

"I am for freedom of the press and against all violations of the Constitution to silence by force and not by reason the complaints and criticism, just or unjust, of our citizens against the conduct of their agents."--Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and claimed as founder of the Democratic Party.

New times demand new measures and new men;
The world advances, and in time outgrows
The laws that in our father's days were best,
And, doubtless, after us, some purer scheme
Will be shaped out by wiser men than we,
Made wiser by the steady growth of TRUTH.

Truth

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

The time is ripe, and rotten ripe, for change;
Then let it come; I have no dread of what
Is called for by the instinct of mankind;
Let us call tyrants tyrants, * * *
For men in earnest have no time to waste
In patching fig leaves for the naked TRUTH.

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THOUGHT CONTROLLER OF AMERICA GIVES IDEAS ON CENSORSHIP

BURLESON CALLS VARIOUS PACIFISTS TRAITORS, POOPOOHS SOCIALISM AS MERE TRIFLE AND ASSERTS DOCTRINE OF "EQUALITY OF MEN" IN INTERVIEW IN THE PUBLIC.

Albert S. Burleson, who is postmaster general, and, seemingly, ambitious to become the thought controller of America, has, in answers to questions asked him by George P. West, drawn a pen picture of himself never equalled by an official of this government. This interview with Burleson appears in the Public of October 12. We reprint it here, that our readers may meet the man who has been given more power by the agents of political democracy than that possessed by the servants of any king or kaiser.

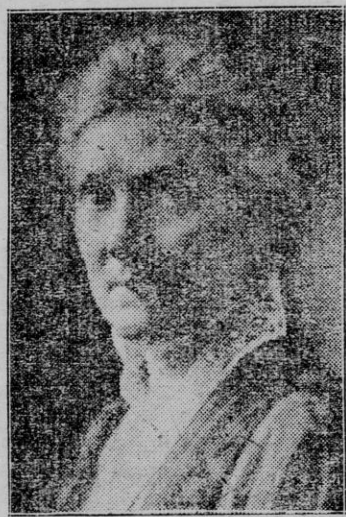
A TALK WITH MR. BURLESON.
By George P. West, in the Public.

The views of Albert S. Burleson of Texas on political and economic subjects have suddenly become of the greatest importance. For Mr. Burleson as postmaster general has been clothed with the power to suppress any newspaper or periodical that, in his judgment, is indulging in illegitimate criticism of the government and the war, or saying things "that will interfere with enlistments or that will hamper and obstruct the government in the prosecution of the war." Nor may any newspaper say that the government is the tool of Wall street and the munitions makers. This is Mr. Burleson's own interpretation of the clause in the espionage act under which his new authority is being exercised. It is the language of an authorized statement issued by him after Congress had adopted a rider to the trading-with-the-enemy act which makes it unlawful to transport or sell publications that have lost their mailing privileges.

When I met Mr. Burleson by appointment at his office I had some difficulty in making it clear to him that the Public was in no fear of suppression, and that I had come, not as an apologist or suppliant, but merely as a reporter.

"You needn't have the slightest fear, provided you stay within the limits," he assured me again, and again. "But the instant you print anything calculated to dishearten the boys in the army or to make them think this is not a just and righteous war—that instant you will be suppressed, and no amount of influence will save you."

Mr. Burleson brought his fist down on his desk by way of emphasis, and I almost looked to see the mangled form of some pacifist editor lying there as he removed it. When this happened for about the third time, I lost my patience and told him sharply I didn't need him or any one else to tell me to be a good American. I finally explained to him that I wanted to raise questions that had nothing to do with the Public's status. The first was as to the wisdom of suppressing pacifist papers as a practical political problem. Would it not be better, in the government's own interest, to let them have their say and trust to the rightness of the government's course to counteract and nullify any influence they might have? Mr. Burleson said Congress had answered in the negative and that as an executive officer he had nothing to



MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS

MRS MOONEY FILES WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

SAN FRANCISCO.—Mrs. Rena Mooney, accused of murder as the result of a bomb explosion here in July 1916, today petitioned for her release through the filing of a writ of habeas corpus in the district court of appeal.

MAY CALL STRIKE IN SOUTHWEST MINES

KANSAS CITY.—A resolution calling for a strike affecting all mines of the Southwestern Coal operators association in Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, beginning next Friday morning, was passed today at a meeting of the presidents and secretaries of the state organization of the United Mine Workers of America in this city.

SOCIALIST VOTE GROWS IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Revised figures of yesterday's primary election emphasize the big gain in the socialist vote. The vote for the three leading candidates for mayor stands: Puperman, Democrat 18,414; Buck, Republican, 14,695; Brill, Socialist 14,341.

STREET CARMEN WIN STRIKE

The big street car strike in Minneapolis is at an end. Ending with a complete victory for the striking carmen. The old familiar tactics of a ten percent raise in wages and the summary dismissal of the men found who were willing to lend ear to the Union Organizer, failed to work in this instance. The discharged employees have been re-instated upon the demand of the Union and once again ORGANIZATION won. The same company operates in the Twin Cities that operates here in Duluth. Whether the idea of Organization to better the conditions of the car men will take root here in Duluth is still in the speculative stage.

BENTALL GIVEN SENTENCE OF ONE YEAR IN COUNTY JAIL

MINNEAPOLIS.—J. O. Bentall, Socialist candidate for governor last year, was sentenced to one year in the Crow Wing county jail by Judge W. F. Booth in district court late today, following his conviction on charges of obstructing the selective draft law by advising an employee not to register.

The sentence is the maximum under the law. A stay of one month was granted.

NEW YORK DAILY CALL GETS A HEAR- ING FROM P. O. D.

Host of "Crimes" Are Charged To Newspaper—Fight Will Be Made in Open.

WASHINGTON.—The postoffice today, after refusing to admit any newspaper reporters to the hearing of the charges made against The Call, consented to give a full transcript, a bill of particulars, of these charges. The Call to have seven days from the receipt of this transcript to answer.

Never was the importance of publicity in the battle for human rights shown to be more vital than it was today.

The refusal to have reporters present at the hearing, including the representative of The Call in Washington, merely accentuated the star chamber nature of the proceedings, with a result that The Call is not to be quietly cut off, as have many of its contemporaries, but is to make its fight for the right to continue to exist as a newspaper, in the sight of all men.

One of the principal charges made against The Call is that it dared to print the speech of Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for mayor of New York, at the ratification meeting in Madison Square Garden, September 23.

The magnificent presentation of the demand for peace for the whole world, made by Hillquit on that occasion, was read by the representative of the postoffice department as one of the "crimes" of The Call. Said Hillquit at the Garden:

"The Socialist party is the only party that has the courage to voice this demand, this hope, this desire. As the spokesman of the great working class that is being bled to death in this war, we are opposed to war, to the killing of the flower of our young manhood. We are opposed to the straining of our resources in pursuit of an unintelligible, understandable, bewildering kind of 'democracy', a democracy that has the support of those classes who have robbed and despoiled the American people—a democracy which begins with suppressing our liberty of press and speech and assemblage and the stifling of legitimate criticism at home. We say to the powers that be, to the ruling classes: 'Not war, dear bread and terrorism at home, but

(Turn to page two)

OPERATE MINES GARFIELD WARNS ALL COAL MEN

If Middle West Strike Continues, Drastic Action Threatened.

WASHINGTON.—Whatever powers necessary will be employed by the federal government to stop the strikes of coal miners in the middle-west and prevent interruption of the nation's fuel production.

This warning was given today by Fuel Administrator Garfield in a sharp telegram to miners and operators in the fields involved, reminding them of their pledge not to allow the output of coal to be diminished, and declaring that any attempt to bring pressure to bear upon him to force a revision of coal prices would result in postponement of a decision on that question.

No Interference Allowed.

The fuel administrator did not comment upon his warning or go into detail about the steps he proposes to take if it is not heeded, other than to say that, while the country is at war, no interference with fuel production is to be tolerated. Congress has empowered the President to take over mines and operate them if he deems it necessary.

ILLINOIS COAL MINERS STRIKE

More Than 15,000 Men Idle as Result of Increased-Wage Demand of Miners.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Over 40 coal mines in central and southern Illinois, representing between 12,000 and 15,000 miners, were shut down today, and the coal mining industry of the state tonight faced practical paralysis, operators here stated, as a result of the spreading strike of miners, who demanded immediate wage increases.

Miners said they understood the new wage agreement reached at Washington, D. C., would be effective without delay. Operators, however, pointed to a clause making the increases contingent upon an advance by the fuel administration in Illinois coal prices, and declared present prices are prohibitive of wage increases.

The Washington agreement provided an increase of 10 cents a ton for mining coal, a flat rate of \$5 a day for yard work and a 15 per cent increase for yardage and dead work.

Big Business Appeals To Govern- ment For Relief From Coal Shortage.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—With one-third of the big shipping mines in Illinois idle and several hundred smaller shafts and "gopher holes" closed, the high tide of the coal miners' strike to force immediate increases in wages, operators, believed, had not been reached tonight.

Manufacturing concerns and private individuals appealed to governor Lowden today to bring about relief of coal shortage in various parts of the state, but the governor referred the parties to the federal authorities who have the full control of the coal situation.

There is nobody barred from the columns of TRUTH. Only please keep your communications as short as you can and still say what you want to say.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN LABOR FOR PEACE

NEW YORK.—James Winstone, M. P., president of the South Wales Miners' Federation, the largest section of the British Trade Union congress sailed yesterday for England.

He attended the recent convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor congress, just held at Ottawa, but before he left these shores he visited The New York Call, both to encourage them and to leave a message from the English to the American workers.

"The international is fundamental to democracy and, indeed, to humanity," he said, "I mean that no government, no party, no people, has a prior claim to labor in taking part in negotiations which may lead to a just and honorable and lasting peace."

"The Canadian Trades Union congress declared unanimously that it would be represented at the international, and that many American workmen may not be misled, let me say that the British Trade Union congress the parliament of labor, as we call it, representing the great bulk of the workers of Britain, is for such a congress, despite the government."

"The British Labor party, representing 2,093,000 workers, and the British Trade Union congress, representing 2,850,000 workers, will go."

In order to dispel the fog which has purposely been blown over all the radical steps of the English trade unions by the agents of plutocracy and the press, Winstone reviewed what the British congress of workers did September 4 at the convention at Blackstone.

Unity Is Sought.

"The British Trade Union congress," he said, "adopted the recommendations of the parliamentary committee, which said:

"That no conference would be satisfactory until there was unity among the allied labor and Socialist forces."

"That an international labor and Socialist conference would be the greatest service and is a necessary preliminary to the conclusion of a lasting and democratic peace."

"That minority movement of workers, such as the Independent Labor party and the British Socialist party, be represented at this international."

"That the congress emphatically protest against the government for refusing passports to the delegation elected to go to Stockholm, and declared that the government should place no obstacles in the way to the delegates going to the international when such is arranged."

This report of the parliamentary committee was adopted by the convention with a vote of 840,000 for and 91,000 against, with a majority for the opening of negotiations to bring about peace of 2,758,000 votes, Winstone declared.

Canadians Cheer Spirit.

He told how the Canadian delegates jumped on chairs and tables cheering when this revolutionary spirit of England was made clear to them in this address.

"I've been in the labor movement 20 years, but I never saw excitement like that," he said.

He described the growth of sentiment in England for a peace by negotiation, saying:

"The South Wales miners have always been opposed to conscription, and there has been a strong element



MISS MABEL VERNON

"INCREDIBLE," SAYS GARDNER OF THE CALL GAG

Gilson Gardner, famous Washington correspondent, sent the following telegram from Washington to C. W. Ervin, managing editor of The New York Daily Call:

"Permit me, as a newspaper man who is not a Socialist, to add my protest against the threatened suppression of The Call. The action of the administration in attempting to meet criticism by forcible suppression of critics is one of the most incredible things I have seen in my 20 years' experience in writing about public affairs."

"Nothing so unamerican, so unconstitutional and so threatening to the liberties of the people has happened in my lifetime. In permitting this action President Wilson is doing a thing which gives the lie to every expression of democracy he has ever uttered, and is a complete repudiation of the promises which won him his election."

"It is stupid in many ways, notably in the fact that it tends to impair the confidence of the public in the professed loyalty and patriotism of those who have in hand the conduct of the war. I trust you will continue your magnificent fight for free speech."

CALIFORNIA LABOR BACKS SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Without discussion and without a dissenting vote, the delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention adopted today a resolution indorsing United States Senator LaFollette, asking for him the right to express the views "of an intelligent minority" and expressing confidence in his integrity and loyalty "as a true American citizen."

BROMS IS OUT OF WORKHOUSE

Allen Strong Broms, sentenced to ninety days in the workhouse following his kangaroo conviction, by a militarist judge in Mpls is out of jail and still filling lecture dates under the auspices of the State Office of the Socialist Party, according to a recent report brought to this office.

of the organization in favor of peace by negotiation, meaning of course, an honorable, just and lasting peace."

A SUFFRAGE MEETING SOON

Two suffragists, Miss Mabel Vernon, of Nevada, and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Philadelphia, are to speak in Duluth on Monday Oct. 23 at Tarmo Hall Lake ave. 1st Street.

Miss Vernon is the Secretary of the National Woman's Party. A Swathmore graduate and a class-mate of Miss Alice Paul, she has been interested in the suffrage movement since the Delaware campaign in 1913. She campaigned with Miss Anne Martin in Nevada the year that that state enfranchised its women citizens, and at that time established a residence in Nevada so that she might have the benefit of the political victory she had helped to win. Since 1914 Miss Vernon has devoted her splendid energy to the work for the federal suffrage amendment. She is known as one of the best street speakers in the United States, and the "golden voice of Mabel Vernon" has carried suffrage arguments and facts to street corner audiences in almost every state in the union. Miss Vernon represented the National Woman's Party at the conference of the League of Liberals held in St. Louis last April, and was a member of the committee appointed by that conference to urge upon the President the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment as a war measure. Miss Vernon was the only woman speaker at the conference of the Non-Partisan League in St. Paul in September, when her eloquent arguments for the federal suffrage amendment aroused the great audience to the height of enthusiasm.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, who is making the trip with Miss Vernon through the Mississippi Valley and Great Lake states, is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Lewis is one of the suffragists who has not only worked and spoken for suffrage, but has also endured the hardship and indignity of a workhouse sentence for insisting upon her right to petition the government for political liberty. On the 14th of July Mrs. Lewis carried a banner down Pennsylvania Avenue. The banner was inscribed with the words, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." For this offense she was arrested, tried on the charge of obstructing traffic, and sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse—a sentence usually reserved for third-time prostitutes and petty larceny.

After serving three days of her sentence Mrs. Lewis and the fifteen others arrested with her were pardoned by President Wilson.

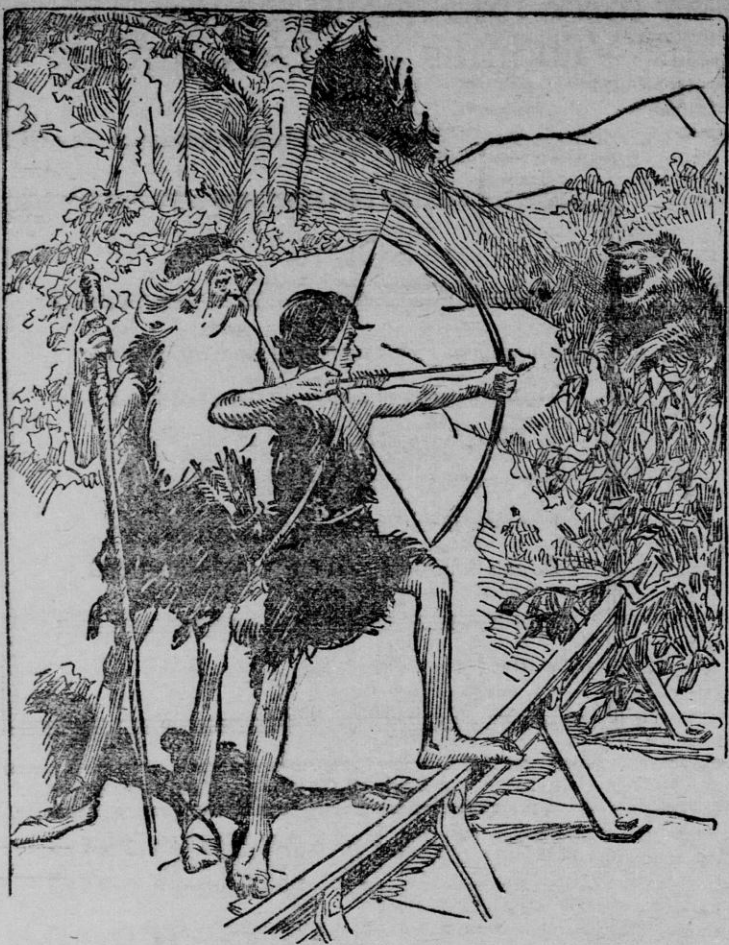
Commenting upon her experience, Mrs. Lewis says:

"If I committed an offense, why was I not forced to serve my sentence as any law-breaker should? If I committed no offense, why was I arrested, tried, and convicted, and why was a pardon necessary to free me? Why also has the President withheld a pardon from the twenty-five women who have served workhouse sentences for exactly the same offense? It is all a mysterious business."

Mrs. Lewis is very proud to exhibit a letter written her by her son in the Navy, in which he says: "Keep your flags flying, so that we fellows can come home to a democracy, worth while, when we finish that little job for democracy abroad."

Miss Mabel Vernon will also speak at Woodman Hall, Sunday night, Oct. 21.

DEFECTIVE PAGE



Then a Large Bear—a Grizzly—Crashed Into View.

SCARLET PLAGUE

JACK LONDON

CHAPTER I.

Granser and the Boys.

The way led along what had once been the embankment of a railroad. But no train had run upon it for many years. The forest on either side swelled up the slopes of the embankment and crested across it in a green wave of trees and bushes. The trail was as narrow as a man's body, and was no more than a wild-animal runway. Occasionally, a piece of rusty iron, showing through the forest mold, advertised that the rail and the ties still remained. In one place a ten-inch tree, bursting through at a connection, had lifted the end of a rail clearly into view. The tie had evidently followed the rail, held to it by the spike long enough for its bed to be filled with gravel and rotten leaves, so that now the crumbling, rotten timber thrust itself up at a curious slant. Old as the road was, it was manifest that it had been of the monorail type.

An old man and a boy traveled along this runway. They moved slowly, for the old man was very old, a touch of palsy made his movements tremulous, and he leaned heavily upon his staff. A rude skullcap of goatskin protected his head from the sun. From beneath this fell a scant fringe of stained and dirty-white hair. A visor, ingeniously made from a large leaf, shielded his eyes, and from under this he peered at the way of his feet on the trail. His beard, which should be snow-white, but which showed the same weather wear and camp stain as his hair, fell nearly to his waist in a great tangled mass. His arms and legs, withered and skinny, be-tokened extreme age, as well as did their sunburn and scars and scratches betoken long years of exposure to the elements.

The boy, who led the way, checking the eagerness of his muscles to the slow progress of the elder, likewise wore a single garment—a ragged-edged piece of bearskin, with a hole in the middle through which he had thrust his head. He could not have been more than twelve years old. Tucked coquettishly over one ear was the freshly covered tail of a pig. In one hand he carried a medium-sized bow and arrow. On his back was a quiverful of arrows. From a sheath hanging about his neck on a thong projected the battered handle of a hunting knife. He was as brown as a berry, and walked softly, with almost a catlike tread. In marked contrast with his sunburned skin were his eyes—blue, deep blue, but keen and sharp as a pair of gimlets. They seemed to bore into all about him in a way that was habitual. As he went along he smelled things, as well, his distended, quivering nostrils carrying to his brain an endless series of messages from the outside world. Also, his hearing was acute, and had been so trained that it operated automatically.

Suddenly he became alertly tense. Sound, sight, and odor had given him a simultaneous warning. His hand went back to the old man, touching him, and the pair stood still. Ahead, at one side of the top of the embankment, arose a crackling sound, and the boy's gaze was fixed on the tops of the agitated bushes. Then a large bear, a grizzly, crashed into view, and like-

wise stopped abruptly, at sight of the humans. He did not like them, and growled querulously. Slowly the boy fitted the arrow to the bow, and slowly he pulled the bowstring taut. But he never removed his eyes from the bear. The old man peered from under his green leaf at the danger, and stood as quietly as the boy. For a few seconds this mutual scrutinizing went on; then, the bear betraying a growing irritability, the boy, with a movement of his head, indicated that the old man must step aside from the trail and go down the embankment. The boy followed, going backward, still holding the bow taut and ready. They waited, till a crashing among the bushes from the opposite side of the embankment told them that the bear had gone on. The boy grinned as he led back to the trail.

"A big un, Granser," he chuckled.

The old man shook his head. "They get thicker every day," he complained in a thin, undependable falsetto. "Who'd have thought I'd live to see the time when a man would be afraid of his life on the way to the Cliff house? When I was a boy, Edwin, men and women and little babies used to come out here from San Francisco by tens of thousands on a nice day. And there weren't any bears then. No, sir. They used to pay money to look at them in cages, they were that rare."

"What is money, Granser?"

Before the old man could answer, the boy recoiled and triumphantly shoved his hand into a pouch under his bearskin and pulled forth a battered and tarnished silver dollar. The old man's eyes glistened, as he held the coin close to them.

"I can't see," he muttered. "You look and see if you can make out the date, Edwin."

The boy laughed.

"You're a great Granser," he cried delightedly, "always making believe them little marks mean something."

The old man manifested an accustomed chagrin as he brought the coin back again close to his own eyes. "2012," he shrieked, and then fell to cackling grotesquely. "That was the year Morgan the Fifth was appointed president of the United States by the board of magnates. It must have been one of the last coins minted, for the Scarlet Death came in 2013. Lord! Lord!—think of it! Sixty years ago, and I am the only person alive today that lived in those times. Where did you find it, Edwin?"

The boy, who had been regarding him with the tolerant curiosity of one accords to the prattlings of the feeble-minded, answered promptly:

"I got it off Hoo-Hoo. He found it when we was herdin' goats down near San Jose last spring. Hoo-Hoo said it was money. Ain't you hungry, Granser?"

The ancient caught his staff in a tighter grip and urged along the trail, his old eyes shining greedily.

"I hope Hare-Lip's found a crab or two," he mumbled. "They're good eating, crabs, mighty good eating when you've no more teeth and you've got grandsons that love their old grandsire and make a point of catching crabs for him. When I was a boy—"

But Edwin, suddenly stopped by what he saw, was drawing the bowstring on a fitted arrow. He had

paused on the brink of a crevasse in the embankment. An ancient culvert had here washed out, and the stream, no longer confined, had cut a passage through the fill. On the opposite side, the end of a rail projected and overhung. It showed rustily through the creeping vines which overran it. Beyond, crouching by a bush, a rabbit looked across at him in trembling hesitancy. Fully fifty feet was the distance, but the arrow flashed true; and the transfixed rabbit, crying out in sudden fright and hurt, struggled painfully away into the brush. The boy himself was a flash of brown skin and flying fur as he bounded down the steep wall of the gap and up the other side. His lean muscles were springs of steel that released into graceful and efficient action. A hundred feet beyond, in a tangle of bushes, he overtook the wounded creature, knocked its head on a convenient tree trunk and turned it over to Granser to carry.

"Rabbit is good, very good," the ancient quavered, "but when it comes to a toothsome delicacy I prefer crab. When I was a boy—"

"Why do you say so much that ain't got no sense?" Edwin impatiently interrupted the other's threatened garrulosity.

"What I want to know," Edwin continued, "is why you call crab 'toothsome delicacy'? Crab is crab, ain't it? No one I never heard calls it such funny things."

The old man sighed but did not answer, and they moved on in silence. The surf grew suddenly louder, as they emerged from the forest upon a stretch of sand dunes bordering the sea. A few geats were browsing among the sandy hillocks, and a skinned boy, aided by a wolfish-looking dog that was only faintly reminiscent of a collie, was watching them.

The old man accelerated his pace, sniffing eagerly as he neared the fire. "Mussels!" he muttered ecstatically. "Mussels! And ain't that a crab, Hoo-Hoo? Aint that a crab? My, my, my boys are good to your old grandsire."

Hoo-Hoo, who was apparently of the same age as Edwin, grinned.

"All you want, Granser. I got four."

The old man's palsied eagerness was pitiful. Sitting down in the sand as quickly as his stiff limbs would let him, he poked a large mussel from the coals. The heat had forced its shells apart, and the meat, salmon colored, was thoroughly cooked. Between thumb and forefinger, in trembling haste, he caught the morsel and carried it to his mouth. But it was too hot, and the next moment was violently ejected. The old man spluttered with the pain, and tears ran out of his eyes and down his cheeks.

The boys were true savages, possessing only the cruel humor of the savage. To them the incident was excruciatingly funny, and they burst into loud laughter. Hoo-Hoo danced up and down, while Edwin rolled gleefully on the ground. The boy with the boots came running to join in the fun.

"Set 'em to cool, Edwin, set 'em to cool," the old man besought, in the midst of his grief, making no attempt to wipe away the tears that still flowed from his eyes. "And cool a crab, Edwin, too. You know your grandsire likes crabs."

From the coals a great sizzling, which proceeded from the many mussels bursting open their shells and exuding their moisture. They were large shellfish, running from three to six inches in length. The boys raked them out with sticks and placed them on a large piece of driftwood to cool.

"When I was a boy we did not laugh at our elders; we respected them." The boys took no notice, and Granser continued to babble an incoherent flow of complaint and censure. But this time he was more careful, and did not burn his mouth. All began to eat, using nothing but their hands and making loud mouth noises and lip smacking. The third boy, who was called Hare-Lip, slyly deposited a pinch of sand on a mussel the ancient was carrying to his mouth; and when the grit of it bit into the old fellow's mucous membrane and gums, the laughter was again uproarious. He was unaware that a joke had been played on him and spluttered and spat until Edwin, relenting, gave him a gourd of fresh water with which to wash out his mouth.

"Where's them crabs, Hoo-Hoo?" Edwin demanded. "Granser's set upon having a snack."

Again Granser's eyes burned with greediness as a large crab was handed to him. It was a shell with legs and all complete, but the meat had long since departed. With shaky fingers and babblings of anticipation, the old man broke off a leg and found it filled with emptiness.

"The crabs, Hoo-Hoo?" he wailed. "The crabs?"

(To be continued.)

THOUGHT CONTROLLER OF AMERICA GIVES IDEA CENSORSHIP

(Continued From Page One)

do with it. I suggested that the administrative departments had great influence with Congress, and that it was said William Lamar, solicitor for his department, had written the clause in the trading-with-the-enemy act which closes every other avenue of circulation to publications under the department's ban. I mentioned the Masses as an example of a pacifist publication that is openminded and sincere. In his last issue, Max Eastman had in effect given an enthusiastic endorsement to the president's policy, and it would have great

influence with just the elements that the government most needed.

"I regard Max Eastman as no better than a traitor, and the stuff he has been printing as rank treason," thundered Mr. Burleson. "I myself showed the president where he said it was the People's council, another vile, traitorous organization, that had forced him to write his note to the pope."

"Eastman is absolutely sincere and has the best interests of the people of this country at heart," I said.

"Traitors all look alike to me," said the postmaster general; "I don't care whether they are sincere or not."

"What some of us fear," I said, "is that officials of this department will let a class prejudice against radical publications influence them, and that the movement for economic democracy will suffer because of it. What I should like to see is for you to suppress Colonel Roosevelt's articles charging broomstick preparedness. They certainly give aid and comfort to the enemy."

"What he says is not true," said Mr. Burleson, "but I don't think it would affect the morale or fighting spirit of our soldiers. As for the others, we shall not permit them to say that this war was brought on by Wall Street and that the president is a tool of the interests. This administration has done more for labor than any other. We have given them all they ought to have. Mind you, I don't think they have got anything they weren't entitled to, except that we should have enacted a compulsory arbitration law. I believe in compulsory arbitration."

"No man has any more sympathy than I have for the poor fellow bent over working with a pick for \$1.50 a day. I'll do all I can to lighten that man's burdens. But when he takes up the torch or the bomb—"

Again Mr. Burleson's fist came down on the table. "Give him a show for his white alley and he'll have no inclination to," I suggested.

"Mr. West," said the postmaster general kindly, "do you know why that man can't make more money? It's up here," and he pointed to his forehead. "It's the shape of his brain. It's fatality. God Almighty did that, and you can't change it. You're challenging Providence. Distribute all the wealth in the country with absolute equality, and what would happen within a year? It would all be back in the same hands."

Let's waive the question of grownup men," I said, "and take children. They, at least, ought to have equal opportunity."

"Do you mean to tell me," said Mr. Burleson, "that the child of the poorest farmer or the poorest factory hand in New England hasn't just as good a chance to go to school and get an education and become a bank director or a railroad president as J. P. Morgan?"

"I certainly do," I said. "Very few finish grammar school. Take your bureau of labor statistics. Take the report of your public health service, which shows that less than half of the adult male wage earners in this country were earning enough to support their families in decency and comfort."

"It's their own fault," said Mr. Burleson. "It's their own fault. This is the freest and finest country God ever made. Your quarrel is with God. You have a perverted view of these things. If that's the stuff you're preaching, I think, probably, you're doing more harm than good."

"God never intended that a man should be allowed to grow rich just from the ownership of land that others worked," I suggested.

Mr. Burleson chuckled. "As a land owner, you can't expect me to believe that," he said.

"Take your own state of Texas," I said. "The hearings and report of the Walsh commission on tenant farming—"

"That was the most vicious and untrue document ever published," said Mr. Burleson, very much aroused. "If the fact of that report was like that, part of it, the whole thing was vicious. The people don't get on the land because they like to stay in town where the lights are bright and they can go to the movies. Take two twin brothers. One succeeds and the other doesn't. One saves his money and works hard; the other must go to the movies every night and the opera every week, and at 50 he has nothing. It's difference in people that you can't change. It's fatality."

"But don't think I am going to interfere with any publication because it may preach these ideas. Take Socialism. I don't care about Socialism. As a political party it's insignificant, its views are not making any headway. During the war it has a little importance, but that will end with the war. I'll not interfere with any publication that stays within the limits laid down by the law."

I asked Mr. Burleson about methods, and whether a publication would have its day in court.

"Every editor is his own censor," he said. "The lines are clearly laid down, and no editor will have any difficulty in keeping out of trouble if he wishes to do so. And the courts are open to them. Judge Hough supported my contention."

"But he said that to take away the Masses' mailing privilege because it had been denied continuity of publication by your department was like a policeman knocking a man down and then arresting him for obstructing the sidewalk."

"You've been reading only one side of that," said Mr. Burleson. "That was not the reason. It was because the Masses had been printing unavailable matter. What these editors want is a chance to spew out all their poison and do all the mischief they are capable of before we can reach them. They won't succeed."

Mr. Burleson at the end referred me to Mr. Lamar, solicitor for the department, for a copy of his authorized statement. Mr. Lamar is the official who initiates proceedings against periodicals and who presses the case against them. He is devoting all his time to the work. I talked with him for a few minutes, and found him in much the same frame of mind as his chief. He asked me if I had read the Masses for a few months back, and when I told him I'd read it for several years with enjoyment, if not always with full agreement, he lost interest in me.

NEW YORK DAILY CALL GETS A HEARING FROM THE P. O. D.

(Continued from page 1)

Socialism and social justice can make the world safe for democracy."

Book of Demerits

The "crimes" of The Call in the eyes of the censor are many. Every time anything was published that might cause the citizens of this country to lose their respect and veneration for a plutocrat or the political agent of one, down it went in the book of demerits kept by our Democratic postoffice.

Scott Nearing's book, "The Great Madness," which appeared serially in The Call, kept the agent of the department busy for nearly an hour reading excerpts which seemed wicked in his eyes. A reference to "Elihu Root, arch Tory," in Nearing's book was evidently dangerously encroaching on sacrilege itself, and was read to Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery by the representative of the solicitor's department as one of the confirmations "strong as holy writ" that The Call should be denied the mail.

References to statements made by Nearing in his book, and credited to Clyde Tavenner, formerly member of Congress, as to the influence of war munition manufacturers, was another offense cited.

Also quotations from Frederick C. Howe, George R. Kirkpatrick and Senator La Follette on the influence of the plutocracy on war. Incidentally the solicitor's department let out something that will doubtless be news to the author of "The Great Madness."

The censor has declared it "unavailable."

One of the most remarkable moments of the hearing came when the agent of the censorship department read a letter in The Call written by W. C. Hunter, which was a magnificent plea for peace and higher civilization. Even some of the postal employees could not help showing by their faces their surprise at the reading of this exhibit of "wickedness." Hillquit was on his feet the moment the representative of the censorship finished this letter, and, in a voice which showed his astonishment at offering this as an exhibit of "seditious" sentiments, asked wherein it offended.

Influence Distinctly Bad.

The answer was that its influence was distinctly bad on those on whom the government was depending to defend the country. Smith of the solicitor's department said the letter "was vicious in its effect upon their minds."

"Only inasmuch as the bible is, and no more," said Hillquit.

For over three hours the agents of the censor presented exhibits to the third assistant postmaster general taken from The Call. Every exhibit showed that The Call had been right on the job in showing up the plutocracy of this country, and that seemed to be its chief offense. Hillquit summed up in an address which was not a defense, but a complete justification, of the attitude of The Call as the spokesman for the Socialist party.

Synopsis of Sunday's Lecture

YOU ARE INVITED

THE CHANGING ORDER OR FROM SAVAGERY TO SAVAGERY AGAIN

A lecture by W. E. Reynolds.

The history of the past. Difficulty in getting at the real facts of history. Spencer's contribution. History as taught and as it really is. Morgan, Lewis H. spent forty years under pay of the United States Government studying American Savages.

Historical Epochs.

Savagery, Barbarism, Civilization (so-called).

Savagery. First Period.

Subsistence consisted of fruit, nuts, roots etc. Dates from an unknown beginning to the discovery of the USE of fire. Environment forced a life of collectivism, provincialism and very limited travel. MUST stay where the food could be secured. First articulate speech developed in this period. Consanguine form of family, which is the lowest form of group marriage. Female supremacy and descent. No religion.

Savagery. Second Period. (middle period)

Began with the Use of fire. Fish diet now possible. Travel encouraged. Life along ocean shores and streams. Effects of the changed environment. Cannibalism practiced. Punaluan family. Still Female Supremacy and descent. First appearance of social development. The first unit of social development, the Gens, based upon kinship and sex. Beginnings of religious beliefs.

Savagery. Upper Period.

Began with the invention of the bow and arrow. This enabled a more plentiful supply of food. Also protection against ravages of wild beasts. Beginning of the pairing family. Group marriage the characteristic form of marriage in savagery. Beginning of the phratry. Organization conducted democratically by both men and women. Notice the beginning of the development of the STATE based upon territorial limitations corresponding with industry.

Barbarism. Lower period.

Merged from savagery and dates from the invention of the art of pottery. Effect of changed environment. Limited cultivation of cereals. The Tribe. Customs, Etc.

Barbarism. Middle Period.

Began with the domestication of animals. Milk, meat and hides. Cultivation of grain. Use of stone and mud houses. Beginning the League of Tribes. Evolution of slavery.

Barbarism. Upper period.

Began with the smelting of metals. Effect of changed environment upon life of the people. More general cultivation of soil. Tribal wars over pastures and gardens. Slavery. Monogamic family. Private property in land introduced. The coercive power of the state developed to hold slaves in captivity and upon the land.

Hand Tool Period of Civilization.

Dates from invention and use of the alphabet. Individually owned tools. Primitive industry. The Farm the center of industry. Development of the dominating class. Feudalism. The church at this period. Early inventions and discoveries. Effect of the Discovery of America. (see the Manifesto) The Wages system.

Machine Period of Civilization.

Began with the invention and use of the steam engine. Power pulled looms from the home and placed them in factories. Factory system. Machines too big for individual ownership. Beginnings of the social division of labor. Church and State.

Modern Industry.

Trustification and centralization of industry. Elimination of competition between machine owning capitalists. Beginning of Socialized industry in Agriculture. Wage earners reproduce themselves as wage earners and capitalists as capitalists. Concentration of Capital. Organization of Capitalists and of Workers.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE.

WE KNOW YOU--

will enjoy the series of

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES

Which are being given in

Woodmen Hall

Every Sunday at 2:30 P.M.

by W. E. REYNOLDS

Editor of Truth.

SECOND LECTURE Sunday, Oct. 21. Please do be there ON TIME so we may start the lecture promptly at 2:30. Lectures will last one hour followed by a class in work-ingclass science.

Admission to Lectures will be 25c.

Ladies Free.

Study Classes begin at 3:30. No charge for admission.

THESE LECTURES will be under the auspices of the board of directors of the Duluth Co-Operative Society.

Partial list of lecture subjects,

Sunday Oct. 21 "The Changing Order"

" " 28 "Evolution, What is it?"

Sunday Nov. 4 "The Origin of Ideas"

There will be twenty lectures if present plans materialize. Watch for Announcements of future titles. Be SURE TO attend these lectures and STAY for the STUDY Class.

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Think of Dr. F. F. CARLSON
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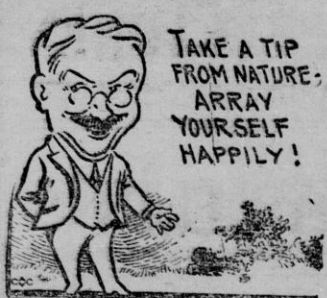
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SAVINGS

By Laura C. Reynolds.

We have been waiting for someone to come forward with that old
saying gag that every housewife knows is sheer crazy talk.

The esteemed Herald comes forward with the following brilliant
editorial. By the way, it is up to their usual standard.

To start with nothing and attempt to build up a bank balance by
squeezing a little every week or month out of an income that you have been
used to spending every cent of, looks difficult, and at the start it is difficult.
But it is tremendously worth while.

The hardest part is to begin; the task grows easier every day you keep
at it.

Once the little saving balance grows to noticeable size the interest in
watching it grow helps the game amazingly; and the interest which the
savings bank adds twice a year begins to demonstrate most divertingly the
miracle of how money increases itself.

And when you have a real balance at the bank—a balance big enough
to meet an emergency with, big enough to tide over a rainy day or two—it
yields a feeling of comfort and security that is worth all the sacrifice it cost
you to create it.

John M. Oskinson in the Chicago News tells a story that illustrates the
usefulness of a little balance at the savings bank.

Abner, the hero of the story, had been clerk in a cigar store for many
years. He grew old, and his employer thought him too slow. He was fired.
"What can we do now, Abner?" said his wife when she heard the news.

"Ann," he said, "you mind our savings bank account?"
"Abner!" she exclaimed, "you won't have to draw on that, will you?"
"Not unless you say so," he replied. "How much have we got in the
bank?"

So they drew out the little bank book. They had been putting in little
sums from time to time for years, and drawing nothing out. They really
had lost track of the total, but when they looked up the balance they found
it to be \$947.62.

That was about enough to run them for a year. Abner was pretty old
to get a new job. But he had a better plan than living on their savings
bank balance while he hunted up a job. He started up a little cigar store of
his own. Pretty soon many of the customers of the old store, who knew
Abner and liked him because he understood their tastes and had a cheery
word for them when they came in, turned to his store; and presently he had
a comfortable business going.

"I tell you, Ann," said Abner as they sat talking over the first month's
profits, "that savings account put us on our feet."

"It was a lucky for us, Abner," said Ann, "that you were fired."

To point the moral of the story Mr. Oskinson quotes the late Marshall
Field: "The difference between the clerk who spends all his salary and the
clerk who saves part of it the difference—in ten years—between the owner
of a business and the man out of a job."

"The Abner of this story," says Mr. Oskinson, "and Andrew Carnegie
followed exactly the same road to success—the only difference was that
Abner started later in life and probably won't go so far."

What would have become of Abner if it hadn't been for that savings
bank balance?

And what would become of you if, without any savings bank balance
at all, a similar fate befell you when you were past the years when employers
will consider you for a new job?

What would have become of Abner if it hadn't been for that
savings bank balance?

And what would become of you if, without any savings bank
balance at all, a similar fate befell you when you were past the years
when employers will consider you for a new job?

Let us examine this wonderful "SAVINGS".
Abner, the hero, is a wage worker. First let us learn how he
happens to be a wage worker.

According to the last government report, sixty five per cent of
the people have no wealth. What do Ambers do who have no wealth
and don't care to go the suicide route?

Already some robbers (legal of course) have hogged the means of
life so all that is left for him who has no capital is to hunt some one
who has capital and is lazy and willing that the wealthless one
work for him.

What makes a wage earner? As production is carried on in
present day society, three things are necessary to produce a com-
modity.

1. Raw materials—(which have been hogged by the corpora-
tions) to make things out of.
2. Machinery—(which in these days of big industrial machine
production can't be had by the children of the common people) to
make things with.
3. Labor power—(which the worker HAS) to make things.

Modern ways of making a living are:

1. To own raw materials and machines needed for production so
that others may come to you for a job.
2. To sell your strength to work (labor power) to him who has
the necessary means of producing things.

Of the three things necessary for production what has the wage
earner?

The last and most important, LABOR POWER. Not having the
other two he has to hunt the owner of the raw materials and the tools.

Evidently, when Abner started out in life he had no wealth with
which to exploit others, and having only his LABOR POWER to sell
he got a job and the boss that went with the job.

Let us investigate this a bit. Abner receives wages for working
for his boss.

What are wages?

The chattel slave received food, shelter and clothing enough to
enable him to continue working from day to day and (watch this
closely) to reproduce some children for use, as future slaves.

The feudal serf received food, clothing and shelter according to
his standard of living to enable him to work from day to day and
enough more to reproduce children for use, as future serfs.

The wage earner to-day gets merely money enough (if he doesn't
he strikes) to buy food, clothing and shelter and enough to raise a
quota of children for future Capitalistic use. That's what deter-
mines the wage he gets—what it costs him to live or in other words,
his standard of living.

Facts are facts. Wages are not determined on how much you do.
Wages are determined on the standard of living that the workers
WILL ACCEPT. The higher the standard of living the higher the
wages. If the boss says he'll pay a wage below the average
worker's standard of living, the worker says, "I can't live on that."

If the standard of living includes butter and eggs and Abner's
wife "saves" by making a butterless, milkless and eggless cake (you
needn't laugh as many foolish Ambers are trying this) she lowers
her standard of living. She "saves" the difference between her low-
ered and the average standard of living. That does very well for some
individual but when all the workers take the same fool "saving"
notion, then some poor slave that is out of work (and there are always
unemployed in this system of capitalistic production) goes to the

**SOCIALISTS MADE BY GAG
ON PRESS, THE POST SAYS**

Under the heading "Registration
and Other Things," the Evening
Post said editorially last night:
".... The stupidity of seeking
to suppress the newspaper organs of
Socialism is obvious. It only makes
more Socialist votes and forges new
Socialist weapons. Last night's
crowded meeting in Madison Square
Garden was turned into a protest
against limiting free speech. If the
Washington authorities—in partic-
ular the postmaster general—have
not parted with their senses they will
think many times before excluding

The Call and the Forward from the
mails. Undoubted sedition must, of
course, be proceeded against under
the law, and prevented; but a third
or fourth assistant in the postoffice
is not the best judge of what consti-
tutes seditious language. Toward
the ordinary teachings of Socialists,
even if they seem to verge upon
resistance to the law, it is wiser for
the government to turn a blind eye,
just as the English government is
doing. Anything like unfairness or
injustice to Socialists is sure to create
more Socialists."

boss and offers to work for less money. It is well known that those
who sell the cheapest are the most apt to make the sale.

This works the same way in the saving of anything. If the work-
ers are content to live in shacks, you can just bet your sweet life,
that the wages they receive will be just enough to crawl into a shack
after twelve hours work—low standard of living (which means low
wages) and long hours are inseparable twins.

If the bosses can make the workers believe that "such as we"
ought not to be "extravagant" and eat fresh fruits and vegetables,
but ought to exist on a lower standard of living and pass up the fresh
fruits and vegetables for the canned stuff or maybe none at all because
it is cheaper and "we" can "save". Think of the tons and tons of fruit
that are spoiled at the commission houses and stores because the
children's parents can not, on their low standard of living "afford"
to buy it for their hungry children. Workers are taught "it is
extravagant to buy fruit in season", "It is only for the rich."

All the nice fresh stuff goes to the incinerator because it is
spoiled for the lack of buyers. Sure, Ambers like good things to eat
but they "think" they must "save". It is when all the Ambers take
this false teaching of the master class to heart that the wage bill is
lowered.

If a wage-worker "saves" part of his wages, he is living below the
average standard of living. If he is not married he can "save" the
difference between a married man's needs and his own. If married
and having no children he can "save" the cost of the keep of the
children.

And then Amber received "the interest which the saving bank adds
twice a year". Sounds capitalistic enough. This needs a bit of in-
vestigation. Where does the interest come from?

At school Ambers are taught HOW to figure interest so they'll
make efficient slaves BUT they never are taught from where this
interest comes.

Interest does not grow on bushes. The worker does not receive any
of the product of his labor. The boss keeps that and gives the wage
slave (sometimes a salaried person) a pay envelope with a savings
bank advertisement on the back.

Labor creates ALL VALUES (and you don't dare jump on that,
Mr. Capitalist Editor) Labor, according to the government report gets
a money wage equivalent to one-fifth of what it creates. After paying
the wage-worker, the capitalist retains the other four fifths which is
divided into rent, interest and profit. It is clearly seen that interest
is part of the value that Labor creates but does not get.

Anyone receiving interest is the receiver of something he did NOT
earn but that someone somewhere earned something, he did not get.
After many monotonous years Amber's master doesn't see a profit in
him and throws his out to graze on the highways. Amber, by living
a stingy, stifled life has after many weary years hoarded together a
few precious dollars and he straightway becomes a small fry business
man competing against the trusts (ye gods! what a fairy tale for old
women and slaves).

The fairy story omits the large per cent (and it is over ninety
per cent) of small businesses that fail.

The fairy story also forgets to mention that the middle class is
fast being put out of business—see the last government reports.

The moral is, to create a lot of little businesses (which is an
economic impossibility) and when all the world is a little business man
and—oh, well start figuring out the silliness of it and get a few
facts to tell the workers and then organize to increase the wage bill in
that little old envelope until it means in the words of Karl Marx "the
final emancipation of the working class, that is to say, the ultimate
abolition of the wages system."

SOCIALISM IS COMING**PRIMARIES SHOW ASTONISHING
SOCIALIST VOTE**

Swedish Socialists Strongest Party in
Parliament—Italian Vote Leaps
to Million

Socialism is coming and coming
on winged feet. We may be sure
of this for now even its opponents
are proclaiming its advance from
the house-tops and lamenting its ap-
proach in the streets.

It is coming in Russia, in Italy, in
Germany, in France and in the United
States.

**Power of Revolutionists in Russia
On the Increase.**

The defeat of General Korniloff in
Russia gave the last blow to the
bourgeoisie there. That was a de-
perate attempt to wrest control of
the situation from the revolutionary
council of workers and soldiers and
place it in the hands of the Russian
capitalist class. Its miserable failure
has increased the power of the
revolutionary element a hundred
fold. The council of workers and
soldiers, that, previously had en-
dorsed a coalition cabinet of Social-
ists and Cadets, is now demanding an
out and out revolutionary govern-
ment of Socialists. Those who are
familiar with the tremendous activity
and energy of the council have little
doubt that they will get their demand
ultimately.

Swedish Socialists Strongest Party.
Now In Swedish Parliament
In Sweden the Socialists have

just elected 98 deputies to the
lower house of parliament and are
now the strongest political party in
that chamber. The conservatives lost
28 members electing only 58. The
liberals elected 62 and the remaining
12 seats were captured by the
Agrarians.

Socialists Vote Leaps in Italy.

From Italy the report reaches us
that 800 cities are controlled by the
Socialists and the Socialist vote has
increased from 300,000 a short time
before the war to 1,000,000. The
one big, outstanding result of this
war will be the enormous impulse
that it has given to Socialism ev-
erywhere. Beside this colossal fact
all other results will fade into in-
significance.

On every hand now we hear warn-
ings of the approaching revolution,
from those hostile as well as from
those friendly to it.

Hoover Warns of Revolution.

Only recently Mr. Hoover, of food
control fame, warned the business
men of this country in a speech at
Atlantic City, that if they do not
give up profiteering, there would be
a revolution in this country.

"One looming shadow in this war
is its drift toward Socialism," he
said.

A correspondent in a recent issue
of the Springfield Republican urges
Republicans and Democrats to
unite against Socialism.

Business Interest Against Social-
ism is Modern Lineup.
The old contest between Dem-

ocrat and Republican is as much a
closed chapter in our history as the
civil war. The real issue of the
day—the real lineup—is the con-
servative business interests against
Socialism," this correspondent de-
clared.

That is just what Socialists have
contended for years—that there is
no real difference—no contest—
between Republicans and Democrats.
The contest is between Capitalism
and Socialism. Now that our op-
ponents are compelled to acknowl-
edge the same thing, there is much
cause for rejoicing.

Congressman Vardaman of Mis-
sissippi recently made the statement
that in his opinion there would be
only two parties after the war—one
a Socialist party and one in opposition
thereto.

Senator Kenyon in the debate over
the war revenue bill warned Con-
gress of an approaching revolution,
if the masses of people were not
spared the burden of the war's
expense.

The Voice of the People.

These opinions of public officials
as an indication of the volume of
the drift towards Socialism, is the
voice of the people themselves where-
ever they have had the opportunity
to register their opinion.

The government has barred from
the mails and prohibited the circula-
tion of newspapers that express the
opinions of large numbers of people.
Public officials have broken up and
forbidden public meetings of citizens
called to discuss the war. Expres-
sion of personal opposition to war
have lead to arrests and indictments
on charges of sedition. Almost every
avenue for the expression of their
opinion regarding questions arising
out of the war, has been closed to the
working people by the government.
One Place Where Opinion May Be
Expressed.

But there is one place where people
may register their opinion that the
government has not yet dared close
to the public—the voting booth.

Yes, Socialism is coming. And
coming soon.

"Europe's Warning"

"There are a million maimed and
blinded boys today in Europe. There
are millions of homes to which loved
ones will never return.

There would be a million mourn-
ing homes in America today had the
United States entered the European
war.

You have been spared this misery.
You are still surrounded by those
you love.

Do not gamble with your great
good fortune.

Keep Wilson in Washington."
(Literature used in the Demo-
cratic Campaign of 1916.)

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Steak, Porterhouse Round	22c
Steak, Sirloin	17c
Pot Roasts	17c and 18c
Rib Roast	18c
Boiling Beef, lean	12c
Spring Chickens	25c
Strictly Fresh Eggs	43c
Nut Butter	33c
Quaker Oats, Large Package	14c
Pineapple Sliced, Large Can	17c
Dutch Clean er Big Cans	3 for 25c

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sheets handy to mark down
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they last, free—

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trance on First Street, Admission
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AT

WOODMAN HALL

Tuesday Eve. at 8 o'clock

OCT. 23, 1917

The auction will consist of Laces, Drawn work, Em-
broidery, Fancy Bags and other samples of needle
handicraft suitable for Christmas Presents.

There will be a short program followed by dancing.
The Public is invited.

Truth

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W. E. REYNOLDS, Editor and Business Manager.

EDITORIAL



NEEDED—SOME SCHOOLING IN SCIENCE.

On another page of TRUTH we are reprinting an interview with the man who has the POWER delegated to him by Congress, and the president's signature to control the official thought of America.

WHO said "Congress shall pass no law restricting the freedom of speech and the Press"? Why that outworn and out-of-date document known as the Constitution of the United States, which up to the time of the Wilson Democratic Administration was the Country's Basic LAW.

Well, Congress DID pass a law—in DIRECT VIOLATION OF THE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS of that memorable document—and today Postmaster Burleson an appointee of President Wilson has the power to control the press.

The pen picture of him on the other page will interest you. When we spoke of a fifteenth century intellect trying to solve a twentieth century problem, maybe you thought we were "just barking at something."

Here is a man in the year 1917 who says in effect that "differences in income are due to differences in the shape of ones head and the shape of ones head is due to 'the will of God'!"

That dope would have sounded well in the eleventh century, before science was born into the world. NOWDAYS since the thinking, thoughtful portion of the world's people have found out that this is a world of CAUSE and EFFECT instead of a world ruled by that vague and unknown "Will of GAWD" myth, such utterances cause one to wonder what have been the educational advantages of the man who makes these statements.

A GREATER WONDER is that a man of that type of education should be given the power of life and death over the realm of printed thought upon which the world HAS to depend for its advancement.

DEMOCRACY HAMPERED BY FOSSILISM

There are two well defined concepts in the world today. One is a tendency to look at the world as groups of nations each with a well defined national interest. The other and the more modern view is to look at the world as divided into two hostile groups, the skinned and the skinned, each with interests antagonistic to the other.

To the fossilized brain which has never had an opportunity to do any thinking but which accepts the thought program of that class which lives by skinning—nothing can be seen except the nationalistic viewpoint which means national suffocation! Nations can only exist in the realm of world development this nationalistic viewpoint is a viewpoint which mean national suffocation! Nations can only exist as the economic factors which go towards MAKING that nation exist.

We are prohibited by the ORDERS of our national thought controller from stating what we consider to be the TRUTH about present conditions. We must accept without question HIS opinions about the war and the development of modern society or—off goes our head—and WE go to jail, but as Galileo remarked after having been made to recant his opinion about the world being round—he gave in to superior FORCE—but could not resist making the statement as they led him away from his recantment—"BUT THE WORLD DO MOVE."

So Mr. Burleson, and through you to the Industrial Lords who would control the development of industry to their own advantage, we too have this message for all of you. You may through your superior POWER, CRUSH all honest expression of honest thought, but in spite of you all, you will find in a very short time that, "The world do move."

POLITICS, LAME DUCKS AND LOYALTY

It's enough to turn the stomach of a buzzard to see some of the political "lame ducks" today limping around the country making "loyalty" speeches, when everybody knows that many of them never held a public position in their ornery lives when they did not brazenly betray the people in the interests of some damned rotten corporation. They are the beauties today most boastful in proclaiming their "patriotism."—Donham's Le-Seuer Doings.

The Deacon seems to keep himself pretty well posted on Duluth patriots and a few others of the same stripe.—Mesaba Ore.

A Farm: A small tract of land entirely surrounded by a mortgage. Back to the land you bet.

A STUDY CLASS IS NOT A DRY DISMAL AND UNINTERESTING THING. YOU WILL BE AMUSED, ALSO WILL HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE PARTICULAR THINGS YOU WISH TO KNOW. DON'T MISS THAT STUDY CLASS ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

READ THE OUTLINE OF NEXT SUNDAY'S LECTURE.
DON'T YOU WANT TO HEAR IT?

WEEPS FOR CHILDREN

W. E. Robinson, a Belair, Md., canner, is heartbroken because the Keating-Owen child labor law has forced him to employ men and women instead of little children. In a letter to a local newspaper Mr. Robinson says:

"Since the first September I have not permitted these boys and girls to work in my factory. They are healthful, industrious youngsters, and the work they have been doing was very beneficial to them, mentally and physically. But my heart aches for them now. Their parents are all at work in the factory. Where are these husky boys and girls; what are they doing?"

"The advocates of this child labor law have undertaken a serious responsibility. I sincerely trust the Supreme Court of the United States will declare it unconstitutional, and I hope Congress can wake up to the absurdity of it, as it now stands, and repeal or at least, modify it."

These husky boys and girls are, we hope, in school where they belong. If Mr. Robinson is paying the parents of these children for whom his heart aches a living wage, there is no reason why they should not grow up into husky men and women who may, some day tell this slave driver where he gets off.—Chicago Labor News.

At present prices a man has got to work two days to earn his daily bread—Billie Noonan in Beaudette Region.

Lawnorder Guy—What do you think of this great free country of ours?

The Man from Mars—Well, to tell the truth—

Lawnorder Guy—Stop right there. You're another one of those damned agitators!—Industrial Worker.

Wealth is natural resources adapted to human needs. This adaptation is affected by labor socially applied, it follows then that the social product should be the social possession of the producers.

Its mighty hard for a man with a patch on the seat of his pants to act as "stuck-up" as those with money. Moral: Figure it out for yourself.

In the sweet bye and bye isn't half as interesting to the social rebels as the ever present NOW.

Governor Burnquist is traveling a rocky political road, but he is only in the pebbles as yet.

"I am more patriotic than you" is running "I am holier than thou" a mighty close race.—Mesaba Ore.

NEWS NOT PRINTED BY PLUTE PRESS

A mine explosion occurred in the West Colusa Mine near Butte, Montana, Oct. 15 which entombed hundreds of the mine employees. The men employed were scabs who were not familiar with the mining industry. While engaged as strike breakers they were trapped by the explosion which reports say was entirely due to their own ignorance of mines and mining. Normally over two thousand men are employed at this mine.

Another explosion, was reported in an adjoining mine, the Leonard, and late reports indicate that men are also entombed in this mine. Men do not scab from choice but from necessity. We ought to change the system so men will not HAVE TO SCAB in order to eat.

GERMER IS HELD TO FEDERAL JURY

MOTION TO DISMISS CASE AGAINST SOCIALIST SECRETARY IS DENIED.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Adolph Germer, executive secretary of the National Socialist party and ten of eleven others on trial here charged with conspiracy against the selective draft, were held for the jury in United States District court late Monday by Judge W. C. Sessions. A motion of the defense to dismiss the indictments was allowed in the case of Rev. Klaas Oosterhuis of Holland, Michigan, and denied in the cases of Germer and ten local respondents. Several of the latter are members of the socialist party.

Arguments on the motion occupied the entire afternoon session of court. To the fear expressed by attorneys for the defense that prejudice against socialism would weigh with the jurors, Judge Sessions said:

"It goes without saying that socialism is not on trial; neither the socialist party nor any member of such."

PROPOSE TO BAR CALL FROM MAILS

WASHINGTON. — Evidence on which the postoffice department proposes to bar the New York Call, a socialist daily, from the mails, was presented by solicitor Lamar in a formal hearing at the department. Publication of seditious and disloyal matter is charged. Counsel for the paper was granted until Wednesday Oct. 17 to submit a defense.

This is one dose. If it proves "pleasant to take" you can get 13 doses for 30 cents.

SOCIALISTS AGAINST GERMAN WAR CREDIT

AMSTERDAM.—British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.—A German Socialist newspaper says the Socialists have decided to vote against the new war credit of 10,000,000,000 marks which is to be submitted to the reichstag in December, unless Chancellor Michaelis resigns.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS ISSUE STATEMENT THE ISSUE INVOLVED

The statement that the issue involved is, First, "Whether the Workers have a right to strike during the war," and Second, "Whether we have a right to continue strikes already started before war was declared," is not exactly correct. It is true that these are important points in the general issue. They do not embody the essential point for which the prosecution is contending.

The point at stake is far more important. It involves the right of Labor to organize and to strike. The federal government is attempting to take away Labors only means of righting existing wrongs. We cannot and will not yield. It is a point that cannot be compromised. It is a point that needs no debate. All union men, no matter what your affiliations may be, must line up in One Big Union and help hold the Fort against the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

Political Doubled—Crossed Labor The Democratic Party has yielded to the Industrial Capitalist. They have come out in their true colors. By doing so, they have cleared the political atmosphere. No worker can be deceived by them any longer. For this we have no regrets. The issue is clear. It is organized labor on one side and organized capital on the other. The I. W. W. being the most aggressive is the first to be attacked by these advocates of the "Open Shop Policy." Should they succeed against the I. W. W. they will rid their factories of trade unions and then the dream of the Industrial Parasites will be realized. Rather than being a question of "Labors right to strike during the war" it involves the right of Labor to strike at all. Rather than being a question of our "Right to continue a strike already started when war was declared," it is a question of our right to begin any strikes at all.

Do You Want Industrial Autocracy? We only have to look to England and learn what this course of the government has been there. First they destroyed the union. The Industrial Conscription was the order of the day. Do we want it here? If not, now is the time to fight. "Let each stand in his place." C. W. Anderson, pro tem. Minneapolis, Minn. Box 1776.

TRUTH AND THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Eighteen weeks ago the Socialists in the City of Duluth having grown tired of the news suppression which is systematically carried on by all the representatives of the Capitalist Press every where, decided to organize a publishing company and print a paper which was to tell Labor's side of the great class war which is raging in all parts of the civilized world.

A paper named Labor Leader was launched. After continuous publication for eleven issues, it was denied admittance to the mails as second class matter—the P. O. D. giving as their ground for denial of the second class mailing privilege that it "was not a newspaper or other periodical" in the meaning of the Law and sections 411 and 412 were quoted. (These sections had to do with regularity of issue, known office of publication, bonafide circulation etc., etc.) The editor of Labor Leader put up a strenuous "kick" about the manifest unfairness of this decision, as we had complied with all the provisions of the Law!

After waiting until we had issued number 16 of the Labor Leader the P. O. D. again issued an order forbidding us the second class Mail privilege, this time on account of an alleged violation of sections 481 1/4 of the Postal Laws! Having observed the actions of the P. O. D., especially the decisions of Solicitor General Lamar and the man who has aspirations to be the thought controller of America, we decided that Labor Leader would not have an opportunity to get the second Class mail Privilege as long as the present officials of the P. O. D. were in charge. So Labor Leader expired.

A New Paper, TRUTH was started. We expect to publish Truth regularly each week. But we shall have to mail it as third class matter with a one cent stamp affixed to each paper. It is easy to see how the added strain financially will affect a new paper. But we do not consider it advisable to apply for second class mailing privileges until after the legal fight has been made to find out whether or not the Constitutional guarantees of a free press still stand.

The list of suppressed Socialist Papers is a long one. The number running well over the two hundred mark. Amongst the latest ones to feel the weight of the Postmaster General's oppression is the New York Daily Call and the Jewish Daily Forward. The growing wrath of the people will sooner or later be so aroused that the P. O. D. will be compelled to recognize the constitutional rights of the Press.

The Milwaukee Leader and the Call will both take up the legal battle. Let us aid them. We have not sufficient means to take up the fight upon our own hook but their fight is our fight. If they win we will win. Therefore let us help them to fight their battles. Send us as big a contribution as you can afford. We will forward it immediately to the Free Press Defense Fund. Send contributions to Truth.

Truth will continue to be issued weekly, and will be mailed as matter of the third class with one cent stamp affixed. We have no intention of quitting. We are here to stay. So sub hustlers, get busy. Send in the subscriptions as you did before Labor Leader suspended. All who were subscribers to Labor Leader will receive Truth for the full time paid for. There is a possibility however that the subscription price of Truth will soon be raised to \$1.50 a year to help us pay the added postage, so better get busy at the old price while the old price lasts.

Incidentally look over our list of advertisers. The money they pay for advertisers. The money they pay for the paper. Help them to help us by BUYING FROM OUR ADVERTISERS.

Mention you saw the ad in TRUTH

REVOLUTION IN TURKESTAN

PETROGRAD.—The government has declared a state of war in Turkestan, where revolutionary movements broke out early this week. The situation appeared to be becoming normal when it suddenly flared up again.

As a protest against the sending of a punitive expedition, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in Tashkent, the capital, has proclaimed a general strike.

SEND US A DOLLAR and your name and address and let us send you a bundle of 5 copies weekly to distribute where they will do the most good—1.00 pays for 5 copies 10 weeks. Do your bit.

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Of Nevada

MRS.
Lawrence Lewis
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