

WE stand in the presence of a revolution—not a bloody revolution: America is not given to the spilling of blood—but a silent revolution, whereby America will insist upon recovering in practice those ideals which she has always professed, upon securing a government devoted to the general interests and not the special interests—Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom.

THE TRUTH



Permit No. 40
Duluth, Minn. 1c. Paid

VOL. III. No. 12.

14

MARCH 21, 1919

WHOLE No. 92. FIVE CENTS

PEACE PARLEY

DIPLOMATS WEAVE FINE WEBS; LABOR AWAITS "THE DAY"

SCHEMES OF PARIS PEACEMAKERS DUE FOR MELTING POT OF REVOLT

Masterful British Diplomacy, Commanding Experts on All World Matters, Helpless Before Growing Class-Consciousness of Workers.

By PAUL WALLACE HANNA.
(Special Correspondence to The New York Call.)

England remains, four months after the close of the war, the seat of the greatest empire in history, and the home of the best brains of the bourgeois epoch.

But that is not all. While Britain's skilled hereditary chiefs of commercial imperialism busily spin their worldwide web for another century of flycatching, the masses at home are hearing and applauding the doctrine that labor is the sole source of wealth, and does not require the further expensive guidance of "superior brains."

Between the plans of the Balfours and Cecil's and the program of the British workers there is small room for compromise, though if further compromise be possible in Europe between capitalist society and social democracy Great Britain will be the scene of its achievement.

Writing from Paris on the progress and outlook of the peace conference it is impossible to report frankly the growing conviction that all the schemes of the would-be peacemakers will soon topple into the melting pot of proletarian revolt. To do so would be "unfriendly" to all of the Allied Powers, especially to those British statesmen who are credited with cooperating so handsomely in the perfection of a Wilsonian people's peace.

And four years of stereotyped writing have made it almost impossible for an American correspondent to commit an unfriendly act. "Unfriendly" is still the first step toward "pro-German" in their minds. Yet, in private conversation, every first rate reporter will tell you he sees little else in Europe today than a struggle between the repair men of a tricken order on the one hand, and the advance guard of militant labor, on the other.

At Paris one is charmed by the cool mastery of British diplomacy, in contrast with its rivals. This mastery is easily shown. Wishing to be well informed about the Levant, the American missions send for a three weeks' tour of Syria two or three honest men who have lived all their lives in the States.

The British Experts.

Britain summons a group of experts from Syria, Jesuits of the British empire who have made their homes for years past in Syria men who know every resource, faction, weakness and

strength of the region. It is the same in every instance. Our amateurs make hurried trips to Poland, Hungary or the Balkans. From every region under the sun the quiet British bureaucracy call in its veteran resident agents to refute with their polite erudition the errors of the rest.

America's hopeful mission to Syria turned back after it had gone as far as Brindisi, at the toe of the Italian boot. I talked with one of its members, and this is the story he told:

"No man could write an honest report on Syria after a three week's stay without playing into the hands of French imperialism. The 'public opinion' that one would come in contact with during that period has all been thoroughly organized by the French. It would take months to get through this diplomatic barrage and establish communication with the opposition. The man I refer to did not have months to give to the task, so he gave it up as soon as he found how the cards were stacked."

Fighting for Syria.

The present status of Syria offers a fine example of modern diplomacy. Early in the war England was compelled to give a pledge that France should later have a protectorate over Syria, whose historical boundaries include most of Arabia, as well as Palestine. A little later, as an incident of the financial situation, Britain pledged Palestine to the Jews. And in 1918, as an incident of the military drive toward Jerusalem, England dug up a King of Arabia, and solemnly promised him the reconstruction of his ancestors' domain in exchange for military aid against the Turk.

Just how the inner welkin at Paris is ringing with the rival claims of Arab, Jew and Frenchman to overlapping portions of Syria. Britain is somewhat embarrassed and is trying to have Woodrow Wilson, or some one else with a reputation like Caesar's wife, take over the whole mess of false pretense and placate the angry creditors. By this or some similar device, John Bull is confident he will emerge from the issue with a much broader and better paved road to India.

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DULUTH MOLDERS' STRIKE STILL ON

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS REFUSE TO HANDLE SCAB WORK.

FEELING OF SOLIDARITY GROWING

Who will forget the tremendous enthusiasm that was displayed during the war? Who will forget the sound of the bands that played the boys away to the trenches? Who will forget the appeal of Pres. Wilson to the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, when they were assembled in convention in the city of Buffalo, November 1917? Who will forget the numerous appeals to Labor to stay on the job? Who will forget the speech that the President delivered during his European tour, when he stated that "Labor is the foundation of all nations?"

None but the employers of America, of the type of J. McGiffert of the Clyde Iron Works!

Today there are over seven million dead, dead as a result of the greatest war that ever cursed the human race. Dead and not all the wealth in the world will ever give them back their lives. No amount of dollars will fill the aching void in the hearts of the sweethearts who lost their lovers; the sisters who lost their brothers; the wives who lost their husbands; and mothers who lost their sons. Wealth can never replace the sons of men who are dead and whose corpses fertilize the fields of Europe. And this staggering roll of death is but a small part of the terrible harvest that the Grim Reaper has garnered during the last four years and a half.

Coming home are the many who are wounded and who will never be able to take their place in the struggle for a living. Some of them will never see the glories of Nature, because of the loss of their eye-sight. We can never forget the horrors of this war, because the wounded will be ever before our eyes and the sounds of the piteous appeals of children for their fathers, now dead, will ever echo in our ears that this war has been the most terrible war of all wars.

When the soldiers went out to France, they went prepared to place upon the altar of sacrifice and courage, the supreme sacrifice, their very lives. When they were locked in a huge titanic struggle with the forces of the enemy, behind them, here at home in the factories were the men who labored night and day so that the men in the trenches might be supplied. It was ever before their eyes, the picture of their fellow-workers fighting and risking life and limb. Fearing that they might betray these men if they slackened their efforts in the shop, field and mine, they buckled to and exerted every ounce of their available energy. They gave of their best.

It was the labor of men in the trenches and the labor of men in the shop, that made victory possible. If the men at home had been as eager to make profits as the bosses who owned the factories, the war would have

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LONDON POLICE MAY QUIT AGAIN, DEMANDING UNION RIGHTS

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE AND MEN IN DEADLOCK—MATTER OF "DISCIPLINE."

LONDON, March. 16.—A recurrence of the police strike in London is threatened today as a result of the deadlock between representatives of the government and the Policemen's Union. The latter is demanding recognition from the government.

McCrady, the government's chief commissioner, was incensed at the tone of the union's demand, and has refused to confer with the organization.

The government is withholding recognition of the union, on the ground of "discipline." It is understood that the majority of policemen will support any action the union leaders may decide upon.

In a signed article in the Weekly Dispatch, William Anderson, M. P., an official of the Five Miners' Association enumerates the minimum demands of British Laborites as follows: State ownership or control of staple industries, labor to have a voice in their management; abolition of the profiteering, co-partnership systems; better housing conditions for workmen; more leisure time; economic security for workers and equality before the state with all other sections of the people.

The article declares that the workers would not permit a recurrence of conditions which burdened industry such as were disclosed in the recent probe of the coal trade, when it was found that private individuals got \$30,000,000 in royalties from the coal things of the kingdom.

of the fugitive slave law sixty years ago with the belief that their decision was final and that chattel slavery as a result would be perpetual.

"Within five years from that date chattel slavery was dead on American soil.

"If, according to the supreme court's decision, the espionage law is valid, then the constitution of the United States is a scrap of paper.

"Under the law, I was convicted for a speech that I could have made in—"

"In Germany," said Mrs. Debs. "Yes," continued her husband, "in Great Britain, Italy, France and even in Germany without any risk of indictment.

"It is worthy of note that under the law entitled the 'espionage act,' designed for the purpose of preventing and punishing spying in the United States, there was not a single spy indicted or convicted.

"That in itself reveals the animus of this law, under which the United States is made to begin where old Russia under the czar left off."

Asked if there were any further steps he would take, Debs said, "No."

"There is nothing further I will do. One never can tell what

WHAT HE SAYS

"I Despise the Law," Says Debs; Goes To Movie.

HIS HOT SHOTS

Reprinted from Terre Haute Post

"I despise the law and defy the supreme court to do its worst."

"If, according to the supreme court the espionage law is valid, the constitution of the United States is another scrap of paper."

"I am going to celebrate by taking Mrs. Debs to a picture show."

"I'm not in the least concerned about what those bewigged, begowned and bepowdered corporation attorneys at Washington say."

"I have not changed my mind in the slightest. I stated to the court at the time of my conviction that the law was utterly despotic and vicious."

"Under the espionage law, the United States is made to begin where old Russia left off."

"Far more flagrant violations of the provisions of the espionage law in respect to free speech were committed, as everyone knows, by the late Theodore Roosevelt—but he was not indicted."

Eugene V. Debs following the affirmation of his sentence of the federal penitentiary for violation of the espionage law, referred to the supreme court judges as a corporation and defied the supreme court to do his worst.

In an interview at his home, 451 N. Eighth st. with a Post reporter Monday afternoon Debs said:

"I'm not in the least concerned about what those bewigged, begowned and bepowdered corporation attorneys at Washington decide in my case," said Eugene Debs. "The predecessors of the same body affirmed the validity

CANADIAN LABOR MOVEMENT VOTES TO QUIT A. F. OF L.

ALBERTA CONFERENCE DENOUNCES GOMPERS' ADMINISTRATION AS REACTIONARY

CALGARY, Alta. — Complete separation from the American Federation of Labor because of the reactionary policies of President Samuel Gompers and the machine in control of that organization is demanded in resolutions unanimously adopted by the Western Canada Labor Conference, in convention here.

These same resolutions also endorse industrial unionism. Not a dissenting vote of the representative convention, with more than 200 delegates present, representing craft organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor from the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and northwestern Ontario, was registered against these stinging resolutions denouncing Gompers.

The resolutions call for a vote of the various unions of western Canada on withdrawal and the chances are 25 to 1 that they will do so. As the delegates roared their approval of the resolutions they cheered for internationalism.

The convention is the most representative labor gathering ever held in the Dominion. Delegates are present from as far west as Victoria and Vancouver on the Pacific coast, and as far east as Port William and Port Arthur, Ontario.

That the passing of the resolutions condemning the American Federation of Labor and favoring industrial unionism is an automatic declaration of war on the part of the organized workers against the capitalist class of Canada and the world is the opinion of a vast majority of the delegates. When J. Taylor, a Vancouver delegate, timidly asked if that is what the resolutions meant, he was soon set at rest by a roar of approval which surged through the hall.

For three hours prior to their passage delegate after delegate arose to the floor and pointed out why this revolutionary action course the law will take, however. Law is a mass of technicalities; it is humbug.

"There is not a word in the Canton speech, for which I was convicted, that I would take back. I simply exercised my constitutional rights. If I had been a Republican, a Democrat, a Prohibitionist, or anything else but a Socialist, the capitalist authorities would never have dreamed of indicting me.

"I have not changed my mind in the slightest about this law, I despise it with every drop in my veins and defy the supreme court to do its worst"

should be taken, only one or two delegates expressed their disapproval.

When the vote was taken the rafters rang with the cheers and roars of the delegates. Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council delegates have introduced resolutions calling for a 6-hour day and five-day week, or a 30-hour week. Other resolutions demand that May 1 be considered a public holiday, and that the workers keep it instead of the so-called "Labor" day on September 2.

Resolutions for a half holiday for postal workers and reimbursement for influenza sufferers were adopted. Resolutions on daylight saving and prohibition of the liquor traffic were thrown out as of no interest to the revolutionary working class.

Russia's working-class government came in for decided approval from the various delegates, the excellent work for labor of the Soviets being highly praised by men and women from every section of western Canada.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council has reprinted Lenin's "Soviets at Work" and Williams' "The Bolsheviks and the Soviets," and copies are being purchased in large numbers by practically every delegate.

Heretofore it was considered a crime by an order-in-council passed by the Dominion government to have either of these pamphlets in one's possession, but the Vancouver Labor Council printed them and is selling them all over Canada at cost price.

Many copies of "Capital," the first eight charters of volume one and certain other sections of Karl Marx's monumental work, were printed by the Socialist party of Canada. The Dominion government passed one of its orders in council, making the possession of the Charles H. Kerr edition of "Capital" an offense punishable by five years in prison or a \$5,000 fine, or both. This militant organization published this edition and is selling it.

It decided that when the metal transportation and mining industrial organizations vote in favor of changes in the Constitution, they must be made. One of the last official acts of the British Columbia convention was the reading of a telegram from the British Columbia Provincial government agreeing to the convention's demand that a rigid investigation be made into conditions in the Coal Creek mining district. The government declared it will make the necessary inquiry at an early date.

DULUTH MOLDERS' STRIKE STILL ON

(Continued from page 1.)

been lost and every manufacturer would have had to suffer the loss of his factory and would have seen the enemy in control. The overseas trade of the nation would have passed into the hands of the Germany capitalists and bankruptcies would have stared the American employers in the face. So the American employer can go and thank his workers, that worked for him, because if they had turned down the appeal of the President, the employers today would have been witnessing the end of their profits.

Have we lost our sense of justice that we cannot recognize the value of workmen?

There is one man in this town and a few more with him, that do not care one iota for the sacrifices that have been made by the workers. The war is over, their safety is assured. The German masters have had their power taken away from them and so the need for appealing to the workers to stay on the job, has been eliminated. So McGiffert and company can afford to snap their fingers in the face of the men who placed their patriotic feelings far above the greed of their employers. The employers fail to see that their obligation to pay decent wages does not end with the armistice, but if anything it must start there. The fight has been made. Now is the time for the employers to prove that they are patriotic. Instead of placing themselves on pedestals and insisting that under no consideration will they meet the union of the men, they ought to feel proud to get in touch with the men and discuss things with them. They ought to be men enough to say we thank you for what you have done and if there is any way in which we can adjust matters, kindly let us know.

The spirit of sacrifice must be exhibited by every section of the community and if any of the community fail to make those sacrifices, then they should be brought to task.

The strike of the molders' is not a strike, that is the result of petty agitation, it is the direct effect of a cause. Men working in the heat of a foundry have a right to a living wage. They have a right to the best that there is in life and furthermore the employer that denies them that right, is but a canting humbug, whose patriotism can be measured by the size of his bankroll. There is no room for argument in the strike of the molders'. The men are asking for an eight hour day, eighty cents per hour and that women shall not be used as a means of lowering the wages of the men. That is all! To hear McGiffert talk, you would think that they were asking for the factory and giving McGiffert the job of night watchman. McGiffert states that the demands of the men are most unreasonable. We would like to ask Mr. McGiffert a few questions:

1. Would he place his own daughter in the Clyde Iron works and pay her what he is paying his women apprentices? If not is his daughter better than any of the women employs?

2. If the demands are so unreasonable, would he send his own son into the Clyde Iron works and agree for him to work the same number of hours, at the same rate of pay and the general conditions prevailing?

To hear McGiffert talk, one would think that the men at the Clyde were living in a paradise. McGiffert knows down deep in

his own heart, that he has a duty to perform to the men who stuck loyally by him, all through the war. He knows that no amount of half page ads in the Herald will prove to the contrary. McGiffert why not be a man and say the like the rest of your set, the greed of commercialism is eating your very soul away and you cannot appreciate the loyal spirit of your employees?

As far as the men are concerned, they are standing solidly together and under no consideration will they break away and go back to work. No one who attended the meeting that was held last Sunday and listened to the applause that greeted the masterly speech of the President of the Typographical Union, W. E. Towne, can but feel that the spirit of solidarity is of such a nature, that neither McGiffert nor the whole manufacturers' association can drive the workers of the Clyde and the National Iron works, back to the conditions that they struck against. There is a new feeling catching hold of the men who do the essential work of society. It is the feeling that the time has arrived, when men should stand up and say that we are men and are entitled to the consideration of men. The time has gone by, as W. E. Towne truthfully stated last Sunday, when the cry of Bolsheviki, anarchist or I. W. W. can be used to stampede the labor movement. Men are beginning to see things from a different standpoint, than they did before the war. They are beginning to realize that if at the most critical time in the history of this republic, they were the most important part of the nation, why is it that they must be flouted by men like McGiffert? So the feeling is spreading.

The workers are in sympathy with the strikers to a man. There is no hot-headedness amongst them, they are all serious, cool and calculating workers. They do not want a general strike at this time. But if McGiffert is going to persist in his bull-headedness and wants to see labor show its hand, then there is going to be a general strike. The call for a general strike is in the hands of McGiffert. If he wants to openly flout the men who are on strike? If he refuses to consider the issues involved? If he refuses to recognize the union of the men, then the responsibility of a general strike is his and no other person in Duluth can be blamed.

The feeling of the men of the Duluth labor movement at the present time is one that cannot be trifled with and McGiffert and his ilk must be prepared to deal with it. They can settle now on the terms of the strike or they must be prepared to settle later on, on more larger terms. A special meeting of the Duluth Trades Assembly has been called for and will soon meet to decide ways and means to make the strike of wider scope. It will mean the backing of every member of the labor movement will be behind the strikers. In other words every blow at the strikers will be a blow at the labor movement. There is no need on our part to sound the call for solidarity, it is an accomplished fact. Committees have been formed to carry out if necessary, the general strike. The general strike will not be called before it has been properly organized. Every man who is out on strike is busy working to perfect details, so that if necessary every wheel in industry will be stopped and either McGiffert brings commonsense to bear on the employers of Duluth must compel him to act like a sensible man.

As regards the financial part of it. We trust that every union man will donate a dollar, two or three dollars, if possible, each

DIPLOMATS WEAVE FINE WEBB; LABOR AWAITS "THE DAY"

(Continued from page 1.)

"The French are often clever and noisy in emergencies," said a London Foreign Office man, "but our plans are always 70 years ahead, so we don't have emergencies."

In normal times the British masses have felt a pride in this mastery of their diplomats, which was human enough, however shortsighted. At present they are indifferent to Balfour and all his works.

Extremists Swell Ranks.

Excluding the upper middle class and the aristocracy, two bodies of very similar sentiment prevail among the British people. There are the moderates, who demand higher wages, lower prices and more leisure, and who believe they can get them without upsetting "civilization", and the extremists, who declare capitalist society is an obvious wreck and failure, which must be supplanted right now by a working-class regime.

At this moment the Moderates have a very substantial majority. It takes a bold or desperate man to say "Society is a wreck." But the biggest majorities must have something to feed on or they perish. Wages are slow to go up, prices slower to come down, and more leisure comes only to those bold enough to demand and strike for it.

To these moderate demands are added the cries for real peace and demobilization. The government's answer is to submit an unparalleled peace-time budget for the army and to announce that all Central and Eastern Europe may have to be policed for years to come.

"We told you so!" exclaim the extremists, as they welcome more thousands to their ranks.

The number of unemployed are swelled daily, not only by discharged soldiers, but by those who are dropped from war industries and find that peace industries have almost ceased to exist. As regards these idle men, the government has the alternative of pauperizing them with unemployment alms or allowing them to pass directly into the camp of the Social revolutionists.

In this atmosphere of industrial demoralization and personal hardship, the British worker has come to regard the strike as a part of the week's work. He is thinking today in terms of the walkout instead of the ballot as the proper means of adjusting his lot in the world. Old labor leaders still counsel him to "wait and see" but the upheavals from London to Belfast six weeks ago were the action of a rank and file which in every instance had cast its officers aside.

For years past tens of thousands of British workers have been in weekly attendance at week to the strikers' funds. We are not sounding the note of alarm, we are only preparing for the fight, if it has to come. We are going to see that we shall not be caught napping. So it behooves every one of us to donate something every week to the strike fund. Send your donations to the Molders' Union, Room 9 Sloan Building. Think on, every dollar you send is a nail in the coffin of the reactionaries. Every dollar counts and no dollar counts as much it does now. Every striker's family must be well-fed. Every striker's child must be well clothed. What you do today, you will reap tomorrow. Men of the labor movement stand firm to a man and put behind the strikers all your man power, moral and financial assistance. Donations can be sent through the office of this paper.

REVOLUTION STARES AT BRITAIN UNLESS LABOR GETS DEMANDS

London, Feb. 27.—Laborites adopted an aggressive and defiant attitude toward the government and capitalists when the industrial congress opened here today. It was the first time that British labor and capital were ever jointly represented in a nation-wide conference.

One delegate declared that there would be a revolution if the demands of the workers are not fully granted. Others counselled an official conference on economic and social matters.

J. H. Thomas, labor leader, said the workers had made up their minds to procure an increasing share in the wealth produced. He said he foresaw great changes taking place in the world, and that he hoped the changes in Great Britain would be accomplished peacefully. The workers, Thomas declared, are determined to have shorter hours and government ownership of mines and railways.

Premier Lloyd George addressed the conference and said: "I hope that in a very few weeks the peace preliminaries will be signed providing for the lifting of the blockade."

The Minister of Labor, in the course of an address, said:

"We have emerged from a conflict which has left to the whole world a task of magnitude of complexity sufficient to test the whole resources of civilization. The government has invited the assembling of the conference to seek its benefit, advice and assistance in dealing with the situation."

Fears and Hopes.

"Combined with a natural cause of anxiety, such as loss of employment and a fear of unemployment, the high cost of living, a dread of dwindling wages, the weariness of work and a desire for a respite, here are fresh aspirations kindled by a new sense of the value of the human spirit which demands for the toilers better conditions of life and more adequate periods of leisure."

Barnes said, further, that he had no disquietude for the future regarding employment, and indicated that the government would try to expedite matters to ease up conditions during the transition periods. The government is also

schools supported by themselves, at which the most radical economies and sociology is taught. At these schools they have been thoroughly drilled in the conviction that the private employer is not only a parasite, but a positive drag upon efficient production who shortly must be replaced by social ownership and management.

See Overthrow at Hand.

Today the industries of Great Britain are overrun by graduates of these schools, who believe with a contagious fervor that the hour is at hand for labor to fulfill its historic destiny and take over the means of production in the interest of humanity. And in the struggle which may attend this operation they are prepared to lay down their lives.

The British statesmen who at Paris toy with their colleagues and contrive with ease the continued security of their empires beyond the seas are powerless to allay the growing rebellion at home. They have scotched the "freedom of the seas," but the freedom of British labor from its old mental bondage and inertia cannot be curbed.

In his innocence, Tennyson wrote that "Kind hearts are more than coronets, And simple faith than Norman blood."

Today the coronets and Norman blood are busy and supreme at their old tasks at Paris, while the toilers pursue with militant zeal their simple faith in the right, the ability and the destiny of labor to rule over the world.

TOM MOONEY

Unique in the troubled history of the labor movement, and—so far as we are aware—in the history of penal procedure itself, looms the case of Tom Mooney, buried alive for life in the state's prison at San Quentin on a charge of murder in connection with the San Francisco bomb outrage of July, 1916.

Not unique, indeed, is the fact that convention was obtained under circumstances which have aroused the indignation and evoked the protests of justice-lovers the world over. Cases

containing this simple element are monotonously plentiful where the victims are labor agitators who have courted the displeasure of the industrial and financial powers that be.

The case of Tom Mooney is unique in the fact that although the very judge before whom he was tried has stated in an open letter that the interests of justice require that Mooney be given a new trial, no such trial can be had under our present laws as interpreted by the highest court in the land.

Here is a legal anomaly that would be comic if its results were not so ghastly.—The New Justice.

"Majority Socialists"

(To Ebert and Scheidemann, who supported the Kaiser during the war—and Capitalism ever since)

When Wilhelm fell, King Mammon seized the throne,
With you fat lackeys smirking at his side.
And then beneath your heels our Liebknecht died,
And Luxembourg was mangled, fresh and bone.
Between Toil and the Tyrant you alone
Stand with machine-guns, sweeping back the tide;
Draped in new flags old tyranny to hide,—
The final bulwarks to be overthrown!

But DAY is coming, stop it if you can!
The Spartacides announce the crimson morn!
O, uncrowned kaisers and your yellow clan
Hear this: in spite of all your hate and scorn,
The world-embracing Brotherhood of Man
Shall yet into the lap of Time be born!

March 10, 1919.

PAINT CREEK MINER.

SOLIDARITY FOR EVER

SCANDINAVIAN LOCAL SOCIALIST PARTY
— WILL GIVE —

MONSTER DANCE

— at the —

WOODMAN HALL, MARCH 29th, 1919

The net proceeds of the dance will be handed over to the Molders' Strike Committee. "An injury to one is the concern of all".

We Don't Make Excuses

WE ARE MAKING THE BEST BREAD, PIES,
CAKES AND DOUGHNUTS IN THE CITY AND
WILL APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE.

ONCE A CUSTOMER, ALWAYS A CUSTOMER.

West End Home Bakery

2023 West Superior St.

Duluth, Minn.

Just as we say

No Fancy Prices but First Class Merchandise and
a Square Deal for All.

We have a complete line, for Men and Boys, of Suits,
Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc.

Just one trial is all we ask of you and once a customer
always a customer.

REMEMBER THE STORE WHERE ALL WORKERS
GO IS:—

A. Y. LITMAN

Cor. 19th Ave. W. & Superior St.

1831 W. Sup. St.

"OUR LITTLE LENINES"

In our issue of the 7th we published an article by Harold Lord, Varney bearing the above title. Varney arraigned the various radical organizations that are giving "lung" support to the Bolsheviks. The question that Varney asked was "Why does the Socialist Party refuse to endorse the I. W. W.?" The following reply has been sent by Dannenburg, editor of the Radical Review. Personally, we feel that Dannenburg and Varney are in two hostile camps. Dannenburg should endeavor to take Varney's opinions into consideration, otherwise the discussion will be fruitless.

That Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Since the establishment of the Political Dictatorship of the Bolsheviks in Russia, the slogan, calling for a Dictatorship of the Proletariat in other countries, has grown to be quite popular and is steadily increasing in volume. With reference to Russia, we presume, it is unnecessary to emphasize that the Dictatorship of Bolshevism cannot be identified and should not be considered synonymous with the establishment of Socialism in that country. This is due to certain historic peculiarities which, we believe, we need not dwell upon here. However, as a preliminary constructive force for the development of a class-conscious proletarian movement in Russia; and as a highly conducive element for the elimination of all vestiges of Feudalism, Bolshevism cannot be too highly estimated. In this connection, the Dictatorship of Bolshevism in Russia may also be termed and considered the dictatorship of the developing class-consciousness in the proletariat in particular and the oppressed classes in general of that country. How long Bolshevism will be able to retain the political supremacy, taking the complete victory of Anglo-Saxon Imperialism over Germany, and the economic impotence of the recently revolutionized and democratized German Republic as a guiding force, we cannot foretell. However, we are certain that even the political defeat or deposition of Bolshevism by Anglo-Saxon Imperialism can only redound to the ultimate benefit of the proletarian movement in Russia.

Taking the situation in Germany as a basis for contemplation along the same lines, we are compelled to draw entirely different conclusions. Because, where a pure or sole Dictatorship of the Proletariat in Russia is an absolute impossibility, owing to the backwardness of industrial development in that country, i. e., owing to the absence of the proletariat as the majority class in the population, a Dictatorship of the Proletariat in Germany is absolutely possible and in line with the social requirements flowing from the economic conditions of that country. However, when granting the possibility and necessity for the establishment of the Industrial Republic in Germany through the political Dictatorship of the Proletariat, we also are quite able to differentiate between what is necessary and that which is possible at the present time.

We know that Germany, due to certain abnormal phases in her development, although a classical country of Capitalism, has, up to the inception of the Revolution, been a country loaded down with feudal prerogatives and institutions, i. e., socially "blessed" and obstructed with the remnants of an economic system from which it had completely emancipated itself. We are also aware that these feudal legacies have been a great negative element and hindrance in the propaganda and educational work of the Socialist movement of Germany. Due to the crying necessity of first democratizing Germany, the Socialist movement has in the past been mainly occupied

with the demand and propaganda for the bourgeois Republic in Germany. Of course, a Socialist Party, considering this as its most immediate revolutionary object in its every day struggles, will attract quite a large element sympathetic to republican ideas, but not necessarily sympathetic to or even possessing a smattering of Socialism. Since the outbreak of the Revolution, the effects of this propaganda have been visibly felt and are playing quite an important role in the present agitated political life in Germany. They have produced the interesting though ungratifying paradox of a large mass of the workers, although living in a highly centralized capitalist country, a country industrially rotten ripe for Socialism on the one hand, being absolutely unfamiliar with the historic function of the Socialist movement on the other. This large and overwhelming majority of proletarians supports the Opportunists organized in the Social Democratic Party, because these Opportunists seem to be realizing those very demands for which the official Social Democratic Party has for years been carrying on a most systematic and vigorous propaganda; a propaganda also in the past supported by the men today in the Independent Social Democratic Party of the Spartacus Group. In contrast, and even by quite a few members, with the Republic practically insured in Germany, the majority of workers, seeing in this political institution the realization of their fondest and most revolutionary aspirations, cannot, for the time at least, conceive and grasp in their victorious elation the urgent necessity for more fundamental and class-conscious changes. That is the basic reason why the Majority Socialists are in absolute control of the situation, and can base their control upon the ruling class. A Dictatorship of the support of the majority in the work-Proletariat, as it manifests itself in the government of Ebert and con-

sorts, can, therefore, be nothing else but a Dictatorship of Opportunism.

Before the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in Germany, and for that matter in all classical countries of Capitalism, will and can be synonymous with the Dictatorship of revolutionary Socialism, the proletariat must be permeated with and adhere to the principles of uncompromising and scientific Marxism. It is absurd to expect a proletariat like the German to give birth to any other kind of a dictatorship than it did.

At present, the economic organizations of the German workers are absolutely controlled by the Opportunists, therefore, the economic power of the proletariat, organized at the point of production, is pledged to and can be exploited by not the revolutionary demands of the Spartacides, but the usual reformist aspirations of the Opportunists. To change the attitude of these millions of workers will require quite some expenditure of energy in the line of consistent education and also time. Of course, the limitations and basic deficiency inherent in mere political Democracy will also make themselves felt before long. The dissatisfaction growing out of the recognition of this fact, coupled with the substantial education disseminated by revolutionary Socialists, will then establish the basis for a class-conscious movement in Germany. And only out of such a movement can the power necessary for the wielding of a powerful Dictatorship of the Proletariat be developed. Before this great revolution in the theoretical and tactical concepts of the German workers has taken place, it would be fool-hardy to expect any genuine and fundamental revolution in the interests of the Socialist Republic in that country.

Therefore, we can greet with real satisfaction the segregation of Socialist forces in Germany. At present we are informed that the members of the Spartacus Group have finally decided to organize themselves into a regular political party under the name of The Communist Labor Party. At the Convention that gave birth to this new organization, the proposition was formulated that "no honest proletarian can have anything to do with the Independent Socialists." We presume that the members of the Communist Labor Party wished to affirm that no class-conscious proletarian can have anything to do with any other organization but the Communist Labor Party, an attitude which is similar, if not identical, with the one taken by the Socialist Labor Party of America.

As stated before, this clearing of the ground and closer drawing of the lines along certain fundamental principles is bound to redound advantageously to the establishment of clarity in the Socialist movement of Germany. We can also greet these changes as a systematic segregation of the different elements in the working class, and as the collapse of that plastic and insipid policy of "unity at all costs."

The class-conscious element in the German working class, under the leadership of Rosa Luxemburg, Franz Mehring, Karl Liebknecht and others, has at last established a party of Socialism firmly repudiating reform, and proclaiming the overthrow of Capitalism and the establishment of the Industrial Republic as its only immediate and ultimate demand. In America we have quite a large minority in the Socialist Party mouthing and demanding the Dictatorship of whose political record during the the Proletariat for Germany and other countries. In many respects,

these American Bolsheviks or adherents of Liebknecht are, as it is generally the case, more revolutionary than their masters. The question which we now present to them is, whether they will also follow the footsteps of the revolutionary Socialists in Germany, leave the more than opportunistic Socialist Party, and join the Socialist Labor Party—a party which N. Lenin, according to an article published and circulated by the Socialist Propaganda League, defines as harboring the real Internationalists. Will the ultra-revolutionary Left-Wingers in the so-called Socialist Party cut loose from this corrupted organism, will they possess enough integrity of principles to once and for all divorce themselves from an organization with which they have nothing in common, follow the policy of Liebknecht and his comrades and join an organization that really voices the revolutionary demands of the hour? By the attitude which they take on this question the sincerity and significance of the members, constituting the Left Wing in the Socialist Party, will be measured. If Germany is ripe for a Communist Labor Party, and if the revolutionary Socialists in that country have recognized the necessity of expressing their principles through a distinct political party of Socialism, then the Socialist Movement in the United States is certainly ripe for the Socialist Labor Party or an organization organized along such principles and advocating such tactics.

Up to the present time the members of the Left Wing in the Socialist Party have not formulated any definite policy of action; neither have they evolved concrete principles or tactics. Their whole activity has been one of sentimental sympathy and theoretical and tactical affinity to Bolshevism and the German Revolution. We believe, that the time has now arrived for the taking of a more definite stand. Therefore, we now demand of these Socialists grouped around "The Revolutionary Age" and "The Class Struggle" to present their position on American affairs to the American working class. We also again reiterate the question: Whether they will henceforth advocate secession of the revolutionary Socialists from the Socialist Party affiliation with the Socialist Labor Party; if not, whether they will come out for the organization of a Communist Labor Party in America; or whether they will continue to practice this inconsistent policy of condemning Opportunism abroad and retaining membership in a party past year spreads a stench that would even drive a Scheidemann away. Furthermore, where do these Left-Wingers stand on the question of Socialist Industrial Unionism—an organization firmly planted upon Socialist principles, recognizing the necessity of revolutionary industrial and political action? Will the large minority of Bolsheviks and ultra-revolutionists "in European affairs" remain in the Socialist Party, a party which, through its Congressional Platform and disgusting conduct of elected representatives, is not even deserving of the name Opportunist; or will this minority, consistent with its cry for the revolutionary Dictatorship of the Proletariat, organize politically and industrially into organizations pledged and dedicated to the "unconditional surrender of the capitalist class" or "the lockout of the capitalist class from the industries"? This is the question of the hour! Comrades of the Left Wing, "The Revolutionary Age" and "The Class Struggle," we await your answer!

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WEEKLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF INFORMATION ON SOVIET RUSSIA

A Request for Information.

For some time the newspapers were steadily reporting answers from various counter-revolutionary factions in Russia, to the Allied proposals to hold a conference of all Russian parties at Princes Island, beginning February 15th. That date is now past, and the Conference is no longer a matter of burning interest, but the answer of the Soviet Government to this proposal has never reached the English-speaking public. We regret to say that only fragments of this answer have appeared in print hitherto, but we are able to present to our readers this week the text of a radio-telegram addressed by Foreign Minister Chicherin to his Swedish representative, Vorovski, from which the probable tone and content of the answer to the Allied Conference may be inferred.

The radio-telegram of the People's Commissaire for Foreign Affairs, Chicherin, to the Soviet representative in Stockholm, Vorovski, reads as follows:

A Paris radio-telegram transmits to us a piece of information that seems so improbable that we must expressly request you to provide us with information on the matter. The news in question is to the effect that the Great Powers have the intention to invite all the Governments who are actually in power in Russia to a conference on Princes Island in the Sea of Marmora, under certain conditions of military nature. We have received no official document in this matter and obtained the information only through the press, so that we should perhaps regard it as an unfounded rumor. If—what is very improbable—this report should be confirmed, we shall carefully consider what attitude we must take with regard to it. For the present we beg you to provide us with all possible data concerning it.

The choice of a lonely island, removed from all the political centers of Europe, could have no other purpose than to surround the conference with an impenetrable secrecy, or at any rate to grant only an artificial and partial publicity, since the determination of those who should be admitted would be entirely in the hands of the Entente Powers. A conference under such circumstances could not in any way produce any appeasement in Russia or in the class-conscious population of the other countries. The news of such a proposal on the part of the Powers therefore appears improbable to us. There is nothing we desire more than to "speak out in the most public and open manner" our wishes and our conceptions concerning the Russian situation, to use the words of the Paris radiogram, but Princes Island is a most unsuitable place for that purpose, and we cannot see how in this manner the real publicity which we consider so necessary can be obtained.

The object of the conference itself is somewhat obscure. A territorial agreement between various Governments (the message is here somewhat unclear) might successfully arise from a conference of their representatives, all the more if additional powers should take part in it.

but the situation in Russia is much more complicated. You have doubtless learned that the Social-Revolutionists and the Mensheviks have proposed an alliance with us in order to wage a common conflict with Kolchak. The struggle which is being fought by the masses of the people in Siberia is directed against the worst reaction and against the monarchists, and so long as the latter, with the aid of the Entente, are in the ascendancy, the struggle will continue.

Wherever the power of the Soviet has been established, there is a satisfactory peace and no sign of civil war. But wherever foreign bayonets are supporting the dominance of the reactionary elements, there a civil war is inevitable. If the Entente Powers wish to secure a peaceful condition their only means would be to refrain from any intervention in internal struggles, and that is also the thing which we most desire. Arbitration on the part of outside powers might (message unclear). To break off the conflict is impossible as it is a conflict against the worst reaction and against the monarchists. The proposal to mediate comes therefore with ill grace from those Governments who are taking part in the struggle against us and who have occupied part of our country with their armies.

Equally peculiar are the military conditions which appear to have been stipulated, to judge by the wording of the Paris radiogram. The proposal to cease hostilities, which was not made when we were in a serious quandary, is now advanced at a time when the forces of reaction are yielding more and more.

At the present time the rule of the Krassnovs is close to collapse and their doom is sealed as soon as they cease to obtain the aid which was formerly granted to them by the Germans and later by the Entente Powers. Durov's capital has been taken and his downfall is due to the same causes. In Siberia the rebellion of the workers and of the poorer peasants is growing from day to day and the position of the reactionary dominant groups was undermined as soon as a portion of the Czecho-Slovaks had departed.

The demand to withdraw troops from the territories whose autonomy is said to be proposed by the fourteen points of President Wilson, appears to us not only unclear, but also as calculated to become a new source of conflict, and would therefore be inimical to the wishes expressed by the Entente.

Although the Ukrainian Soviets, in their struggle against the only on their own powers, we know that the Directorate is scattering the false statement that the troops of the Russian Soviet Republic have flooded the Ukraine. The demand which has been made might therefore become a new weapon against the Ukrainian Soviet Government, and the same device might be applied in other regions also.

All the measures which are proposed in the Paris radiogram are therefore in complete contradiction with the aims which the same radiogram ascribes to its senders. We therefore beg you to inform us what are the facts with regard to this alleged decision of the powers, the presentation of which appears to us so peculiar.

If you are enabled to examine in detail the documents in this connection, let us know whether you have not the impression that the Entente is actually pursuing annexationist plans with regard to Archangel, Siberia, Ashabad, and Rostov on the Don, in short, in all those territories, in which their aid has thus far rendered possible the maintenance of a reactionary government, the perpetuation of which might be the object of the proposals of the Entente.

Chicherin.

Ukrainian Notes.

A Berlin message of February 19th reports that Finnish papers are printing a protest from the Ukrainian Soviet Government, signed by Rakovski, now President of that Government, against the presence of Entente troops in Ukraine.

A Stockholm message of the same date reports that the Ukrainian representative in Finland, Loski is to be appointed representative of his Government for Scandinavia. But he will continue to live in Finland.

An earlier message from Odesa indicates that the present Ukrainian Government is really a Soviet Government on national lines, as distinguished from the Russian Soviet Government. The forces of General Petlura have carried out a kind of redistribution of land, offering 65 acres to every man who would join the Petlura army. It looks as if the Ukrainian national movement were trying to maintain itself by borrowing as much of the Soviet principle as is compatible with a nationalistic movement.

Effect of Intervention.

Russian Front United.

L'Humanite for January 22nd prints the following wireless of the Russian Telegraph Agency, which gives details of the reasons underlying the support now given by the "moderate" Socialists to the Soviet:

Some time ago the Red Army took Ufa. It was in that city that a majority of the Deputies of the Constituent Assembly tried to elect a Provisional Government, which did not last very long, however. It had to be moved to Omsk and surrendered its power to a so-called Directorate, consisting of five members, with Avksentiev as president. After Vologodski had overthrown the Directorate, Admiral Kolchak proclaimed his democratic military dictatorship.

Now the Deputies of the Constituent Assembly have forwarded to the Bolshevik Committee at Ufa, through their Bureau, a communique which was recently addressed to the revolutionary Socialist organizations. Its text is as follows:

"The struggle of the Revolutionary Socialists against the Bolsheviks was conducted against a power which was in direct contact with the oppressors of the Russian democracy—namely the Germans.

"But now that Germany has been defeated and the victorious powers are intervening in Russia, this struggle assumes more and more the character of a support rendered, as it were, by the bourgeoisie of these countries

to the reactionary Russian bourgeoisie.

"It has become necessary for us to abandon our struggle against the Bolsheviks. Kolchak's coup d'etat at Omsk has finally thrown a clear light on the actualities of the situation. After this coup d'etat the members of the Constituent Assembly secretly formed an executive committee and in accord with the resolutions of the congress this committee has begun to organize a struggle against Kolchak.

"It was decided to abandon the struggle against the Bolsheviks and to unite all forces in a common struggle against Kolchak and the Siberian reaction.

"Under the present circumstances the struggle against the Bolsheviks is in reality altered to a bloody civil war and a struggle against a party of workers and peasants. We are, therefore, making efforts to call all the troops attached to the Constituent Assembly away from the present front in order to direct them against Kolchak and to open preparatory negotiations with the Commander of the Bolshevik troops with the object of terminating the struggle and uniting all our strength against Kolchak."

Then the communication proposes a general union with the Russian Social-Democracy, in order to offer resistance to foreign intervention. Likewise, a Coalition Government is proposed, to consist of Bolsheviks and Revolutionary Socialists, responsible to the Constituent Assembly.

The First Negotiations.

The Ufa Committee at once forwarded the document to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Republic in Moscow. In answer, the committee has received a telegram signed by Lenin and Sverdloff, in which the Ufa committee is requested at once to open negotiations with the Revolutionary Socialists. But any proposal aiming at an alteration of the Constitution of the Soviet Republic must be rejected. The Soviet power has sufficiently proved that it is a necessary factor in the struggle with the bourgeoisie. On this basis, the Ufa Committee has opened negotiations with the representatives of the Constituent Assembly, President Volski and Secretary Sviatitski.

Another party has, therefore, gone over to the Bolsheviks. Both the Mensheviks and the Revolutionary Socialists have now joined them. The Socialist union in Russia is therefore complete. They have taken up the struggle in a common body against their enemies.

Museums Engaged in Extension Teaching.

A novel mode of instructing the populace is now being tried in the larger cities of Soviet Russia. In public squares and in unoccupied stores, great exhibition cases are being erected, in which natural history specimens are exhibited as they would be in a museum. It is hoped that persons who have a few minutes' time will spend it in looking at these interesting exhibits instead of lounging aimlessly through the streets. One needs only to recall for a moment how little the city proletariat knows of the sources of its food, the names of trees, birds, and flowers, the appearance and habits of wild animals, etc., to understand how much interest might attach to information on these matters, if it were presented in small quantities in show-cases in various parts of the city.

Of course the museums do give something in this direction, but it is a notorious fact that for the great mass of the population, museums may hardly be said to exist. An ordinary man, after

having once been in a museum of art, or of natural history, hardly feels inclined to go again very often. There is a forbidding quality about the huge mass of material stored up in these places, that makes it very difficult really to enjoy the specimens. One feels impelled to rush on from case to case, instead of limiting oneself to a few really interesting points. And besides, the workingman, in order to visit a museum that is situated in another part of the city, must set aside a day, or an afternoon at least, for this rather uninspiring occupation. The method of having a few cases distributed all over the city would seem to have great advantages over that of storing everything in one vast, awe-inspiring, inaccessible structure. Of course, such central museums will continue to exist, and will be even expanded, for those who may wish to use them, particularly for specialists in every branch, who must have them, but the crowds in the street will have their little museums on every hand, to instruct them even when they are not looking for instruction.

In order that these exhibitions may not become boring by retaining the same specimens for too long a period, they will be changed every week, and sets of specimens will thus go through a cycle of exhibitions all over the city before returning to the central museum which provides them. And, on holidays, and during dinner-periods, and at other times when the streets are crowded, lecturers and guides will be detailed to deliver short explanatory talks on the materials in the cases.

School Sanitation Board

At the Congress of medical-sanitation held at Moscow, June 19, 1918, a report from the school-sanitation board attached to the Commissariat of Public Instruction was read and discussed at great length. The Section is entrusted with safeguarding the children's health and application of preventive measures in schools against tuberculosis and neurological diseases.

Hitherto in Russia little attention was given to physical education of children and their hygienic conditions. At the present time, the School Sanitation Board does the work of spreading physical education among children and of removing conditions detrimental to the students' health. To accomplish this the Board has established an Institute of Physical Education in Russia, experimental institutions (settlements, schools of forestry, schools-sanatoriums, ambulatories, etc.) and has been aiding labor organizations interested in the establishment of such institutions.

The following resolution of the School Sanitation Board was adopted:

1. The object of school sanitation within the boundaries of the Russian Soviet Republic is the safeguarding of the health, physical as well as mental, of children of all ages, and a proper organization of physical education.

2. For the realization of this problem a central school-sanitation soviet is established at the Commissariat of Public Instruction, representatives of proletarian organizations and large masses of the population participating in the work.

3. Likewise, similar school-sanitation soviets are established in localities regulating and directing the local school-sanitation activity.

4. The directing organs in the matters of school sanitation are medical boards, elected by medical sanitary organizations such as the Soviet of Medical Boards or the Commissariat of Health, and medical sanitary

sections attached to the local soviets of workmen's deputies, and approved by the Commissariat of Public Instruction. All these organizations are working in close contact with the Central Commissariat of Health, as well as with the Commissariat of Public Instruction and sections attached thereto.

5. A school physician is a permanent and competent member of the pedagogic soviet and is actively engaged in school work. He is elected by the school-sanitary sub-section of the medical sanitary board and is approved by the Department of Public Instruction attached to the Soviet.

6. To safeguard the health of children and to render direct mental, moral and physical aid to children of imperfect health, the school-sanitary sections (medical boards) establish special institutions, sanatoriums, schools of forestry for physically weak and sick children, auxiliary treatment of children to auxiliary dispensaries, sanatoriums and agricultural settlements for exceptional forms of mental and physical deformity. School ambulatories are established for study, medical treatment and assigning children to proper institutions.

Communitistic Organizations.

In the period from April 1 to November 1, 1919, the activity of organizing small villages on a communitistic basis has been progressing very satisfactorily. The areas now cultivated in these new communes (2000 in number) embrace about 250,000 dessyatin (1 dessyatin is equal to 2.7 acres), with a population of 170,000. A large number of new communes (405) has been established in the following five governments of Central Russia: Mogilev (75), Moscow (45), Smolensk (65), Tambov (130), Tver (90).

Arranged by size (area) the number of communes is as follows:

Under 10 dessyatins	125 communes
10-50 dessyatins	105 communes
50-100 dessyatins	85 communes
100-200 dessyatins	50 communes
200-500 dessyatins	28 communes
Over 500 dessyatins	11 communes

Arranged by populations, the number of communes stands as follows:

Less than 25 inhabitants	181
25-50 inhabitants	126
50-100 inhabitants	28
100-200 inhabitants	32
200-300 inhabitants	18
300-500 inhabitants	10
Over 500 inhabitants	8

In the Government of Samara there are very few such communes, but they are distinguished there by their large populations (3000 inhabitants each).

In Dutov's Kingdom

(The following dispatch, depicting conditions under the dictatorship of Durov, head of the Ural Cossacks, explains the subsequent successes of Soviet troops in the south Ural region. The Soviet forces now have occupied Orenburg and the surrounding regions.)

Samara, Dec. 13 (Rus. Tel. Ag.) From the Orenburg front we learn: There is complete harmony between Dutov and the political parties, except the Cadets, are subject to persecution at Orenburg. Mensheviks and Social Revolutionist activity has been forced underground. Meetings and assemblies are forbidden under pain of shooting. Evacuation is on at full speed here. Skirmishes are in progress on the Tashkent front. Only Bashkirs and Cossacks are fighting. Cases of mass shooting and persecutions are reported.

inflicted on the peasants by Bashkir and Cossack bands. In

the Preobrazhensky Works, more than 200 peasants were arrested on denunciation by rich landholders. Many were sentenced to be shot. Not a single village has been spared the most savage lynchings. All this arouses opposition among the peasants. In many villages the peasants have refused to furnish recruits or grain. Then the punitive battalions came: the peasants having no other weapons, fought with pitchforks. This uprising was put down by the Cossacks. Unbearable contributions were imposed upon the peasants. The Cossacks gathered the grain, horses, etc., without paying for them. The slightest infractions were punished by shooting.

—Northern Commune, Dec. 15.

Regulation of the Soviet of People's Commissaires,

Concerning Standard Remuneration for Teachers' Labours

Statements are current in some newspapers to the effect that the educational condition of the people in Russia is badly neglected, as well as the economic condition of the teachers concerned. The truth of the latter half of the statement may be judged from the following Decree.

The Soviet of People's Commissaires decrees:

1. To establish a monthly remuneration for teachers, taking as a standard length of a working day 4 school hours a day (24 hours or lessons a week.)
2. Pending the establishment of a uniform school system, to continue remuneration on the basis of yearly hours in secondary schools and wherever such remuneration has hitherto been in practice. In primary and higher schools, seminaries, etc. where monthly payment has been in force such payment shall continue to be in force for teachers occupied with 4 hours of school work a day (24 hours a week.)
3. Classification of teachers into regularly appointed, "attached", "substitutes," etc. is abolished. (This provides for an equal basis of payment to all teachers.)
4. All teachers (regardless of the particular subject taught, including instructors of music, singing, domestic arts, manual labor and physical exercises) shall receive a remuneration for their school labor on the basis of common standard pay and shall have equal pension rights.
5. An additional remuneration of labor in preparation of laboratory work shall be made to the extent of 20 per cent of a yearly hour; remuneration for correcting written tests shall be made to extent of 10 per cent of a yearly hour; modern and ancient languages 10 per cent; Russian language and mathematics 15 per cent.
6. The following rule applies to teachers serving above the fixed term: every five years an increase of 600 rubles a year shall be paid to teachers having not less than 6 yearly hours in all schools, this increase being paid not longer than for 4 consecutive periods.
7. New standards of payments shall be in force beginning March 1, 1918, two categories being adopted for this purpose.
8. To the first category belong:
 - a) all secondary schools and
 - b) all higher grammar, technical, trades, agricultural schools, teachers' seminaries, normal schools and instructors of schools and schooladministration work.
9. To the second category belong: lower grammar, trades, lower agricultural schools and instructors for kindergarten training.
10. Monthly salaries to teachers in schools of the first

category shall range from 600 to 400 rubles at Petrograd and Moscow, and for the second category—from 500 to 300.

An Old Story In A New Setting.

The present government of Germany, consisting entirely of elements who aided the imperialists in their war of aggression, is turning all its energies to blackening and obscuring the policies of the Soviet Government in the eyes of the German people. The official wireless station at Nauen issues to the German people the most violent attacks on the Russian Government, which do not fail to rouse the righteous indignation of all discerning persons. "Die rote Fahne," the strongest of the anti-government organs, openly declares: "The German Government finds itself obliged to withhold from the German people all news from Russia, for the news would convince anyone that the claim that the Bolsheviks are preparing an aggressive attack on Germany is an infamous falsehood." This activity of the German Government is fully in accord with the counter-revolutionary policy it has been pursuing with regard to Russia. In every way the counter-revolution in the Baltic provinces has received its support, and on January 30, Wolff's Bureau with open brutality confessed that the German Government had aided the Estonian bourgeoisie with money and with arms in the fight against the Soviet Government.

The Third Congress of Workers' Co-operatives

The third congress of workers' co-operatives (held in Petrograd in December) was a success for the communists. The co-operatives are beginning to be "Soviet

Co-operatives", are entering into the ranks of the fighting proletariat, and casting aside their so-called "independence" and "neutrality."

In the northern region (Petrograd and outlying districts), at the present time, there are more than 9,000 consumers' leagues in operation, about 300 dairy co-operatives, great numbers of lumberers', fishermen's, agricultural, home-industrial, and other leagues and unions. In this region there are fully 200 large and small co-operative central organizations.

—Northern Commune, Dec. 15, 1918.

Children In Soviet Russia

Moscow, Jan. 30. (Russian Telegraph Agency). All children in Soviet Russia now get warm breakfasts in the schools. Every effort is being made to assure a generation of sound and healthy children, and the co-operation of the provinces, even of Ukraine, is very gratifying. The well-known author Korolenko has organized special shipments of food from Ukraine to Moscow for this purpose, and 20 carloads have already been sent.

Mining of Salt In Stara Russia

Novgorod, Dec. 9 (Rus. Tel. Ag.). As a result of the salt crisis in the north, the Council of National Economy decided to reestablish the mining of salt in Stara Russia and the environs. In the seventies of the last century about 500,000 pound of salt were obtained, but this exploitation gradually abated, and Stara Russia, having thus lost used mainly as a watering place.

—Northern Commune, Dec. 11.

BRITISH ISLES MOVE TOWARD SOCIALIZED INDUSTRY RAPIDLY

By JACK MOONEY.

LONDON (By mail), Feb. 1.—The British Isles are traveling rapidly toward nationalization, or government ownership of public industries.

The Miners' Federation has a national grievance meeting with the employees scheduled for February 11. They demand a 6-hour day, \$5 a day for five days a week and the nationalization of the mines at once. At the same time, the federation has asked the Triple Alliance to co-operate with them in February to demand that the transport system and the railways, also, be included in the nationalization scheme. The Triple Alliance is the miners', transport and railway unions.

Robert Smillie, who has just been elected by a 3 to 1 vote as the first full-time president of the miners, is, in my opinion, the 'Gene Debs' of the British Isles. Although Arthur Henderson has, in the past, been the political leader of the political labor forces, Smillie now comes to the front as the biggest labor man in the isles.

J. H. Thomas, M. P., is to be the next leader in the House of Commons for the British Labor party, in so far as Arthur Henderson was defeated in the last election.

Thomas, in my estimation, is the next labor man to Smillie; but Smillie never has gone in for politics, and his theory is that a man should withdraw from the office of the labor unions when he enters politics.

Thomas is general secretary of the Railway Men's Union, but has been in politics so long that he has become a part of the political machine, and, naturally, leans toward the political, rather than the industrial, which is the reverse with Smillie.

Robert Williams, general secretary of the Transport Workers' Union, is next in order, and is a bitter opponent of the capitalist system, and one of the most fearless speakers in the British isles for the overthrow of the present capitalist system. The Transport Workers' National Union has a general demand that it is at the present time negotiating with the government to put into force, and, as near as I am able to state at this time, it is to be a 44-hour work-week for the entire membership, and, in my estimation, the union will get it.

I will deal with the Clyde next week and the shop stewards movement in the British Isles.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS SERVICE

SUPPLIED BY RAND SCHOOL

FOREIGN

ENGLAND.

Women Workers Formulate Demands.

London.—What was aptly described by Mary MacArthur, the veteran labor leader, as "the greatest meeting of women workers ever held" took place in the gigantic Albert Hall on February 15, when women workers from the ranks of the most highly skilled engineers to rope workers in the East End, and from representatives of all the important clerical staffs in every government office to domestic servants foregathered to decide upon a woman's charter. The women, unanimously decided to call upon the government to make provision for suitable work or full maintenance for all workers, whether by hand or brain; to provide security against want, and a wage sufficient to maintain health and happiness; to introduce a bill fixing a normal working week of forty hours, with a maximum of eight hours a day, so that full opportunity for recreation and physical and mental development may be available for all. The women shop stewards made a deep impression by their recital of results accomplished. One feature of the meeting was the remarkably large number of young girls present, who though unused to such a gathering, were quite as keen and enthusiastic as the most prominent trade unionist veterans.

IRELAND.

One-Big Union for Erin's Workers.

Dublin.—Recognizing that the industrial workers are potentially the most powerful force in the world today, but that, so long as this force is not scientifically directed, success cannot be secured, the general secretary of the Drapers' Union is circulating a proposal among the workers of Ireland for the pooling of funds for industrial and political action. The secretary comments in part as follows on his proposal:

"I would strongly urge the centralization or pooling of funds of all the trades unions in the country for industrial and political action. The domestic or internal affairs of the various unions may be left entirely under the control of their various executives, but for industrial or political purposes it is clear that no one organization can fight alone, no matter how powerful that organization may be.

"The unity of action and unification of control can be brought about only by the creation of a national executive controlling the entire labor movement of the country, and having full executive powers, such as those possessed at present, in so far as industrial action is concerned, by the executives of the various unions."

AUSTRALIA.

"O. B. U." Sweeps Continent.

Melbourne, Victoria.—All the time-honored methods employed in political campaigns—mass meetings, open air rallies, street corner harangues, campaign literature distribution, etc.—are being invoked by sponsors of the One-Big-Union plan in an effort to win the workers of Australia over to this modern form of concentrated industrial organization. The speakers are always assured an attentive audience.

Both in Victoria and in New South Wales shop control committees have already been formed by members of the Meat Industry Employees' Union of Australia and the Builders' Laborers Fed-

eration. These shop control committees are composed of representatives of all the unionists engaged at the various factories or works. They have wide discretionary powers in regard to disputes which may occur. Failing a settlement they have power "to decide how much work shall be done on the job." They may call a strike if they so deem necessary.

The capitalist press, seeing that the One-Big-Union idea is sweeping Australia, is trying to confuse the minds of the workers by suggesting that under the new system the overhead expenses for administering the affairs of the union will be proportionately much larger. To this Secretary J. S. Gardener of the Sydney Labor Council has made an extensive reply in the "Australian Worker," published in Sydney, N. S. W. He points out that, as a matter of fact, in New South Wales alone, the 254 union secretaries and organizers now employed can be dispensed with, and that the entire work can be done by 93 paid organizers and secretaries. He produces an imposing array of figures showing that by this plan of centralization and pooling of interests, \$750,000 can be saved annually.

Who Opposes "O. B. U."? Sydney, N. S. W.—In Australia today less than two per cent of the people own over 60 per cent of the continent's private wealth. And less than 4 1/2 per cent own 78 per cent.

Meanwhile the number of Australian trades unionists has within five years increased from 433,224 to 564,187. This does not include the figures for 1918. Conservative estimates put the figure today at close on to 600,000.

These 600,000 workers are about to unite in One Big Union. Is it a coincidence, they are asking themselves, that the bitterest opponents of the "O. B. U." idea are the 4 1/2 per cent who own 78 per cent of the wealth?

INDIA

Where Poverty Leads to Suicide.

Balla, India.—Since the taking over by the government of the woolen mills and weaving establishments in order to supply the needs of the soldiers, the price of cloth has been doubled and in some cases quadrupled. The result has been that the poor, accustomed though they are to wearing a minimum of clothing, can no longer buy even that minimum. The "Calcutta Statesman" calls attention to this situation in these terms:

"Many a man in utter helplessness is wearing worn-out bed sheets, torn mosquito nets, gummies, etc., to keep himself from nudity, and in some cases men have committed suicide to escape these humiliations. Numbers of families own a piece or two of cloth jointly the male members using them in relays whenever they go out. The fate of the women is even more deplorable. Bitterly dressed in rags, they have to remain in the twenty-four hours within the four walls of the inner house, and they must be watchful to take cover either in a secluded corner or in some dark place if a male member comes in. This they have to do to hide their practical nakedness."

ESTHONIA.

London, England.—In protest against the "shameful slanders made day by day on the name of the Estonian people" the secretary of the Estonian Socialist group in London has issued a statement to the workers of Great Britain, from which we quote the following:

"The Estonian people—I mean the working class—are not fighting the Russian workers... The fighting forces in Estonia today are international hooligans mixed with a few native farmers and led by the German barons, who are using the Estonian name as a protection... Who supplies munitions to the present Estonian government? It is up to you, workers of Great Britain, to stop this."

SPAIN.

Monarchy Seethes With Unrest.

Barcelona.—Barcelona continues to be the most active and prominent center of Spanish industrial agitation. A general strike of 50,000 workers last month tied up the street railways and shut off the light and water supply. Constitutional guarantees have been suspended, and troops and warships have been dispatched to Barcelona. Scores of labor leaders have been locked up on board a battleship in the harbor.

Seville is likewise seething with labor unrest. The street car employees and truckmen struck and tied up all transportation. Soldiers were called in to scab on them.

The railway workers' union has declared that it will call a general railway strike unless the workers dismissed for participating in the revolutionary strike of 1917 are re-instated.

SWEDEN.

8-Hour Day in Military Establishments.

Stockholm.—The Swedish government has given orders that in all workshops, factories and arsenals connected with the military defense of the country, the men and women employed shall be granted the eight hour day. The order took effect on January 1, 1919.

GERMANY.

The Origin of the War

Stockholm, Sweden.—According to the "Stockholm Dagblad," the German government has sent a note, through the intermediary of Switzerland, to the government of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and America proposing that a neutral commission be set up for the investigation of the question of responsibility for the war, the commission to consist of men whose character and political antecedents should guarantee a just decision. All the governments of the belligerent powers, according to the proposal, must be ready to put their whole archives at the disposal of the commission. The commission should have powers to examine all persons who at the time of the outbreak of the war were in control of the policy of each country, and any other witnesses whose evidence might be of importance to establish a conclusion.

It is noteworthy that, though the question of fixing responsibility for the war was a short time ago strongly emphasized by the capitalist press as an essential preliminary to negotiations, this concrete proposal of the Socialist German Government has now been passed over in silence.

British Consul Disapproves Archangel Expedition.

London, England.—Publication in the London Times of correspondence between Douglas Young, who until last August was British consul at Archangel, and Admiral Kemp, former commander of the British fleet in the White Sea, has brought astonishing revelations of the policy of the Allied expedition.

Mr. Young practically makes the charge that the British military picked a quarrel with the peacefully inclined Soviet. After asserting that British actions at Archangel were not in accord with British tradition for fair play and honest dealing,

even with an ignoble foe, he charges that "actions of certain British representatives in Russia, with or without the knowledge and the sanction of the British government, gave the Soviet government good ground for suspecting us of deceiving them and of playing a double game." Mr. Young continues: "Does Admiral Kemp not remember the memorable afternoon of July 6 in the Praesidium chamber of the Archangel Soviet, when he informed them in my presence that, speaking for himself, and he was sure he could say also for General Poole, he could assure them the Allies' action in the White Sea was not aimed against the Soviet government? And has he forgotten another similar meeting a few days later, when, with scowling faces, the Soviet representatives communicated reports of high-handed actions by the Allied military and naval forces, including the shooting of three members of the Yet Soviet?"

DOMESTIC

Powder Profits.

New York.—The DuPont Powder Company announces in its annual report to the stockholders, that it has just enjoyed the most profitable period in its history. Says the report:

"While a brief description of the work accomplished during the four years past may serve to better inform the stockholders of the conduct of the officers and employee of their company, it is in the financial result of the four years' campaign that they are most interested. This result is the measure of success or failure, and it may be summed up in a very few words.

"The stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, the predecessor of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, sold during the early months of the war at \$125 per share. The share of debenture stock and two shares of common stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company which were exchanged for the former security are worth in today's market (December 31, 1918) \$593, or an increase in value of 374 per cent. In the meantime (1915-1918) the total dividends on the common stock of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company and on the exchanged securities of E. I. du Pont de Nemours have amounted to 458 per cent on the par value of the original stock. It is difficult to imagine a more satisfactory financial result."

The Company has begun the manufacturing of medicals, paints, varnishes, colors and dyes. It has also become interested in the manufacture of motor cars.

The ordinary dividends paid on the stock were only 6 to 12 per cent previous to the war. In 1915 the stock paid 30 per cent, in 1916, 100 per cent; 1917, 51 per cent, and 1918, 26 per cent. At the end of 1918, after deducting all charges the company retained a surplus for the year of twenty-four millions and reported an accumulated surplus of sixty-eight millions.

The "New York Times," in commenting upon the report, adds that "narration of the plans of the company for extension into various new lines would indicate that the du Pont interests intend to continue in peace the record of efficiency and size which they made during the war."

Profitable Packing "Patriotism."

Chicago.—Among the 100 per cent "patriots" during the war were the big Chicago packers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson, and Cudahy. Armour's credit man, H. H. Merriek, was president of the Chicago branch of the National Security League. Merriek ran around town looking for pro-Germans, and was

generally acclaimed a super-patriot by the capitalist press.

Now comes the news by way of Federal Trade Commission reports, that the packing house kings, while posing as patriots, were profiteering. The following official figures speak for themselves, giving as they do the total profits (without the excess profits tax) of the above named firms:

1914.....	\$2,103,000
1915.....	40,152,000
1916.....	60,759,000
1917.....	95,639,000

High Profits to Oil Magnates, Low Wages to Workers.

President Evans of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers, says that 18 years ago oil in the Louisiana and Gulf coast fields was selling for \$.03 a barrel and the workers received \$.3 a day. Today oil in these fields is selling for \$1.50 a barrel, yet the workers receive only \$4 to \$4.75 for a ten and twelve hour day.

Tacoma Gets Soviet Germ.

Tacoma, Wash.—As in Butte and Seattle, so also in Tacoma there has now been organized a Soldiers', Sailors' and Workmen's Council. Charles Carlson was elected president of the new organization. A special committee on bye laws is now in frequent conference with the officers of the Seattle Council, in order to make the two organizations similar in character. The main object in view, it is declared, is that of promoting the solidarity of labor.

I. W. W. Plans World Syndicalist Federation.

Chicago.—That the executive board of the I. W. W. is planning an amalgamation of syndicalist organizations throughout the world, was disclosed in an interview given the "Christian Science Monitor" correspondent by Peter Stone, who has succeeded Bill Haywood as temporary general secretary-treasurer. Said Mr. Stone:

"We are practically working toward a combination of all the syndicalist unions of the world in an effort to get international action on any question that affects the world, something that the A. F. of L. is trying to do at the peace conference, except that we are trying to combine the syndicalist and radical unions.

"This comes as an original request from the Marine Transport Workers Union of Spain and Cuba to the I. W. W. to call such a meeting. It has also been reported favorably upon by marine transport workers in South America, in Argentina, and Mexico. Unity of action among the international transport workers would be very effective. We have elected a conference committee, which will set the day and make arrangements. The manifesto calling the conference has already been drafted."

Union Newsies Interfered With. Seattle.—One incident of the recent strike that shows the pettiness of the officials is the fact that a police patrol wagon was driven up to the stands of Seattle Union Record, and deliberately carrying these stands away on the ground that they were placed there in violation of a city ordinance against blockading the sidewalks. This ordinance had been a dead letter for years, and it was never invoked so long as the regular capitalist dailies were sold. It was only when these boys began the sale of union papers that this petty persecution at the hands of the police began.

One thousand copies of the Liberator (New York), billed in Seattle to go by inter-urban to Tacoma, were confiscated by the police.

GARBER BROS.

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EDITORIAL AGE OF THE TRUTH

(EDITOR RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL UNSIGNED ARTICLES)

EDITOR & BUSINESS MANAGER JACK CARNEY

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

WEST END LABOR ASSCN.

We regret to inform our readers of the death of W. C. Anderson, ex-Socialist Member of the British House of Commons. Anderson was a tireless worker in the cause of Socialism and will be missed by all who came in contact with him.

For How Long Must This Go On?

Eugene V. Debs must go to prison during the coming week, we learn from Cleveland. On April 12th, the Missoula penitentiary will receive Kate Richards. O'Hare who commences a sentence of five years.

The Molders' Strike.

Mr. J. R. McGiffert in his paid advertisement in the Duluth Herald states that the cost of raw materials has increased. But Mr. McGiffert does not state that the selling price of the materials manufactured by his firm have also increased in price. There can be no argument regarding this fact. A perusal of the price list of the Clyde Iron Works and the estimates furnished by them to firms requiring their commodities conclusively proves that the selling price of their commodities has increased.

Now let us take hold of this increased price for the commodities of the Clyde Iron Works and analyse it with the knowledge of economics of industry. Those who have made a study of the economics know that the value of a commodity is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor that it takes to produce it. That means that say we take an automobile, the socially necessary work, that is the work that is absolutely necessary, that is required to produce the raw materials to build the parts that go to make up the finished car, is the basis upon which the value of the commodity is determined. In other words it is the labor expended that gives value to the article produced. Therefore if the price of the commodity has been increased, which it has, it naturally follows that the price of the labor that produced the commodity has also been increased. Therefore the molders are justified in their demand for eighty cents per hour. Rather we might say they are to be condemned in making their demands so low. It would be as well if some of our labor leaders would indulge in a study of economics, so that they would be better fitted to guide the workers they represent.

War or Peace?

The essence of cant and hypocrisy is to be found in the editorial columns of the Duluth Herald. The editor of the Herald is one of the biggest hypocrites that ever cursed any community. He prints now and then a small editorial denouncing the profiteers for the high price of butter and the next day he receives a double page advertisement from the leading butter firm in town and then the editorials cease to appear. So we are humbugged by this canting hypocrite. He is a shrewd hack journalist, who knows on which side his bread is buttered and by whom.

When war broke out the Herald issued forth its dirty, despicable editorials against the Socialist Party and the Truth. No words were too vile or too strong to be used in its attacks, all because we opposed war when war was popular. Now that the war is over and the havoc has been wrought, the Herald bemoans war, sheds crocodile tears and advocates the League of Nations. When the bayonets have ripped the bowels out of thousands of our young boys; when the guns have mowed down the flower of the nation; when the fields of France have received the corpses of our young boys and the vultures have gone to other climes, the Herald comes out and attacks war. Why did they not attack war, when war was here? Simply because the jingo press, which includes the Herald, had captured the minds of the people. Women wanted sweethearts to be soldiers. Men wanted their boys to march to war. The Herald helped to send these boys to France and in the years to come, the men of the future can point to the Herald and say it was you and your kind that made war possible.

We can truthfully say that we never advocated war and what is more so long as our heart beats and our blood flows, not one line will come from our pen advising men to go to war. War is hell and should be exterminated for all time. But a League of Nations will never abolish it.

If the League of Nations is going to abolish war, will

its supporters inform us to the reasons why America is to have a standing army of half a million men and a big navy? Why England is going to institute conscription? Why France and Italy are going to have huge standing armies? If these nations that go to make up the League of Nations are so anxious to abolish war, why is it they are preparing for war? If the citizens of Duluth wanted to have peace in the community, would they insist that every man, woman and child carry a loaded revolver? The mere fact that these nations are arming themselves, conclusively proves that they are not going to abolish war. All the idealistic speeches of the President and the flights of oratory of ex-President Taft will not avail. The League of Nations is being brought into being, because the material conditions are ripe for its existence. Let that fact sink into your brain.

Let it be clearly understood that the League of Nations would have been brought into being even if President Wilson had not been born. The League is the product of conditions and not the product of the mind of any man, no matter how intellectual he may be. It is because men and women have not yet learnt how to understand history, that they are so easily fooled. All the great men in history, like all great movements are but the reflex of the conditions of the period wherein they are born. An understanding of the materialistic conception of history would prove to the workers that the League of Nations is the highest point reached of capitalist organization. It should be the signal for the workers to organize their own League of Nations, directly responsible to the workers. It should be organized in the factory. Every worker on the job organized in one union and while they are so organizing, they should keep in direct touch with the workers of other countries, so that an international understanding could be reached and a real League of workers of ALL nations formed, so that at any time the masterclass League of Nations sought to stay the progress of the workers, the workers could be in a position to offset every move the League of Nations made. Sooner or later the international workingclass movement will have to be created and the sooner we look after our own League of Nations, the better it will be for the workers. The masterclass are well able and fully qualified to organize their own league and do not need our assistance.

The delegates of the Trades Assembly who support the League of Nations are of two kinds, the shrewd politician and the idealist. Both of them fail to understand the forces that underlie society, simply because the politician does not want to and the idealist is so immersed in his idealism that he cannot see any further than the end of his nose. The reason for the League of Nations will be found in a study of the development of capitalism. Whilst the capitalists of America were developing America, they had plenty of markets within the confines of the nation. But as the productivity of the industrial machine increased, it was found that there was a big surplus of wealth on hand and so the capitalists were compelled to go outside of the nation to seek for markets. This seeking for foreign markets is the cause of war. Two nations find themselves struggling for the same market and as they cannot compromise on the matter, they resort to war. The victor takes the market and the workers pay the price. As capitalism passes through its various stages it finally arrives at its final stage—Imperialism. Imperialism is the last stage of capitalism. As the capitalist nations develop, they find that certain nations have something in common and on finding something to unite on, they unite, with the result we have the proposal of the League of Nations submitted. The League of Nations is formed for the sole reason of perpetuating the capitalist system. The League of Nations will be the force that will be used to dominate the whole world. It is the biggest organized autocracy the world has ever known. It is an organization that will make the Kaiser jealous when he understands its powers and possibilities.

The members of the Labor movement who lend their support to the project of the League of Nations are but strengthening the chains that bind them. Today we stand upon the threshold of a great social change. One way points to industrial freedom, the other points to a slavery that will surpass any state of slavery that has appeared. The workingclass at this time, more than anything, must decide what course it is going to pursue. If the workingclass will be more daring and allow the spirit of solidarity to grip it, they can bring in their lifetime, the things that they yearned for, hoped for and dreamed of. What is needed now is a revolution in the present form of labor organization. The labor movement must reorganize itself and bring its organizations into line. The workers today confronted with the huge alliance of employers must meet them with the huge alliance of the workers. The workers skill is being rendered obsolete by the increasing efficiency of the machine. We work together as a class and we suffer as a class and as a class we must work together so that we may enjoy life together. In other words we must organize as a class against our masters who HAVE organized as a class. The future will compel us to get together, so why should we allow strikes and the consequent days of misery and suffering to teach us the lesson that is being illustrated by the actions of our masters.

We are glad that the blacksmiths of the Clyde Iron works realise the power of solidarity. It was a noble and manly thing of them to walk out and it clearly proves that the spirit of solidarity is gaining ground amongst the craft unions.

Men and women of the Labor movement we are making an appeal to you all, to just get together. It does not matter what others call us, Anarchist—I. W. W.—Socialist or Bolsheviki—the fact still remains that we are all workers. We have suffered together and we must of necessity act together. Act as men and women of one big human family. Act together in the shop. Organize ourselves on an industrial basis. Endeavor to understand the industry

we work in. Study the various new phases of industry that take place. Understand how to CARRY ON the industry. That is the task that confronts us. It will mean that we shall have to alter many of the ideas we possess. We shall have to learn how to discard from our midst all those who refuse to render service to society. In other words we must prepare for the new day, when only those that render service to society, will be able to demand service in return. It will not serve you to lack confidence in yourselves. You have the strength to build and create all that a world needs, you must learn how to control that which you produce. In a League of Nations you have no place. Your place is in a League of workers. Join together as workers and act together as workers and the future is yours. The golden gates of freedom are swinging open to welcome you into the land of industrial freedom. Will you allow the capitalist class to shut those doors in your face?

Political Action.

We reprint the following editorial from the Boston Globe, which is not an I. W. W. paper, but an organ of the capitalist class.

"Directly it has declared war against Germany," says this paper. "Congress became as a fifth wheel to the coach. There was no feeling against it. There was only a general agreement that if the war making were left to that body, the war would be made some time in 1917. The leisurely political discussion of peace time simply would not do. We all knew that our administration machinery became, therefore, a group of quickly improvised executive boards—food, fuel, shipping, railroads, war industries, and so on. Instead of being politicians, the men who have steered the fortunes of the country have been a combination as odd as it is new; a group of business executives skilled in administrative detail, and behind them, a group of highly trained technical experts with minds schooled in scientific exactitude, who had hitherto been known to the country chiefly as 'professors.' In England it was the same.

"This abrupt shift of government from political to industrial machinery is no accident. When these political forms of government were created they fitted the social structure of the national life. The alteration of our political machinery lagged behind until the war caught us trying to run a twentieth century industrial nation with a political machine which was, for the most part, constructed in the eighteenth century.

The stark necessity of war time compelled us to abandon much of it and set up an economic governmental machine in its place. It is not a question of whether we approve of what happened; it is what did happen.

"This shift of public thinking from the political to the economic is not confined to governments. It has been copied by the workers. The features of the great strikes in England have been their way of blandly ignoring Parliament—abandoning political action for 'direct,' or economic action.

"Modern society is no longer primarily political. It is industrial and commercial. It must be handled as such. Problems which governments once treated as political have to be recognized as plain bread-and-butter or business propositions."

We see in our political life many new parties springing up under the guise of Labor parties. These parties are just rehearsing the old phrases and pious platitudes of long ago. Nationalization of industry is what they advocate and last but not least the famous demand of years ago, "the right to work." The educated worker today is money in pocket, because the more he hears the average labor leader give utterance to his thoughts, the less he wants to go to see Charlie Chaplin.

Right To Work.

We all have the RIGHT TO WORK. All workers can have the right to work, providing they will accept the wages and hours of labor their masters ordain. No person is barred from working. Go down to the ore docks tomorrow and see a man working for three dollars per day, and you offer yourself for two and a half and the job is yours. Go on any job and if you can perform the same task as those that are working, at LESS WAGES, the job is yours. The right to work has no place in the program of any labor organization. We must reject it and place in its stead the RIGHT TO LIFE and we can get that by organizing as a class and not as a craft.

Nationalisation.

If you had every industry owned by the nation, would the class war be over? That is the question that must make itself heard, because the fight of the worker today is not a fight for efficiency under capitalism, but for complete freedom from capitalism. The comrades know that if every industry was owned by the nation, the class war would still go on. If the workers controlled the nation and elected their own government officials, the freedom long sought for, would not have been realised. Bureaucracy is the antithesis of industrial democracy. Nationalization is government from the top to the bottom. Industrial democracy is government from the bottom up. It must be up from the job that freedom must travel. It must permeate the very foundations of society and slowly ascend to the top.

The political change that has taken place is but another mark of approval upon the propaganda of the Left Wing. It is a signal tribute to all those who have the foresight to portend that change in their propaganda. It is also a

direct challenge to the Marxian socialists who are not yet decided upon the need of economic organization, but still insist on keeping their seats warm in the study classes. The change that HAS taken place, in the industrial and political life of the community is one that must be met and we can only meet it in one way, that is by organizing the worker on the industrial field. Confront the industrial government of the capitalist class with the industrial government of the workingclass. It is far more essential during these momentous times to have radical delegates in your Trades Assemblies, than Socialists in Congress. We must make the job the center of our activities. The old idea of voting to capture the political State and then obtaining control of the army and navy is dead beyond repair. We need have no fear of the soldier and sailor, they are coming our way. The experiences of war has made their blood flow and when we are ready for action, they will quickly follow suit. The future requires of all of us that we concentrate upon the industrial organization of the workers. We have got to get amongst the labor unions and spread the propaganda of industrial unionism. Our slogan must be solidarity. The revolution is going to be born out of the terrible conditions that must eventually arrive. Discard the foolish notion that you are going to educate the worker to revolt. Revolts come through the stomach, not through the brain. Recognising that we will obtain control of the workers, so that when the crisis does arrive, we shall find ourselves prepared. When the capitalist class give their command to mow us down, in order to preserve their power, it will not serve us to know that we are educated enough to know where we are robbed and exploited. In the coming days you will have to prove that you have the guts to stand up and fight. So comrades, spectacular parades, foolish speeches, etc. pack them on the shelf and go down on the job and stir up the workers, so that they FEEL the spirit of solidarity and act accordingly. Wherever you find a chance to demonstrate the solidarity of the workers, see that you leave no stone unturned. At all times sound the note of mass action in your union meetings. You will meet with many rebuffs my comrades, but fight on and soon your support will be increased. Soon the unions will take up the cry and in the bonds of real fraternity, they will come together and act together. The future will be a rosy one, if we but look after the present. The present is the time to act and the people to do the acting are you yourselves. WILL YOU DO IT?

Under Bolshevism no matter how much the workers produce they never get more than a living. But that living is a living, not a mere existence.

Under Bolshevism the workers keep their bosses in order and under capitalism, ah shut up!

THE LAWRENCE STRIKE SITUATION

The textile workers of Lawrence are on strike to secure a 48 hour instead of a 54 hour week without reduction of total wages. They have cut loose from the A. F. of L. textile union because President Golden of the United Textile Workers urged them to accept the 48 hour week with a reduction in weekly wage. The foreign speaking workers of Lawrence are radicals, but they are making the very modest request for the 8 hour day, a request which has already been granted to most of the skilled workers of the United States.

It is a strike for a living wage. Even with the 87 per cent in wages announced by the American Woolen Co. since January, 1916, the vast majority are getting at least \$500 less than a living wage.

It is a strike against unemployment. From 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the Lawrence workers are now idle or on part time with greatly reduced income at a time when the cost of living is unusually high.

It is a strike against excess war profits of the manufacturers. The excess earning of the American Woolen Co., one of the large concerns affected, in 1917 over pre-war earnings (1911-12-13) was over 12 millions.

It is a strike against Sabotage. There is need of immense quantities of cotton and woolen goods. The raw materials and labor may be secured. To refuse work at a living wage is a strike against the workers the most cruel form of sabotage.

It is not a strike of foreigners, but of workers. Every man who believes in economic justice should support the workers in these fair demands.

If they win, they will have reason to hope for a solution of their problem through rapid improvements of conditions.

If they lose, despair will set in and they will feel that revolutionary violence is their only hope.

Comradeship of the New World.