

# The WORKERS' WORLD

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## MINERS AID THE I. W. W.

Executive Board of Kansas District Denounces Wichita Frame-up and levies Assessment for Defense of Prisoners.

A heavy blow was dealt to the plans of the Oil trust last week when the executive board of the coal miners of Kansas, 15,000 strong, adopted resolutions demanding a fair trial for the members of the I. W. W. Oil Workers Union who have been sealed up in the Kansas dungeons for over twenty months without trial. The resolutions of protest were coupled with the levying of a voluntary assessment of ten cents per member for the legal defense of the persecuted oil workers.

This action, coming from the most powerful organization of labor of the state, created a sensation in political circles and is said by shrewd observers at Topeka to have knocked Fred Robertson's candidacy for Governor into a cocked hat. The failure of Robertson to bring the I. W. W. men to trial for a period of twenty months and his action in holding the men in jail after two indictments had been thrown out by Judge Pollock have caused widespread criticism throughout the state. Ugly stories of Standard Oil influence behind the prosecution have been afloat for several months and the storm of protest from the workers has been steadily gathering since the full details of the frame-up and conspiracy were exposed in the special edition of The Workers' World.

At the same session when the action was taken for the I. W. W. men, the executive board of the miners also adopted resolutions demanding general amnesty for all political and industrial prisoners. After reciting the fact that amnesty has already been declared by European Governments, the resolution quotes from the writings of Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson and urges "the necessity of granting an immediate general amnesty to all political prisoners, whose political, religious or economic beliefs form the basis of their prosecutions."

## FRENCH LABOR UNITED

"C. G. T." Joins Hands with Socialist Party for Aggressive Action

An event of the utmost importance to the labor movement of France, if not indeed of the whole world, has for the first time come to the attention of American laborites and socialists in copies of "Le Populaire," dated June 13 which have arrived in New York. This event, which appears to have been carefully omitted in the capitalist dispatches from France, is nothing less than the General Federation of Labor, popularly known as the "C. G. T." (Confederation Generale du Travail), and the Socialist Party have united. To any one familiar with the pre-war conservatism of the "C. G. T." this event demonstrates forcibly how radicalism has advanced by leaps and bounds during the great war.

The epoch-making incident is heralded in "Le Populaire" in a fat, seven-column headline running straight across the front page of this brave paper edited by Jean Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx.

The text of the news item is as follows:

"In connection with the meetings which have been held by the delegates of the Socialist Party and the General Federation of Labor, yesterday afternoon and this morning, at the Federation office, the following order of the day has been adopted:

"The two organizations, the C. G. T. and the S. P., are united. They have examined the conditions under which they may act in order to assure the maximum of autonomy and of independence to each one of them and the unity of action necessitated by the actual circumstances.

"In conformity with the agreement which has been arrived at they have decided as follows:

"In view of the labor and socialist conferences which are to be held at the end of the week between the organizations of France, Italy, England and Belgium, these conferences, in accordance with resolutions which have already been adopted by the C. G. T. in its national federate committee and by the party in its last Congress, have for their object the organization of an international demonstration in unison with the different countries represented.

"It has been agreed that the character of this demonstration should be fully discussed by the labor conference which will be held at the same date with the socialist conference."

## THE COSSACKS AT WORK

Used on Side of Employers to Break Strike at Rome, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y.—How well justified was the opposition of the socialist assemblymen of New York in opposing the establishment of a state constabulary, on the grounds that the troopers, or "cossacks," would be used on the side of employers to coerce striking workers, is demonstrated in the dispute at Rome, N. Y., where the metal trades are in conflict with the masters. On July 14, the cossacks were dispatched there at the request of the mayor to the governor, and on the following day the New York "Times" was able to report gloatingly:

"A few broken heads and the arrest of between thirty and forty foreigners, among the striking metal workers, put a decidedly different complexion on things today. This result was brought about largely through the efforts of the state troopers, assisted by the local police force and deputy sheriffs.

No crowds were allowed to congregate. The troopers riding their horses through and breaking up such assemblages."

For more than five weeks the metal workers, some 4,000 in number, had been demanding an eight-hour day and an increase in pay. This the manufacturers refused to grant. As a result work in the plants of the Rome Brass and Copper Co., Rome Manufacturing Co., Rome Wire Co., and two allied industries is at a standstill.

## BRITISH SOLDIERS MUTINY

Many Signs of Growing Impatience and Discontent

Mutinies in the British army are the order of the day, it appears from an article in "Common Sense," in which specific instances are cited in proof of the growing "signs of impatience and discontent." The facts cited are the following:

1. At Dover, 200 seasoned soldiers refused to go aboard a transport that was to ship them back to the continent.

2. At Witley Camp, Canadian soldiers, impatient with the delay in demobilization, set fire to the camp and burned down the shelters of 20,000 men.

3. Gordon Highlanders refused to sail from Aberdeen, Scotland, for India on June 14.

4. At Brocton Camp, near Stafford, about 160 men marched into Stafford complain to the civic authorities on being ordered to India.

5. At Ripon trouble occurred among Canadians in camp, because the date of their departure for Canada had been indefinitely postponed.

6. At Epsom the police station was wrecked, a sergeant killed, and all the constables injured, by about 400 Canadian soldiers, who were incensed at the locking-up of one of their members on a charge of being drunk and disorderly.

Otto Branstetter was sent into Michigan to reorganize that state for the party despoils. He returned to the national office with a very long face. A local of seven members was the only result of his trip, the English locals and branches being a unit in their opposition to the tyrannical acts of the national executive committee.

## Here is the Resolution of United Mine Workers Demanding Fair Play for the I. W. W.

WHEREAS, the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 14, in their fight for industrial justice have learned the bitterness with which the coal operators unite against the workers and the extent to which they will go to accomplish their own purpose, and

WHEREAS, they have learned also that this same injustice is exercised by the owners of many other industries, especially in their determination that the workers shall not organize to protect their rights, and

WHEREAS, in November, 1917, a group of 35 men, all members of a newly organized union, the Oil Workers Industrial Union, were arrested without warrant in the oil fields in and about Augusta and Eldorado, Kansas, and for nearly twenty months have been held in various jails throughout the state, and

WHEREAS, the oil fields of Kansas and Oklahoma have for many years been in a badly disorganized state, every attempt to form a union of the workers being crushed by the owners of the oil wells, and

WHEREAS, on two separate occasions, that is, in September, 1918, and March, 1919, the indictment against these 35 men, above referred to, was quashed, the Grand Jury hastily convened, a new indictment returned, and the case set over to the next term of Court, and

WHEREAS, while we are unacquainted with the charges alleged against these oil workers, except that the indictment charges violation of the Espionage Act, the Draft Act, the Food and Fuel Act, all of which are war measurers, never-the-less, we believe if any crime had been committed by these workers it would not require two years to frame up an indictment that would stand the test in court, and

WHEREAS, the long months of imprisonment and the great expense attached to the trial of a case of such magnitude necessitates a strong defense fund, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Executive Board of District No. 14, United Mine Workers of America, that our organization lend our support to our brother workers in the Oil Workers Industrial Union, to the end that they receive justice.

WE, THEREFORE, recommend to the members of our organization that the various local unions throughout the District levy an assessment of ten cents per member on each member of your local union in the month of August to assist in the defense of these brothers who have been in prison the past twenty months; the amount donated by each local union to be sent to Thomas Harvey, District Secretary, and he will send you a receipt for the amount and will also send all money received for this purpose to the proper parties in Wichita, who are connected with this case. The Local Unions are not obligated to pay this small assessment unless you feel disposed to do so. It is hoped, however, that our members will respond to the call as they have always done in the past to assist in the great cause of Justice, those who are now in a position where they are unable to help themselves.

SIGNED on behalf of the executive board.

ALEXANDER HOWAT,  
Pres. Dist. No. 14, U. M. W. of A.

THOMAS HARVEY,  
Sec. Dist. No. 14, U. M. W. of A.

Editor, Workers' World:

Enclosed find check for five dollars. This is my response to the special appeal in last weeks' issue from the boys who have gone to Leavenworth. I want this to go in as a special contribution in addition to the amount I have pledged to the endowment fund. I hope all the comrades will remember their obligation to the brave boys who have sacrificed so much for us and make an extra effort to keep the paper going while they are in prison.

Yours for the Workers' World,  
Sam Rosenzweig.



## Ella Reeve Bloor

Will Speak On

## ONE BIG UNION

At

Bookbinders' Hall  
12th and Central Streets

## Sunday July 27, 8 p.m.

## PLOT WAR ON MEXICO

Powerful Banking Group, Headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., Conspire to Squeeze Oil Fields in Name of Patriotism.

Intervention in Mexico by the United States with a view to making our sister republic safe for Anglo-French-American financial imperialism is being put over on the people of the United States with amazing rapidity. Among the significant facts the last few weeks which have transpired without apparently creating any particular stir are the following:

1. A meeting was recently held in the Bankers' Club, New York City, between representatives of American oil interests in Mexico and a leading religious organization, to map out the campaign of spiritual uplift for our boys in the inevitable war with Mexico.

2. A host of translators and legal experts are at work in New York City NOW to figure out a method by which certain enormous oil and gas properties may nominally be held by native dummy directors to conform with Mexican law, but the real control may reside in Wall Street, New York.

3. For the last six months higher officials of the American Army have been drawing up plans for a Mexican campaign by the United States troops.

4. The British Government has already taken over title to the oil holdings of its nationals in Mexico, and has thus perfected an important step toward an Anglo-American alliance to exploit our sister nation.

5. The most powerful banking groups in the world, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York and including British and French bankers besides other American firms, have organized themselves to protect the "rights" of foreign investors in Mexico.

6. An intensive campaign for intervention in Mexico—on humanitarian—not oil grounds is being waged upon President Wilson.

7. The New York Times on July 24th declared: "The statement was made to the New York Times correspondent by a person who is usually well informed that President Wilson would soon appear before Congress and make an address on the Mexican problem, dealing with the matter along the lines of the McKinley Message to Congress which led to intervention in Cuba."

8. "Restore Law and Order" will be the slogan of our war with Mexico, just as "Making the World Safe for Democracy" was our government's slogan for fighting the Germans. Says the New York Times:

"A canvass of the situation seems to indicate that American intervention in Mexico, not for the purpose of interfering with the sovereign right of Mexicans to govern themselves, but to protect the lives and rights of foreigners in Mexico, and to restore law and order, may be a matter of months if not weeks."

3,000 ITALIANS, BOUND FOR HOME, SET RECORD.

New York, July 20.—Nearly 3,000 Italians, bound for Italy, were lined up three deep around the Customs House here yesterday afternoon, ready to go through the necessary proceedings preparatory to sailing. This was said by officials to be the greatest number seeking to return to their homeland on one day since before the war. The early prospect of an Italian Socialist republic is given by the Italians as the reason for their going home.

## IRON HEEL IN CANADA

A Deluge of Persecution Descending Upon the Workers

Winnipeg, July 21.—A veritable deluge of persecutions is descending upon the workers of western Canada, and is keeping the Royal Northwest Mounted police—the Canadian cossacks—busy at the heroic task of breaking into the homes of workers and into their labor union headquarters.

At Vancouver, the Labor Temple was made the object of the "gas attack" of the cossacks, who were acting under orders of the Citizens' League. A systematic raid was executed. Then the cossacks, looking for fresh worlds to conquer, paid visits to the homes of the president and the secretary of the council, to various members of its executive committee, to the chairman of the central strike committee, and to the home of a lecturer who was just then in Seattle.

Almost simultaneously another division of the cossacks, eager to share in the honors of their mates dispatched to Vancouver, invaded at night the headquarters of the Winnipeg Trades Council. blew open its safe and carried off what ever they pleased. The homes of many workers were ransacked. As these were in some cases away from home, visiting friends with their wives and children, the cossacks merely broke the door-locks and forced their entry.

In other cities, too, the raiders conducted "successful" skirmishes against the workers. Calgary leaders came in for extensive visits. So also did those of Saskatoon. Brandon leaders also came in for attention. The same was true of Montreal.

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## WHO FIRED THE WHEAT?

Beloit Editor Says I. W. W. Accuser was "Wrongly Informed"

Comrade Gertrude Harmon of Lawrence, Kansas, sends us the following letter received from the Beloit "Daily Call" which certainly gives the direct lie to all recent insidious statements in the public press accusing the I. W. W. of being responsible for the wheat field fires. One of the prominent business men of Lawrence had warned Mrs. Harmon about the "terrible I. W. W." referring to her visiting the four intelligent young men held in Lawrence County jail for so many months without trial. When she asked his reason for considering them dangerous he said "Don't you know? Down in Beloit, Kansas, my own home, many farmers have had their wheat fields burned to the ground by the I. W. W." When she demanded names he couldn't think of one, and finally said she could get particulars from the Beloit Daily Call. She immediately wrote that paper and received this prompt reply:

Mrs. Harmon:  
As far as this office knows there has been no trouble here with the I. W. W. There have been a number of wheat field fires, but we have never heard of one being laid at the doors of the I. W. W., in fact in every case but one that we have heard of the fires have been caused directly by the owners themselves with gas engines or exhausts on their cars. Mr. Gill has evidently been wrongly informed on the matter, or he has information that we do not possess.

Sincerely,  
THE BELOIT DAILY CALL,  
Harry K. Houghton.





# Editorial Page of the Workers' World

## The Workers' World.

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Kansas City, Mo., Friday July 25, 1919.

### ON TO MEXICO!

Everyone should do his patriotic bit to help along the proposed war with Mexico. We can all help in our various ways and according to our stations in life. The project seems to be well organized, with the different elements which go to make up a successful war functioning in first rate order. First there are the financial interests. It brings tears to our eyes to see the manner in which these people have thrown every selfish purpose in the dust and have come out as a unit for the war regardless of how many lives it costs. You have to hand it to these boys for gameness. They are as reckless of the lives of their men as a gambler is of his poker chips.

Then next comes the newspapers. Their cartoonists are already lined up in battle array; the headlines are mobilized and the editorial writers stand at attention ready to open fire on the first pro-Mexican that shows his head!

Of course the war must be sanctified—it will never succeed unless it's a holy one, and that necessitates the enlistment of the preachers. Reports on their attitude are not yet available, but they'll line up solidly, never fear. They're not the boys to hang back when there's a job of killing for other men to do. The cannon fodder is slacking a little, being inclined to growl and complain as usual but that's a problem for Gompers to handle. You know how Sam is. He hums and haws—demands this and that and the other thing. Then, too, he is sore about the workers having their beer taken away from them and it may be necessary to pacify him on that. But in the end Sam always delivers.

So taking things by and large the war prospects are fine. We have the money, the publicity, the prayers and the targets all provided for.

### HAIL THE KANSAS MINERS!

The action of the Kansas coal miners in demanding amnesty for political prisoners and levying an assessment for the defense of the I. W. W. men against Fred Robertson's frame-up at Wichita puts new courage and hope in the hearts of all who are working for the solidarity of labor. It will strengthen the confidence and determination of the thousands of our comrades who suffer in prison today. The miners of Kansas are organized men, and fighters, accustomed to backing up their words with their deeds. Let a few more such resolutions be adopted by similar bodies of organized workers and the prison doors will swing outward.

It was a fine and generous act for the miners to stretch the hand of friendship across the artificial barriers which separate them from the brave fighters of the I. W. W. in their hour of trial and persecution; a sign of that growing spirit of solidarity among the militant workers in all organizations which is welding them together for the final struggle.

All honor to the United Mine Workers of District 14, and to their courageous and far-sighted officers, Alexander Howat and Thomas Harvey!

The French Socialists have introduced a measure in The Chamber of Deputies providing for the death penalty, by way of the guillotine, for food profiteers. We have noticed a decided coolness lately being manifested by the profiteer press toward our French Ally. Now we understand the reason—you never can tell where a fool idea like this might end.

### FLIRTING WITH THE TRAITORS.

Our contemporary, *The St. Louis Labor*, which seems to have taken upon itself the heavy burden of defending the infamous deeds of the discredited National Executive Committee, takes the next logical step along the road in its last issue by quoting approvingly from an article printed in the *Appeal To Reason*, the same *Appeal To Reason* which betrayed the movement in the hour of crisis and exerted every effort to deliver us up to our enemies.

"Louis Kopelin hits the nail on the head." "Some day the great mass of the people will open their eyes and see these things the way Louis Kopelin and we see them today," says the *St. Louis Labor* after quoting from an article in the *Appeal To Reason* on political prisoners.

Whatever may have been the rewards the *Appeal* staff received from the master class, they have discovered that their treason did not pay as far as the comrades were concerned. Having served the purposes of the master class, they now seek to crawl back into favor with "sob stuff" about Debs and the other political prisoners—for whose imprisonment they and their kind were largely responsible in the first place. That the *St. Louis Labor*, voicing the sentiments of the moderate socialists should manifest a desire to "let by-gones be by-gones" is very significant.

The Left Wing program of real socialism has swept the party to such an extent that there are no moderates left except the officials and a few retainers. They will be very lonesome after the emergency convention and it is quite natural for them to look around for company. That they should turn in their extreme to Kopelin and his tribe—holding out the olive branch to them and paving the way for an open alliance, is not to be wondered at. For moderate socialism all over the world runs true to form. It has betrayed the working class of the world in every crisis. It will throttle the revolution in this country if we allow it to dominate the party.

But we will not allow it! We have learned our lesson from Europe and realize that there can be no compromise. This developing friendliness to the traitors is further proof of the necessity of a fight to the finish—and a division.

### HOOK UP WITH THE UNIONS.

The greatest weakness of Socialist propaganda in the past has been its failure to emphasize the fact that power for the struggle against capitalism comes from the economic organizations of Labor. We must hook up with the unions and make them take on a revolutionary character. Until we direct our efforts to this end we are firing our ammunition into the air. The Left Wing takes this into account and makes a strong appeal to the active workers in all sections of the organized labor movement. For that reason it is bound to win with the rank and file.

The unity of the various militant elements—some common, general program in which all can participate, thus acquiring the habit of co-operation—is the first essential to the re-organization of the whole movement. The Left Wing program opens the way for this, and for that reason we ought to be enthused about it.

According to the Italian Consul at New York City, 180,000 Italians applied for passports to Italy in the month of June. The reason is the rise of the Italian socialist movement, giving promise of making Italy a safe place for workers.

The get-together spirit of the capitalists is nowhere better manifested than in their proposal to the workers for war with Mexico. They agree to furnish the war and let the workers do the fighting. This brings labor and Capital together on a fifty-fifty basis. What could be fairer?

The state of Kansas was made famous by John Brown and infamous by Fred Robertson.

### THE MENACE OR RICHES.

(By Scott Nearing.)

Hugo's famous statement that "the heaven of the rich is built upon the hell of the poor" meets with a ready response from the poor. Their life is hell. They realize it; they admit it. What of the heaven of the rich? Is "riches" a synonym for "heaven," or is it still true that it is easier for a camel to go through the needle's eye than for riches and heaven to come together?

Much has been said about the futility of riches from the standpoint of the individual possessor of wealth. Probably no one realizes more keenly than the rich that he who would amass wealth for himself "arrives with pains and sweat and fury nowhere." Too little attention has been devoted to the matter by those who are interested in building a vigorous, body-social in the United States.

The terrible menace of "riches" lies less in the extravagant, careless, blasé idleness that pervades this "heaven," than in the abysmal chasm that yawns between it and the hell of poverty, and the forces that are at work widening and deepening the gulf.

The present economic order makes poverty as it makes riches—the poor are poor, primarily because of the paucity of their wages; the rich are rich primarily because of the generous amounts of rent, interest and profit that falls to their share as owners of income yielding property. The same system that blights the poor, fattens the rich—necessarily, because riches is built upon poverty.

The rich may remain rich only while they keep their neighbors—brother humans—poor—truly and extraordinary basis upon which to build a society. Society? How absurd! Upon such a basis there can be founded naught but tumult, conflict, chaos!

Daniel Webster saw it coming and warned it. Abraham Lincoln lamented over its imminence.

Today, it is here, and we are busily engaged in making it more thoroughgoing and emphatic.

### CONSECRATION.

Not of the princes and prelates with periwigged charioteers  
Riding triumphantly laured to lap the fat of the years,  
Rather the scorned—the rejected—the men hemmed in with the spears;

The men of the tattered battalion which fights till it dies,  
Dazed with the dust of the battle, the din and the cries,  
The men with the broken heads and the blood running into their eyes.

Not the be-medalled Commander, beloved of the throne,  
Riding cock-horse to parade when the bugles are blown,  
But the lads who carried the koppie and cannot be known.

Not the ruler for me, but the ranker, the tramp of the road,  
The slave with the sack on his shoulders pricked on with the goad,  
The man with too weighty a burden, too weary a load.

The sailor, the stoker of steamers, the man with the clout,  
The chantyman bent at the halliards putting a tune to the shout,  
The drowsy man at the wheel and the tired lookout.

Others may sing of the wine and the wealth and the mirth,  
The portly presence of potentates goody of girth;  
Mine be the dirt and the dross, the dust and scum of the earth!

Theirs be the music, the color, the glory, the gold;  
Mine be a handful of ashes, a mouthful of mould.  
Of the maimed, of the halt and the blind in the rain and the cold—  
Of these shall my songs be fashioned, my tale be told.

John Masfield.

### VIEWS, REVIEWS AND INTERVIEWS.

By Ralph Cheyney

Upton Sinclair calls "Jimmie Higgins" his best novel. There were certain descriptive passages in "The Jungle," especially those describing the smells of the Chicago slaughter-yards, that for sheer realism excel anything else in American literature and put to shame even Zola and the early work of Huysman. But "The Jungle" is spoiled by having horrors piled on horrors until the reader grows incredulous and indifferent and lays the book down in utter boredom. The Law of Diminishing Returns the rule of crescendo until a certain point is reached and then inevitable decline, of ebb and flow, of ebb and flow, the necessity of guarding against a structure's becoming top-heavy and tumbling is a law of universal application; but it is perhaps particularly true of style. George Brandes, probably the greatest living critic, considers Sinclair's "King Coal" one of the world's masterpieces of realism. To us it seemed strained rather than strong, somewhat trite, and tainted with conventionality. We rather resented the hero's being a son of the upper-class descending to the lower-class. It confirmed our belief that Sinclair had appointed himself a prophet to the rich and a missionary of Socialism among them. We feel that he is sowing excellent seed on stony ground; that the souls of the rich are scarcely worth saving; that they cannot be saved, anyway; that he had far better leave the City of Destruction; that he is altogether too good for the job he has tackled. The "Cry for Justice," an anthology 900 pages long of pictures and poems and epigrams and parts of novels and plays, selected from twenty-five languages and covering a period of five thousand years, all voicing the demand for equity and equality, liberty and happiness, seems to us the best literary work Sinclair has done. Indeed, it is in our opinion the best contribution anyone has ever made to the literature of social protest. But we agree with him that "Jimmie Higgins" is the best novel he has yet written.

It is the story of an average active Socialist, a genuinely heroic figure, who opposes the war, then becomes convinced that it is a war for democracy, enlists, fights, is sent to Siberia, works for the Bolsheviks among the American expeditionary forces, is discovered by the army authorities, and is tortured by them until he becomes insane. This is a parallel with the story of Sinclair himself, excepting that words were his only weapons in the war and that our infamous war against Russia has resulted in his sanity, not his insanity. Of course, the significant and striking fact about Sinclair is that he is sane once more and is serving Socialism splendidly.

Here are the momentous and moving words that end this masterpiece: "Poor, mad Jimmie Higgins will never again trouble his country; but Jimmie's friends and partisans, who know the story of his experiences, cannot be thus lightly dismissed by society. In the industrial troubles which are threatening the great democracy of the West, there will appear men and women animated by a fierce and blazing bitterness; and the great democracy of the West will marvel at their state of mind, unable to conceive what can have caused it. These rebellious ones will be heard quoting to the great democracy the words of its greatest democrat, spoken in solemn warning during the slaughter and destruction of the civil war: 'If God will that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as it was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

A new publishing company has just been organized, a company that will publish real books, books that will tally with Life, books that will voice the demands of Labor, the indomitable. The name of the firm is the Irving Kaye Davis Co., 42 West 28th St., N. Y. C. "The House of Spiders," a set of fascinating, stirring, vital stories by James Waldo Fawcett is shortly to be brought out by them. The first book the firm has published is by the brilliant editor of the *Sunday Call Magazine*, David Karsner. It is entitled "Debs Goes to Prison," (25c is the price). It is a piece of profoundly moving propaganda; but it is also a work of genuine and lasting literature. I challenge anyone who has read this pamphlet to lay it down

without being fired to free Debs and his fellows, our martyrs, America's noblest men and women. To our imprisoned comrades we owe an infinite debt of gratitude and of ardent, zealous devotion to the Cause for which they have sacrificed so much; but we also owe appreciation to the skilled author who has given us such a vivid pen picture of Debs' last days of freedom—until the day comes when we free him, at least—and to the publisher who had the courage to issue it.

### "AMERICANA"

(Compiled by E. R. Bloor)

"America Shall In Truth Show the Way."—Pres. Wilson's Speech to the Senate.

"John Hartfield will be lynched by Ellisville mob at 5 o'clock this afternoon."

Governor Bibbs says he is powerless to prevent it.

Thousands are flocking into Ellisville to attend the event.

Sheriff and authorities are powerless to prevent it.

"Mathesburg, June 26.—John Hartfield has been taken to Ellisville. He is wounded in the shoulder but not seriously. The officers have agreed to turn him over to the people of the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon when it is expected he will be burned."

"The above news item taken from 'The Jackson, Miss., Daily News,' June 26. -

In commenting on this news "The New York Call" says:

"We were turned over at a specified time sufficiently advanced to permit the committee of citizens to make all arrangements for the burning including full advance publicity to insure a good attendance."

It might be noted here, that Ellisville, Mathesburg and Jackson, Mississippi, are still in America.

Margaret and Jeannette Roy, Scotch girls taken by Immigration officials to a cattle boat with 100 American men on it and ordered to stay on that boat and be deported to England!!

The Scotch girls staunchly protested and only the common sense and humane understanding of the captain of the cattle boat who refused to take them, saved them from this outrageous, un-American, illegal act, as of course, the law requires deportees should be sent to the country of their birth.

"Food Crisis in United States Most Serious of Problems."

Continuation of Profiteering Tactics may force "Bust Up"—Cappers' Warning.

Unrest, Increasing, soaring prices intolerable, say housewives in K. C. Petition to Congress, Post July 21.

DENY FREEDOM TO FILIPINOS AND PORTO RICANS.

(By a Staff Correspondent, Chicago Daily Tribune.)

Washington, D. C., July 20.—(Special.)—The Republican leaders in congress, it became known today, have reached a decision to postpone indefinitely the question of granting independence to the Philippines.

The Porto Ricans, who also have been clamoring for independence, have been satisfied for the time being by promises of congressional action to relieve them from conditions they find irksome.

Having laid these specters of self determination in our own family closet, for the time being at least, congress will be able to give undivided attention to the question of Irish independence.

The general conclusion was that no step in this direction should be taken until more convincing proof has been offered of the ability of the Filipinos to stand alone and to continue to maintain the institutions of government and education established by the United States which have wrought such beneficent changes in the islands in twenty years. Moreover, it was deemed inadvisable to take a step of such great moment to these wards of the American republic until the equilibrium of world conditions is restored.

"Self Determination or Paternalism? Which is more true to form laid down in 'New Freedom?'"