

"I enter the prison door a flaming revolutionist, my head unbent, my spirit untamed, my soul unconquerable"—Eugene V. Debs

The Workers' World

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CONSPIRACY TO CONTROL PRESS EXPOSED

POWDER TRUST HEAD TO DICTATE POLICY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PAPERS

(Special Correspondence)

NEW YORK—One of the most daring attempts of plutocracy yet undertaken to control public opinion in America has come to light in connection with the recent conference of the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers of which Coleman Du Pont is head, front and shoulders. Briefly, the scheme is this: the Du Pont interests, with Coleman Du Pont himself directing this particular enterprise propose to monopolize the advertising to be placed in the foreign language press, and thereby to dictate the policy of these organs.

It will be remembered that some time ago there was organized with the benediction of the Department of Interior, an Inter-Racial Council which was to devote itself to "Americanization" work. It appears that the Council scheme ended in a fiasco. Along comes Coleman Du Pont and proposes that the "Americanization" work be undertaken by the foreign language press of the country, and that there be coupled with this task the further one of fighting "Bolshevism." In order to make sure of the "loyalty" of the foreign-language press, Mr. Du Pont proposes that the national advertising agencies be requested to withdraw their patronage from any paper which does not meet the tests of "Americanism" and of "anti-Bolshevism" as laid down by Kaiser Du Pont.

What this will mean is obvious. The Du Pont interests are so powerful that no advertising agency in the country can afford to ignore their "requests." A hint from Wilmington Delaware, that this or that foreign newspaper is out of tune with Big Business will be sufficient to withdraw all national advertising from it.

This is not mere throny. To understand the menace of DuPontism, one must look beyond the powder trusts, powerful though it be. The Du Ponts engage in innumerable sidelines of which the average American has not even an inkling. Indeed, it is the boast of the company that there is no line of activity which does not require one or more of the immense variety of Du Pont products. These by-products include paints of every description, charcoal, inks, wood alcohol, wood pulp, nitrate of soda, potash, saltpeter, oils, salts, metal scrap, etc.—to mention but a few. One illustration will serve to show how manifold are the articles manufactured by the Du Ponts as by-products of their powder manufacture. Here is a list of py-ra-lin products which the company has on sale: brushes, mirrors, combs, pen holders, ink wells, blotter pads, ink erasers, stamp boxes, pin cushions, manicure sets, toilet and dresser sets, pocket knife handles, baby rattles, color bottles, dice, picture frames, glove stretchers, shoe buttoners, whisk brooms, napkin rings, etc., etc.

To keep these articles before the public (and they represent but one of an innumerable line of manufactured by-products), the Du Ponts place an enormous amount of advertising. They can ruin almost any national advertising agency from which they decide to withdraw their patronage.

ENGLAND.

Domestic Servants Organize.

MANCHESTER—While government committees are issuing official reports and White Papers on the question of domestic service, and numerous suggestions are being made for rehabilitating the occupations in the estimation of young women, domestic servants' trade unions are struggling into being in various parts of the country. A Domestic Workers' Manchester and district. It is not attached to any existing trade union, but it will be fostered in its infancy by the Manchester and Salford Women's Trades and Labor Council.

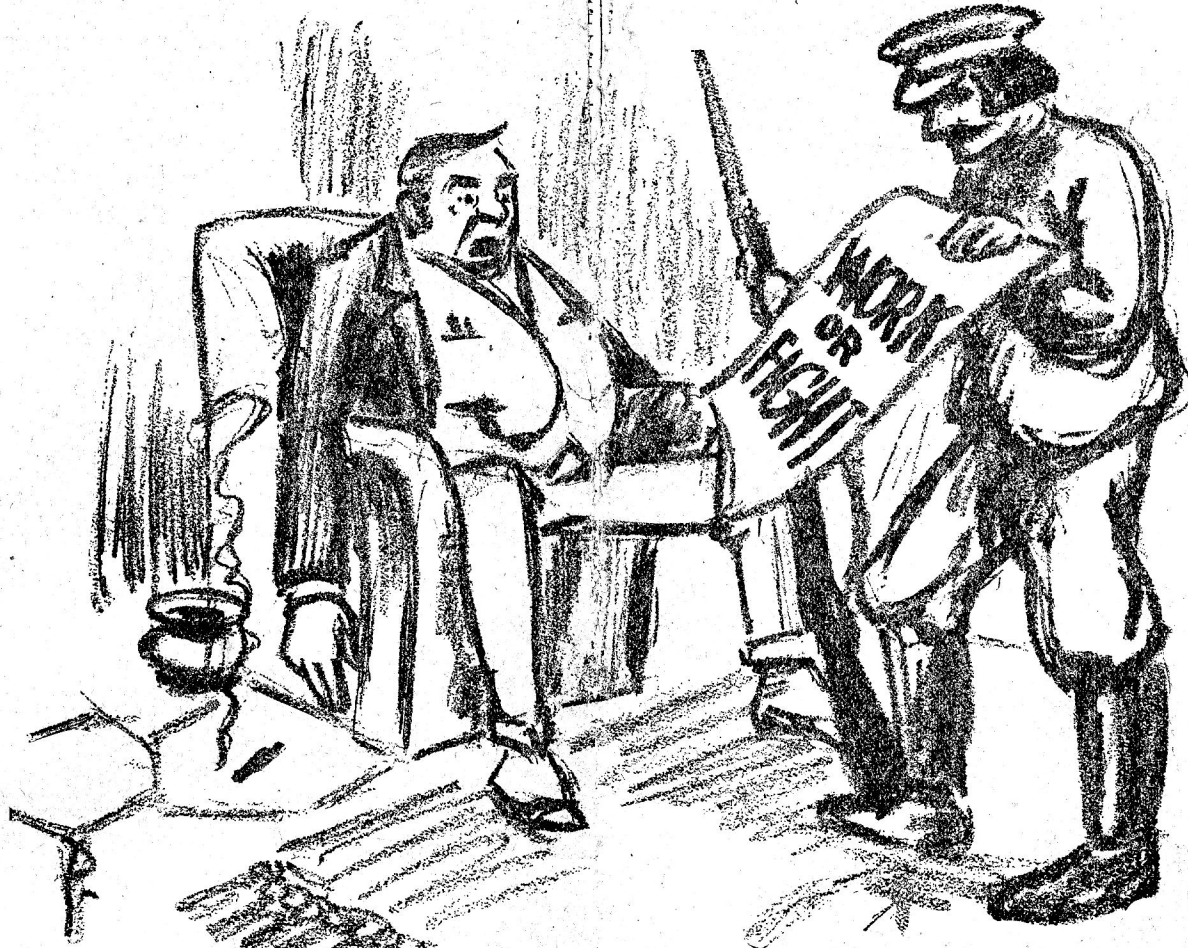
Various labor organizations are engaged in the attempt to unionize the servant girls. Thus the National Laundry Workers' Union is endeavoring to bring domestic servants into its membership, and several weeks ago the Warehouse and General Workers' Union was successful in forming a Household Workers' Union in Liverpool. In the programme of the Liverpool Union there is an eight hour day, a minimum wage of \$5 a week for women of 21 years of age, twenty-five cents an hour for day workers, provision of overalls by mistresses, and references from mistresses as well as from maids.

The hours of women employed in Manchester institutions average 60 per week, but in private houses the hours, not including rest periods, range from 70 to 83 1-2. Those who work the longest hours are the lowest paid.

Unemployment Grows.
MANCHESTER.—Unemployment in Lancashire and Cheshire during the closing days of March stood as follows: total number of persons receiving the government unemployment donation 223,714; men, 83,786; women, 125,063; boys, 5,773; girls, 9,092.

In the first week of January there were 17,000 persons in Manchester area receiving the donation benefit. Nearly 10,000 of these were women and 2,000 were discharged soldiers. Since then the number of women has more than doubled, while that of discharged soldiers has trebled.

"THE REI TERROR"



FOREIGN BORN WORKERS LEAVE U. S.

BANKERS NOW QUIT SAYING: "IF YOU DON'T LIKE IT, GO BACK"

New York, April 15.—More than 1,300,000 foreign born residents of this country either have gone back, or are preparing to go back to the land of their nativity. They will take back with them approximately \$4,000,000,000 in United States currency.

These startling statements are contained in a circular issued by the savings Bank Section of the American Banker's Association.

The Bankers are very much alarmed and are trying to devise some scheme to keep this money at home. The foreign-born workers are withdrawing their money from the bank, selling their Liberty Bonds and their homes, and returning to Europe.

It does not seem to have occurred to the officialdom that the "White Terror" may be responsible for this exodus. It is only a few weeks since the Federal Immigration Authorities had gathered here for deportation a large group of workers, whose compatriots are now preparing to leave of their own accord.

It is estimated that these emigrants will take with them about four-fifths of the total currency in circulation and in reserve in the U. S. before the war.

The Journal of Commerce of April 12th, says, "No fewer than 33,000 aliens have sailed from this port since December. More than 1,000 sailed on April 1st. The situation is certainly serious."

"Punch" Humor Pleases Workers.

LONDON.—The following from "Punch" is causing much hilarity in labor circles: "It is reported that a commission has been appointed in the United States to investigate industrial conditions here. Mr. Lloyd George has courteously consented to try to keep a few industries going until the commission arrives."

Soviet Movement in France.

LONDON.—Dr. Dillon, special correspondent for the Telegraph, in a recent correspondence to his paper from Paris gives some remarkably suggestive information about that part of French opinion of which we hear little or nothing. It appears that the employees of the public services of the railways and the state, desirous of "winning the right of collaborating with the Government for the realization of labor reforms and other kindred aims," have decided to join hands with the General Confederation of Labor, which says Dr. Dillon, is a frankly revolutionary organization. They demand the nationalization of all public services. The following resolution was adopted by them: "The employees of the public services send fraternal greetings to the organized workmen and undertake to make the necessary propaganda to bring about the speedy adhesion of the whole proletariat engaged in administration work to the General Confederation of Labor." Dr. Dillon comments: "This means the coalition of state servants with the advanced Socialists, who aim at the subjection of the entire nation to a revolutionary organization, neither more nor less. The French Government not having yet spoken on the subject, it is impossible to foretell the vicissitudes of the movement, but the tendency is virtually the same as that which has triumphed in Germany."

Humanite says that this action has come as a great shock to the government, and the capitalists press is indignant at the idea of the public employees joining forces with "the minority of agitators which arrogates to itself the right to speak on behalf of the proletariat." Humanite, however, welcomes the advent of the employees in the public services to the Bourse de Travail.

"That is their right place; it is the right place for all those who in the present system of society oppress, and for all who wish to participate with the industrial workers in the 'organization of a juster and more humane society.' When the official realizes his solidarity with the worker—and that day is coming; indeed, it has come—we shall be within sight of radical transformations."

Laborites and Socialists to Convene.
BUENOS AIRES.—Beginning April 26, the Pan-American Socialist Conference is to begin its sessions. Its purpose is to promote the amalgamation of all the socialist and labor organizations of the western hemisphere into one body. Socialism is said to be most strongly organized in Argentina, Chile and Peru, and the weakest in Brazil and Colombia. "La Vanguardia," the Buenos Aires Socialist organ, is widely read all over the continent of South America. Much socialist literature also comes from Barcelona and other Spanish centers.

(Dan Hogan, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of America from Arkansas, was refused passports when he attempted to go to Buenos Aires to attend the conference.—Ed.)

Farmers Rebel Against Prices.
BUENOS AIRES.—Even the farmers are on strike in Argentina. They are refusing to plant crops this year because they receive only 1 peso 41 centavos (60 cents) for 100 kilograms (220lb) of corn. They refuse to plant again unless they are assured 3 pesos 50 centavos (\$1.49) was their ultimatum to the Minister of Agriculture.

OVERSUBSCRIBE THE BONDS!

When the United States entered the war to overthrow the Kaiser and his Autocracy, and incidentally, to make the world safe for the Democratic Party, and to prove by superior might that might was not right, it found itself under obligation to incarcerate those who persistently voiced the sentiments and ideals of peace, brotherhood, and industrial freedom.

Agitation could not be permitted in time of war. The unified forces of the nation had to be brought to bear upon the work in hand. This could not be done when the divergence of class interest was being continually held before the minds of the workers who had to supply the materials of war as well as do the bulk of the actual fighting.

Thus, to restrain the intellectual, social, and industrial activity the Espionage act was passed, and those individuals whose habits of thought differed from the thought modes necessary to carry on the great conflict were herded together, tried and sent to prison for terms ranging from a few days to twenty years and more.

This for a while stilled, or seemed to still, the industrial unrest of the country. But it proved, as all repressive measures must prove, that it is impossible to incarcerate the body of men but it is impossible to quench the spirit of social unrest as long as the social organism is full of elements of irritation. Thus, with the prisons full, we find that strikes, protests, and other manifestations of social mal-adjustments are ever on the increase in the country. In other words all that the men in prison did or could do was to give active voice to the sentiments and ideals that are felt by millions of people in the country today. The difference between these millions and the men incarcerated is, that the latter actively saying what the former dumbly felt, has brought them into conflict with the authorities.

Now is the chance for us who are, out to show that we are with them, in a little more than lip service. Many of these men have been admitted to bail. The government, practically recognizing the weakness of the case against them, has said that they are entitled to a new trial. The trial of these men, Comrades, is a trial of your ideals and mine. These men, believe in their ideals. The stone and concrete walls of Leavenworth penitentiary, steel cages, and fettered limbs, did not deter them. In many cases they suffered slow and loathsome deaths, as in Sacramento jail, for their ideal's sake. Others are pining away with diseases which in the open air they might be able to fight off, but they do not complain. Firmly convinced of the justice of their cause, they see in each rising sun a mile-stone on the road to the final realization of their great goal—Industrial Democracy.

Toward that goal we are still working. We all believe in Justice and its final triumph. They believed it strong enough to brave abuse, conviction, and even death. Do we believe in it? I mean, we who have property, strong enough to say to the government: "Here is my pledge, that these men will be present at their trial, that they will defend themselves."

Clearly, if we believe what we say, this is our duty. It will return these boys to the sunlight and to usefulness. And the volume of the bond that will come in from the comrades and the readiness and speed with which they are given will be a powerful plea before the court, for it will show that the people as a whole do not believe in the principle that men should be incarcerated for their opinions sake. Let us do our utmost and go our limit in giving bonds as these men have gone their limit in upholding the principle of free speech and assembly as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Comrades who can furnish bail should communicate at once with "The Workers' World," Box 697, Kansas City, Mo.

If you cannot qualify on a bond, use your effort to interest those who can. Remember that it is a pledge of our substance against the pledge of their life and liberty.

JOHN DeQUER.

Junkerism Playing for Big Stakes in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Frank attempts are being made in the legislature to pass an "anti-sedition" bill before the workers can protest effectively. On April 1st, the bill was introduced. It was reported favorably out of committee a few hours later, but not until thirty hours later were printed copies of it available to inquiring labor officials. The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has sent a hurry call to all unions, acquainting them with the vicious provisions of the proposed measure. As a result, a steady stream of protests is pouring in upon the assemblymen, who will be called on early next week to vote on the bill.

The bill provides for a fine of from \$100 to \$10,000 and for imprisonment up to twenty years for uttering sedition in writing, printing or cartooning, or for selling seditious publications, or for organizing or even joining an organization whose purposes are seditious, or for renting a building or hall for seditious meetings.

Sedition is defined in various ways, but the following clauses are perhaps the most significant: "To incite or arouse discontent against the government of this state or of the United States; to disturb the peace and tranquility of the state or of the United States; to incite or encourage any person or persons to commit any overt act of any character with a view to bringing the government of this state or of the United States into hatred or contempt."

There are various other vicious measures before the legislature, including bills for the establishment of a state constabulary and of a secret service and spy system. Labor is up in arms against all of them.

Police Tyrannize Porto Rico Laborites.

FAJARDO, P. R.—Urgent appeals are being addressed to Santiago Iglesias, labor member of the Porto Rican legislature, to help put an end to the tyrannical conditions which the working people of Fajardo are facing. On March 13, their peaceful meeting was violently attacked by the chief of police and his men, who demanded that the labor orators stop explaining to the workers their constitutional right to strike for better working conditions and higher wages. The police enforced their demands by clubbing and man-handling the men, several of whom were brutally wounded.

INDIA.

Gag-Law Stifles All Discussion.

LONDON.—In a stirring article entitled, "Is British Imperialism Gone Mad?" which appears in the Labor Leader for March 20, J. Ramsey MacDonald, who was denied passports to Russia as one of the members of the investigating commission appointed by the International Socialist Conference at Berne, exhorts the British workers to protest against the continuance of gag law in India as proposed in various bills now pending. In discussing these bills, Mr. MacDonald says: "They continue the provisions of the Defense of the Realm Act and of the chief orders issued under it; they make war powers normal. If a man happens to have a document which the Government considers seditious, he is, without proof, to be presumed to have it for evil purposes. I have had such papers for reference purposes, to criticise them and reply to them, to instruct myself regarding certain propaganda to which I am opposed—but under these bills I should be, with such possessions absolutely at the mercy of the Indian Government were I in India."

Incidentally Mr. MacDonald reminds his readers that there has been a toll of lives in India, through influenza, following on insufficiency of food, of five millions in British India and of another million in the native states.

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—Tenants of Buenos Aires are organizing a strike against high rents demanded for dwellings and business buildings.

For Six Hour Day.

TACOMA, April 12.—The Metal Trades Council at its last meeting placed itself on record as favoring the six-hour day for all union workers. By dividing up the work there will be more jobs under the six-hour day than under the eight hour day, it was pointed out. Labor must be paid wages enough to live on, regardless of whether it works six or eight hours, several speakers said.

The council endorsed the recall of the city council for its stand on the tag day of the Soldiers and Sailors Council. The unions decided to agitate for a 10-minute allowance of time at the Todd shipyards each day for putting away tools. The proposal for a contract for medical attention was turned down and a committee was appointed to go into the question and try to establish a union labor hospital for members and their families.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Russian Soviet Government's office in the Tower Building, this city, is coming along fine. Two floors are taken up with the office.

L. C. A. K. Martens is in charge. Martens is an engineer. He was manager of the Demidoff Steel and Ammunition works one of the largest industrial plants in Russia employing 28,000 workers.

Martens is one of the original members of the Bolsheviki party. Under the direction of experts the office will purchase hundreds of millions of dollars worth of supplies for the Russian people. All supplies will be brought thru this one office.

Part of the work of the staff is to answer the numerous lies spread broadcast by the kept press. The better do this, they are issuing a weekly bulletin containing the official Soviet decrees and answering questions regarding the Russian factories and schools.

GERMANY.

Socialization of Industry Progress.

BERLIN.—The German Government is taking steps to socialize the principal public services. The railways and waterways have long been state owned and controlled in Germany, and it is now proposed to socialize the coal mines and the potash industry. A bill has been prepared setting forth the principles of this policy of socialization. The bill may be described as a new charter of the Rights of Man. "The republic will guarantee to every German the possibility of earning his livelihood by means of work suited to his capabilities. In the event of his not being able to find suitable work he shall receive the requisite maintenance out of public funds. The dangers and difficulties of centralized administration of industry are to be avoided by placing the conduct of economic undertakings under self-governing bodies.

Another step toward socialization in Germany was made when on April 7th, the Government accepted a constitutional proposal equalizing workers with employers in determining wages, working conditions and productive development.

The proposal further includes the creation of a national economic council and district economic councils which are to work together toward complete socialization and the settlement of other problems.

BERLIN.—The S. Bleichroeder Banking Company, of this city, which owns nearly all the shares of the great Oppeln mine, at Oppeln, Silesia, has arranged to turn over its stock to members of the miners' union at par. This mine, if the arrangement is carried out, will become the first in Germany to be owned by the employees.

"IN BAD"

By John DeQuer

The sun is the center of the Solar system, and according to the nebular hypothesis the planets were thrown from his bosom as incandescent rings, that whirled for a time in the infinite womb of space until they were fashioned into worlds more or less like our own.

I sometimes think that from the memories deep laid in our sub-conscious being, we wore the mythical concept of hell. Christ refers to it as a place of thick darkness, and also, as a lake of fire.

Thus we see, that the poetic conception of some of our Indian tribes, that the sun is their father and the earth their mother, is more than just a fancy. It has, indeed, elements of solid truth.

In a very literal sense the sun is our father in the skies. Father, not only of our physical beings, but of our mental and moral beings, as well.

When our forebears swung from tree to tree in the pre-Adamite wilderness the hours of darkness were hours of terror. Not the fancied terrors of our childhood, but the real terrors of the untamed jungle.

There are people who maintain that the falling and flying dreams of our childhood, are a sort of race memory that we have inherited from those proto-human times.

Such was the childhood of our race, in the days before fire came to banish, in a measure, the terrors of the night; before we learned the art of articulate speech, and formed conscious social relations.

The continual nerve strain under which they lived, the merciless extermination of the unwary, and the slugging, thru the action of a hostile environment, developed in the human race and especially in the female portion of it, many of their peculiar characteristics.

The mother is always more handicapped than her mate in the physical struggle for existence. She not only must care for herself but also for her young.

Woman may be less logical, but she is at the same time far more intense than man. By nature, she will not judge; she must be a partisan.

These characteristics were developed in her during her double vigils of the primitive nights, as she watched for the red flame of day break over the eastern hills.

The manifestations of joy that cause our spring-time woods to re-echo with the song of birds at sun rise; also set up the nervous and emotional reflexes in the brain centers of our forebears, giving rise to such physical and mental phenomena as the Sun dances, practiced by certain tribes of savages, to this very day.

Control and they are still so powerful that the American Federation of Labor officials are unable to secure halls for their meetings.

The plight of returning soldiers is pitiful. The famous 27th Division which took a prominent part in breaking the Hindenburg Line received a welcome that cost the city of New York \$430,000.

The next day the head of the state employment service announced that 8,000 men from this division were out of work.

I have just returned from a trip to Cincinnati, O., Dayton, O., and Pittsburgh, Pa. In all of these cities the building business is at a standstill.

The American Federation of Labor has been conducting a campaign for the past seven months to organize the iron and steel workers in the Pittsburgh district.

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PAGES FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A FABIAN

By JAMES WALDO FAWCETT

Written for The Workers' World. There is a humorous side to almost every question. This explains why it is so easy—and so futile—for certain of our opponents to hurdle any given situation with an epigram.

There was a meeting in a certain New York church, recently, to discuss the league of nations and a certain young radical was present and made some appropriate remarks in answer to the "speaker of the evening".

Everybody is agreed that a league of nations is a fairly good idea, but everybody wants a league "that will wear". And we know that the only thing of that kind that will stand is what we call the International a league of nations free from capitalism, a Socialist league of nations.

A third story we have heard concerns a preacher and a radical who were having an argument about the Soviet attitude toward the churches. The preacher was a regular preacher; he hated everything different.

One day recently a lady-reporter from a big capitalist newspaper came to interview us on a certain matter. She had no idea that we were anything very unusual, and she talked pretty freely.

There is another story that applies pretty well to the league of nations matter. It goes something like this: There was once a little boy whose mother said to him one day, "Willie, I'm going to take you to town this afternoon and buy you a new suit of clothes."

But whatever happens, the workers will find a strong co-operative movement a very present help in time of trouble—and its always a time of trouble for the workers.

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A WEEKLY SURVEY

By Scott Nearing

Rand School of Social Science, New York

The ruling class in the United States is redoubling its efforts to protect its privileges and to safeguard what it calls "Americanism."

The National Security League is busy with the same task. The Carnegie Foundation is making a nation-wide investigation to determine the best method of cultivating "Americanism."

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CO-OPGRAMS.

By Alec Watkins.

It appears that the further away from home that President Wilson gets, the freer he feels to tell the truth. In one of his Italian speeches he said: "A country is owned and dominated by the capital that is invested in it."

If the President spoke the truth—and he did—it follows that the people do not live in a democracy. It follows also that when the people become their own capitalists, then shall they rule. In short, the people must become co-operators.

The supporters of the Russian co-operative movement were largely non-socialists; it is certain that few of them belonged to the Bolsheviks. Yet the uncompromising Denikin extended them privileges denied to their competitors. Why did they do it?

The answer, of course, is simple. At a time of acute crisis, the co-operatives delivered the goods. Americans who were on the inside of the Bolshevik revolution tell us that had it not been for the consumers' co-operatives, the Russian Socialist Republic would have been starved to death.

And the co-operatives delivered the goods, not because they were Bolshevik—for, generally speaking, they were not—but because they were of the people, for the people and by the people, while their competitors were simply exploiters.

And Lenin, being a man of sense, determines his attitude towards an institution not so much by the political professions of its members as by the way it functions in society. It was enough for Lenin that the co-operative movement stood as a bulwark against economic chaos and against starvation and remained true to the people—as indeed it was bound to do in remaining true to itself.

The future trend of events in this country may be in one of three directions: towards reaction, toward slow and orderly progress or toward revolution. The second alternative might be preferable but in the light of events it is probably the least likely.

The stubbornness of our capitalists and the pig-headedness of our politicians are apparently driving us into a period of reaction to be followed by something akin to Bolshevism.

AS IT IS SEEN BY THE BLIND MAN.

The League of Nations As the Same is Being Framed.

In my opinion, it is to be a commercialized flexible encyclopedia of capitalist justice, to be understood only by those who are able to define and explain it for the justification of those who are to profit thereby.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Declaring that it organized for justice and not for charity, the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Protective Union, recently formed here, announces that it owes its birth to the fact that discharged men need jobs and cannot get them.

As its principles, the union declares: "That every man discharged from the service of the United States is entitled to honorable work at decent wages."

The union has its headquarters at the Labor Temple, and says it is indorsed by the Pittsburgh Federation of Labor.—(New York Call, April 7.)

NEW YORK.—To demonstrate to the idle rich who frequent the fashionable Trinity Church at the end of Wall Street, that those who went abroad to make the world safe for democracy are not all enjoying equal opportunity at home, Urbain J. Ledoux, head of the Bowery Mission, on Sunday last marched some 450 soldiers, coming from twenty-five states, into the pews as proof that the breadline of soldiers is an actuality.

Soldier Breadliners Fill Fashionable Pews.

Enclosed find \$.....for which send me The Workers' World for.....months.

Name..... Address.....

Bundle Order

Enclosed find.....for which send me.....copies of The Workers' World for.....weeks.

Name..... Address.....

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 12.—

Recognition of the Russian Soviet republic, independence for Ireland and self-determination for India were demands today of the new labor party of Illinois.

The party was to adopt a platform today. A new trial for Mooney and Billings also was demanded.

The other day in a group of professors somebody asked, "How do you define bolshevism?" and one of the group answered: "Bolshevism is anything that the user of the word regards as disturbing to the condition of things he prefers."

That was a smart answer; the term bolshevism is so employed by a good many people, but its use in this way is one of the signs of loose thinking, and hence a practice to be discouraged because of its dangers.—Chicago Evening Post.

Men cannot benefit those that are with them as they can benefit those that come after them; and of all the pulpits from which human voice is ever sent forth, there is none from which it reaches so far as from the grave.—Ruskin.

I. B. W. A. International Brotherhood Welfare Association PUBLIC READING ROOM 104 East 8th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Social Meetings every Monday 8 p. m. Educational Meetings every Friday, 8 p. m. Business Meetings 2d and 4th Sundays 5 p. m.

The Workers' World

P. O. Box 697 - Kansas City, Mo. 1 Year \$2.00 6 months \$1.00. 3 months 50c Enclosed find \$.....for which send me The Workers' World for.....months.

Name..... Address.....

Bundle Order

Enclosed find.....for which send me.....copies of The Workers' World for.....weeks.

Name..... Address.....

For Sale

Seven room modern except furnace

Lot 25 x 135 2604 Holmes St.

See owner at residence

Price and Terms Right Reason for Sale Owner Leaving

