. GIVE GENEROUSLY!

### Debs Pardon Up Soon.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Attorney General Daugherty announced today he hoped to submit to President Harding by the end of the month recommendations concerning a pardon for Eugene V. Debs, imprisoned Socialist leader.

### GARMENT WORKERS PLEDGE AID.

New York.—Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, announced yesterday at the close of a conference attended by representatives of each local that all the members would be called upon to donate half a day's pay for the relief of starving Russians, a sum which probably would total \$250,000. There are approximately 150,000 members. The large majority are of Russian extraction, and many have relatives in the zones where the greatest want is reported. Mr. Schlesinger, however, said that all of the fourteen nationalities represented in the union had expressed a willingness to contribute.

London.—Former officers and soldiers are infesting the streets of London as beggars, mouth organ players and flower peddlers, pleading that the government has left them penniless after exploiting their loyal services, according to Grattan Doyle, speaking in the house of commons.

The ministry of pensions replied that inquiries were made regarding any particular case in which it was suggested that a man disabled in the war had not received his due from the ministry.

## Australian Labor Congress Takes Advanced Position and New Policies

FAVORABLE ACTION TAKEN ON METHODS TO UNITE ALL  
RADICALS FOR OVERTHROW OF CAPITALISM.

By W. FRANCIS AHERN, Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

Melbourne, Australia.—The All-Australia National Congress of Trades Unions opened at Melbourne on June 20. It was the most important gathering of trade unionists in the industrial history of that city. Over 500 delegates were present, representing all organizations throughout Australia.

The congress aims at outlining a policy for the workers that will not only claim the allegiance of all advanced reformers, but will ensure the necessary enthusiasm to enable such a policy to be carried into effect. It was made plain that a clearly-defined industrial policy was absolutely necessary, and that without such a policy chaos confronted the workers, while with such a policy everything was possible.

E. J. Holloway (president of the Australian Labor party) presided, and in a lengthy opening address traced the international situation. Points from his speech were as follows:

"In every country the socialization of industry had been demanded. Work councils had been appointed in Germany, though class distinctions still remained. In Italy the workers tried to give effect to their ideals by force, but failed and had to compromise with the employers. True, they had a certain amount of industrial control. Though capitalism was compromising all along the line it was still in force except in Russia.

"In France the workers went for a clear-cut Socialist community. They stood for the socialization of all the agencies of wealth production—a scheme of industrial nationalization, with administration in the hands of experts.

"The world was seething with discontent. Workers everywhere were demanding a big chance. To make the great change from capitalism to Socialism in Australia, all sections must come together. Militarism must end. Australian workers must link with those of other countries and put an end to all secret war and peace treaties. The Australian workers intended to repudiate every secret treaty made in the name of Australia by enemies of the workers."

Little Faith in Parliament.  
It was maintained that the present parliamentary system perpetuated the capitalist system and was of no real use to the workers, though it might be used for propaganda purposes. After a lengthy debate the following motion was made: "The socialization of industry, production, distribution and exchange to be the objective of the Australian Labor party." Delegates said they had to make it plain

that they were out to overthrow the capitalist system and take united steps to meet the impending crash of capitalism with a scheme of control of all industries by the community for the community.

A committee of 12 was appointed to draw up ways and means for raising the \$2,000,000 necessary to start labor dailies in Australia where they did not exist and stabilize those already existing. It was considered that a levy of \$2.50 on all unionists in Australia would provide the necessary finances.

Against Imperialist Wars.

The congress offered solid opposition to the Anglo-Jap treaty and made it plain that the workers of Australia would not stand for any treaty made outside Australia, nor one made in Australia except by the people themselves. One thing was made quite clear—Australian workers will refuse to be drawn into another imperialistic war, or any war outside the border lines of that country. It was decided not only to oppose the further ratification of the Anglo-Jap treaty but to make it clear that not one gun or man would be moved in Australia in support of any war outside the country.

Motions were carried demanding that the government should provide national works to absorb the unemployed, also that organized labor do all in its power to prevent immigration to the country where such immigration has not the approval of organized labor.

Support for Ireland in her fight for self determination was expressed in the following motion:

"That this congress representing the industrial movement of Australia records its full approval of the principles of self determination for Ireland, as endorsed by an overwhelming majority of the Irish people and, in endorsing the findings of the British labor commission, invited the labor movement of Great Britain, with a view to compelling the English government to withdraw its army of occupation from Ireland, to act through its council of action in a "Hands off Ireland" policy consistent with the policy adopted when it issued its historic ultimatum to the British movement "Hands off Russia."

For Industrial Organization.

The One Big Union scheme, passed at a former trade union conference, was reaffirmed, also that the name of the One Big Union in Australia should be "The Australasian Workers' Union." A council of action of 12 members representing the six Australian states, was also framed. The work of the council of action will be:

(1) To give effect to matters agreed upon by congress relating to industrial organization; (2) to co-operate with the Australian and the New Zealand Labor parties, through their executives, with regard to all other decisions of congress for the purpose of putting into operation the principles adopted by the congress; (3) to have power to convene further conferences.

Another important motion carried by the congress was:

"That this congress, representing 700,000 trade unionists, holding that the settlement of international disputes by war is barbarous and responsible for the inflicting of untold suffering and misery on the people, not only of the belligerent countries, but of the whole world, declares in favor of the settlement of any such disputes by international arbitration, and further recommends the workers in all countries to form councils of action; and as the Pacific ocean is likely to be made the cockpit of the next great war, the council of action elected in Australia be instructed to get into communication with labor organizations generally and particularly with those in countries bordering on the Pacific for the purpose of preventing future wars."

A motion was carried protesting against the compulsory herding of youths into training camps for long periods for military training and a demand was made on the government to cancel the scheme.

## COTTON, CAPITALISM AND PELLAGRA.

Pellagra is a disease caused by malnutrition due to lack of vegetables in the diet. Just now the disease is wreaking havoc among a hundred thousand inhabitants of the American southern cotton raising section. Ten thousand victims, it is calculated will die.

To think of a lack of vegetable diet in the fruitful American southland seems an anomaly. Explain this anomaly and several other things become plain which are attempted to be kept under cover from the light of day.

There is a direct connection between pellagra and the crisis in the cotton market of last fall which has continued up to the present. In the cotton raising section little besides cotton is raised. The system of tenant farming prevails. Land is rented for cotton growing. Cotton is king. Every other human need is supplied from the outside. Cotton rules. Every inch of cultivated area is planted to the fibre. This is the rule of the land owners. The landlord demands cotton in payment of his rent. That explains why only cotton is planted.

When "normalcy" prevails, the cotton-raiser-on-rented-land can, on an average get about enough for his share of the cotton raised to purchase what few of life's essentials are required to keep himself and family from falling victims to pellagra.

But last fall, when the cotton harvest was made times were not normal. The high prices of cotton prevailing for several previous years dropped out of sight. Cotton was worthless as far as a market for it was concerned. Of course millions of people the world over were and have since been naked for lack of clothing this cotton would have made, but capitalism could furnish no "market" tho it furnished plenty of nakedness.

Cotton was sold for less than the cost of production. Great quantities were not even harvested but were ploughed under for this year's crop. Cotton raisers were ruined by the hundreds of thousands. They have since become objects of charity of the land owners. Rations of molasses, corn meal and salt pork have been provided them while they planted the new crop. Because of their loss of last year's crop they had no money to buy vegetables—which likewise rotted in bins and cellars and fields in other parts of the country, because there was "no market."

Therefore, pellagra walks among the cotton field workers of this fruitful country and gathers its victims by the thousands. The capitalist press is keeping the matter under a blanket of silence. It can only see the "fruits of Bolshevism" in drought stricken Russia. It cannot see the fruits of capitalist "supply and demand" and exploitation in America. Telling the truth about conditions in America is bad for business. Besides it would direct the eyes of the workers here to their own misery.

# The Working Class and Their Children

## AN APPEAL TO PROLETARIAN PARENTS.

By EDWIN HOERNLE.

Taken from a pamphlet of the above title published in Berlin by the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International. Published here in four installments. The pamphlet may be obtained of The Toiler by remitting 5c per copy.

Where there exist no children's groups so far, we shall immediately create Communist Children's Groups, where there are proletarian or socialist children's groups, we shall penetrate them as Communists in order to destill out of the sweetish colourless fluid of commonplace phrases and beautiful so-called human feelings the clear wholesome red wine of revolutionary determination to struggle.

But can children really struggle? Can we take upon ourselves the responsibility for making them do so? Do not be afraid, proletarian mothers, proletarian fathers! Your children themselves have already given you the answer. Our children's groups are even now in the very midst of the struggle. We have not provoked the struggle. It has come of itself and it is of such a nature that your children are sure to win it. The bourgeois teachers have provoked the struggles. For our young comrades not being satisfied with merely hearing of socialism and of the great struggle for freedom of the working class, have as a matter of course propagated that which they have learned. Children have in them the nature of fighters. The adult is very often satisfied with the mere knowledge, remaining entirely passive, while children are spurred to action by the digestion of what they have heard. Without pressure being brought upon them, our children have everywhere in the bourgeois schools openly professed their socialism. They have stood up against the mental druggery of the church, against the nationalistic hatred, against the petty bourgeois morality and against the bourgeois desire to possess, by doing so causing conflicts in the schools of various towns and cities. Reactionary teachers have forbidden the children to distribute their papers within the precinct of the school, seizing the papers and even barbarously punishing the children for having been found in possession of them. These persecutions have, however, not prevented our valiant little comrades from doing what they consider their duty. Changing their tactics they have refused to sing the national anthems and to participate in the patriotic school celebrations. In Germany they have demanded that the pictures of the imperial run-away be removed from the walls of the class rooms. They have risen valiantly during the lessons in religion and history and frankly professed to be communist revolutionaries. Whenever a teacher found it necessary to insult their fathers, our children have contradicted him, never being afraid of abuse and punishment.

It is the task of the leaders of our Children's Groups to induce the proletarian Parent's Councils and other worker's organizations to assist the children in their attempt to revolutionize the school, thus carrying on the struggle upon a wider basis.

A good method to rouse and fortify in the children proletarian class consciousness is to have them participate in the proletarian meetings and demonstrations. On the First of May our children have marched everywhere as the first in the processions of the adults. To them it was a gratifying event to feel themselves members of the struggling class, their child-like optimism springing many adults not to get tired in the struggle for freedom.

In our Children's Groups, the children learn to practise as a matter of course proletarian solidarity and willingness for sacrifice. They learn to govern themselves and to settle their own affairs in their own way. They are also taught to subordinate themselves under the leaders elected by them. They learn consideration for the feeble, and how to teach and help each other. During the trips and excursions there often arises occasion to practise practical communism. The leaders of the Groups are not teachers or superiors, but comrades and elder friends of the children, the difference between them and the young being that they know more and have more experience to share which with the young is their duty. The Children's Groups are not forcibly kept together.

They are united only by the free will of the members, their interest in each other and the joy in their own work.

Do not be afraid of the difficulty of this new task. There is of course, admittedly a severe lack of schooled personnel. Where could we take them from? But there are on the other hand many valiant and intelligent comrades who, not being gifted with the talent to speak in public or work within wider circles, would gladly be active in a small way. To these somewhat shy natures a great field has now been thrown open. But are not our workmen women and girls, our comrades pedagogically too little schooled? Will they have the real understanding for the needs of the children? Console yourselves, my friends, the true art of education is not learned out of books, it is taught by experience, by working for and together with the children. Our love for the proletarian children, our ardent wish to lead them to the free land of socialism, the knowledge that the education to liberty can be effected only where liberty reigns supreme—all that will teach us the right manner of and show us the right form for our work. It is really not difficult to handle children. All one has to do is to leave behind the domineering attitude of the adult mind and acquire the faculty to be able to become a child amongst children. What does it mean to be a child? It does not mean to be childish, ignorant and undisciplined. All that the adult must have left behind him long ago. For him to become a child means to be simple and direct, to throw his whole heart into the work. Look at the games of the children! Observe their seriousness, their devotion to their plays! Be as serious in your devotion to the children, your wish to dominate, and your showing off your superior knowledge and ability! Nothing but the remains of the old exploiting instinct that continue to live on secretly in a hidden corner of your soul and which must be exterminated! For that very reason our children will be in many proletarian families the pioneers of the revolutionary thinking and feeling. How often is the family, even that of an otherwise revolutionary comrade, the last hiding place of the evil practices of the petty bourgeoisie and of egoistic tyranny. How many a worker, while a slave in the factory, employs within the walls of his home the manners of a despot! Many, very many mothers can only be approached by means of their children. For the sake of the parents we must pay special attention to the parents and sisters and brothers of our children being invited to all excursions, story-telling evenings and other arrangements. We do not intend to tear the children away from

their parents. But wish to win for the holy cause of Communism the parents together with their children.

Our comrades who are leading the Children's Groups are not merely to give and to teach. The questions and the criticism of the children will force them to learn more, to concentrate their minds upon the problems of the revolutionary struggle for socialism, upon the history of mankind and upon the sciences. The devotion which our children employ in the solving of their problems is to be the standard for the leaders of the Groups. Thus the children on their part will influence the adults. Thus even the youngest members of the proletarian class will, under the leadership of the Communists, take their place in the whole of the great battle front.

We, the Communists, do not intend to make the children in the Communist Children's Groups serve our ends. We do not intend to lead them on ways the goal of which would not benefit them. On the contrary, we wish them to participate in the work and in the struggle, in the triumph and in the inspiring ideas of our class. Their self-consciousness and their character are to be strengthened, their horizon to be widened, and thus their life given a purpose and a future. In this manner we can best protect them against the rude and dangerous influences of the street and of the tenement houses.

With this our work, we cannot start early enough. Long before the proletarian child is to be able to understand the point at issue it can intuitively feel or be brought to feel that our intentions and our doings are in his interest, that we are his true friends.

Do not wait till the reactionary poison has done its deadly work upon our children, do not be scared by the warnings of would-be pedagogues. Reconquer the proletarian children for our class. Make sure of a vigorous reserve for the Proletarian Revolution. Work and do your utmost that the coming generation might be better fitted for its great task than we of today.

Proletarian parents, into your hands has been laid the decision over your fate and that of your children!

(Conclusion.)

## Slavery, Past and Present

By GEO. N. FALCONER.

### THE PAST.

According to Tacitus, Rome suffered from perpetual anxiety in fear of a revolution among the slaves. And how feeble their resistance was when it was measured against the might of the Roman people is proved by the 6,000 crosses (and on every cross a slave) which marked the termination of the revolt of the gladiators. If Rome was, on the whole, seldom troubled by that dangerous rolling of the ballast of the state which perturbs the modern world, the reason was that her laboring population, isolated and disorganized, was kept in chains. If we study ancient nations from within, and penetrate behind the mere foreground of their glory, we discover a society governed by intimidation. If we had a telescope to bring them near we should find all of them resting on impossible foundations. Their combined rivalries, like the rivalries of modern states, pressed most heavily on the poorest class, and involved an immense but futile activity. It was deeply significant that although Rome raised a statue to QUIET, she placed it outside the walls. We visit her ruins, but we forget the buried indignation which lies beneath them. Not long ago the Esquiline Cemetery was excavated, and there was discovered a pit 1,000 feet long and 300 feet deep. It was an ancient burial-ground for slaves, who were thrown into it along with the carcasses of animals and the refuse of the city.—From "The Nemesis of Nations" by W. R. Paterson, M. A.—A fine scholarly work.

### THE PRESENT.

A Long Standing Disgrace. Once more the state prison system of Texas is facing financial difficulties, and the people are being regaled with the usual stories of graft and inefficiency. The governor is demanding the resignation of the head of the prison commission, and the people on Saturday were asked to ratify a constitutional amendment wiping out the commission and placing the system under control of a management directly responsible to the legislature.

### Chains and Slavery.

From an economic standpoint the Texas prison system is indefensible. From the standpoint of humanity it is a crying disgrace that should bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of every humane man and woman in the state. Just a day or so since El Paso had opportunity for a close up view of some of the barbarous methods of the Texas prison system. Twenty-seven men and one woman, convicted of various crimes, were being taken to the penitentiary. All of them doubtless were wicked and dangerous persons, well deserving of punishment. But they were human beings, fashioned after the image of God. The law had decreed they suffer punishment and that they be conveyed safely to the place of penance. But neither the

law nor the interest of society required they be treated as ferocious beasts. But this is exactly how they were treated. These miserable wretches were lined up in the sheriff's office. Rough iron collars were adjusted about their necks. They were chained together and led away to the railway station. The sole excuse for this exhibition of barbarity is the bankrupt prison system cannot afford the expense of adequate guards to transport prisoners in the customary manner. By chaining them together by the necks like wild animals one man could guard them on the long journey to the penitentiary. Does anyone imagine one man, no matter how capable and humane, could care for the natural wants of twenty-seven men and one woman on the 700 or 800 mile journey on a slow train across the state of Texas? Isn't it easy to picture them reaching their journey's end weltering in their own filth? Chained together they must sit in their places in the car throughout the long journey. If fed they must be fed as animals are fed. If from exhaustion they fall asleep they are quickly awakened by the galling iron bands about their necks. Could anything be more barbarous? What would happen to the wretches in the event of a serious railroad wreck?

We shiver with horror when reading of atrocities in Armenia, where savage Turks lead their helpless captives chained by the neck. Our indignation sometimes is aroused to a white heat when reading of some brute of a man ill treating a dog or a horse. But we appear to have no sympathy to spare for these luckless malefactors, though our religion teaches us they, like ourselves, are children of God, and as such may hope for eternal salvation. In the name of Him, who, dying, granted forgiveness to the thief on the cross, are they not deserving of humane treatment?

From Editorial in The El Paso Times, July 25, 1921.

### REVOLUTION.

The remedy for slavery is revolution. It is the life-giver, the Great Purifier; the true and only Savior. "Nothing is grander than to break chains from the bodies of men; nothing nobler than to destroy the phantoms of the mind." Time for Action? Now! Place? Here!

Bakunin wrote in 1842:—"We must trust in the undying spirit, which destroys and annihilates solely because it is the inscrutable and perennially creative wellspring of life. The impulse to destroy is likewise the impulse to create."

### Z N A N J E

South Slavic Weekly  
For Rates Address  
2741 West 22 Street  
Chicago, Ill.

## BRUTAL OFFICER ATTACKS WORKERS' MEETING.

By P. S. KERR.

(Special Correspondence.)

A picnic held for the benefit of the unemployed by the International Workers' Association on Sunday, August 7th, at Homewood Park in the township of Cheektawaga, a suburb of Buffalo, was a scene of a small riot, the arrest of the principle speaker and the brutal assault of two workers—one a woman—by the forces of law and order.

The trouble began when a constable stopped the speech of Franklin P. Brill. Several hundred people stood about, listening with rapt attention, when suddenly they were aroused by a volley of vile oaths, and a threat to pump the speaker full of lead if he continued. Ordered from the platform, the speaker was man-handled by the constable and ordered from the grounds. This outrage was too much for several workers, who came to Brill's assistance. Free again, Brill was seated on a bench talking to a woman, when he was pointed out to the constable who lurched toward him. The woman, fearing for herself, as the guardian of justice staggered close to her, raised her arm in an involuntary effort of self-preservation. Angered, the constable seized her fiercely by the throat, shook her violently, and hurled her to the ground. Turning to Brill, he yanked him from the bench and dragged him to an awaiting auto in which was seated the County sheriff and his assistant. They refused to take Brill away as there was no ground for arrest.

The woman and Christian Koble were again assaulted when they attempted to learn his name from the constable. Koble was knocked unconscious for a space of 15 minutes by the constable with a pair of brass knuckles or a black jack. Meanwhile the crowd closed in on the constable, who pulled a gun, blew his whistle and several cut throats like himself came running out. Two of them had shot-guns. He shouted out "Shoot the sons-of-bitches, I give you permission." At this juncture, the sheriff with his men, restored order. Brill permitted himself to be led to the home of Doctor Anna Reinstein, wife of Boris Reinstein, on whose property the picnic was being held.

Meanwhile the sheriff addressed the audience, telling them that what had taken place was not the work of his office, nor of the federal officers, some of whom were known to be present. It was plain from his whole demeanor that he realized that a dirty piece of work had been pulled off, responsibility for which he had no desire of sharing.

Names of dozens of witnesses were secured and early the following morning the services of Eustace Reynolds a labor lawyer, who has done yeoman service in protecting the interests of the workers here was put on the case. He went to the principle County judges in an effort to secure a warrant for the constable's arrest. He was unsuccessful. The question was then taken up with the district attorney's office for the purpose of bringing the matter before the present special grand jury with no better results. A visit was then made to the township of Cheektawaga, which supports four peace justices all with proper jurisdiction. Three refused to issue a warrant. The fourth one declared that while he would issue a warrant preferred by Koble, said that "if the evidence showed that a Bolshevik or Soviet speech had been made, the officer would be acquitted," in spite of the fact that the assault of Koble had no connection with the speech.

No justice is expected in the case. Had the assault been committed by a working man, how different it would have been. The conviction of a police officer for assaulting a wage-worker is indeed rare in the annals of jurisprudence. The most we can do is to give the matter wide publicity. It has already created quite a stir, in labor circles here.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The glorious Fourth was in full swing, With rattle and bang and yell! A Prisoner—one who had thought a bit— Gazed from his prison cell.

"Listen!" he said, as he raised his hand, "The populace there below, Are met to remember and glorify A government's overthrow."

"Force and violence." Seventy-six Had plenty of both, you see; We celebrate Revolution today... It's funny, you know!" said he. Katharine Rand Stevens.

## The Farmer-Labor Don Quixote.

By E. K. HENRY.

The Farmer-Labor Party has solved the unemployment problem. There is no need to worry any longer over that job you haven't got. "The Farmer-Labor Party has the solution of the greatest of all problems with which the nation is confronted. No other party has." Rather a broad statement. Here is their leaflet in full, from their national party headquarters, written by J. G. Brown, Farmer-Labor Party National Secretary:

### DIVIDE THE JOBS

"A political party that has the right to claim the attention of the workers must be willing to tackle and able to solve their most pressing problems.

"What is the Greatest Problem Confronting the Workers at the Present Time?"

### "UNEMPLOYMENT"

"Six millions out of work. The number is increasing daily. Savings eaten up. Families disrupted. Men tramping seeking work.

"There Is No Work. Why?"

"Because Those Who Have Jobs Work Too Many Hours. The Steel Mills Operate Twelve Hours a Day. Many Industries Work Ten. Few Work Less Than Eight.

"The cure for unemployment is to divide up the jobs. Put everyone to work. Cut the hours till the idle workers in every industry are absorbed.

"Elect men to office who will shorten the hours of labor in all governmental work to the point where its share of idle workers can be taken care of. Then repeal all laws which hamstring labor unions. With opportunity to function normally, organized workers can reduce hours of labor and raise wages so that not only can every man and woman have a job but they can make a living also.

"Abolish labor injunctions, Lever acts, anti-picketing laws, so-called criminal syndicalist laws and the countless other legislative handicaps on Labor. Then the labor organizations can keep wages up and hours down. Unemployment Will Disappear.

"Abolish unemployment and you wipe out race riots. "Unemployment is an ugly, ever-present menace threatening every worker like a storm-cloud. It not only brings hunger but fosters race suicide, prevents marriage, breeds scabs, brings out the basest instincts of human beings and causes men to welcome even the horrors of war to escape its terrors.

"The Farmer-Labor Party proposes to elect men to political office who will unthrottle labor unions and divide the jobs. This will solve unemployment and remove a paralyzing fear that keeps labor enslaved.

"Join the Party. Spread Its Message. Elect Its Candidates.

"The Farmer-Labor Party has the solution of the greatest of all problems with which the nation is confronted. No other party has.

"Your Duty Is Plain. Do It."

We have no wish to question the sincerity of the F. L. P. They indicate that they realize the seriousness of the situation confronting the workers. But as to some of the conclusions they have drawn and their remedy for the present situation, they are hopelessly in error. Not understanding the class struggle, the F. L. P. is utterly unable to correctly weigh and analyze the factors entering into unemployment, and its causes.

But let us consider the leaflet. The logic of the first paragraph can not be questioned. But they here indict themselves, for, though they naively try to tackle the problem, they can not solve it. Unemployment the greatest problem confronting the workers at the present time? It is but one problem among many, all of which are inherent in the capitalist system of production, a system which says to the laborer, "two hours or even a shorter time shall you work for your keep, and all time over and above that in your working day, you must produce a surplus product for your capitalist master." That is what the wage system amounts to. A bare existence for the wage earner and his family and a luxurious life for the employing master.

But why is there no work? "Because those who have jobs work too many hours!" Therefore, "divide up the jobs!" "Put everyone to work." Sure. Very simple indeed! Numbskulls! There is no work because the capitalist masters lack organized markets for their immense stores of goods so graciously piled up to the recent tune of "more production." A war-torn and bankrupt world can not pay the piper, therefore stagnation. The worker can not buy back these goods, having received in wages but a small portion of the product he made. So he must go without. He and his fellows are thrown out on the street to scratch as best they may, for the capitalist only runs his business for profit. There is one notable exception in the bankrupt world market, Soviet Russia,

which country not only wants billions of dollars worth of manufactured products from this country, but has the raw materials and gold to pay for them. Trade with Russia would help to solve the unemployment here, but the U. S. government says "NO".

But to return to the leaflet. How about those industries which are closed altogether? How would you "divide the jobs" there? Or, to show the utter absurdity of the proposition advanced by the F. L. P., let us suppose the workers were able to have the jobs divided up for a time and all the unemployed taken care of, assuming, for the purposes of the argument, that the kind (1) employers gave each worker a going day's wage for the fraction of a day worked, what is there to hinder the workers again being thrown out of the industries when the employers are not able to dispose of their products at a profit. The employing masters OWN the industries, don't they? And out the workers would go. The only thing you would be able to divide with your fellow workers would be the space in the park, or a place in the bread-line, or elbow room in a side-door Pullman.

"Elect men to office" and "repeal all laws," etc. and so on! We are afraid that by the time you managed to get that little job done, all you would be able to find would be the skeletons of the poor devils who had starved in the meantime. Something has got to be done right here and now! Organize the unemployed over the land. Let them DEMAND, in no uncertain terms, the right to work, the assurance of shelter, food, clothing and other necessities for their families and themselves. And if, for the time being, work can not be assured them, let those who profited out of the blood and turmoil of the recent world madness give up their ill-gotten gold, that the workers, who produce it, may not starve, and if they should demur, sorry day for them....! What say you, buddies—they told you to go to hell when you asked for a bonus.... did you go through shot and shell... the gas... the machine gun nests... the barbed wire... the stench... the horrible nightmare of it all... FOR THIS? DID YOU?

And all those other nice things, such as "abolishing injunctions, Lever Acts, anti-picketing and criminal syndicalist laws," etc. and so on. What would the capitalist class be doing in the meantime? WHAT ARE THEY DOING NOW? They are exercising the almost naked dictatorship of their own class. What did the puppets of the master class do down at Albany with certain of the Socialist Assemblymen elected to the New York Legislature? With Berger when he wanted to take his seat in Congress? And with many other so-called representatives of the "people?" They kicked them out. And they will do so again, USING FORCE IF NECESSARY.

THE CAPITALIST CLASS CONTROLS ABSOLUTELY ALL THE INSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT AND THE INSTRUMENTS OF THEIR ADMINISTRATION! Why be blind to what has been and is now going on right before our very eyes?

To abolish unemployment would not necessarily wipe out danger of race riots. We had race riots at a time when all or nearly all were unemployed. We had race troubles during the war when a worker out of a job was a rarity. Only the organized MIGHT of both black and white workers, striving together in common cause with the workers of other races, will be able to stop them. "WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE! YOUR CHAINS TO LOSE AND A WORLD TO GAIN!"

We thoroughly agree with the indictment in the tenth paragraph. But, as shown before, the remedy proposed by the F. L. P., in the paragraph following, as summarized, will not attain the solution of unemployment. Does the Farmer-Labor Party really think the problems before the workers are as simple as all this. What naïveté! One thing, and one thing only, will bring the workers out of their present plight, a solid organization of all the workers, white, black, or other hue, into one mighty, gigantic MASS, DEMANDING A SHOW-DOWN—If the capitalist system can no longer offer a decent living to the workers, and it no longer can, of that there is no question, DOWN IT MUST GO—to be supplanted by a government OF, BY AND FOR THE WORKERS, and the means which will bring this about is the DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT!

Moscow.—The International Council of Trade unions at Moscow has elected four representatives from Russia, two each from Germany, England, France, America, Italy, Spain and Czechoslovakia, and one each from all other countries represented. Lesovsky has been elected chairman and Mann and Meyer vice-chairmen.

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THE RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

It is interesting to note the discussion which bobs up now and then regarding the 'rights of aliens'. Up until recently we were led to believe that the rights of aliens were equal with those of we natives of the land of the free and brave in so far as their being fellow human beings and live and aspiring atoms of this universe. We thot, because we were taught it in school, that our laws guaranteed safety and the pursuit of happiness to every human wight who sought out our hospitable shores.

But times have changed. A great part of Europe, the home-lands of America's immigrants have been or are being swept into the maelstrom of political revolution. And in America the alien has become of a race apart. He is looked upon with suspicion by the laws and the law's authorities. His rights here are being looked into, investigated—and curtailed. He is no longer the welcome pioneer of other days. Liberty flies from him and when he reaches with outstretched hands to her she turns only to knock another illusion from his head. To keep the European conflagration from America has become the motive of government, and the first step is to persecute the aliens.

The supreme court of appeals of Massachusetts recently defined the bill of rights of aliens of that state which from the moment the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth has felt the feet of millions of other hopeful pilgrims upon her bosom. It may be looked upon as a sign of the changing attitude of America toward the alien that Massachusetts has taken up and calculated so nicely the rights of aliens.

Aliens, says the court of appeals, have no right to take part in any effort to change the form of government of the state or nation. The aliens are not to be considered as stockholders of the nation and so have not the privilege of assuming to offer any suggestions as to the government here. The rigidity of this malevolent piece of Massachusetts Blue Law court action was evident when the court went on to state that it was an open question if aliens were not violating the law by taking any part in printing or circulating any literature defaming the government. This would seem to be an invitation from the court to bring in your aliens who want a change of government and it will take care of them.

The capitalist government of America is attempting to straight-jacket the political activity of the American working-class. The only political action it sponsors is casting a paper ballot every so often. That done, it asks nothing more but quiescence and acquiescence of the workers. No general strikes, no mass-action, no talk of Soviets, Proletarian Dictatorship, or of any other slogans or methods of the new political action of the workers. Cast your ballot and leave the rest to me, says capitalism.

As long as capitalist governments exist they will of course seek to keep political action of the workers straight-jacketed in this manner. It is eminently satisfactory to capitalist rule that the workers take no wider concept of political action than is embraced in dropping a ballot in a box with the name of a capitalist's political tool-printed thereon.

Only a Soviet form of government can offer the great masses of workers and exploited a real opportunity to function politically. When political action begins in the workshop extending on up thru the industry throught the country, embracing only workers, then will the workers have a real part in deciding the conditions, political and otherwise under which they shall live. When citizenship is based upon the fulfillment of the obligation to work and produce, instead of upon residential qualifications as now, you will observe the capitalists dodging the "duties" of citizenship here just as they did in Russia at the beginning of the Workers' government.

RECOGNITION VS. RECOGNITION.

Unquestionably recognition of the Soviet government as the de facto government of the Russian people by the United States and other governments which have until now refrained from such recognition, will be one ultimate result of the famine. It is difficult to see how it can be otherwise. In fact, it may be asserted that the United States is not adverse to letting the "unofficial" relief agencies pave the way which leads to recognition and a saving of the face of this government in respect to its past treatment of the Soviet government.

Call the American relief agency "unofficial," "private" etc. as you will, the undeniable fact remains that it cannot function, especially under the tutelage and supervision of Mr. Hoover, a cabinet member, without the government's sanction. This does not constitute recognition, yet it serves a somewhat similar end and it is puzzling to imagine how the government can ever back-track on the steps it is taking. And when we consider that no relief measures can be taken without the co-operation and sanction of the Soviet government, we begin to realize what this relief action indicates.

A luminous light is thrown upon this situation by the decision of the Supreme Council sitting in session at Paris last week, to

How The San Francisco Labor Council Beat Out The General Strike.

By OBSERVER.

Not since the Central Labor Council of San Francisco knifed Tom Mooney and killed the Mooney general strike movement, has there been such a crowded council as there was on Friday night, the twenty second of July, when the "Rank and File Conference Committee" of the Building trades came to appeal to the council to initiate a referendum on the question of a general strike of the bay district crafts as a weapon to combat the "American Plan" movement.

The press of the city had been carrying excited headlines for two days. That brought out the crowd, both of spectators and delegates, and caused the machine to go into hasty caucus to see that the general strike was not put across.

Indeed, they can near being taken by surprise. The movement had gained headway so quickly and so unexpectedly. It was scarce a week since the rank and file of the building trades, locked out for months and apparently benumbed into a dull lethargy, suddenly decided to form a rank and file conference to negotiate with the builders' exchange. Spontaneously from every building local in the district, came delegates to the conference. The papers hailed it as a decision on the part of the workers to make peace and accept defeat. The conference appointed committees. It directed them to "adjust", to interview the builders' exchange, to treat with the Chamber of Commerce. How innocent and spineless it all seemed.

For Self Education.

But to the observant, there was a new note in this conference. "I rise to support the resolution directing our adjustment committee to confer with the Chamber of Commerce," declared Norman H. Tallentire, the carpenter who later moved the general strike resolution, "because there are some here who think that they can get something besides arrogant dictation from the Chamber of Commerce. I want those fellows to see for themselves that the Chamber is inflexible in its determination to put across this plan misnamed "American" in the bay district. I want these fellows to get some idea of the function of a Chamber of Commerce."

"I am supporting the resolution to direct our adjustment committee to confer with the builders' exchange, for the same reason. They have said that they would not deal with the corrupt representatives of labor. Now I may or may not agree with those gentlemen that the representatives of the building trades are corrupt. But I submit that if our representatives are to be criticized, such criticism must come from the ranks of labor, and not from the ranks of these gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce who are our enemies.

"They have stated that they would not deal with our leaders. Very well, let us send a committee of our rank and file. They will get no more than our leaders did. But they will learn their lesson."

I thought of the old line tactics of the doctrinaire radical unionist of other days. How he would leap to his feet to pooh, pooh and sneer at the idea of expecting justice from Chambers of Commerce. And maybe, carry such a rank and file conference with him. But leave great numbers with the idea still in their heads. "If we had sent delegates to the Chamber of Commerce, we would have gotten concessions." Tallentire was determined to insure the political education of every one in the building trades. He was determined to see that they learnt from their own experience and their own conviction what he already

organize an international relief commission for Russian relief. The American government is asked by Ambassador Harvey in England to indicate its attitude toward naming a member on this international commission. It is not at all likely the government will decline to co-operate with the plans of the Supreme Council.

Lloyd George, in stating his position favorable to naming an international commission for Russian relief, made it plain that nothing can be done without the co-operation of the Soviets. He favored such an arrangement with the Soviet government for these relief purposes. England is finding trade with Russia perfectly agreeable—what Lloyd George says concerning Russia bears weight with more timid and less astute government heads.

The whole matter of relief for Russia shows that the barriers between it and the outside world are being broken down. Once this is done, formal recognition must follow. Famine will hasten that which has already been too long delayed.

knew about the meaning and function of Chambers of Commerce. And when they had learned that, he knew they would follow him in his next move. I felt we would hear from this carpenter again.

The adjustment committee came back. They came back empty-handed. The builders had issued an arrogant ultimatum to them. They would not treat with unions or union representatives, corrupt or otherwise. They would cut wages now, and "adjust" them again in three months. And they would appoint an "impartial" tribunal to decide hours, wages and conditions of labor in the future.

Then it was that Tallentire moved a resolution endorsing the policy of the general strike in the bay district as "a more effective weapon for carrying this fight against the open shop and the American plan." And he carried the entire body with him.

Machine Steams Up.

That was on Thursday. On Friday the Central Labor Council met. The same committee of the rank-and-file appeared. They sent in their credentials, and a letter asking for the floor. A wheel in the machine whirred once, and a motion was made to refer the whole matter to the executive committee. A delegate from the cooks and pastry bakers was on his feet, all excited, moving that they be heard and that the resolution be taken up on the floor. "Out of order," announced the bored President, "because it conflicts with the original motion."

"But let us be fair to them," he adds, quietly, let us hear what the committee has to say."

Neatly done, was it not? The committee might talk all night, BUT THE ONLY MOTION ON WHICH THE COUNCIL COULD VOTE, WAS A MOTION TO REFER TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. To refer a general strike motion to the executive committee is like sending the lamb to lie down with the lion. Unless the committee could stampee the delegates, there was no longer any hope. And if the delegates were stampee—there was the machine's motion, and Chairman Bonsor's quiet ruling. It was all over but the shouting.

But the committee did not seem to realize this. The body of the delegates did not either. And the sympathetic audience did not. But the machine in the person of the President of the council, leaned back comfortably and resignedly in his chair and with a slightly bored smile the entire committee to express itself, and set no time limit.

Course of Open Shop.

Tallentire of the carpenters took the floor first. He outlined the history of the conflict in the building trades. He told how in a hundred cities the unions had been attacked and the open shop put across. How it had spread from city to city and from trade to trade, and everywhere been successful. He showed that it was centrally directed. That it was part of a well-ordered plan, initiated by Judge Gary in the Steel Strike, espoused by Wall Street, directed by the National Chamber of Commerce, aimed at all cities and at all trades.

"They've attacked us in isolation, one craft at a time, and in one city at a time. There was a great empire once that ruled the whole of this globe. And it's method of conquest was summed up in the formula, divide and rule. Thus Rome conquered the whole earth, with this simple policy of 'divide and rule.'

"If we do not make a united fight, irrespective of creed, color, or craft, they will divide us as they have divided us in the past, as they are dividing us now, and they will rule us, under the American Plan, a return to the days of pre-union slavery."

The other members of the committee spoke. The chairman of the rank and file conference, delegate Curry, told them of his experiences with the American plan fight in Salt Lake City. Wattles reminded the delegates that if they did not understand it was their fight now, they would learn it later on, when they were attacked. "We'll be licked by them, but if you need our aid, such as it will be, we'll give it to you." And the rest spoke, consuming in all nearly two hours.

"I move we adjourn for a half hour until the executive committee can report back," cried Sorenson, of the cooks.

"Out of order," nonchalantly announced the chairman, and then as an afterthought, "the executive committee is a deliberative body, and if directed to investigate this matter, cannot be ordered to know all about it in a half hour."

Faulty Tactics of Delegates.

The proper tactic was to appeal from the chair, but the delegate from the Cooks didn't see it, and after hesitation, commenced to speak on the motion on the floor. He made a fiery appeal. The spectators were with him. A few of the inert delegates were awakened from the lethargy into which too many speeches had put them, and applauded. "This is your fight," he urged. "If the Chamber of Commerce puts across the open shop in the building trades, six months from now there may be no central labor council in San Francisco—there may be no unions in San Francisco."

"You're damn right," muttered a bystander in an audible whisper. He might be damn right, but that didn't put another motion on the floor. And the president never leaned forward in his chair. Delegate Zant of a carpenter's union affiliated with the council, got up and timidly urged the proposition. Another, announcing himself as a conservative, and not an alarmist, rose to declare that the open shop was an attack on all organizations of labor.

And President Bonsor waited with bored courtesy till each of the advocates had gotten it all off his chest. Then he leaned forward slightly, pulled an invisible lever and the steam roller began to rumble. Secretary O'Connell took the floor. He sympathized with the building trades. But when the council wanted to "mediate" the dispute a few months before, the officers of the building trades told him to mind his own business. (Never mind that these were not the officers who were appealing now. And never mind the fact that in the second half of his speech, he was to demand why the officers, the leaders, the men who had served the building trades so long and so well, were not present to urge the strike.)

And he thought it was impertinent—harsh word—to try to stampee the council into acting tonight. To deny it the right to investigate. And the butchers had been slandered—he is himself a teamster that no youth under voting age has ever seen drive a truck—the butchers would never consent to the American plan.

And so he played on craft prejudices and machine prejudices, and sneered and jeered, and sat down.

Scabherder Casey Appears.

Casey, another "teamster", stately dignified, faultlessly dressed (not as the newly rich but as one to the manner born) white haired, well preserved, without a sign of the tanned face and the roughened neck and the coarsened hands of the teamster, expressed himself in polished English on the folly of general strikes.

He had been in Seattle and seen the "wreck" there. Well might he say that, for Mike Casey it was, who hurried up there to drive the teamsters back to work and to compel them to scab on the general strike. "And in Vancouver, where we had some of our finest unions, we lost most of them and have no movement since the Winnipeg strike." (He did not say that they had lost their members to the O. B. U.)

The machine rumbled forward again, and then a lady got up and moved closure of debate, in an inaudible whisper. But the chairman knew what she was supposed to move, and he put the vote. The machine delegates rose. Then one by one, the undisciplined, untrained opposition delegates got up too, and the motion was carried almost unanimously.

"All those in favor of referring to

Soviets Give Ultimatum To Capitalistic Relief Agencies

DEMAND CLEAN HANDS AND NO POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF CAPITALISTIC RELIEF COMMISSIONS.

The Soviet Government, thru American press representatives at Riga, have laid down the first condition under which famine relief from capitalistic countries will be accepted. Tersley stated, this condition is: No political activity. No dabbling in the internal affairs of the Russian Soviet Government will be tolerated.

Maxim Litvinoff, representative of the Central Famine Relief Commission of Russia, met the press representatives and firmly stated the above to be the Soviet government's unalterable position regarding the proffered aid from America and other countries. "We will gladly accept all genuinely humanitarian aid that may be offered us, but to any attempts to take away the prerogatives of the Soviet government or any part of its power, our reply is, it is not to be tolerated," said Litvinoff.

Soviets In Complete Charge.

"If big organizations like that of Hoover, Nansen, etc., will stick to this and banish politics utterly, they will have no difficulty whatever with the Russian government," he went on. "But they must be prepared to co-operate with that government, which is handling the whole business, and which naturally must be fully in touch with everything that is being done. We cannot abdicate any of our prerogatives."

"Although Mr. Hoover introduced a political condition regarding the American prisoners, the Soviet government accepted gladly, without hesitation. Regarding the point of other Americans in Russia, it stands to reason that we are willing to let them go, considering we have already released men sentenced—once, Kalamantiano, to death—for various offenses."

Soviet Power Not Weakened.

Litvinoff then further emphasized the importance of banishing political considerations "from all negotiations, all conversations and all offers of help." He concluded:

"If our adversaries think we are weakened by this calamity, if they think it has injured the cause of the workers and peasants, they are wrong. On the contrary, it has strengthened the bonds between the government and the people. We have weathered the worst storms in the past and will weather this one also. Relief work won't affect the government either to strengthen or weaken it. We are determined that it shall be directed solely to mitigation of the famine sufferings."

15,000,000 People Involved.

He prefaced his remarks by the statement that as representative of the Central Famine Relief Commission of the Soviet Government he had no political object, only humanitarian, his aim being to arrange for foreign co-operation in fighting the Volga famine, which embraced ten governments of a total area of 600,000 square versts, a population of 13,000,000 peasants and 2,000,000 townspeople.

There is not only an actual shortage of over 1,000,000 tons of food for the inhabitants and cattle, but nearly the same quantity of seed is needed for Winter and Spring sowing if a similar disaster is to be averted next year. Especially pressing is seed for Winter sowing, which cannot be done later than the middle of September. For this upward of 250,000 tons are needed.

Soviet Relief Measures.

Litvinoff outlined the following measures already taken by the Soviet authorities:

First—The creation of a Central Soviet Famine Relief Commission to co-ordinate and direct all relief activities.

Second—The creation of a non-political famine commission, including members of both the Czarist and Kerensky Cabinets, to which has been given full freedom to act not only centrally, but locally, on relief work without interference of any kind and is allowed to send its own delegation abroad.

Third—The Volga area has been freed from the food tax, which has been estimated at 1,000,000 tons, so that this may be devoted to feeding the urban centres.

Fourth—A special committee has been formed to look after children. Five trains have already been sent to the famine area with food, medicine, etc., and to evacuate children to North and Central Russia. Thus Toula, where food conditions are better, has agreed to take 15,000.

Fifth—Special measures have been taken for the evacuation of 'fugitives', by whom Litvinoff explained he meant principally former inhabitants of Western Russia, who had fled to the Volga district from the Germans, and now were trying to return to their old homes owing to the famine.

He attributed the "panic" to these elements, though he added that local peasants also had joined the fight, but in an easterly or southerly direction. Government work would be found for the fugitives in the Don coal area, on Turkestan irrigation projects, and in Siberia.

Finally, food, etc., was being collected in all available areas, and all transport efforts would be devoted to its distribution in the Volga regions.

Litvinoff declared the Soviet government now had the situation well in hand and was doing its utmost to mitigate the famine disaster. But to cope therewith fully outside help was necessary, therefore the Soviet government will accept all assistance, provided it is given purely for humanitarian motives.

DO YOU FEEL THIS WAY?

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the executive signify by saying, 'Aye.' "Contrary?" The whipped advocates of the general strike, unacquainted with the simple principle that no matter how few, you must man your guns to the last, did not even vote. There was only one "Nay."

Yet there is plenty of good material in the San Francisco Labor Council. And infinitely more in the rank and file. But it needs discipline, it needs centralization, it needs knowledge of parliamentary law, it needs caucuses in advance, it needs determination to

win, organized work, steady, persistent, centrally directed and sure of its grounds. The advocates of the general strike went out whipped, puzzled, disheartened. But it is easy to see that there are new forces at work in the San Francisco union movement. And time is on the side of class conscious labor. As one delegate who had but recently come from Seattle expressed it.

"Four years ago, the Seattle central labor council was even worse."

# THROUGH LATVIA INTO RED RUSSIA

By HULET M. WELLS  
Delegate of the Seattle Central Labor Council to the Red Trade Union Congress at Moscow, July, 1921.

How long can a big city maintain a show of pomp and ease without visible means of support? That is the thought that strikes me most forcibly after a rough appraisal of the city of Riga. Riga is a large, modern looking city, with broad streets, shady squares and handsome buildings. The only thing that makes it strikingly different from an American city is the scarcity of vehicle traffic in the business district and the presence of the ubiquitous droschky driver with his matted whiskers and flea-bitten little nag.

To come from Libau to Riga is like coming out of the old world into the new. Libau is the principal city of Courland, one of the three districts that make up the state of Latvia. The other districts are Latgale, a purely agricultural section, and Livonia, which dominates the little country with Riga as the capital.

It is in Libau that the misery of the people is most apparent, though there is, of course, plenty of it elsewhere. But there the ragged wretchedness of the poor, and the constant begging of the sad-faced children permit no illusion of prosperity. In Riga the crowds of well-dressed people on the main streets create a certain measure of such an illusion. There are plenty of handsome women in trim shoes and well-cut clothes, and the streets swarm with official and military uniforms. It is a chinovnik city. The system that was scoured out of red Russia finds a refuge here.

I am told by a resident that there can hardly be said to be any industry at all in Riga except the industry of ministering to the official class. Another native of the country says there is much discontent among the farmers of Latgale. It is upon the farmers that the whole burden of keeping up the bureaucratic state falls.

I was able to leave Libau a day ahead of the main body of Russian immigrants who had come on the same ship. These are not allowed to separate, but are shipped over the border as soon as possible, for the Latvian government fears their presence. I hoped by getting away early to avoid some of the discomfort of the miserable service on the Latvian railroads.

I had no such luck. Although I arrived at the depot an hour early it was to late to get a reservation of sufficient space in a compartment in which one may have room enough to sleep. I got a second-class ticket which should have entitled me to a seat. More tickets had been sold, however, than there was corresponding room for, so, after a hard struggle, I landed in a narrow compartment, one of nine passengers with only seven seats, and an all-night trip ahead of us. The locomotives are wood burners and jog along at about 12 miles an hour with long stops. I didn't sleep a wink.

Experiences Passport Trouble. At Riga, after trying three hotels and finding them all full, I finally got a room at the fourth, and was preparing to fall into bed when I was requested to show my passport. Now, as I was bound for Russia and was therefore a suspicious person in the eyes of Latvian officials, my passport with those of all the other immigrants had been taken up at Libau and was to be held until we were over the Russian border. So here I was without a place to lay my tired head, for no householder in Latvia dares to take a stranger in unless he has a passport.

So that day I got no sleep, but that night, through the kindness of some Russian friends, I was given a bed, and the next day I was herded with about 800 men, women and children into an immigrant train.

The train consisted of freight cars of the small, continental type, with a few loose planks to serve as seats. There were about 25 passengers to each car. It was only about 200 yards to the border—a veritable about two-thirds of a mile—but we spent two nights in the cars, and were held another full day a short distance from the border while our baggage was examined.

The nights were very cold, and we had no blankets, so I slept hardly any for three nights. There were two women and a little boy in our car. We made them as comfortable as possible, which was not much, and the rest of us lay curled up on the floor, for there was no room to stretch out. I was half buried under Russian boots and was glad I took my overcoat.

We were under guard of 24 Latvian soldiers, and they had a couple of prostitutes along with them and a collection of booze. One soldier got drunk, and instead of going to his car decided to get into ours. He came climbing in, throwing his gun around recklessly and fell down in a stupor. One of his comrades came in and took away his cartridges, which made him furious when he discovered it. Shouting loud imprecations he fell headlong out of the door. We hoped we had seen the last of him, but eventually he came back and stayed with us, snoring loudly through the night.

Confiscate Goods at Border. I had no trouble when my baggage was examined, for I had nothing worth stealing, but others did not fare so well. New goods purchased in Latvia are confiscated at the border. That is bad enough, but the law is made a pretext by the officials for stealing goods brought from the United States which have not been registered.

Upon entry into the country we were told that we could register our property. It had nothing to do with customs, as the baggage was in transit. Consequently many immigrants did not understand that the registration was of much importance. I asked what the purpose of it was and understood the answer to be, "In case you lose anything."

Now, later, at the Russian border, the rascally Latvian officials asserted the right to seize either goods or money that had not been registered. Of course, to search the clothing of more than 800 people, as well as their baggage, would have taken much time, so occasionally they made searches of the clothing of people whom they suspected of having considerable money.

We could not see what was going on, for examination was made of one car at a time, but soon we began to hear stories of losses of money. These stories varied so widely that I finally began to hope they were only rumors, but eventually I verified some of them. We had a train committee elected by the immigrants themselves. One of the committee assured me, when the examination was about half through, that the money losses up to that time amounted to about \$3,000. Later I personally met one man who had lost \$1,100.

He was Abraham Shmitov, a machinist of Cincinnati, traveling to Moghilev, Russia. He had his money secreted in his underwear and shoes. They took \$1,350 and handed him back a little of it, saying they would take \$1,000. When he counted what remained he found only \$250, which led to the discovery that one official had secreted \$100 for his personal benefit.

Propagandists Are Active. This happened at Zilupe. The place was infested with international spies. Propagandists passed systematically from car to car telling us horrible tales of what would happen to us in soviet Russia. Somebody pays these people, and it is not Latvia.

All of this is what might be expected from a government which in 1919, as I was informed by a Lettish comrade, arrested 29 Latvian boys and girls for belonging to a young people's socialist society, executed eleven and sent fourteen to prison.

The scenes along the route were very interesting. It was country that had been fought over at different times from the first German advance to the defeat of Yudenitch and his supporters. The land was strewn with barbed wire entanglements, some of which were used for fences. Trenches and earthworks and buildings demol-

ished by shell fire were to be seen frequently. The landscape consists of well-kept farms, broken by stretches of small timber. The fields were green with winter rye, and here and there small orchards were in bloom. I was told that the peasants do not plow the soil deeply enough and the crops often suffer from drought later in the season. I saw windmills exactly like those of Holland and wellsweeps like old New England.

Many of the women here were barefoot, in some cases very pretty girls, otherwise quite well dressed. The more well-to-do among the city women are extremely well shod. They wear shoes with a round toe and high heel that make their feet look very small. The poorer women in the cities were barefoot and dressed in wretched rags. Our baggage, which filled nine cars, was loaded by old women and young girls, either barefooted or their feet tied up in rags.

Rationing System Essential. The extreme poverty and wretchedness of the lower class in Latvia well illustrates the distress that must result in a social class system in a time of national extremity. The only alternative in such circumstances is a rationing system such as that of soviet Russia.

As soon as we got to Riga, we began to see the famous Russian institution of the samovar. It is a hot water receptacle built around a little stove, which is fed with chips or charcoal. For outdoor use it has a length of stovepipe. The peasants tried to sell us everything in the way of food, such as bread, cake, milk and eggs, as well as tea from the samovars. Wherever we stopped at a large station, however, the railroad supplied us with boiling water.

At one of the stations there was quite a fraternal demonstration. The townspeople crowded around the cars and talked to the immigrants in friendly fashion. Then after the singing of songs and a display of red flags, the Russians furnished music for an impromptu dance between the railroad tracks, the Russian men dancing with the Latvian girls. This was at the last station before we reached Zilupe, which I have already described. Here, as we were shivering in the

chill of the evening, I started a little fire for the benefit of a little group of kindred spirits who had discovered each other en route. Two of us were delegates, two were political refugees, and one was a girl from the soviet bureau in New York going to join the rest of Marten's staff in Moscow. We were just getting comfortable when a soldier came and drove us away.

It was a time of rather tense apprehension for some of the members of the group. We were all glad when the last of us had answered to our names after standing for two hours in the gathering darkness while the passports were called off. In a country where there are so many spies it was not difficult to imagine some apparent comrade turning out to be the agent of some foreign government.

I had little at stake and therefore was not bothered by nerves, but when one of my friends called me aside to tell me of suspicious things that he had noticed, the plot did indeed appear to thicken. As I stumbled along in the dark to find my car, I started, when a Latvian guard grabbed me by the arm and talked to me in an urgent manner. But after calling an interpreter I discovered him to be an innocent bootlegger who desired me to make proper provision before entering dry Russia.

The train started at last, and nothing had happened. Fifteen minutes later it stopped. All of my companions had disappeared except the girl. We wondered what was up. Then my name was called and I slid out of the door and found my three friends and the committee.

"Come along," they said. "Where?" I asked. "To Russia," they answered. "Oh, please don't leave me," pleaded the girl, running after us without her hat. So we took her along. We plodded along the side of an embankment, feeling our way in the dark. Then we crept across a trestle that spanned a little stream. And here was an official car, and hearty handclaps and hospitable greetings from fine young comrades in the uniform of the Red Army, and clean beds into which we tumbled for needed sleep—and we were in Red Russia. —Seattle Union Record.

## WILLIAM Z. FOSTER IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(Editor's Note: The following is the eighth of a series of special articles on Russia which Mr. Foster was commissioned by The Federated Press to write. He already has told of the growth of the Russian Trade unions, which he says play a leading part in the administration of the soviets, from an insignificant membership of 1,355 in January, 1917, to 8,000,000 in May, 1921.)

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Federated Press Staff Writer. Copyright, 1921, by The Federated Press.

Moscow.—The Russian trade union movement is based upon the industrial principle. That is, all the workers engaged in a given enterprise (from the highest officials to the laborers) belong to one organization. There are no craft unions consisting of certain trades working in many industries. For example, the steam engineers working in the metal industries, instead of belonging to a craft union as is the case in the United States, are part of the industrial union of metal workers. The electrical workers in the textile industry do not belong to a craft union of electrical workers, but to the industrial union of textile workers. This principle holds throughout the entire trade union structure. Craft unionism, which American leaders boast so much of, is looked upon by the Russians (in common with all progressive unionists) as a very primitive type of organization unfitted for modern industrial conditions.

At present the labor movement consists of 23 industrial unions, as follows: Medical and sanitary workers; transport workers (railroad men, sailors, longshoremen, etc.); miners; carpenters and joiners; agricultural and forest workers; theatrical employees; provisioning and housing workers; leather workers; metal workers; municipal employees; teachers; communication workers (telephone, post, telegraph); printers; paper makers; food workers; building trades; sugar workers; employees of co-operatives; tobacco workers; textile workers; chemical workers; clothing trades, and employees in taxation, finance and central departments.

Compare these 23 closely-knit, homogenous Russian industrial unions with the 120 disjointed criss-crossing American craft unions and you will get an inkling of the degree of structural development achieved by the movements in the two countries. As for the comparative understanding of the two movements concerning the problems they are confronted with, perhaps the less said the better for our conceit—so far does the American labor movement stand behind that of Russia in this respect.

The industrial unionism prevailing in the Russian movement is not due to the sudden realization of a beautiful scheme worked out in some intel-

lectual's study chamber. On the contrary, it is the result of the every day experiences of the movement, the culmination of a constant structural evolution to meet the needs of the workers.

To begin with the Russian trade union movement developed many craft union characteristics, although of course these were not so marked as in the labor movements of western countries. Much of the usual craft pride and narrowness had to be broken down. This was done by the idealists, who, intensely active in the unions, set about systematically eradicating abuses and introducing betterments. They brought about many amalgamations of craft organizations into industrial unions—during the congress of 1920 nine such fusions were completed. Those reactionary officials who stood in the way of the movement's betterment were swept aside and "sent down the road talking to themselves." Nor is the evolution yet complete. Still other amalgamations are contemplated to reduce the number of industrial unions to 15 or 18 and thus to bring about greater unity of the workers.

How different it all is in the United States. With us the industrial unionists, instead of sticking in the basic organization and fighting for the gradual realization of the new type, pull out of them, and setting up some fine-spun industrial Utopia, waste their efforts vainly to attract the masses to it. The industrial union idea will make no substantial headway in America until its advocates give up their present nonsensical separatist tactics and adopt the horse-sense methods of the Russians (which are also those of the English, French and German), by staying with the mass organizations of the workers and inducing them to adopt the newer forms of organization through the remodeling of the old ones. (Continued next week.)

The Petrograd Provincial soviet has published statistics showing that the population of Petrograd at the last census was 720,000. The statistics show a notable increase in the number of marriages in Petrograd, which is explainable by the economic equality which women have achieved.

## A COMMUNIST IN HEAVEN.

Translated from a Bavarian paper.

Once upon a time while St. Peter for a short while went into the nearby tavern and forgot to leave a substitute at the doors of paradise, the soul of a Communist, killed in jail during an attempt to escape, sneaked into the garden of the blessed. No one noticed his presence, since the exterior of the new soul in no way differed from theirs, but on the very next morning such things happened as never had occurred since the foundation of the Kingdom of Heaven. Early on that morning the angels' musical chorus went on strike demanding a double ration of the heavenly sustenance.

"Father God" was just getting up and reading the heavenly paper "Peace" (or Press) when before him in person appeared a deputation from the newly formed union of Cloud Propellers and demanded a shortening of the working day to five hours.

Around noon turned before the heavenly throne a manifestation by the star upholders with placards—"We want immediate socialization of the milky way and the large constellations." After them demonstrated the little saints, sufferers, angels and godly men with mottoes—"Down with the dictatorship of the big saints. All power in the hands of the angels, godly men and the heavenly soldiers' councils; long live the Heavenly Soviet Republic."

Father God at first could not account for these new events and while sitting on his cloudy couch thinking deeply, at about 3.45 P. M. a bomb exploded on the moon. Then the old God at once guessed the cause: "A Communist has sneaked into heaven," cried he, and motioned to Jeremiah his foremost confidential advisor.

Prophet Jeremiah at once phoned to Archangel Gabriel who at the head of a company of mounted angels, without delay plunged into a search for the warring communist and arrested him right at the moment he (the communist) was trying to jump on Mars. Under the guard of two sergeants of the mounted angels the communist was spurred on toward the heavenly station. The valiant Archangel received the order of St. Trinity, 1st degree with swords. With one kick of his large boot the Archangel threw the communist soul out of the heavenly garden, and smiling, bent over to see how it would burst into pieces when striking the earth.

But as is known: he who laughs last laughs best. On the road between Wole and Leipzig a member of the United Communist Party of Germany was lying mortally wounded and just as he was releasing his soul, the other soul dropped from heaven straight upon him and entering the body, it of course comrade-like arose immediately and continued to agitate.—Another proof that against the Communists even death is powerless.

### THANKS!

Dear Comrade:— May we, through your columns, thank the many sympathizers who contributed towards the collection for Soviet Russia both at Camp Tamiment and at the Workers Unity House.

We also wish to thank the management of Camp Tamiment for the courteous reception accorded to our sub-committee. At the Workers Unity House, our subcommittee was denied the privilege of making a public appeal, but through a ruse, and despite managerial interdiction, our subcommittee succeeded in collecting at Unity House \$69.85, which, together with the sum of \$30.15, collected at Camp Tamiment, makes a total of \$100 collected for stricken Russia.

The National Defense Committee is bending all its efforts, at the present time, towards gathering relief for our stricken brothers and sisters in Russia who have, these many years so valiantly fought, and are now so valiantly fighting their arch enemies—counter-revolution and starvation.

Fraternally,  
National Defense Committee

### LABOR UNIONS UNITE RELIEF WORK.

New York.—A \$25,000,000 relief fund for famine sufferers in Russia is proposed by labor organizations of New York City, including the Central Trades and Labor Council, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Hebrew Trades and the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' unions. Ways and means to start such a fund were discussed at an open meeting addressed by representatives of these organizations at which it was decided to undertake meetings and other ways and means to raise the fund.

The Russian famine situation also will be taken up at the regular meetings of the respective organizations and united and immediate action urged.

# DAWN Youth Section of The Toler

## The Awakening.

By Nea Richards.

Once again Rebecca found herself looking at the trees and thinking: "Each tree enjoys the rain, the sunlight and the breeze equally. No one tree monopolizes them. Why can't human beings, who have more power over nature than the trees, enjoy equally the good things of life?"

The question agitated her, evoking in her heart a feeling of discontent with herself. Why, she didn't know. Surely the unjust conditions of human life were not of her making; what made her blame herself when she thought of them? She couldn't understand herself.

She looked ahead into the fast gathering darkness of the summer evening. The trees were losing their sharp outlines, were becoming things vague, assuming the shapes that were fleeing through her mind.

They were no longer trees but human beings chained to earth, struggling to free themselves and live in freedom. All but one shape struggled in vain. And the form that had managed to free itself began sliding toward Rebecca.

It made her tremble. Not with fear, Oh, No! She trembled with expectation. The form is before her. She sees it very clearly in spite of the darkness.

It is a young girl with eyes in the depth of which burns a flame that thrills Rebecca. "Who are you?"

The form answers: "I am YOU as you will be when you come to know that mere thinking of the suffering that is the lot of mankind will not away with the suffering. Something else is needed."

"What?" asked Rebecca, with a strange feeling of talking to herself. The vision answered: "Action!" And it didn't sound like the voice of

a young girl. It didn't sound like the voice of one person. It was a mighty voice that seemed to come from everywhere, filling all the world with a command—Action!

Then came a soft appeal. There passed before Rebecca's eyes the millions who toil and toil and get nothing but insecure bread, wretched shelter and threadbare clothes. No comfort, no peace of mind, no ease of heart. No chance to develop—no chance to live. Merely existing, occupying a shack in the slums instead of a grave in the cemetery.

Then a command again: "Action! In you burns the flame of youth—the flame of life. You have vision, you have courage, you can endure hardships; will you waste it all on tears and sighs, or will you..." "Act!" cried Rebecca, awakened, "I WILL act!"

But the next moment she wondered how she was to act. The voice, which came—she understood now—from her own heart, said: "Join the Party of Action."

### RIGHT HERE.

By Joseph Ames.

A land of plenty is the place where the brotherhood of man should become established. Where there is enough of everything it is easy to arrange things so that there will be enough of everything for everybody.

Our country is a land of plenty. Let us get together and establish the brotherhood of man, right here.

### A DREAM.

By Arthur Dalton.

I saw the banner of Humanity unfurled, And love and truth and justice Were rulers of the world. A dream; but, boys and girls, The thing is up to you. An empty dream; you have The power to make it true.

## BIRDIE PERLSTEIN

By Sanford Hamilton

On the boat coming over to this country, Meyer Perlstein kept thinking:

"If I do something new; if I try to do something that no one ever did before; if I can do what people say is impossible—then I'll succeed in America." "Finance and Industry," June 11, 1921.

In other words, Perlstein has a weakness for the sensational. He admits having no social conscience. His dream was—just look again at his own picture of his soul, and you'll understand why it was so easy for the cloak manufacturers to "get a 'purchase' on his will."

All the articles about Perlstein have his picture, and that is worth to him thousands of dollars. No cash is needed to buy men like Perlstein. He is 100 per cents vanity. A few articles a year in magazines of Big Business will keep him "purchased" for a whole year.

Perlstein stands out in that article in "Finance and Industry" king of prigs, prince of boasters. Just listen to this:

"I began to study English in the New York Public Libraries." See how he loves to magnify things. He doesn't say "library." It is "li-bra-ries." He learned how to spell cat in the Astor Library; rat, in the Lenox Library. And all you have to do to "get a purchase" on a man who likes to magnify things is to magnify his quarter-ounce ability to pound talent. That's what the cloak manufacturers have done. That's how they got the bird.

"In a few months I mastered the language so I could write well." I know graduates of European universities who came here with a command of three languages; it took them much longer than "a few months" to master English enough to write well.

That shows what a self-admiring bundle of conceit Meyer Perlstein is. All you have to do with a fellow like that is to slap him on the back and say, "Oh, you know better than that," and you have "a purchase" on his will."

That is, if you are of the class he looks up to. A priggish, self-applauding, puffed-up boaster is of necessity a snob. The cloak manufacturers got Perlstein's number. They never offered him money. He wouldn't take it if they did; but they never offered it. A write-up in a magazine costs them nothing, and to Perlstein—

How much is it worth to him to have splashed across a page of "Finance and Industry" the following subheading: "Mr. Perlstein, Union Leader, Rejects Socialistic Principles of Marx?"

Not everybody who rejects Marx can have full-page write-up in magazines of Big Business—my washwoman, for example.

What Birdie says in "Finance and Industry" about Marx isn't worth noticing. It is only a puppy barking at an express train. But you'll understand more clearly what a bundle of sickening self-conceit Perlstein is when you read the following:

"It was not long, USING MY BRAINS (ha, ha, ha...) and drawing my own conclusions, before I came to disagree with the basic principles of Marx' theories."

It was a cinch for the Cleveland cloak manufacturers to "get a 'purchase' on the will" of a top like Perlstein by giving him publicity that would cost thousands of dollars to buy.

We need not bother with the rest of the trash that fills the article. It is only self-worship, smug, stagey, foppish. The reporter who wrote it must have shaken his ribs loose laughing.

The object of this article is to show that, while Birdie Perlstein didn't sell himself for money, the cloak manufacturers "got a 'purchase' on him. Let's recall the quotation from William James:

"Neither threats nor pleadings can move a man unless they touch some one of his potential or actual selves. Only thus can we, as a rule, get a 'purchase' on another's will. The first care of diplomatists and monarchs and all those who wish to rule or influence is, accordingly, to find out their victim's strongest principle of self-regard" so as to make that the fulcrum of all appeal.

After reading these selections from Perlstein's song of self-praise, do you think it was hard for the cloak manufacturers "to find out their victim's strongest principle of self-regard?"

They found it out in a jiffy, and made it "the fulcrum of all appeal." And that's how they "got a 'purchase' on him."

Birdie Perlstein IS a symbol of bought-and-paid-for union officialdom.

Butte, Mont.—Thomas E. Baber, organizer of the Ku Klux Klan, has departed from this city though his work was not completed.

Larry Duggan, sheriff of this county, elected by labor last fall, read an adv. calling for "100 per cent Americans," published in the Butte Miner and a new story describing the objects of the organization. Duggan publicly stated that if the Ku Klux attempted any of its customary tactics in this community "they would be shot down like wolves."

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