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TRUTH

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETYPermit No. 40.
Duluth, Minn.

1c. Paid

VOLUME II. No. 8

DULUTH, MINN., FEBRUARY 22nd, 1916

WHOLE NUMBER 36

GREETINGS TO THE STATE CONVENTION

SECRET DIPLOMACY EXPOSED



LEON TROTSKY.

We have secured the text of the Secret Treaties published by the Bolsheviks after they had raided the archives of the Russian Foreign Office. A perusal of same will considerably assist in understanding how wars are caused? We wish to tender our best thanks to the New York Evening Post, for their kind permission to reprint same.—Ed.

Trotsky's preface to the publication of the secret treaties, announcing that "the Government of workers and peasants abolishes secret diplomacy."

Other instalments of these secret documents will be published in the TRUTH in succeeding issues.

In his address before Congress on January 8, defining the war aims of the United States, President Wilson stated as his first condition of a durable peace:

"Open covenants of peace, openly at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

The demand for the publication of the secret treaties between Russia and her Allies was brought forward soon after the overthrow of the Czar's government by the extremist Socialist factions and was opposed to the last by the earlier coalition cabinets, by Kerensky and by his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Terestchenko. The Bolsheviks uprising against Kerensky broke out on November 7 of last year. Leon Trotsky lost no time in taking possession of the archives of the Foreign Office at Petrograd and with characteristic energy the publication of the secret documents was begun. November 23.

Following is the text of Leon Trotsky's preface on secret diplomacy issued at the time of the first revelation of the documents.

Secret Diplomacy.

In commencing the publication of secret diplomatic documents, in the field of foreign policies of Czarism, and of the Bourgeois-Coalition governments for the first seven months of the Revolution we are fulfilling the obligation which we assumed when we were the Opposition Party. Secret diplomacy is a necessary weapon in the hands of a propertied minority which is forced to deceive the majority in order to subject it to its own interests. Imperialism, with its worldwide plans of plunder and rapacious treaties and agreements, brought the system of secret diplomacy to its very highest development. The struggle with the imperialism that has bled white and ruined the peoples of Europe continues at the same time the conflict against capitalist diplomacy which has many reasons to fear the light of day. The Russian people and with it the people of Europe and of the whole world must learn the

documentary evidence of those plans matched in secret by the financiers and industrialists jointly with their parliamentary and diplomatic agents. For the right to this evidence the people of Europe have paid with countless sacrifices and utter economic ruin.

The abolition of secret diplomacy is the foremost condition of honest, popular, truly democratic external policy. To bring about such a state of affairs is the purpose of the Soviet Government. Therefore, in openly proposing an immediate armistice to all belligerent nations and their governments, we at the same time publish such treaties and agreements which have lost all their binding force on the Russian workers, soldiers, and peasants, who have taken the power of government into their own hands.

The bourgeois politicians and scribblers of Austro-Hungary and Germany may attempt to make use of the published documents in order to present in a favorable light the diplomatic efforts of the Central Empires. But any attempt in this direction will be doomed to complete and sorry failure. And this for two reasons: firstly, we intend soon to present before the judgment of public opinion the secret documents which characterize quite sharply the diplomacy of the Central Empires, and secondly, —and this is of greater importance, —the methods of secret diplomacy are just as international as imperialistic rapaciousness itself. When the German proletariat thru revolutionary means will find access to the secret vaults of its government chancelleries, it will extract therefrom documents in no wise inferior to those which we are about to publish. It remains only to be hoped that this event will take place as soon as possible.

The government of workers and peasants abolishes secret diplomacy with its intrigue, lies, and cipher codes. We have nothing to conceal. Our desires of millions of workers, peasants and soldiers. We want the speediest peace based on honest co-habitation and co-operation of peoples. We want the speediest overthrow of the domination of capital. Revealing to the whole world the work of the ruling classes as it finds its expression in the secret documents of diplomacy, we address ourselves to the workers with that call which constitutes the unchangeable basis of our external policy: "Proletarians of all countries unite."

The People's Commissary of Foreign Affairs.

L. TROTSKY.

The following agreement among the Powers of the Entente dates back to the first year of the war and the regime of the Czar. Signed on April 26-May 9, it, preceded by just a fortnight the entrance of Italy into the war.

The Italian Agreement.

The Italian Ambassador, Marquis imperial, under instructions of his Government, has the honor to deliver to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sir E. Grey, the French Ambassador (in London), and the Russian Ambassador (in London) Count Benckendorf, the following memorandum:

Art. I. Between the General Staffs of France, Great Britain, Russia, and Italy must forthwith be concluded a military agreement. This agreement shall define the minimum military forces which Russia must move against Austria-Hungary in the event the latter should concentrate all her forces against Italy, and Russia against Germany. In an equitable fashion the agreement shall regulate the questions

of armistice in so far as these relate to the commanding staffs of the army.

Art. II. On her side Italy obligates herself, with all the forces at her command, to enter into the campaign in combination with France, Russia and Great Britain against all of the Governments at war with them.

Art. III. The naval forces of France and Great Britain will actively and fully cooperate with Italy until the Austrian fleet is completely destroyed or until the conclusion of peace. Between France, Italy and Great Britain shall be signed forthwith a military naval agreement.

Art. IV. Under the imminent treaty of peace Italy must receive: The district of Trentino; the entire Southern Tyrol to its natural geographic boundary, the River Brenner; the city and suburbs of Trieste, Gorizia, and Gradisca, all of Istria to Quarnero, including Volosca, and the Istrian Islands of Cherso and Lussino, and also the smaller Islands of Plavnik, Unia, Canicole, Palazuolo. San Pietro dei Nembi, Azinello Grutto together with the neighboring islands.

Art. V. In the same manner Italy is to receive the province of Dalmatia in its recent form with the inclusion within its limits on the north of Lissariki and Trebino and on the south of all lands to a line drawn at Cape Planca to the east along the water-shed in such a manner that in the Italian domains shall be included all the valleys along the rivers flowing into Sebeniko such as Chicello Kerka and Butisnizza, with all their tributaries. In the same way Italy is to receive all the islands located to the north and west of the shores of Dalmatia, beginning with the islands of Premus, Selva, Ulbo, Skerd, Maon, Pago, and Pundadura, and further to the north and to Meled on the south, with inclusion therein of the island of St. Andrew, Buzzi, Lissa, Lessino, Tercola, Cruzola, Kaisa, and Lagosta, with all the islands and bluffs belonging to them, as well as Palagozza, but without the islands of great and little Zirona, Bua, Satti, Brazza.

Art. VI. Italy shall receive in full right Vallon, the island of Sasseno, and a territory sufficiently extensive to safeguard them in a military way, approximately between the

(Turn to page Two)

PATRIOTISM

By CLARENCE S. DARROW.

"There is no such thing as a patriotic art or patriotic science. Both art and science belong, like all else that is great and good, to the whole world, and can only be promoted by a free and universal interchange of ideas among contemporaries with constant reference to that which we have inherited and learned from the past."

GOETHE.

This sentiment of Goethe has been expressed over and over again by the great and wise of every age and land, still after long years of so called civilization, the shoddy sentiment of patriotism is almost as strong for mischief in the human heart as in the days of the savage who knew only the members of his own tribe, and knew no trade but war.

From the time of the primitive man, rulers and robbers have used the sentiment of patriotism as their chief asset in their selfish schemes. Whether the strong Nation wished to conquer and despoil a weaker land or plunder the people of their own, they have ever appealed to patriotism to blind the ignorant to the real motives behind their schemes.

With a primitive people knowing little and seeing little, there was some reason for the belief that their own tribe held all the greatness, intelligence and virtue of the world, but in modern life it is only the narrow and ignorant who can really think that their own land is better, wiser or more advanced than many others on the globe. Even as to governments, no one can tell which is best or which is worst, and in fact, the real governments of every land are much the same amongst people of a like grade of intelligence.

Forms of government, like forms of religion are matters of growth and development and, all things considered, fit the particular time and place where they hold sway.

The history of the world shows the ruin and bloodshed and destruction that the spirit of patriotism has caused. Ambitious rulers have always appealed to this blind, senseless passion to move their dupes to give their lives and their fortunes to help the ignominious schemes of a few. In the great wars of the world, waged for no real cause, the rulers and they alone have reaped fame and fortune, while the people have given their labor and their lives.

The common people, the ones who toll have done the fighting, have

borne the burden. And these common men have had no cause, to fight and no land to serve.

The real work of the world today is not for destruction. True, the vainglorious, those who like applause or offices or honor, are as ready as ever to shed the blood of the innocent and helpless. It matters not who may suffer or die, if they be made generals or colonels, or even majors. These schemers want notoriety; they must be talked about in newspapers; must hold offices; must acquire money. Neither life nor liberty can be permitted to stand in their way. Still it is true that the work of the world is along peaceful lines. The builders of today are subduing the wilderness; they are tunnelling the earth; they are sailing the seas, not with men of war, but with ships laden with the food and clothing and comforts that conduce to modern life.

The real men are studying the laws of the universe and the laws that make for the happiness of man. One almost nameless biologist, working patiently and obscurely to coax from nature the secrets of life and learn the mystery of death is worth more to the world than all the generals of antiquity. The man who discovered and applied anesthetics is of more value than all the armies of Europe. And the man who can find a way to pull one tooth without giving pain, is of more consequence than all the vain strutting colonels who were anxious to assassinate Spaniards and Filipinos, so they might run for office when they came back from the "front."

Truly no country has any monopoly of the geniuses of the world. If you study the heavens, you can find no American or English astronomy. This learning reaches back to the nomadic tribes who tended their flocks and herds on the lonely plains and looked up at the trembling stars at night to learn some of the infinite mysteries that the heavens hold.

(Turn to Page Two.)

Dear Comrades:

The Socialist Party of Duluth through the columns of this paper sends your fraternal greetings and wishes you every success in your undertakings.

We shall miss many faces at this convention, many of our comrades are today lying behind the prison bars, because they had the courage to do and dare. They have made our Cause richer by their sacrifice, and so we trust that you comrades, in all your undertakings will be possessed of the same devotion to the cause of Socialism. Of course, some in our movement are opposed to the "extreme" action of our good comrades, but remember that in the history of the struggle for human freedom, it has always been the "extremists" who paved the way for freedom. In Russia it is the extremists, the Bolsheviks, who have made Russia what she is today, THE ONLY HOPE OF LASTING PEACE. At this time we draw your attention to that part of our movement who wants to conciliate with another political movement, in other words they are half-hearted in the struggle. We must speak out in no uncertain tones, that our party is the ONLY political party that represents the interests of the workingclass. To talk of joining with a party that is out for high prices on one and cheap labor on the other, is too fatuous for words. Let us remember the words of the father of Karl Kiebnicht:

"Social Democracy must remain for itself, must seek for and generate its power within itself. Every power outside of ourselves on which we seek to lean is for us only weakness. In the consciousness of our strength, in our faith in the world-conquering mission of socialism lies the secret of our extraordinary, almost miraculous success."

Comrades, we are being fought from all sides, even our own "official" labor leader has formed an organization to combat us, but rest assured that a reaction is going to set in soon, and with its coming, Gompers and those who follow him, many of our "intellectuals" included, will be swept away, never no more to soil our movement with their presence.

Karl Marx knew the characters of these men, writing over thirty years, ago in his work on Paris Commune, he stated:

"In every revolution there intrude, at the side of its agents, men of a different stamp, some of them survivors of and devotees to past revolutions; without insight into the present movement, but preserving popular influence by their known honesty and courage, or by the sheer force of tradition; others mere bawlers, who by dint of repeating year after year the same set of stereotyped declamation against the Government of the day, have sneaked into the reputation of revolutionists of the first water."

We are only passing through what all movements have had to pass through, we have had to contend with the same trickery and compromising tactics of leaders, as the men and women of France had to contend with in 1871, and even as the Bolsheviks had to contend with. But now that we have lost many of those leaders(?) we shall go forward with renewed energy. The world today is in the throes of workingclass discontent, in all lands the rumbling sound of the revolution can be heard. Therefore we meet again with renewed confidence in the oppressed proletariat, fully confident that when we meet again, the world will have witnessed many changes, changes that will speed us on to the day, when war will be no more, when the shrieking of shells will give place to the happy laughter of children. When the sound of bugles will be replaced by the music of the new day, comrades the skies look dark, dark clouds of despair hang heavy over us, but as sure as the night gives way to the day, so sure will our cause be won. The capitalists today are basking in the sun of prosperity, they are coining dollars out of the blood of our class, but that sun is going to set, never to rise again, and the world will awaken to the dawn of a new day, wherein all will work for the common good of the whole, "EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH."

Yours for the Industrial Common-

wealth.

THE EDITOR.

HOW WASHINGTON WORKERS??

The bureau of labor statistics has just published the last section of its study of cost of living, and the wages received by wage-earning women in the District of Columbia.

The study was made early in 1917, as the result of two years' efforts in congress by the Consumers' League. The league had won its fight for an 8-hour day for working women here, and it proposed to secure a minimum wage law also. In order to educate congress up to the point of passing minimum wage legislation for women, it had to get an official report on the failure of local employers to pay a living wage.

\$5 to \$6.50 Per Week.

Here is the substance of four individual reports secured in this study:

1. Woman employed as shaker in a laundry; 42 years old; employed at this place 8 years; wages \$5 a week. Paid her parents \$4 a week for board and room; does her own mending, washing and ironing; spent just \$7 in preceding year for clothes.

2. Clerk, 30 years old; employed in this store at notions counter 8 years; wages \$6.50 a week. Paid \$3 a week to married sisters for board and room, also worked two hours daily at housework; spent \$45 a year on clothing, 15 cents a day on lunch, 10 cents a week on insurance, 50 cents a week on carfare, 20 cents a week on movies, and saved 80 cents a week for vacation without pay. Spent 45 cents a month on papers and magazines, and 5 cents a week on church. Needs dentist but can not afford to pay.

\$39 for Clothing
3. Clerk in laundry; 28 years old; wages formerly \$5, now \$6 a week; has 6-year-old child. Pays \$1

a week for board and room; pays \$20 a year toward keep of child; is paying \$66 in instalments for years' clothing; insurance and carfare each cost 15 cents a week. Never has expense for doctor, dentist, oculist, church, movies, papers or vacation.

4. Widow of former public official, aged 65, clerk in store; there eight years; gets \$8 a week, and in busy season \$10; well educated, but "can not risk losing even a half day to look for a better place; besides, I am too old to be given a new place." Spends \$6.50 a week for board and room; 50 cents a week for laundry; \$39 a year for clothing; 10 cents a week for insurance. Friends take her to movies. Has unpaid doctor's bill of \$25 and oculist's bill of \$5, and has no prospect of ever being able to pay them.

Average \$400 Per Year.
Fifty-five per cent of the women included in the study were found to be entirely self-supporting, and more than one-fifth of the whole number were being support other members of their family.

"It is extremely significant to note," says the report, "that the majority of the women covered by this study were not only working at distressingly low wages, but that a very large proportion of them were women who had been wage earners for many years."

Forty-six per cent of the 600 cases reported showed that the women were being paid less than \$10 a year—approximately \$8 a week. Sixty-four per cent received under \$500 a year, while only 6 per cent were getting as much as \$16 a week.

Labor Stands by Flag, Shown in Union Loyalty.
Idaho Mines Pay Large Dividends in Year of 1917.

Both headlines from News Tribune.—Comment unnecessary.

Message from Bill Haywood

(Special to Truth.)

FELLOW-WORKERS:—

We are at the threshold of the INDUSTRIAL COMMONWEALTH. The mask of Capitalism has been torn away and she stands at bay with the blood of untold numbers of the workers dripping from her fangs. International boundary lines are crumbling. The Workers of every nation are raising their voices in chorus and are demanding that exploitation cease—that the emancipation of the workingclass be proclaimed.

We, the Workers of America, hail the new born democracy of Russia. We extend the hand of fellowship to the workers of every country who are striving to form the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. Let SOLIDARITY be the watchword of the workers in the mines, the mills and the fields. Let us organize to take control of that which rightfully belongs to us and prepare to enjoy the full value of the products of our toil.

Wm. D. HAYWOOD.

SECRET DIPLOMACY EXPOSED.

(Continued From Page 1)

River Veynos on the north and the east, and to the boundaries of the Schinar, district to the south.

Art. VII. On receiving Trentino and Istria in accordance with article IV. of Dalmatia and the Adriatic Islands in accordance with article V. and the Bay of Vallon, Italy is obligated in the event of the formation in Albania of a small autonomous neutralized state, not to oppose the possible desire of France, Great Britain, and Russia to redistribute among Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece of the northern and southern districts of Albania. The southern shore of Albania from the boundary of the Italian district of Vallona to the Cape of Stilos is subject to neutralization.

Italy shall have the right to conduct the foreign relations of "Albania." In any event Italy obligates herself to leave certain territory sufficiently extensive for Albania in order that the boundaries of the latter are contiguous on the west from Lake Ochrida, to the boundaries of Greece and Serbia.

Art. VIII. Italy is to receive in full right all the islands now occupied by her at Odekeze.

Art. IX. France, Great Britain, and Russia, in principle recognize the interests of Italy, in preserving the political balance in the Mediterranean Sea, and her right to receive on the division of Turkey an equal share with them in the basin of the Mediterranean, and more specifically in that part of it contiguous to the province of Adalia, where Italy had already obtained special rights and has developed certain interests vouchsafed to her by the Italo-British agreement.

The zone subject to transfer to the sovereignty of Italy will be more specifically defined in due time, and in correspondence with the vital interests of France and Great Britain. Likewise, the interests of Italy must be taken into consideration, even in the event the territorial inviolability of Asiatic Turkey shall be sustained by the Powers for a further period of time, and if redistribution of spheres of influence is to take place. Should France, Great Britain, and Russia, in the course of the present war occupy certain districts of Asiatic Turkey, the entire district adjacent to Adalia and herewith more specifically defined, shall remain with Italy, which reserves for itself the right to occupy the same.

Art. XI. Italy shall receive such share of the military contribution as shall correspond to the measure of sacrifice and effort made by her.

Art. XII. Italy joins in a declaration made by France, England and Russia as to leaving Arabia and sacred Mohammedan places in control of an independent Mohammedan Power.

Art. XIII. In the event of expansion of French and English colonial domains in Africa at the expense of Germany, France and Great Britain recognize in principle the Italian right to demand for herself certain compensations in the sense of expansions of her lands in Eritria, Somaliland, in Libya, and colonial districts lying on the boundary, with the colonies of France and England.

Art. XIV. England obligates herself to assist Italy immediately to negotiate on the London market on advantageous terms of a loan in a sum not less than 50,000,000 pounds sterling.

Art. XV. France, England, and Russia obligate themselves to support Italy in her desire for non-admittance of the Holy See to any kind of diplomatic steps for the purpose of the conclusion of peace or the regulation of questions arising from the present war.

Art. XVI. This treaty must be kept secret. As to Italy joining in the Declaration of September 5, 1914, only said declaration shall be made public immediately after the war by or against Italy.

Taking into consideration the present memorandum, the representatives of France, Great Britain, and Russia, having been duly empowered for this purpose, agreed with the representative of Italy, who in his turn was duly empowered by his Government, in the premises as follows: France, Great Britain, and Russia expressed their complete agreement with the present memorandum presented to them by the Italian Government. With regard to Art. I, II, and III, of this memorandum relating to the cooperations of all four Powers, Italy declares that she will enter actively at the very earliest opportunity, and at all

events not later than one month after the signing of the present document by the contracting parties. The undersigned have set their hands and seals at London on four copies the 26th day of April, 1915.

SIR EDYARD GREY,
CAMBON,
MARQUIS IMPERIALI,
COUNT BENCKENDORF

PATRIOTISM.

(Continued From Page 1.)

Wise men and great, in all lands, have builded on these small foundations to perfect the marvelous science of astronomy we have today. So too, not the patriot, but the student has read the history of the world during the long silent ages before man was born; has read it in the rocks and soil and constructed a tangible theory of the earth and not patriotism, has ministered to the afflicted, has vanquished pain, lengthened life and destroyed diseases that once scourged the world. Science and Industry have utilized the blind forces of nature and made it possible for man to produce amply, to satisfy his needs and desires.

Art and Music and Literature owe nothing to Patriotism, although this blind and narrow prejudice has wrecked and destroyed them with the new ambitions of almost every lunatic who strove to conquer the world and wished to make his own name so great that he might furnish the topic of conversation for all time to come.

Art and Literature and Music were not born in any one land, nor nurtured under one flag. They were born of the sky and sea and earth and of human souls that could be inspired and moved by feelings universal to the race. Their devotees and patrons have lived and worked through all time and have made all nations great. Their thoughts and feelings have been as universal as humanity itself. The great artist and poet have never known the narrow lines which bind the feelings of the patriot.

To him, injustice and oppression is no less sordid and mean when practiced in his native land. The claims of the poor, the weak and the oppressed appear no different to his heart, whether the victim live far or near.

The scientist, the student, the artist that knew nothing of the work or literature of any, but his own land, would be poor indeed. In fact, this could not be, for the knowledge and achievements of all the world are so woven into a complex mass that no chemist could be clever enough to separate the particles that form the whole.

As the world grows older and more complex, the lines of states and nations become fainter. Commerce and Industry, like Science and Art, make all lands one in intent, thought and feeling. The good that comes to one land is reflected to the rest and the calamities of one leave the whole world poorer for the suffering of a part.

Modern life and common interests must leave the feeling of patriotism to the politician, the vainglorious and the cunning. When a man waves the flag with his right hand, it is well to see what he is doing with his left.

In the aspiration and work for social justice there can be no state lines. The workers of the world have always had a common interest and should always have a common Cause. Under any ideal social system, every man who produces something in any land helps all the rest and every man who is idle in any land lays a burden on every worker of the world. The social cost of armies and navies and other paraphernalia of patriotism is a heavy burden on the poor and the social cost in the narrow, brutal sentiments of the race cannot be told!

MAKING AMERICA SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY.

Some democratic citizens of Staunton Illinois, including agents of the department of justice, lawyers and businessmen, "inspired" as they said by the memory of Lincoln, held a tar and feather party in true American style on the night of the 12th. As usual the victims were working men and their friends.

John L. Metzen, a well known attorney of Chicago had gone to Staunton to defend members of the I. W. W. who were being persecuted by the coal trust and other "interested" parties. Metzen, accompanied by Fellow Worker Ferveine Oberdan, had just arrived at his hotel when the door of his room was knocked in and he and Oberdan were seized and dragged to the

Labor Notes

R. R. FIREMEN DEMAND 10 PER CENT INCREASE

Washington.—Wage increases averaging 10 per cent, a daily minimum wage of \$4.50 and time and a half for overtime for all locomotive firemen, hostlers and helpers on electric locomotives were asked by Timothy Shea, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen and Hostlers, in his testimony before the federal wage commission here this afternoon.

Another delegation of representative British trade unionists and Socialists is on the way over to discuss war problems. It is composed of W. A. Appleton, secretary of General Federation of Trade unions; J. Walker of the Steel Smelters' union; Charles Duncan, Labor member of Parliament for Barrow-Furness and general secretary of the Workers' union, and William James Thorne, member of Parliament for the south division of West Ham and founder and general secretary of the National Union of General Workers.

Do not be afraid John D. this bunch are "same and Gomerised" labor leaders.—Ed.

Ship Carpenters Out for Higher Wages—4 Shops Affected, And Others Restive.

Ship carpenters are on strike in four shipyards on Staten Island for higher wages. About 1,200 men are out. The other shipyard workers, who conducted a long and unsatisfactory struggle with the ship builders of the port last year are also oppressed by the high cost of living and are restive. Government intervention is expected.

Workmen, suffering from the high prices, demand that their standard of living be kept up hence the demand for increased wages. The carpenters were getting \$4.88 for eight-hour work and now ask \$6.88. There is a great demand for them and they hold a strategic position.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the largest union of craftsmen in the building line, reports all its locals busy and every carpenter at work that wants a job.

The Standard Shipping work is the largest in the port. It has already launched two vessels and has laid the keels for two more. Soldiers in command of the Eastern department of the United States army, detailed from Governor's island barracks, are on guard at the yards.

Officials of the United States Hebrews Trades are debating what action they should take on the ultimatum of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers recently ordered the Trades either to seat the United Garment Workers of America or leave the American Federation of Labor.

Defiance of Gompers' ultimatum, it is believed of the United Hebrew Trades from the Gompers' organization, which has the backing of the Central Federated Union of this city.

To further point out how the Government has not got the sagacity and the sound wisdom of Dr. Garfield, why waste their money by making more guns? If they would stop the war. Look how many good guns we would have, and there would be no need to buy any more. The thing is so simple.

street. Then the mob began to move toward the outskirts of the town. No effort was made by the police to interfere. It is more than probable that the police took part in the democratic festivities. They usually do.

At the edge of the town the mob began to beat the two men with clubs. All of the members of the mob tried to get a blow. The men fell crushed and unconscious. Some of the brutes apparently became frightened. After some time they finally succeeded in reviving the men. Then boiling tar was poured over the victims and they were started in different directions and told to "keep going."

Aroused to a fury of patriotism because a member of the mob shouted that it was Lincoln's birthday, the citizens rushed to the homes of more than 400 working men, dragged them from their homes and beat them. "The end of a perfect day" in the land of "Democracy."

I. W. W. Demands Trial.

More than four months have gone by since the arrest of the indicted members of the I. W. W. and the date of the trial has not been

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS' INQUIRY.

"Amusements—\$2.50 per year." This one of the last items of an estimate of the average annual expenditures for a family of six persons, compiled by William J. Foster, secretary of one of the stockyards unions, read and commented on by Mrs. Anna C. McQuillan, called by the labor unions to take the witness stand at the packers' hearing before Arbitrator Samuel Alschuler this afternoon.

"Rent—\$240 per year."
"Coal—\$60 per year."
"Gas—\$2.50."
"Wife's clothing for the year, \$50."

The total for the family of six was \$1,288.84 per year.

"This is our estimate of the minimum required by a family of that number to live on in a fairly decent and comfortable way," declared Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the labor unions. "But the average

wages paid a laborer at the stockyards is \$2.75 a day, and all a man who works every day in the year can make would be \$825.50 or 33 per cent less than what we have estimated and that several important necessities of life had been omitted.

"Do you think it is necessary that each member of the family should have a little pocket money every now and then?" asked Attorney Walsh.

"If you want to have peace in your family it is vitally necessary," Mrs. McQuillan replied.

Rev. Louis Grudyski, pastor of St. John's church, 1244 West 53rd street, the next witness, described the poverty and housing conditions in his neighborhood, which, he said, was in the heart of the district inhabited by the stockyards laborers and their families.

SUPERIOR SHIPYARD WORKERS MEET.

A mass meeting of the workers in the shipbuilding industry, was held in Superior last Tuesday night. Over six hundred were present and listened to an address by Organizer Nickerson of the International Machinists Union. He said that it was the purpose of the employers to introduce a welfare scheme into the yards, and he advised the workers to carefully watch the scheme. He told them of the conditions in the Diamond factory at Oskotch, where they had children of twelve years of age working, then this benevolent employer wrote a book on the horrors of child labor. If the employers are so much interested in the welfare of the workers, why is it, that they so strongly object to paying an increase of wages? He explained to men, how after the war it will more necessary than ever to have a strong organization. The unions represented in this meeting were the Iron shipbuilders, Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Sheet Iron workers, Pattern makers, and Steam Fitters. These crafts represented over three thousand men and are well able to handle the position, when occasion demands it.

After this meeting, another meeting was held of the newly formed Superior Metal Trades Council. Officers for the coming year were elected and made arrangements to have all the metal trades of Superior affiliated with them. A discussion was held over the question of amalgamating with the Duluth Metal Trades Council, so that combined action could be taken if necessary.

Is the department of justice deliberately delaying the trial so that the press can prejudice the minds of the people against the defendants; or is this delay for the purpose of wrecking the health and breaking down the morale of the defendants? It is certain that if the department of justice had one tenth of the evidence that they claim to have the trial would now be about over.

The Cook County Jail, where most of the men are confined, is infamous for the horrible conditions that prevail there. Many of the men have become seriously ill and as the jail does not provide proper medical treatment, efforts have been made to have the balls of the sick men reduced to that they could be sent to a hospital and treated. However the prosecuting attorneys bitterly oppose any such procedure. Therefore the lives of the men are being jeopardized by the mean spirited attorneys of the department of justice who seem determined that some of these men shall be martyrs.

The I. W. W. has nothing to fear from the outcome of a speedy and impartial trial.

L. S. CHUMLEY.

KICKING UP DUST TO HIDE A CRIME

It is quite enough to frighten one out of his wits to hear the fearful squawk now being put up by the sinister interests of these western

lands about the awful scarcity of labor. One would almost fancy that there was scarce a working animal left on earth, or at least in this part of it, who was out of employment and willing to accept a job, even at fabulous wages. In fact there is so much said about it, and so much stress is laid upon the alleged awful fact, that one is quite tempted to entertain the notion that the interests that are so loudly and persistently acclaiming the dire shortage, are protesting almost too much, to properly impress the listener with confidence in their sincerity. It sounds too much like the cry of "wolf! wolf!" upon that memorable occasion when no wolf was in sight.

As a matter of fact, there is no shortage of labor, either in Canada or the United States. The very fact of there being the necessity of shutting down of industry in the United States for one day a week, covering a considerable period, in order to relieve the pressure upon the railways so that coal could be pushed forward to places where it was urgently needed, affords at least one proof that labor is not scarce in that country. While it may be scarce at some particular points, there is such an overwhelming surplus at others, that all deficiency can readily be supplied by an intelligent distribution of that which is available. It has been particularly noted that some thousands of workers, in excess of the number that could be employed have been attracted to Seattle and other shipbuilding centers on this coast. Thousands are said to have stood in line at the federal employment agencies in Seattle within recent times, eagerly awaiting their turn to be registered for employment. And there are lengthy lists of men now in the hands of the officials of the unions in the shipbuilding trade

in this city who are hopefully awaiting a chance to be put to work. There is not a city on this western continent out of which there could not be recruited thousands of willing workers for farm work, or any other line of effort that would make the call with anything like decent wages.

But wages, ah, there's the rub. What a lot of noisy tommyrot has been peddled about the high wages that have been resulted from this war. And it is tommyrot to be sure. There has yet to come to this office the first shred of evidence to show that the average wage of labor is any higher than, or even as high as it was when the war broke out. Measured in dollars and cents, it would appear that wages have appreciably advanced, but measured by the purchasing power of those wages and a different tale is eloquently told. The average wage today will not purchase the quantity of food clothing, etc., that was purchasable with the far less dollar-and-cent-wage of five and ten years ago. The complaint about wages having registered and advance is purely a fairy tale, calculated to throw dust in the eyes of those who might appear inclined to peer too inquisitively into the real facts of life under this beautiful slave dispensation, where the victim is compelled to sell his labor power, his manhood and his immortal soul in the market place like a Siwash klotch sells clasm.

Of course there is but one thing to do in the face of this terrible "scarcity of labor," that the tools and mouthpieces of the ruling class so rascally prate about. And that is to import slaves from other lands to make up the deficit. Chinks, Negroes, anything and everything in the line of human cattle that are docile, enough to be driven in harness and helpless against being lassoed for the purpose, look good to the slave driving interests, that, figuratively, drool at the mouth in sweet anticipation of the profitable satisfaction to be drawn from the fact of being able to do their patriotic "bit" in the glorious cause of "making the world safe for democracy" and them-

selves, but the introduction of cheaper and perhaps more docile slaves. It is but fair, however, to say that if they succeed in finding a cheaper and more docile lot than that which is already with us, they will be fortunate indeed. Some hundred thousand or more Jamaica negroes are to be brought into the United States. Big employers of both the United States and Canada are slaving at the jaws in anticipation of the importation of yellow slaves from the far east. Conferences have been held and others are now being arranged to further the matter of this importation, and we shall be greatly surprised if the yellow flood be not turned to these shores in the near future, and in spite of all protests against it.

Of course the real reason behind all this is not the shortage of labor. No shortage exists. The real reason is to so completely flood the market with docile slaves as to make it impossible for those already upon the ground, and perhaps less docile, to wrest any better conditions of employment from the vulgar and brutal interests that now dominate. That such a movement is prompted by any less ulterior motive is to accredit the great capitalists and financiers of this wealth-worshipping age with a virtue altogether unthinkable in slav owners and drives. And let no workingman be sufficiently gullible to for a moment fancy that anything that labor may say in protest against the importation of cheap human market will in any manner deter the ruthless and conscienceless dealers in human flesh we rule over use from following the path that leads to more plunder.

B. C. Federationist.

Darrow spoke in Ashland, soon the garbage-can of capitalism will receive the ashes of Darrow. The good work of Darrow will have been forgotten, forgotten because in the greatest hour of his life he fell down completely. He will pass to oblivion, as a reward for his subservience to those who once sought to down him for all time.

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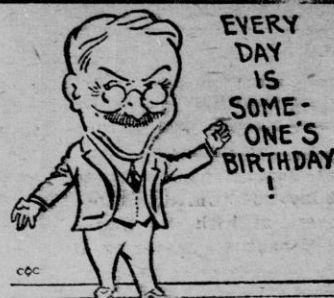
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SUPERIOR NEWS

PRUSSIANISM IN SUPERIOR

At the present moment there are numerous meetings being held all over America. Superior included, these meetings are being held with one object in view, and that is to revive the spirit of Americanism in the American people. There is a feeling going abroad that the people of America are not as patriotic as they used to be, that many of them refuse to salute Old Glory. Furthermore many of them have even forgot the first verse of the Star Spangled Banner. Why is that many Americans, Americans who can trace their ancestry back to a couple of generations, are of the opinion that the phrase "Sweet land of Liberty" sounds like the blindest irony. There must be a reason for these signs of "disloyalty," and we venture to suggest that one of the reasons is that men in official positions are becoming more autocratic than the Kaiser of Germany.

In Superior, a member of the Socialist Party Jacob Lundeen was knocked down and then arrested and thrown into prison. He was kept in prison, and was treated worse than a slave, the conditions in the prison are absolutely vile. Without any charge whatsoever is arrested and then discharged without coming to trial. Why is this allowed to go on? Is it any wonder that you have got to have Loyalty Meetings to arouse the spirit of the people. The facts of the Lundeen case are these: In Superior owing to the tyrannical attitude of the powers that be, appeals to people for war charities have not received liberal responses and therefore to cover up their own misdoings, the officials go around browbeating the people and by threats and intimidation they compel them to subscribe to the various war funds. Jacob Lundeen was approached in a threatening manner and told to subscribe to one of the war charities, he questioned the right of the man who approached him, to say what he should subscribe to and what he should not. For doing that he was immediately knocked down, thrown into prison, where conditions are worse than those that existed in Bastilles of France in the days before the Revolution. Without any charge being placed against him, he is detained and then released. If the people want to know why people have to be forced to subscribe to war funds, they had better investigate their police department and there they will find the reason for same.

So long as police officials are allowed to exceed their duties and go about threatening people and throwing them into prison without any charge whatsoever being preferred against them, so long will you have Loyalty meetings to arouse the spirit of the people. The Socialist Party in Superior is going to conduct a vigorous campaign in the Spring and place the issue before the voters, so that they can decide for themselves as to whether the Declaration of Independence is still in existence.

A NEW CATECHISM

What is faith?
Believing the Almighty will be able to pick up the pieces after a shrapnel shell has hit you.
What is hope?
Believing that if you are obedient to your boss you'll one day crawl through a hole in the sky.
What is charity?
Knocking a man down, robbing him, and giving him back a dime, wrapped in a biblical text, by way of consolation.
What is honesty?
Refraining from robbery when it doesn't pay.
How is it a scab never shaves, and has no hair on his chest?
He rubs his hair off by crawling.
Why don't plutes enlist?
Because their stomachs would get jammed in the trenches.
What is the difference between a plute and a worker?
The first grows a lump on his stomach through shirking. The other grows a lump on his back through working.

How do you know there are no German heaven?
unable to understand their language.
Because we, Britishers, would be And why are there no Germans in hell? Because hell is likely to become a British possession any day.—"Woodicus" in "International Socialist."

A profit is without honor, in his own country. This is what struck us after we had paid ten cents for an egg sandwich.

MAYOR OF SUPERIOR OPPOSES DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

Enough votes were secured by the voters in Superior to have the question of the continuation of the Commission form of government placed before the people. But Mayor Conkel, and Councilors O'Hare and Tomlinson refuse to listen to the people of Superior, so they oppose any form of representation that gives the people of Superior more democratic management of their civic affairs. Is it not incomprehensible to think that the people of Superior will stand for this? The Socialist Party intends to wage a campaign so that the people shall be allowed to decide for themselves what kind of civic government they prefer and not allow small-narrowminded politicians like Mayor Conkel, and Councilors O'Hare and Tomlinson flout the peoples' will.

SUPERIOR IS OUT FOR SOCIALISM

The local Central Committee met on the 15th inst. and held a meeting for the purpose of calling a general party meeting. The purposes of the general party meeting will be to nominate candidates for the various city offices, to be voted upon in the municipal elections on April 2nd. This meeting will be held in the Finnish Labor Society Hall, on Sunday March 24th at 2 p. m. when all comrades are expected to attend. A subcommittee of three was appointed to draw up a platform for adoption at the general meeting of the party.

With the many cases, up and down the country, of absolute autocracy by local officials, it behooves every member of the party to rally around the Central Committee and see that the voters of Superior are organized for Socialism. In future issues of this paper we shall deal more fully with the campaign.

SUPERIOR TELEGRAM AND THE BOLSHEVIKI

Fancy the Superior Telegram writing the following about the Bolsheviki:

"The bolsheviki government is having trouble with the surgeons in the government hospitals, the surgeons having resigned. In accordance with the bolshevik ideals, the order was issued that the surgeons should work under the orders of the unskilled attendants of the hospitals. The surgeons decided that if the attendants were to boss the surgery they should also perform the operations, so the surgeons walked out, thus greatly outraging the bolshevik ideal that in all activities the skilled shall work under orders from the unskilled—the same as the government is run now."

What about closing down factories in the middle of a great war, could the Bolsheviki do worse?

ONE REASON WHY THEY DO IT.

Mr. Profiteer: Your clothes are costing me an enormous amount lately, Mary.

Mrs. Profiteer: Well, raise the price of something, George, that'll soon cover it!

DISPARAGED U. S. SOLDIERS; PRISON FOR HEIR TO EARLDOM.

London.—The Hon. Bertrand Arthur Russell late lecturer and Fellow of Trinity college Cambridge, and heir presumptive to the second Earl Russell, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment by a Bow street magistrate for making certain statements in a publication called "The Tribunal," which were likely to prejudice Great Britain's relations with the United States. The statement complained of, and which the attorney for the prosecution read, follows:

The American garrison, which by that time will be occupying England and France, whether they prove efficient against the Germans, will no doubt be capable of intimidating strikers, an occupation to which the American army is accustomed at home."

(Hon. Bertrand Russell is the author of three remarkable books: "Justice in War Time," "Why Men Fight" and "Political Ideals." Same can be obtained at this office.—Ed.)

A member of the I. W. W. was sent a questionnaire to fill in and in filling it out he said:

I swear, I drink, I chew, I smoke, I spit and I do not work, have no intentions of going to work and I belong to the I. W. W.

He was granted exemption on the grounds that he was "morally unfit."

DOINGS OF THE LOCALS

DULUTH FOR SOCIALISM.

A large meeting of party members was held on Sunday last in the Tarmo Hall. It was one impressive meeting, everyone tuned up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and the right key-note was sounded.

Comrade Edes presided and spoke on the necessity for the workers to capture political power. He cited the case of the Draft Law, which was passed, because of the lack of interest displayed by the workers in politics. The editor of Truth followed, with a brief talk on the need for a more unified propaganda on the part of the various language locals.

Comrade Slonum made a fine stirring appeal to the members, an appeal that surely went to the hearts of all the comrades present. He told them that at the present time, it was a time when there was much to cause a feeling of sadness and discouragement to come over us. But some day the sun would be sure to shine, some day the feeling of sadness and discouragement would be wiped away, and it was our bounden duty to get together, so that when the sun does begin to shine, we shall be prepared. We are called Pro-German he went on to say, if there is anyone in America who detest despotism, and is less in sympathy with Kaiserism, it is the Socialist Party. We are today the strongest political party, with a dues paying membership, in Duluth. Surveying the field of Socialist activities in Duluth, he was of the opinion that we had at least a thousand members, sharing our political views. Therefore with such a field, we could so organize this city, as to make it safe for Socialism.

Comrade Wakefield, a very old member also spoke, and gave us an outline of his earlier activities, and in conclusion he appealed to the younger members to get busy and so make for a large party, which would express the ideals and aspirations of the Socialist movement.

Discussion followed as to the best methods we should adopt to re-organize the English speaking local, in which comrades: Thompson, Singer, Blackman, O'Rourke, Carney, Essen, Carson, Johnson and many others took part. It was decided to form a committee of seven to go around and visit the old members of the English-speaking local and bring them around to the next meeting on February 27th at the Tarmo Hall.

It was decided to have a meeting each month of all the party, so has to be in a position to formulate any ideas we may have and so have united action.

The meeting was a huge success and from all sides much can be expected to make Duluth safe for Socialism. Everyone was in the best of spirits and if the meeting was anything to go by, then we can be safely assured of being a strong factor in the political and industrial life of Duluth. We want all the old comrades to come to our next monthly meeting, to be held on March 10th, when we shall hear from the delegates who attended the State Convention, and it is also expected that Tom Lewis will address us on the subject of organization and a campaign will be commenced for new members.

Jewish Radicals Organize in Duluth.

The various Jewish radicals have organized together and taken over new headquarters, at 22 East First Street. The Jewish Local, the Workmen's Circle and a Ladies Auxiliary have all joined together and from their first meeting, signs are showing for a big movement amongst the Jews.

Last Monday night in their new headquarters, a highly successful basket social was carried out. The social was arranged for the benefit of this paper and out of an attendance of about ninety people a sum of Fifty dollars was raised. The meeting was one of the most successful meetings we have had the pleasure of attending for some time. An election was held, the candidate who received the highest number of votes, received a box of chocolates. The three principal candidates in the field, were Bessie Yipsey Meyers, Comrade Mrs. Litman and the editor. Bessie was backed by Wall Street in the person of Comrade Sway. Mrs. Litman was backed by the Bolsheviki element, owing to the editor being backed by a notorious capitalist and exploiter of Scandinavian labor who owing to their ignorance of the Irish language can not be blamed for said exploitation, the editor was left standing at the post. The voting was as follows:

Mrs. Litman 1,460
Bessie Meyers 775
The Poor Ed. 35

The social concluded with the singing of the International in three languages, Jewish, Swedish and the

language of the editor. We forgot to mention that the opening chorus was by Miss Carson a middle aged lady of four months.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Jewish Radicals will hold meetings in the above hall, every second and fourth Monday. The next meeting will be addressed by Dr. Mary McCoy on the subject of child hygiene, it will take place next Monday. These meetings are open to all women, not necessarily Jewish. The Ladies Auxiliary intend making investigation into all walks of life, where the welfare of workingclass women is concerned, they are going to investigate factories, department stores and all places where women are employed. So you can rest assured that there is going to be something doing in Duluth. Do not forget next Monday 25th inst.!!

The Jewish Workmen's Circle held a very successful meeting in Camel's Hall last Sunday, the 17th inst. There was an attendance of over one hundred people, and it was decided to form a committee to collect funds for the benefit of the Jewish war sufferers. They will hold their next meeting on March 3rd, in the above headquarters and also please note for those concerned, that all meetings of the Circle take place on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month.

Look out for the official opening of the new headquarters.

The Duluth Branch of the National Arbeiter Forbund, will hold a meeting on Sunday next, at the Forsters' Hall, Comrade F. Kiel will speak on "Socialism and Nationalism," a spirited discussion is expected from this subject, especially at this time. More debates will follow and March 3rd, Comrade Max Conoval will speak on "Socialism and the Jewish Worker." This organization is one of the most advanced organizations in the country, every member is expected to belong to a labor union and also vote the Socialist ticket. We strongly urge all Jewish comrades to attend these meetings, the editor will address them in the near future.

Scandinavian Local.

The local held a masquerade ball on the 14th, which was very largely attended. There was many pleasing sights to meet the eye, and from all appearances, many of the dancers were raised when meat was cheap. Two striking costumes were worn by Comrades Johnson and Forsman, Comrade Johnson wore a dress made out of three copies of Truth and Comrade Forsman wore one similarly made from the copies of the Svenska Socialisten. We had the pleasure of meeting Comrade Mrs. Thompson in a rather amusing costume, but, hush, keep it dark.

On Sunday evening, the local held its usual Sunday gathering, at which Comrade W. E. Towne returned to the folds and spoke on the need of a real classconscious working class party. He warned the members of the audience of the necessity of keeping strictly to working class propaganda and not allow the middleclass with their false conceptions of economics to destroy the movement.

On Monday they held their usual weekly business meeting, and their delegates to the Convention were instructed to move a resolution, asking for support for the paper.

Every first Thursday afternoon, the women's section of the local meet in the Woodman Hall will all comrades see that their wives mothers and sisters attend these meetings when possible.

The local also desires to draw the attention of the members to the fact, that a children's study class has been commenced and is held every Sunday morning in room 16 Stacke Bldg from 10 to 11. It is absolutely essential that these meetings should be well attended and comrades should make it a special part of their work to obtain members for this class.

The Verand, a radical temperance organization, will hold a mass meeting at the Woodman Hall, Friday, Feb. 22nd, commencing at 8 p. m. Comrade Arvid Carlson of Waukegan, Illinois will address the meeting, and Comrade Hakonson also of Waukegan, Illinois, will supply the amusement side of the program. Admission is free and everybody is invited to attend

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A TALK ABOUT TALKING

By F. J. Gould, in the "Children's Book of Moral Lessons."

The tongue can AMUSE. How often have laughed as you mother or uncle told you the adventures of the Ten Little Pigs or Stewelpeter, or John Gilpin.

It can tell the TRUTH. If the feet have been running in the garden, the tongue will say: "I have been in the garden, mother." If the eye has seen a gate left open, the tongue will say: "The Gate was open, mother." If the hand has torn the book, the tongue will say: "I tore the book, mother." If the mind thinks the king has done a wicked thing, the tongue will say, "King you did wrong."

A fine tool this that can speak our thoughts, ask questions, teach, command, praise, blame, advise, amuse tell the truth, and do many other useful things. Do you not think we ought to use this tool carefully, as if it were a very beautiful instrument?

Let us think HOW we ought to speak.

Shall we speak LOUDLY or SOFTLY? It all depends upon where we are and whom we are talking to. A fish-seller passed along a street and paused before a house which had a first, second, and third floor. He saw a woman at the first-floor window, and asked quietly: "Any fish today, Ma'am?" To a woman at the second-floor window he spoke with more force. To a woman in the top floor he called still more loudly.

He should not shout to the first floor, nor should he talk gently to the third. The drill-sergeant must raise his voice very strongly; the doctor will speak tenderly to the sick and suffering. The boy at cricket will holler for the ball; but when he stands close to his mother in the quiet parlor, and tells her about the wild-beast show, he need not bawl so loudly that she must stop him and say—

"Oh, Walter, it seems to go through my head!"

Why ought we not to talk in a loud, coarse manner? First of all, other people do not like it; it jars upon their nerves. Then it sounds as if we were threatening them, and forcing them to listen as if we were masters and tyrants. And next, it is such a waste of our strength. It is like a man using a mighty blacksmith's hammer to drive in a little tin-tack. People can hear us just as well, and better, if we talk in a quiet, polite voice.

Besides talking quietly, we should talk distinctly, clearly. A drawing looks bad if the lines are ragged and woolly. How troublesome it is to read a badly-written letter, in which the strokes are uneven and confused and smeared! And so we should say FEBRUARY, not February; MOTHER, not muvver; GOVERNMENT not Goverment; POLICE-MAN not pleeceman; GENTLEMAN, not gen-el-man; and so on. Nor ought we to talk in the dainty way in which a lady in one of Charles Dickens's stories talked. If you stand in front of a looking-glass, and screw your mouth small, and keep saying: "Prunes and prisms; prunes and prisms; prunes and prisms," you will see how she spoke; and I am sure you will think it foolish.

Let us also think WHEN we ought to speak.

Unless we have a very particular thing to say, we ought not to break in while other people are conversing. If father is busy working or reading, we had better wait till he is done. When mother is ill and weak, you should not speak often, unless she says she does not mind. While lessons are going on, the tongue should rest. When a funeral passes, be silent. A great prince of Holland—the land of dykes and meadows and the brave Dutch people—could speak well when it was the right occasion; but sometimes he would close his lips, and wisely resolves not to say all he thought, and so he came to be called William the Silent.

But speak when you can tell a neighbor the right road; speak when you can tell people what they will be glad to learn; speak when you can make a sad person smile; speak when you can show kindness and friendship. Yes, speak then with a good heart; for we grown-up people do not love any sound in the world so much as the sound of happy children's voices.

We said that the tongue might be a weapon, a deadly weapon, as well as a useful tool. But I will not talk of the evil things the tongue may say. You know what harm it can do.

But, last of all, I must relate to you the story of the three wayfarers.

A shepherd and his son were seated under an oak-tree. Three militiamen in soldiers' uniforms stopped to

look at the oak. These three men were returning home, after their army exercises. "A fine oak," observed the first; "if I could turn it into charcoal, what a price I should get."

"So you would, master Charcoal burner," said the shepherd. "If," remarked the second, "I could strip off the bark of this tree, I should have tan enough to last for a year."

"Yes, master Tanner," said the shepherd, "but it would be a pity to spoil the tree."

"What acorns!" cried the third; "if I could feed my pigs with them, what sausages, what hams, I should be able to sell!"

"Well, master Butcher," said the shepherd, "next week the acorns will be for sale."

When the three men had gone away, the boy asked—

"Father, how did you know these men were a Charcoal-burner, a Tanner, and a Butcher?"

"I know them by their talk," he replied the father. "People talk of the things they take interest in. The charcoal burner speaks of burning wood, the tanner of making leather, and the butcher of his fat pigs. So people know us by our speech. Our tongues show our characters."

When your children ask you what you did to stop the bloody march of militarism in 1918, what will you say? Will you say that you lined up with your fellowworkers and organized to put an end to it all, or will you say that you lined up with your masters and helped to feed the bloody monster.

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TELEPHONES: Grand 1221-A, Melrose 5583.

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Duluth, Minnesota.
Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Superior, Wisconsin.

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JACK CARNEY, EDITOR.

EDITORIAL



THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF DULUTH.

The Commercial Club is conducting a big drive for members, so that they can make our city a brighter, busier and better Duluth.

We take this opportunity of giving to the Committee of the Club who are responsible for this drive, a few suggestions that will prove of great service to them in their present undertaking.

First to make Duluth a brighter city, we suggest the following plan of campaign. That they organize the city and find out how many children there are, and how they are cared for and whether they receive sufficient food to eat. The Minnesota Health Journal informs us that out of 21,343 children examined in this State, 16,288 had one or more, physical defects. Now that is a serious statement to make, and it is made by conservative men and not by "wild-eyed" anarchists. These children must be cared for, if we are to have a brighter Duluth, its people must be brighter and that brings us to the children.

Secondly, after discussing the children, we will find that the reason that they are not well-fed is due to the fact that their fathers do not receive sufficient wages to buy the necessities of life. Therefore so that the fathers can receive a decent wage, we further suggest to the Commercial Club that they form a Committee to work with the Trades' Assembly and make one big drive and so make Duluth a closed shop. By that method, and THAT method alone, they will be able to guarantee the men of Duluth a decent wage, and as a result of so doing, the children will be fed.

Thirdly, if they desire to make Duluth busier, the mere fact that they raise the wages of the Duluth workers, means that they will have more dollars to spend, and therefore more spending, more trade, more trade means a busier Duluth, gosh darn it, the thing is so simple.

To make Duluth a better place, let us also suggest that they take an extended canvass of the whole city. Find out what wages the various stores pay their women employees, and then we will be able to understand how girls go wrong. They will be surprised at the low wages that are paid girls and what is more they will find that some of our leading citizens are paying girls low wages. You know the old saying: "When poverty comes in at the door virtue takes a flying leap through the window." What is the good of having such a nice kind Chief of the Police like Mr. McKercher, doing nothing else but trying to keep the town clean, when we have men paying girls such rotten wages. Of course this may hit some of the members of the Club, but we feel sure that once the Club finds out, that some of their leading members pay such rotten wages, they will, we feel positively sure, for the honor and integrity of our City, expel these members who are such a danger to our community.

Bread made in Ireland from American wheat sells cheaper than bread made in Duluth from the same wheat. To be logical, the farther away you send the wheat, the cheaper bread is, why not live down at the South Pole?

DULUTH HERALD AND THE BOLSHEVIKI

The Duluth Herald in their edition of the 8th inst. print a scare headline, informing their readers that the Bolsheviks were being financed by the German Government.

A well-known Australian cartoonist once drew a good cartoon that appeared in a London daily. It showed a professor teaching his class, and informed them that the first thing necessary when war broke out, was to find out all that was bad in the world and attribute it to your opponent. We are of the opinion that the editor of the Herald has been educated by a professor with similar views.

The Bolsheviks have revolutionized the art of statecraft, and that is the one thing the Herald and the class it represents, detest. So long as you keep the workers down, that will suit the Herald, but once you elevate them to their proper sphere in life, then good night. To read the Herald and the rest of its contemporaries, one would imagine that conducting the affairs of the State were a difficult matter. But now that the Bolsheviks have destroyed that illusion, along with many others, the Herald resorts to its usual despicable tactics and commences to abuse the Bolsheviks, because it cannot bring forth any argument against their existence. The Bolsheviks are not being financed by the German Government, the German Government tomorrow, along with the rest of the world's governments, would organize tomorrow and stop the war if they thought that the rest of the workers would follow out the example of the Bolsheviks. The Herald knows perfectly well that the Bolsheviks are NOT being financed by the Kaiser, what they fear is the spread of Bolshevism to Duluth and the Iron Range. Bolshevism means that the workers who produce all wealth should own and control the machine of industry, so that the wealth they produce should be theirs, and not be handed over to the capitalist class.

If we fight all the more, to stop the Germans from fighting all the more and more they fight, we fight, how much fighting will we have to fight, so that we will all stop fighting.

To stop drunkenness you cut out the booze, to stop war you engage in more of it. Consistency thou art a stranger in America.

Comrades C. H. and Frank Holm, St. Paul, were arrested and sent to prison last week, for distributing the leaflets, Price We Pay, War Program and other party leaflets. In Philadelphia, a judge declared that it was legal to give out these leaflets, judge in St. Paul declares it is not. We would like to know who is right, and also is there no method by which we can punish judges who break the law. It is a travesty upon justice, the way the law is being administered, and the poor unfortunate victim who suffers in consequence, has no redress whatsoever. We suggest that the judge who sentenced comrades Holm to serve a term in prison, ought to be taken off the bench and tried under the Espionage Act for giving aid and comfort to the enemy. If you want to disturb the feeling of a country, set loose a few judges like the one in St. Paul and you will have the country upside down in a few months. This case must be fought, we should not allow any of these judges to get away with these acts of injustice, but compel them to stick to the letter of the law, if they cannot do that, then fire them. We are reminded at this time of that portrait of a Supreme Court Judge by Louis. Untermeyer::

How well this figure represents the law—
This pose of neuter Justice sterile Cant,
Wrapped in black silk of maiden aunt.
Which applies to the vast majority of judges.

We beg to draw our readers' attention to the front page of this issue. We have by kind permission of the New York Evening Post been able to present to you, the various secret treaties signed by the Allies. We draw your attention to the treaty with Italy, and ask you to read carefully Articles 4, 5, 13 and 16. Mr. Burleson says that this war is not a capitalist war and Mr. Burleson ought to know, he is Postmaster General of the United States and if he does not know, with "his superior brain and ability," then how can the poor worker know? Of course Mr. Burleson MAY be wrong, but whether he is or not, please read these treaties and find for yourself. There will be published in our next three issues other treaties, so order your copy now.

DR. JEYKLL AND MR. HYDE OF THE RADICAL MOVEMENT.

We have had Clarence Darrow in our midst, giving us a diatribe on patriotism. Clarence is the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of the radical movement and it gives us great pleasure to bring to the notice of our readers, what "Our" Clarence wrote before the war. We advise our readers most strongly to follow out the advice of Darrow when he states, "When a man waves a flag with his right hand, it is well to see what he is doing with his left," Clarence we will.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE.

If a party is going to establish itself as a party that is out for progress, it must demand from its members absolute loyalty to its principles and program. The only time that the members can be justified in attacking the program of the party, is when that program becomes out of date and a conservative element in control of the party refuse to alter same. But that occasion has not yet arrived in the history of the Socialist Party, and what is more we do not believe that the occasion will ever arise. Therefore there is no reason whatsoever for any member of the Socialist Party to ally himself with the Non-Partisan League or Public Ownership Leagues. Any member of the Socialist Party who allies him or herself with another political party should be expelled from the movement. Let us have a honest movement, rather than a movement that is built up with dishonest compromisers. In this State we have that latest political misconception, the Non-Partisan League, and that party for a time, is going to seriously injure the Socialist Party, and the tragedy of it all is, that its organizers in the majority of cases are ex-members of the Socialist Party. George Brewer, who toured this country with our own steadfast 'Gene Debs, Lewis, Duncan, and many others.

Who has not read that lecture published by Kerr & Co., that George Brewer delivered, entitled "Masses and Classes," in which he points out there are two classes in society and so on, and today he is organizing a separate political party, which is a third party in politics. Who will not remember the brave stand that Lewis Duncan took in Butte, how he stood by the miners and was impeached as a consequence! Yet today these men have gone over to the Non-Partisan League and are actively engaged in attempting to destroy the party that reared them. They do this with impunity and will be allowed to come back to the party like the prodigal son in fact our press will give them front space and in great style tell us how these "comrades" have had a change of heart. The reason why this is done, is because the party has ceased to discipline its members. No political party can exist, if its members are allowed to act contrary to the best interests of the party. In Chicago we have Carl D. Thompson with the Public Ownership League, another movement that is affecting the Socialist Party, and still no one dares to question our good comrade Thompson. The sooner the party compels its members to stand by the principles and constitution of the party, the sooner the better. If members are in a hurry to obtain political power and cannot wait for the workers, then we suggest that they leave the party and go with the Democrats and Republicans who have already got political power. Some of our comrades are of the opinion that the League will not last long, and so we should not take any notice of the comrades who have gone with them. That sounds all well and good, but with the decay of the Non-Partisan League, which is inevitable under the machine process, another new political party will be formed and comrades will take another shift. Let us at this stage of our career make ourselves understood, let us compel comrades to either be true to the party or resign. You cannot serve the Non-Partisan League and the Socialist Party, you must be with one or the other. If you understand the development of the machine, if you have studied Socialism sufficiently you will stand by the party. If you have not, and can only see the party as a group of people anxious by any means whatsoever to get political control then you have made a mistake and if you live in a farming community join the Non-Partisan League and if you live in the city join the Public Ownership League. This may sound harsh and arbitrary, but nevertheless we must say it, it is no use attempting to get along by compromising with every section of the people. The capitalist press at all times sounds the note of class solidarity, so must we. No Compromise, no Political trading said the father of Karl Liebknecht, and so say all of us.

McManus states that striking workers should be shot!!
McManus never did a day's work since Bryan stumped for free silver, so it is impossible for him to strike.

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DOES THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT OFFER A SOLUTION OF THE LABOR QUESTION?

This simple question was asked E. G. Hall, President of the State Federation of Labor, after his speech at the Central Hall, Hibbing, on Feb. 15th. In an answer that required just 20 minutes time, he failed to even mention the matter asked about claiming only that trade-unionism pays well in form of wage-increase and shortening of the working hours. To sustain this opinion Mr. Hall inquired about the increase in wages of the local carpenters since their Union was organized a year ago. This inquiry revealed the fact that said wage increase amounted to 20 per cent, but not a word was mentioned regarding the increase in the cost of necessities of life that amounts to as much or more! It requires another expounding of great wisdom to explain which wage is the highest, as long as the workers, under the capitalist wage-system, must use their entire wage for buying the things they need to sustain their miserable lives and to "renew their labor power." Actually the workers are on the average of receiving the same wage, whether the money expression is two or five dollars a day.

Trade-Unions are of service for forcing demands for a temporary relief, but if nothing else is resorted to, the workers will a thousand years from now still be asking for higher wages and shorter hours, and consequently will be where they are today.

More radical means must be employed in order to gain anything substantial and lasting for the workers, the wage-system must be abolished so that the workers can use the industries for the benefit of themselves.

SOCIALISM is the goal towards which the workers must strive, and the sooner the trade unionists come to realize this fact the better will they fare and be able to reach the goal and solve the labor problem. Of course it is not to be expected that Mr. Hall or other "Sane labor leaders" shall assist the workers to make themselves free, because if the workers are freed the "labor leaders" will lose their velvet jobs. We must ever keep before us the fact, that "The emancipation of the workers must be accomplished by the workers themselves," and that the emancipation of the workers lies in the abolishing of the capitalist system.

G. V. DAHLNER.

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DAMN!!!

Singer's Pet Pup Gets a \$75 Burial; War is Forgotten.

Mt. Clemens, Mich.—High cost of living and United States thrift appeals did not interfere with the plans of Mme. Riti Elandi, operatic star, who is registered at the Park hotel, when Kiki, her Pomeranian dog, died after an illness of three days. The dog had been the pet of Mme. Elandi for 15 years. When the pet was taken ill the singer engaged a veterinarian and a nurse, who remained on duty constantly. When notified of the dog's death, Mme. Elandi wept and ordered a special casket of white velvet with silk trimmings. The dog was buried in the rose garden of the hotel, while employees of the hotel as well as guests mourned.

Madame Elandi has ordered a granite slab to mark the grave. Floral pieces sent by guests are resting on the new made grave. The cost of the burial was \$75.

"Save the waste and win the war."

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American soldiers laid to rest in Scotland, so runs the headline of the Herald. We are sorry, we trust that out of all this sorrow and misery that the soldiers of the labor army will take control, so that the days of war will be no more. Our fellow-workers have been laid to rest, we shall not rest until for all time we have wiped the hideous scourge of war from the world. "Workers of the world unite, it is the only way to stop disasters like the above."

FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1917

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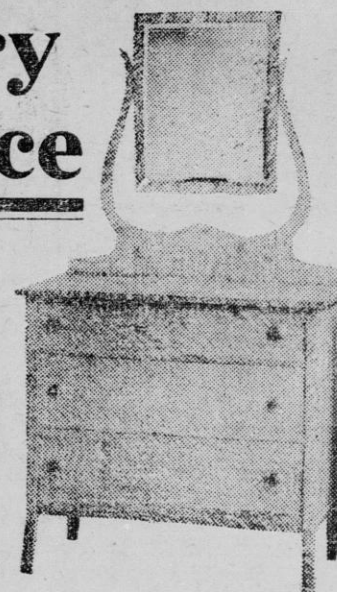
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AN IMITATION PATRIOT.

Albany, N. Y.—Assemblyman Decker introduced a bill in the state legislature which would conscript all "able-bodied males between 18 and 55 years" to the assigned to private employment and state work under the direction of the governor during the war.

Mr. Decker then waited for the plaudits of those who favor conscription of labor, but later in the day the speaker of the assembly read a letter from several of Decker's constituent in which they charged him with being slacker as he had refrained from registering under the military conscription law. Mr. Decker admits he did not register, but explains that "he believed" he was physically disabled for military service.

Roosevelt is still knocking the government, and getting away with it.

We notice that William English Walling is wallowing in all the glory of capitalist limelight. Marx once said if the workers are to be emancipated, it will be by their own efforts. The more we read Walling's effusions, the more we realize the truth of what Marx said. Like wise you Comrades? Spargo, and Russ-Hell.

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