

W 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 in the New Freedom.

THE TRUTH



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Soviets Call For World Revolt

FOR THE TRUTH

CALL SADOUL "TRAITOR" FOR TELLING TRUTH OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Charges Against Fearless Socialist May Pave Way For Acquittal of Villain, Slayer of Jean Jaures. Advocates "Hands Off" Policy in Russia.

By PAUL WALLACE HANNA.

Jacques Sadoul.

An interesting French name, to which the American public is just now being introduced. If they wish to understand its chief significance at this time, they will never see the name Jacques Sadoul in print without recalling Jean Jaures, the great Socialist and martyr, and the fact that his assassin, Villain, will shortly go on trial.

And if they forget Jaures, they will please bear in mind that Sadoul is an advocate of self-determination in Russia, for that is his other offense against the ruling class of France.

In 1917, before Clemenceau became Premier of France, and while Kerenski was still heading the Russian revolution, Captain Sadoul was assigned by the Paris War Office to duty at Petrograd. His task was to collect information on the military condition and inclinations of the new democracy, with special reference to its capacity to continue the war against Germany.

His principal reports were to be made to the then Minister of Munitions, Albert Thomas, leader of the right wing Socialist. Sadoul was only one of a delegation of French military men detailed to this task in Russia.

Before accepting the assignment Captain Sadoul exacted a pledge from his chief in Paris that he should be free to report the truth as he might find it, both to his commanding officer in Russia and in private letters to his friends in France. That promise was given him without objection.

Sadoul found Russia to be a wreck in consequence of Czarist incompetence, 32 months of war that had shattered the physical fabric of society and the mental reactions of the people, due to their rulers' corruption and treachery. He believed it was not the revolution, but the Romanoffs, that brought on the collapse of Russia as a military power.

These facts Sadoul reported to his chiefs and to his friends in France. When the Kerenski regime was overthrown by the workmen and soldiers, Sadoul declined to denounce the Soviet experiment until he should see how it worked. In open letters to French friends and in his official reports he refuted the charge that Lenin and Trotsky were mere German agents and their follower a land of criminal hoodlums. His Socialist training had prepared him to view dispassionately an attempted dictatorship by the proletariat. Above will, he believed in Russia's right to self-determination, and on this account he vigorously opposed Allied military intervention.

Told Truth About Russia.

While the reactionary press of France and all Europe was ringing with tales of Bolshevik crimes and incompetence, Captain Sadoul continued writing letters to Frenchmen, including President Poincare, in which he said a man on the ground found no evidence to sustain the press charges. Many of these letters were given wide publicity, and so powerfully influenced liberal minds that Sadoul became a marked man to the infuriated imperialists.

In September, last, after the Soviet government had found it necessary to employ drastic measures against the thousands of counter-revolutionists, native and foreign, who were seeking its overthrow, French imperialists hit upon the plan they are still pursuing to discredit Sadoul.

Stories began to circulate in Paris that Sadoul was responsible for the execution of divers French citizens in Russia. It was alleged that he had given to the Bolsheviks a list of his enemies and critics

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THE STORY OF THE SEATTLE STRIKE

Thrilling story told by Seattle Striker.

Last Sunday evening, at the Woodman Hall, Jas Irving, of the Seattle Metal Trades Council, before a crowded audience, told the story of the Seattle strike. It was a story that stirred and inspired the audience. The speaker in his own quiet way, told of how the workers of Seattle had stopped the wheels of industry and managed things themselves. It was a fine story. We enjoyed it all the more, because it was being told by one of the strikers. It was just like listening to a soldier telling you of a battle he had been in. The story was one that will ever be remembered by the men and women who had the good fortune to hear it.

"Schawb, Piez and the rest of the big patriots are the biggest bunch of double-crossers that ever came West," said the speaker. He went on to show how Piez and Schawb had told them to keep on the job and behind their backs, these self-confessed patriots were stabbing the men in the back. Until finally the men who won the war decided that it was about time to act.

On January 21st, 35,000 shipyard workers walked out from off the job and folded their arms hands with them. Labor withdrew its power from off the job and Seattle suddenly became like a deserted village. Not a wheel turned, not a bed in the hotels was made, because even the chamber maids are 100 per cent organized, not a paper was printed. Labor just sat still and Seattle went off the industrial map. Not a revolution just labor taking a vacation!

With the stopping of industry, the strikers found that they had to take charge of the city. So they set about organizing the food supplies etc. In a day the city was organized. Food was supplied to all

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RUSSIA WANTS TRADE AND NOT POLITICAL RECOGNITION IN U. S.

Consul Martens Says He Already Is Swamped With Business Offers—Blockade Inconvenient, But Not a Calamity.

Reprinted from N. Y. Call.

"The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet republic doesn't care for the political recognition of the United States."

L. C. A. K. Martens, official representative of the Soviet government in the United States, made this statement to a Call reporter yesterday, in the first authoritative interview since his appointment was announced.

"All that we want is the trade recognition," he said, with a smile. "Let the flag follow the trade."

At the same time he scoffed at the idea that the blockade of Russia is a serious obstacle to the successful progress of the new republic.

"The blockade is an inconvenience," he said, "but it can go on for years without calamity."

Martens is a quiet-mannered man of 44. He is a tall, blond, blue-eyed Russian, with a businesslike manner, and speaks with precision out of his comprehensive knowledge of the conditions in Russia.

The far-reaching character of his statements would imply forceful demonstration in their delivery, but this is belied by his restrained manner.

Swamped With Business. Among the French residents of Russia, with the recommendation that they be executed as counter-revolutionists.

Many French officers who knew Sadoul personally, and some who had been associated with him in Russia, flew to his defense and declared that he was incapable of the gross villainy charged. To the

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WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES URGED TO RISE BY MOSCOW AND BUDAPEST; WHOLE OF HUNGARY BACKS SOVIETS

ALL ELEMENTS BACK BUDAPEST

STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTS SHOW WORKERS' GOVERNMENT CONTROLS ALL HUNGARY.

AGENTS OF PEACE CONFERENCE URGE SENDING OF BIG ALLIED ARMY INTO COUNTRY.

Washington.—Out of the mass of conjecture and rumor regarding the Hungarian situation which reached Washington today two facts stand out.

The first of these is that every element of the country is rallying to the support of the Soviet form of government, there being no disposition anywhere to foment a counter revolution.

The second verified fact is that the transition to Soviet control is being accomplished in almost perfect order, the slight rioting in Budapest last Friday night being without significance from a political standpoint and having been very quickly brought under control by the Communist troops.

In the rural districts and the big provincial cities the Hungarians are everywhere acclaiming the red flags of International Socialism and quietly proceeding with the reorganization of local administration. There is no evidence of opposition from the bourgeois classes. All ranks of life are rallying to the proletarian cause in the spirit of ex-Premier Karolyi, who has offered his services as a private soldier in support of the revolution.

Revolution Widespread.

That the revolution is not at all confined to Budapest, but is widespread throughout Hungary, is shown by representatives reaching the State Department today. These show that the formation of Workmen, Soldiers and Peasants' Soviets is proceeding in a score of scattered town and cities. It is significant that the city of Szentes, one of the many where the Socialists have taken over the local administration, is less than 150 miles from the Serbian frontier.

Rapid spread of Bolshevism throughout southeastern Europe is anticipated by high government officials as the result of the development in Hungary. Dispatches have reached Washington that a general strike is momentarily expected throughout Serbia, with the underlying idea of vesting industrial control with the workers. Revolutionary sentiment in Bulgaria is said to be at high pitch. Rumania, realizing that Allied imperialism holds nothing for her, is momentarily expected to join the movement for a new world.

"Pro-German" Story Ridiculed.

A conference of newspaper correspondents with Assistant Secretary of State Breckenridge Long on the subject of the Hungarian revolution was chiefly enlivened by the efforts of the New York Times correspondent to prove that development are due to German intrigue in Hungary with the apparent desire of producing another "pro-German" story for the benefit of the readers of the Times.

Long politely ridiculed this line of reasoning, intimating that impossible demands by the French authorities in Hungary were a large contributing cause to the revolution.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FROM EUROPE SHOWS REVOLUTION SWEEPING WHOLE CONTINENT

The Russian and Hungarian Soviet governments have called for a world-wide uprising of the proletariat.

The Hungarian revolution began Friday, and was accomplished bloodlessly, the Karolyi government resigning and being replaced at once by a Socialist-Communist coalition.

The revolution in Hungary is not confined to Budapest, but is widespread throughout the nation, according to advices received by the State Department at Washington.

Martial Law in Spain

It was announced at Madrid yesterday that constitutional guarantees have been suspended by the Spanish government throughout the country, practically amounts to nationwide martial law. No reason for this action was given.

The Ukrainian Soviet army is nearing Odessa, and Admiral Kolchak's offensive has been stopped.

The Spartacists announce that they will launch their third revolution before April 1.

The Spartacists have communicated with the Soviet at Moscow by means of an airplane, asking that the Bolsheviks assist the revolution by throwing large forces of Soviet troops into Central Europe.

Crisis Near in Serbia

A crisis is imminent in Serbia, the railway employees having struck, military law being employed to mobilize them, a sympathetic strike being threatened, with more than 85 per cent of the workmen of the country out of employment because of a lack of materials.

President Wilson has asked the peace delegates to "hurry," in view of the spread of Bolshevism westward.

The peace conference will have nothing to adjust peace on if they do not expedite matters, according to London comment.

Two British monitors have arrived in Budapest, after having been fired upon en route. It is reported that American representatives in the city have been assured of every protection, and may be asked to remain.

"Must Send Troops," Is Cry

American or Allied troops must be dispatched to Hungary at once—that was the opinion expressed by agents in Hungary in advices to the peace conference.

With Hungary in desperate need of food, Karolyi is said to have informed officials that the action of the United States Congress in shutting off food supplies to all enemy countries was the beginning of the end.

The British are increasingly disposed to join the Americans in insisting that the blockade of Russia be lifted immediately.

It is announced in Paris that America has a duly constituted representative in the Third International Communist Congress, which has been in session at Moscow since March 4. Others represented at the congress are Austria, Russia, Sweden, Rumania, Serbia, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Poland and Ukraine.

70,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS MASS'D IN GALICIA TO RE-ENFORCE BUDAPEST

While the Peace Conference is settling the "Peace of the World," the following wars are underway:
The Allies versus Hungary (newly declared)
The Allies versus Russian Bolsheviks.
Poles versus the Ukrainians.
Poles versus the Germans.
Poles versus the Czechs-Slovaks.
Ukrainians versus the Russian Bolsheviks.

Hungary, forming a Soviet republic, has declared war on the Allies. Premier Lenin has sent a wireless to the Spartacan group in Berlin urging them to establish a Soviet republic in Germany.

A Soviet army of 70,000 the advance guard of a huge Russian force, is moving toward Budapest to aid the Hungarian Soviets.

The Allies have sent a fleet of monitors up the Danube from Belgrade, in an effort to reach Budapest, Hungary's capital.

An Entente detachment near Budapest has been disarmed by Hungarian soldiers. A Czech army is officially reported to be marching into Hungary.

President Karolyi, resigning in the face of the Soviet victory, declared he did so because the Allies were concentrating in Hungary to attack the Russian Soviet republic.

The new Soviet Ministry of Hungary is in communication with Moscow. Premier Lenin has promised to "keep in touch with the military situation."

A huge Vienna demonstration Sunday declared sympathy with Soviet Hungary, urging the establishment of a similar republic in Austria.

President Masaryk of the Czechoslovak government has resigned.

NEW SPARTACAN REVOLT BY APRIL

GERMAN UPRISING TO BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT WARNING, SAYS REPORT.

LEADERS SEE 10 YEARS' WORK AHEAD BEFORE BOLSHIEVISM DOMINATES ALL EUROPE.

Berlin.—The Russian and Hungarian Soviet governments have called for a worldwide uprising of the proletariat, according to advices received from Budapest.

While agreeing to an offensive and defensive alliance with the Hungarians, Premier Lenin is said to have declared his opposition to an armed Bolshevik crusade at this time, preferring to use propaganda and money, with the help of the foreign proletariat, to win over the bourgeoisie.

All classes in Hungary are reported to be joining the Communists, who are raising a huge army in the hope of combining with the Russians in a war against the Entente. They plan to make their initial drive against the Czechs-Slovaks and Rumanians.

Increased restlessness is becoming evident throughout Germany. East Prussians are said to be arming and preparing for civil war if Danzig is awarded to Poland. They have adopted the battlecry, "Death Rather Than Become Polish."

Several strong demonstrations have occurred in Berlin, Breslau and Danzig in opposition to annexation of Danzig and the Saar Valley and in favor of President Wilson's 14 points. These demonstrations are led by Mathias Erzberger, Finance Minister Schiffer and other prominent officials.

Sailors at Bremen are reported to have refused to allow merchant ships to leave that port to be turned over to the Allies.

By FRANK J. TAYLOR

Berlin, March 21 (By Courier to Paris, March 25).—Spartacists are planning to launch their third revolution before the 1st of April.

This revolt, it was learned from Spartacists themselves today, is intended as the signal for a general Bolshevik uprising through central Europe. Russian Bolsheviks have been asked to start an invasion to insure the revolution's success.

The Spartacists expect to open hostilities without warning, since the general strike that preceded the last revolution gave the government time to prepare. They are gathering weapons, ammunition and food, which they are storing in numerous secret rendezvous.

Some of the Spartacists, vastly in the minority, favor postponing the revolution until after the Soviet Congress, which meets here April 8, then seeking to persuade the workmen and independent Socialists to join them. This plan has met with little favor.

The Spartacists recently sent a delegation to Moscow in an airplane. This method of establishing communication was employed because the frontiers are closed. They asked the Bolsheviks to assist the pending revolution by throwing large forces of Soviet troops into central Europe.

Appeal to Reason Branded By Germer When It Solicits \$30,000 to Free "Comrades"

Chicago, March, 24. — Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist party, today unmasked an attempt on the part of the Appeal to Reason, a newspaper once a Socialist organ, to make capital out of the Socialists who have been prosecuted under the Espionage act.

In an open letter to The Appeal made public today, Germer throws the support of that paper back into its face, scolding to be benefited by a publication of its character.

The Appeal recently came out with an appeal for \$30,000 in cash in the name of an alleged "amnesty and construction fight." It took the occasion to use the honorable names of Eugene V. Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare and Rose Pastor Stokes and "many of our Comrades."

Germer's letter, in which he declares he loathes to be a Comrade of The Appeal, is as follows:

Chicago, Ill., March 19, 1919
Editor, Appeal to Reason,
Girard, Kas.

Sir:

In the issue of the Appeal to Reason, March 15, 1919, you publish an appeal for \$30,000 cash for an alleged "amnesty and construction fight."

THE STORY OF THE SEATTLE STRIKE

(Continued from page 1.)

workers and those who needed it. Hospitals were supplied with milk. Children were taken care of. Doctors were allowed to attend to their patients. But the employers were left out in the cold. Labor simply taking a vacation. What a vacation!

Read the following requests and exemptions, granted and refused, by the Strike Committee:

Teamsters request to haul oil to the Swedish hospital.

CONCURRED IN.

City Garbage Wagon Drivers apply for instructions and are given permits to gather such garbage as tends to create epidemics, but no ashes or papers.

House of Good Shepherd granted permission to haul food and provisions only.

Bake ovens at Davidson's bakery allowed to operate, all wages to go into the strike fund.

Rose Pastor Stokes and refer to "many of our Comrades." I happen to be one of those who is facing a prison sentence, and if you have included me in "many of the Comrades," I want you to strike my name from your list. I loath to be a "Comrade" of yours. You and your paper helped to create a hatred against the Socialist party, and you wilfully and maliciously lied about the national executive committee when it refused to follow a course that would put more of our members in prison. In other words, you and your paper must bear a part of the responsibility for the prosecution and persecution of the Socialists, and it is rank hypocrisy for you to prate about your fight for amnesty.

Others may speak for themselves, but I scorn any effort that you make in my behalf. A thousand times would I rather spend the rest of my life behind prison bars than to have one word from you whom I hold responsible for the persecutions of which my colleagues and I are victims.

I look upon your appeal for \$30,000 cash, in the name of "amnesty," as a sinister method of filling your own coffers.

You have lied to us and about us and betrayed us in the past, and I resent your hypocritical prattle about amnesty.

(Signed) ADOLPH GERMER.

Hanson, did not spend one cent for guns etc. It was just a matter of a mayor keeping his head. Hanson lost his."

The speaker concluded his remarkable story of the Seattle strike with a stirring appeal. "We are not striking for Seattle, we are striking for all men and women who labor. I have heard the crunching of hard crusts between the teeth of children. I have heard the cries of my sisters on the streets. I have heard the cries of broken-up men and women. I feel that the time has arrived when labor must come together. We must organize ourselves into one union of our class. We must act together and make the labor movement capable of doing big things. Men and women in conclusion I have told you of what they are doing in Seattle. The story is not yet complete. Labor in Seattle has more cards to play and we are asking you here in Duluth to stand your ground, make common cause with your brothers in Seattle and so bring about the long-sought freedom of labor."

At the close of Irving's talk, an appeal for a collection was made, which brought in \$66.84. Collections are all well and good, they help. But the thing we need here in Duluth is solidarity. We have a molders' strike going on here and we are going to see our fellow-workers, the molders' and machinists, sacrificed. It will mean that many will have to break up their own homes. They will be blacklisted, unless labor comes together and takes a lesson from Seattle. Solidarity is what we mean. Out from your homes to the factory and demand solidarity. With the solidarity of labor, labor can take what it wants, there will be no need to demand anything.

FOR THE TRUTH

(Continued from page 1)

Preparing Public Mind.

The trial of Villain will be the great drama at which this pretense will be exploited. The alleged treason of Capt. Jacques Sadoul, Socialist, may, if properly spread before the people, prepare the atmosphere of Paris for the acquittal of Villain as a valiant patriot who perceived the treachery of Socialism and himself assumed the mission of slaying its chief prophet on the eve of the Prussian onslaught.

By the usual route of "a Helsingfors dispatch to the London Daily Mail, quoting advices from Moscow," it is now alleged that Captain Sadoul has become Bolshevik under secretary in a Soviet bureau to promote worldwide revolution. One may not renounce this report as a lie. Captain Sadoul's experience with French diplomacy may easily have converted him into a social revolutionist. But the report conforms so nicely to the needs of the anti-Socialists at Paris that one may well suspect its truth.

That Sadoul did not betray France in the midst of war is the firm conviction of every French Socialist. Writing in Le Populaire on January 11 last, Jean Louquet said, under the caption, "The Machinations Against Jacques Sadoul":

"For many months past we have known that a hateful plot was being hatched against our valiant Comrade, Captain Sadoul. But the perfect loyalty of his conduct would not lend itself to the game of those ferocious reactionaries, who will never pardon him for having torn aside the thick veil of lies with which they sought to encircle Russia."

"Ordered to Russia—as he has explained in one of three beautiful letters addressed to me—by the Minister of Munitions, to keep the latter informed on events there, he refused to undertake the mission until he had received formal assurance from Albert Thomas and M. Loucheur that he might at all times express with full candor his own views, alike to his chiefs in Russia and to his friends in France."

"It is for having done this 'honestly and freely,' for having during the past year denounced with intrepid courage the formidable and criminal blunders of our diplomats, that his foes now seek to have him tried by court-martial."

"Since September last he had been the object of an investigation opened by Captain Mangin-Bocquet, who summoned me to his office, together with certain other Socialists to whom Captain Sadoul had written letters, notably Pressemane and Albert Thomas."

"A Simple Inquiry."

"On that occasion I expressed my lively surprise and indignation at a prosecution calculated to arouse profound feeling among the working class and all French democrats. Some days later, Captain Mangin-Bocquet declared to me that he was not engaged in a prosecution, but 'a simple inquiry.' 'The present situation, therefore,

RUSSIAN CONSUL INTERVIEWED

(Continued from page 1)

He made the statement that one of the largest banking establishments in New York has offered to finance the movement of shipments of goods from the United States to Russia without the tone of victory that a less forceful and more expressive man might have used.

"How's business?" said L. C. A. K. Martens, echoing the question of The Call reporter. "We are swamped with it. I have more than I can attend to properly. So many inquiries are coming, and here"—he showed a letter from one of the largest and most important banking establishments in New York offering to finance the movement of shipments of goods from the United States to Russia.

"The State Department has my credentials as representative of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. They have made no reply. They recognize only the representative of the Kerenski government, which is probably the dearest thing there is."

"But for the political recognition, I do not care at all. All I want is that there shall be trade recognition; that the blockade shall be lifted, so that the Russian government, buying as one organization, shall be able to make purchases in this country of machinery, chemicals—all manner of manufactured goods. Let the political recognition wait. Let the flag follow the trade."

Prefers American Trade.

"Russia would much prefer to trade with America rather than with England. The trouble with trade relations with England is that they are so likely to get mixed up with politics. France is even worse. But America, being farther away, is not so likely to want to intermeddle with political affairs."

"British agents are even now penetrating to Russia with the purpose of resuming trade. There are several British steamship lines preparing to open up communication. They are getting ahead of the United States in this respect. Do not forget that there is an enormous amount of business to be done when the blockade is lifted. The working class of Russia is prosperous as never before. It has incalculable buying power, and it is economically impossible that this blockade can continue long. The United States must have access to this vast field."

"England has already put an embargo upon American goods; France has done so to a certain extent and will extend it, and Italy is considering doing so. It is a matter of necessity with them if exchange is to be kept at a normal rate. The United States must have an outlet for its goods. An Russia offers that outlet."

Cannot Last Long.

"It is impossible to preserve for very long the fiction that the Bakhmeteff crowd are the representatives of Russia. The de facto government is the Soviet republic. There is no getting away from that."

"How do they manage to exist? They're getting no money from home."

"The United States government has given them a little," said Martens, "but they bought an enormous lot of supplies for Russia prior to the fall of the Kerenski government, and they are now selling locomotives and all such that they bought when they were in power and living off the proceeds of the sales. That cannot last long."

"The blockade of Russia is an inconvenience. There is no disposition to question that," continued Martens, but it can go on for years without becoming a calamity. Northern Russia has no coal, and for the region of Petrograd to be shut off from the cheap coal that formerly came from England in ballast means that the factories have to be removed to where fuel is cheaper."

"The coal fields of Russia are further south, in the government of Kharkov. There is quite a deposit of it near Moscow, but it is of inferior quality. However, the National Council is arranging, not to transport the coal itself, which is a foolish piece of business, but to establish great power houses which can economically use this inferior coal to generate power, which will be transmitted to factories within a radius of 100 miles. It is cheaper to carry the energy on a wire than to drag the coal long distances to generate the energy."

Gone Back to Land.

"Petrograd has lost population, but not to the extent that has been stated. Instead of the loss being 70 per cent, as some say, it is nearer 30 per cent. When there was no coal the factory was moved to where there was coal. And, also, it should be remembered that the Russians factory worker never has lost touch with the soil. He speaks of going to the country as going 'back home.' If there was no work in the factory for him now, the land is his, he was simply gone to the land and is maintaining himself there."

"In the country the peasant is practically self-supporting. If Russia had been as highly developed as other countries, the blockade would have been a calamity, but as it is, if the Russian worker cannot buy shoes from abroad, he can make them himself at home. He can't make agricultural machinery at home, it is true, but he has his sickle; he always has had his sickle. Agriculture has been carried on with old-fashioned methods, and while they will supply food in plenty, Soviet Russia is organizing thousands of schools in which the most highly approved methods of agriculture are taught."

Making More Harvesters.

"The International Harvester Company—what we call the McCormick—had eight factories in Russia before the revolution. They are now doing 30 per cent more than they were before they were socialized. Naturally, the Harvester company is not well pleased with things as they are, but it is not improbable that negotiations now in progress will be satisfactorily concluded."

"How about the co-operative societies? There was something in the papers about the Siberian societies having a representative in Chicago."

"That was the Co-operative under the Kolchak government. The Co-operatives of Soviet Russia already have established an agency in London. The Soviet republic has the friendliest relations with the Co-operatives. And the Siberian societies are not partisans of the Kolchak government. They simply recognize the fact that it is the government. The hold that Kolchak has is far from secure. Only the Allies keep him going by their armed forces. It has so far been impossible for the Soviet republic to attack him from European Russia. He holds the railroad, which is the only means of getting at him. You must remember that Siberia is a vast empty space. It is 40 times as large as England and has only the population of New York city. In this wilderness in the winter time it would be impossible to carry on a campaign. But so great is the success of the revolution in Soviet Russia that there is a strong Bolshevik movement in Siberia, and in the spring you may expect an attempt to overthrow the Kolchak regime. The Siberians are all fed up with Kolchak."

"Why is Siberia so empty as you say it is? Is the country infertile?"

"On the contrary. It is a well-watered country with many large rivers, which, unfortunately, all flow to the Arctic Ocean. But there is everything in Siberia. It is a land of untold riches. George Kennan, who visited Siberia many years ago, has described it. When the Soviet regime is established in Siberia there will be a great flood of settlers flock in, and, in fact, you may expect that an area will be opened up to the world not inferior to that opened when America was discovered and settled."

(P. S. Since the above article was written, Jaures' assassin has been acquitted. Ed.)

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"That was the Co-operative under the Kolchak government. The Co-operatives of Soviet Russia already have established an agency in London. The Soviet republic has the friendliest relations with the Co-operatives. And the Siberian societies are not partisans of the Kolchak government. They simply recognize the fact that it is the government. The hold that Kolchak has is far from secure. Only the Allies keep him going by their armed forces. It has so far been impossible for the Soviet republic to attack him from European Russia. He holds the railroad, which is the only means of getting at him. You must remember that Siberia is a vast empty space. It is 40 times as large as England and has only the population of New York city. In this wilderness in the winter time it would be impossible to carry on a campaign. But so great is the success of the revolution in Soviet Russia that there is a strong Bolshevik movement in Siberia, and in the spring you may expect an attempt to overthrow the Kolchak regime. The Siberians are all fed up with Kolchak."

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Did Germany Win the War?

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Comrade E. T. Kingsley was on new ground on Sunday evening when he made his first appearance at the Royal, under the auspices of the F. L. P., and his topic was at least as good as new, judging from the keen attention paid by a capacity crowd to every word he said, in a splendid address occupying about an hour and a half.

He began by pointing out that never before had the ruling class been confronted with so stupendous and unsolvable a problem as that which faced them today—of keeping their slaves at work, and consequently contented. A civilization which had taken ten thousand years to develop, was now falling to pieces; nor was it merely a case of the downfall of the ruling class, but the enslaved working class might also be doomed to perish in the ruins of that civilization. Already in the countries of Europe there was widespread distress in the great centres of population, as must inevitably happen when the country districts no longer feed the cities. He proposed to analyze the situation for the enlightenment of his hearers, though he was not as conceited as to suppose he would convince them all offhand.

The wealth production of today was set down in figures expressing enormous magnitude compared with those of former days. Yet they were not producing any more food, clothing, or other essentials than barely enough for the peoples of the different countries. The increased magnitude of production therefore meant more of those things of which the ruling class empire was comprised—cities, railways, factories, mills, ships, guns, powder, bayonets and the like. These things were not the concern of the workers, who were just as much the slaves of the masters who seized their products, as in the days of chattel slavery.

Development had resulted in one outstanding phenomenon—the forcing upon an ever-lessening portion of the population the production of the essential things of life, leaving an ever-increasing portion to be employed on producing the things that contribute to the ever-growing ruling class empire of plunder.

During the war, not more than 50 per cent of the people of the United States had been employed in essential production; yet the product had been sufficient for themselves and the other half of the nation together with full rations for 65,000,000 people in Europe and part rations for 25,000,000 more. This meant that, in the essential things of life, one family produced enough for itself and two families besides.

The other part of the population was as busy as could be, producing such things as iron and steel—to be hurled at the people of other countries, or for building railways, ships, etc., things which had nothing more to do with the comfort of the mass of the people than the pyramids of Egypt in olden times. In the last analysis, this production was to be used to crush the producers—to murder them on a wholesale scale, as had been done in the last four years. (Applause.)

Latterly, the production of copper in the United States had been about 25,000,000 lbs. per month, to be used in certain branches of machinery and naval construction, etc.; the production of iron had been about 100 times greater still, used for killing Germans, littering the bottom of the ocean, and so forth. Last year coal had been mined in America to the extent of 700,000,000 tons; this worked out to 40 tons per family, whereas the speaker dryly remarked that he did not believe his hearers had exceeded 35 tons per family. "You'll get your heat by-and-bye," he told them, amid laughter and applause. Similarly, there had been produced vast quantities of lumber, concrete, lead, nickel, steel, brass, etc., chiefly for the purposes of the ruling class to whom they were of vital importance, though of no importance to the workers. Of petroleum, again, hundreds of millions of barrels were produced every year, with the added cost of transportation, tanks, and so on.

Comrade Kingsley now humorously declared himself "the only authority on transportation on top of this earth," and he proceeded to deal with the subject in a most illuminating manner. He had learnt to tell which way a freight car was going, merely from the fact of its being full or empty. If full, it was going away from the producer; if

empty, it was going back for another load. (Laughter.) The year's inland transportation in the United States worked out to one ton round the earth at its equator for every family! That meant 65 tons moved one mile for each day, 2 1/4 tons per hour, or 100 lbs. per minute, for each family. And the purpose of this stupendous transportation was—"taking that wealth away from the producers and putting it where they could not get at it."

Coming back to present predicament of the rulers, the speaker declared they would employ every working man if they could. Yet there was an evergrowing arising of the unemployed throughout the world. He ridiculed the idea that "agitators" were the cause of the trouble—"as if agitators could disturb conditions that were satisfactory!" It was also absurd to seek a solution in merely shortening the hours of workers in essential industries; there was no solution unless the producers of non-essentials should join them and share the burden. (Applause.) This would probably mean 100 eight-hour days per year for each worker instead of 300. It also meant, however, that the whole ruling class empire would eventually collapse, and the producers of wealth would be free from further exploitation.

All the machinery of production had failed to lighten the burden on the backs of the slaves. Any machine-tending to such a result would not have any more chance of being introduced than a snowball in a very hot climate. But the machinery of war would readily find its place in the commercial system, of which war was the culmination. (Applause.)

The speaker made some pointed references to the Bolshevik "bogy" in Russia, and its counterpart in Portugal, France, Italy and even in England, where it was alleged that about 200 Canadians "played the devil" for three days. The speaker wondered what it would be if there were 200,000 in it? He believed that never under the Czars had there been in Russia so complete an approach to order and peace and decency as now; and every bit of reliable information confirmed that view. As to the reported atrocities, the "nationalization of women," and so forth, wasn't it the crowing atrocity of all for the peasants to produce the necessities of life and keep them for themselves? (Loud applause.) Who was the inventor of atrocities, anyway, except the ruling class, whose establishment rested on atrocities?

Comrade Kingsley had also some sarcastic reflections on "How free we are," with the War-time Elections Act, orders-in-council, etc. Many were beginning to find out "the Hun is the only one that won anything out of this war." (Applause.) "The German people are now rising up and taking their liberty; and all the liberty we had has been lost. Prussian militarism has won in the West, and lost in the East. We've got conscription now; the Germans haven't; we've got a number of little kaisers strutting about; Germany hasn't. We lost the war; Germany won it." (Much applause.)

Concluding, the speaker urged the workers to the conquest of public power, and thus to reconstruct civilization and make it conform to the needs and requirements of the working class. Even the small traders were at the mercy of those at the top, and would be compelled to line up against the enemy. There would be more history made by the working class in the next ten years than ever before since the first slave was shackled.

DOWN GO PRICES

Saturday Specials

\$2.75
Trousers \$1.95
\$1.25
Shirts 95c
25c Canvas
Gloves 11c

R. WEINBERG

1913 W. Superior St.

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When Capital controls the press, Capital controls the people. When Labor controls the press the people will control capital.

Entertainment

— AT THE —

WOODMAN HALL, SUNDAY, APRIL 6th

1919 at 8 P. M.

H. GLASSMAN

ORGANIZER JOURNEYMAN TAILORS' UNION

Scandinavian Band will play.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

ADMISSION 35c & 15c

(All those who bring new subscription to Svenska-Socialist, Social-Demokraten or Truth will be admitted free

SATURDAY SPECIALS

Men's Dress Shirts \$1.50 & up
Men's Work Shirts 89c & up
Men's Hats \$2.50 & up
Men's Work Pants \$2.00 & up
Men's Dress Shoes \$4.50 & up
Men's Work Shoes \$3.95 & up

Arthur B. Anchel,
2011 West Superior Street.

FASHIONABLE CLEANERS

MANIFESTO OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DIST. OF INDIANA

produce for profit instead of use), a great surplus production follows periodically, the wage worker is dispossessed, there being no longer a market for his labor power, and he stands face to face with starvation.

This condition is inevitable as competition and organized for profit, to one based on co-operation to produce the necessities and comforts of life for use instead of for profit.

We therefore stand for an industrial democracy, which is the highest conceivable form of democracy, and without which a political democracy is impossible. Under an industrial democracy the mills

factories, mines and farm lands, etc.) would become the possessions of the people as long as our competitive, profit-making system endures. To make the world safe for democracy, to secure a stable existence and the comforts of life for those who work, the Socialist Party is organized to change our present system of production and distribution, based on those who work them, and political representation would be determined by industrial representation, based upon the numerical strength of each particular industry; and these representatives would, as public servants, act in the interest of their constituents.

The working class, the great producing class, and the rapidly diminishing middle class, constituting ninety-eight per cent of the people, own less than thirty-five percent of the nation's wealth. The proletariat, constituting over eighty per cent, are entirely dependent upon the capitalists for jobs. This class subsists on what it receives from the sale of its labor; which is sold as a commodity in the labor market, and its price is determined by the amount necessary to keep it in producing order. But, due to the productivity of the highly developed institution of machinery (used to

In Debs' Home Town

We, citizens of Terre Haute and the Fifth Congressional District of Indiana, in convention assembled, feel it our duty, imperatively so, to express our grievances against the courts and the military autocracy of our land in the following resolution:

Whereas, our nation was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men, religious institutions and political parties should be constitutionally protected in the exercise of the right of free speech and in the right to establish religious and political institutions; and

I am Toil's holy trinity, —
Education: Organisation:
Emancipation.
I am the light on Freedom's altars.
The lodestar over the goal.
The pillar of cloud by day.
The pillar of fire by night.
The way, the truth and the life
of Labor.
Gather around me,
O ye who work and travail,
And the world is yours to have
and hold!
I am Solidarity! ✓

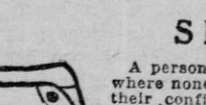
Whereas, for the first time in the history of these United States an espionage law has been enacted of such flexibility that it can include any one whom the representatives of a rapidly developing autocracy may choose as their victim; and for the first time in our nation's history men and women alike have been called into court and summarily convicted for the exercise of their religious or political prerogatives; and

ET TU BRUTUS.

But the paytriots accuse us of being Bolsheviks and claim that the *leaders* of the Socialist party have indorsed the Bolsheviki in Russia and have declared themselves in favor of Bolshevism. This is not true, of course. The *leaders* of the Socialist party are Socialists and *Bolsheviks are communists, and syndicalists.* The Socialists stand and have always stood for the collective ownership of all the social means of production and distribution; while the *Bolsheviks*, as far as we can judge from the reports demand absolute communism and the common ownership of all property.

But while *I am not a Bolshevik* while I never was one and don't expect *ever* to become a *Bolshevik*—if I had only the choice between *Bolshevism* and plutocracy and no other choice, then I would stand for *Bolshevism* in preference to plutocracy.—Victor L. Berger.

Readers See ---
ERLAND ERLANDER



SHOES FOR ALL

A person should buy their shoes these days at a store where none but GOOD SHOES are sold—a store in which their confidence will not be abused.

Our Shoes are selected from the best makers best efforts, and the man we shoe this year will come back next year. Once we serve you we are not afraid of losing you trade. We know from past experience that once a customer always a customer. — We are Union men selling and repairing Shoes.

The Model Shoe Store

JENS JACOBSON, Prop.

Note the address. 1021 W. Sup. St.

WEEKLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF INFORMATION ON SOVIET RUSSIA

A MEMORANDUM FROM THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE

On Thursday, March 20th, it was announced that Mr. L. A. Martens had been appointed Official Representative of the Russian Soviet Republic in the United States, and that he had forwarded his credentials to Washington on the preceding day.

We are today enabled to give out the memorandum submitted with the official credentials to the State Department. In this interesting document, Mr. Martens reviews the guiding lines pursued by the Soviet Government in its relations with other governments, and emphasizes the desire of the Soviet Government to enter into trade relations with the United States. He also gives an outline of the present situation in Russia. In support of this statement, Mr. Martens quotes a note to President Wilson in December, when the latter was in London, from Maxim Litvinoff, an authorized representative of the Soviet Government, then in Sweden. This and other data mentioned in the memorandum reprinted below, can be found in the previous four numbers of the Bulletin.

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic was established on the 6th of November 1917 by a spontaneous uprising of the toiling masses of Russia. Its Government, the Council of the People's Commissars, is a Government controlled by and responsible to all such members of the population of Russia as are willing to perform useful work, physical or mental. Those who, while not being unable to work, deliberately refuse to exercise their productive abilities, choosing to live on the fruits of the labor of other people, are eliminated from participation in the control of my Government.

Under present conditions those who are willing to work for the common good, number at least 90 per cent of the adult population in the area controlled by the Soviet Government.

The basis for citizenship in Russia being industrial and economic rather than political, and the social system being of such a nature that every person engaged in useful social labor is bound to participate in public affairs, the percentage of people directly participating in the management of society in Soviet Russia is higher than has been the case anywhere in the world hitherto. The Russian Soviet Republic affords thereby the widest possible field for a real expression of a conscious popular will. While the Soviet Government is a Government of the working class, the abolition of exploitation of labor and the elimination thereby of class division creates a productive community in which all able inhabitants are bound to become useful workers who have full political rights. My government thus becomes the expression of fully one hundred per cent of the people. It should also be noted that political rights are granted in Russia to every inhabitant engaged in useful work, though he be not a citizen of Russia but only temporarily working there.

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic was rapidly acclaimed by the vast majority of the laboring people throughout the former empire of Russia. It has maintained itself in the face of manifold plots and opposition on the part of small groups of the former ruling classes who in many cases enlisted foreign help and who employed the most unscrupulous methods in their fight against the Soviet institutions. Yet, nowhere in Russia could such elements of their own accord organize any noticeable resistance to the popular will, as expressed by the Soviet Government. Only in sparsely populated outlying districts and in such of those districts where our opponents had access to foreign military help, has it been possible for them to maintain any organized opposition and to wrest from the control of Soviet Russia any territory. Today, after sixteen months of existence the Russian Soviet Republic finds itself more securely established than at any previous time.

During the current year the Soviet Government has been particularly

successful in retaking vast territories wrested from its control during the preceding months. By February, 1919, the Soviet troops on the northern front had retaken the city of Shkursk and adjoining territory. On the Eastern front they have lost Perm, but they have regained Pereulka, Ufa, Sterlitamak, Bellbey, Orenburg and Ural'sk. The railroad connection with Central Asia is at present in the hands of the Soviet Government. On the Southern front they have taken the railroad stations of Pavorino, Alexikovo, Polovaya, Kalatsk and Begutchar, which have assured them of a control over the railroads of that region, while on the southeastern front the Ukrainian Soviet troops threaten the army of Krasnov from Ugansk in the rear. In the Ukraine the Soviet troops have acquired Kharkov, Yekaterinoslov, Poltava, Kremenchug, Tchernikov, and Obruch. In the Baltic provinces and in Lithuania the Soviet power has been extended over a great part of the territory formerly occupied by Germans, with the large cities of Minsk, Vilna, Riga, Mitau, Dvinsk, Windau and others in the control of adherents of the Soviet.

These last mentioned successes are largely due to the fact that after the evacuation by the German armies of the territories wrested from Russia during the war and by the peace treaty of Brest Litovsk, which the Soviet Republic was forced to sign under duress, the workers in such territories everywhere are rising to support the ideals and the social order represented by the Soviet Republic.

The resentment against the former ruling classes, who did not hesitate to invite foreign military help against their own people has evinced itself in an ever increasing popular support of the Soviet Government, even among such people as at first were either hostile or indifferent to the Soviet rule. Men and women of literary or technical training and of intellectual accomplishments are now in great numbers rallying to the support of the Soviet Government and co-operate with it in all administrative branches. The peasantry of Russia, the great majority of which from the very outset was in support of the workers' revolution, has become more consciously attached to our social system, realizing that in the support of the workers' republic lies the only guarantee for their remaining in control of the land which they have wrested from their former oppressors. The economic isolation of Russia which so far has prevented the Soviet Government from adequately supplying the peasants with implements that they so badly need, is of course causing hardship among the peasantry, yet the peasants generally do not place the blame for this privation at the door of the Soviet Government, well realizing that it is due to the deliberate interference in the affairs of the Russian people by hostile groups and that a remedy for this privation is not a weakening but a strengthening of the Soviet power. They fully realized—and their experience in such instances where counter-revolutionary forces temporarily succeeded in overthrowing Soviet institutions clearly demonstrated the correctness of this realization—that an overthrow of the Soviet rule, if possible at all, would lead to the establishment of a tyrannical, reactionary, bloody autocracy.

The remarkable improvement in the internal situation of Soviet Russia appears from the negotiations which the members of the former Constituent Assembly have begun with the Soviet Government. Representatives of the former Constituent Assembly, as Chernov, Rakitnikov, Svatitski, Volski, Boureyov, Chernenkov, Antonov, all of whom are also members of the Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary Party, recently arrived in Moscow to participate in a conference with the Soviet Government with the view of giving support to our republic. This conference has led to an understanding whereby these well known Social Revolutionists and former bitter opponents have ceased their opposition and declared themselves with great emphasis against the Entente intervention in Russia.

An improvement of the Soviet Government's relations with the ele-

ments formerly hostile to it in Russian society is also indicated by the change of the attitude of the Mensheviks, whose conference has likewise protested against the Entente intervention.

The army of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic has been successfully organized and numbers today over a million men. A system of universal military training has been inaugurated which steadily supplies the army with accessions with the view of creating a force numbering, by the end of the current year three million men. The forces of the Government are led partly by officers of the former Russian armies who have proved their allegiance to the Soviet Government, and partly by officers developed from the rank and file by the military educational institutions established by my government. The Commissariat of War has been successful in establishing and maintaining a strict discipline within the ranks of the army, a discipline not based on fear of punishment or on docile submission, but on the ardent conviction of the workers from whose ranks the army is recruited that it is their privilege as well as their duty to defend their social achievements against encroachments from any sources. This same conviction of the necessity of the defence of our revolutionary achievements has made it possible for us, in spite of all economic obstacles, efficiently to organize the production of military supplies.

The Soviet Government inherited a legacy of utter financial disruption created by four years of war and a year of revolution. This state of affairs, and also the necessity of coordinating the financial system of Russia with the new industrial and economic system represented by my Government, necessitated a complete reorganization of the financial institutions on the basis of common property rights. This reorganization which aims at exchanging the money system for a system representing labor value is still in the state of formation. Regardless thereof the Soviet Government, in as far as financial relations with and obligations to other countries are concerned, is prepared to offer modes of financial system of other countries.

The period preceding establishment of the Soviet Government also badly disrupted the machinery for producing and distributing. The Soviet Government inaugurated a system of public control and ownership of industries. It has actually taken over many important branches of industry, and has established the control of the Supreme Council of National Economy over all industries. Great handicaps have been faced because of the obstructionist methods of our opponents, lack of raw material and machinery, and because of the general confusion, unavoidably coincident with the gigantic reorganization of the industrial life. In spite of these handicaps, various branches of industry have been reestablished, even with an increase of productive efficiency. Many branches of industry, however, have not so far been able to recuperate, because of lack of raw material and lack of machinery. The needs of such industries offer a wide field for business transactions with Russia by other countries.

The state of railroad communications at the outset of the Soviet regime was very unsatisfactory. The demands first of the demobilization of the old army and later of military operations against counter-revolutionary attacks taxed the capacity of our railroads and left little opportunity for reconstruction work in this field. The Soviet Government during the past year nevertheless has managed to build and to complete the building of about 2000 versts of new railroads. It has also paid great attention to the construction of other means of communication, such as canals, roads etc., and is at the present time planning work along these lines on a large scale, which will also offer great opportunities for foreign trade.

The people of Russia, kept for hundreds of years away from sources of popular education, have made it one of the main tasks of my school system with the view of the greatest possible achievements in the field of popular education.

In this respect extensive work has been carried on throughout Russia during the past year. Tens of thousands of new primary schools, vocational schools, workers' universities and lecture courses especially courses offering agricultural instruction, have been established and maintained at great expense on the part of the Soviet Government and the field of the educational activities has been extended to include the making of the treasures of the arts and sciences as easily accessible to the people as possible.

All these efforts, incomplete as they still are, have nevertheless given the Russian people sufficient evidence of the earnestness of the desire and of the ability of the Soviet Government to fill the needs of the population and they have greatly contributed to the abatement of opposition. In as much as opposition has ceased in the form of active resistance to the Soviet Government it has become possible to lighten such extraordinary measures as censorship, martial law, etc.

Much prejudice has been created against the Soviet Government by the circulation of false reports about the nature of the institutions of and the measures undertaken by Soviet Russia. One of the most frequent allegations has been that the rule of the Soviets is one of violence and murder. In this connection I want to call your attention to the following passages in the note sent to the President of the United States on the 24th of December 1918 by Maxim Litvinoff, on behalf of the Soviet Government in Russia.

— — — "The chief aim of the Soviets is to secure for the toiling majority of Russian people economic liberty without which political liberty is of no avail to them, for eight months the Soviets endeavored to realize their aims by peaceful methods without resorting to violence, adhering to the abolition of capital punishment which abolition had been part of their program. It was only when their adversaries, the minority of the Russian people, took to terroristic acts against popular members of the Government and invoked the help of foreign troops, that the laboring masses were driven to acts of exasperation and gave vent to their wrath and bitter feelings against their former oppressors, or allied invasion of Russian territory not only compelled the Soviets against their own will to militarize the country anew and to divert their energies and resources, so necessary to the economic reconstruction of Russia, exhausted by four years of war, to the defence of the country, but also cut off the vital sources of foodstuffs and raw material, exposing the population to the most terrible privation bordering on starvation."

— — — "I wish to emphasize that the so-called red terror, which is so grossly exaggerated and misrepresented abroad, was not the cause but the direct outcome and result of allied intervention. The Russian workers and peasants fail to understand how foreign countries, which never dreamt of interfering with Russian affairs when Czarist barbarism and militarism ruled supreme, and which even supported that regime, feel justified in intervening in Russia now when the working people themselves, after decades of strenuous struggling and countless sacrifices succeeded in taking the power and destiny of their country into their own hands, aiming at nothing but their own happiness and international brotherhood, constituting no menace of other nations."

In another passage of the same note Mr. Litvinoff states as follows:

— — — "The best means for the termination of violence in Russia would be to reach a settlement which would include the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Russia and the cessation of direct or indirect assistance to such groups in Russia as still indulge in futile hopes of an armed revolt against the Workers' Government but why by themselves alone would not think of such a possibility if they could not reckon on assistance from abroad."

The great work of social reconstruction inaugurated by the Soviet Government as the executors of the people's will has been hampered by the necessity of military defence against the opponents of our republic, and by the economic isolation of Soviet Russia which has been one of the weapons of their attacks, together with deliberate disruption

of our means of communications with important food centers, as well as destruction of food stores, — and all this has greatly increased the sufferings of our people. By tremendous efforts and by efficient consolidation of all economic means at its disposal, my Government has been able to stave off the worst features of this situation. The fact that economic disruption together with starvation and lack even the bare necessities of life prevails so poignantly, and all the more in such parts of the former Russian empire as have been for some time in the hands of the opponents of our republic and which have had contact with the outside world, clearly testifies that the Soviet rule is much more capable of insuring means of existence to the people than any pretenders to the power in Russia.

In view of all that is stated above, I venture to say that the Soviet Government has given all such proofs of stability, permanence, popular support and constructive ability as ever have been required from any Government in the world as a basis for political recognition and commercial intercourse. I am confident that the people outside of Russia are becoming as convinced as the Russian people themselves of the futility of efforts to overthrow the Soviet Government. Such efforts lead only to unnecessary bloodshed and if successful in any part of Russia, lead to temporary establishment of a bloody, monarchical autocracy, which cannot maintain itself and even the temporary existence of which will lead to bloodshed and misery.

Fully realizing that the economic prosperity of the world at large, including Soviet Russia, depends on uninterrupted interchange of products between various countries, the Soviet Government of Russia desires to establish commercial relations with other countries, and especially with the United States. The Soviet Government is prepared at once to buy from the United States vast amounts of finished products, on terms of payment fully satisfactory to the parties concerned. My Government also desires to reach an agreement in respect to exports from Russia of raw material needed by other countries and of which considerable surpluses exist in Russia. In order to reestablish the economic integrity of Russia and to insure uninterrupted commercial relations, the Russian workers and peasants, as Mr. Litvinoff stated in the above quoted note, "Are prepared to go any length of concessions as far as the real interests of other countries are concerned, of course with the understanding that no agreements entered into should impair the sovereignty of the Russian people, as expressed by the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic."

On the part of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic there thus exist no obstacles to the establishment of proper relations with other countries, especially with the United States. The Soviet Government of Russia is willing to open its doors to citizens of other countries for peaceful pursuit of opportunity, and it invites any scrutiny and investigation of its conditions, which I feel sure will prove that peace and prosperity in Russia, — and elsewhere, in as far as the prosperity of Russia affects other countries, — may be attained by the cessation of the present policy of nonintercourse with Soviet Russia, and by the establishment of material and intellectual intercourse.

Russia is now prepared to purchase in the American market great quantities of the following commodities, commensurate with the needs of 150,000,000 people: Railroad supplies, agricultural implements and machinery, factory machinery, tools, mining machinery and supplies, electrical supplies, printing machinery, textile manufactures, shoes and clothing, fats and canned meats, rubber goods, typewriters and office supplies, automobiles and trucks, chemicals, medical supplies, etc.

Russia is prepared to sell the following commodities: Flax, hemp, hides, bristles, furs, lumber, grain, platinum, metals and minerals.

The Russian Government, in the event of trade being opened with the United States, is prepared to place at once in banks in Europe and America, gold to the amount of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) to cover the price of initial purchases.

To insure a basis for credits for additional Russia purchases in the United States, I suggest that detailed negotiations with my Government will evolve propositions fully acceptable for this purpose.

I am empowered by my Government to negotiate for the speedy opening of commercial relations for

the mutual benefit to Russia and America, and I shall be glad to discuss details at the earliest opportunity.

(Signed) L. A. Martens, Representative in the United States of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

(Signed) S. Nourteva, Secretary of the Bureau of the Representative.

ENGLISH OFFICER ON INTERVENTION

How untenable is the position of the Allies in the territories occupied by them directly or by their protégés, is shown by the letter of an English officer, which is printed by the Liberal English daily. The London Daily News on Feb. 12. This officer is at present with the Canadian Expeditionary forces in Siberia. The letter is addressed to a prominent Englishman, and deals with conditions in the realm of Kolchak, who receives recognition and military and moral support from the Entente. The light the letter throws upon these conditions is positively glaring.

"It is difficult," this officer writes, "to think of the intervention by the Entente without considering its ridiculous phases, but the matter has its serious phases as well. In the first place, it will be difficult to convince the Russians that our word is worth more than that of the Kaiser. It is true, we have solemnly promised not to interfere in their internal affairs, but let me tell you, there will be very few internal affairs in which we will not interfere at every hour of the day and night."

In the second place, it will be very difficult to convince the Russians that we really aspire the establishment of a Democracy in Russia. For, at the present time we are supporting, to the full extent of our abilities, a man who represents autocracy in every possible form, who does not even make a pretense of appearing democratic. He calls himself the supreme ruler and has imprisoned the popular representatives — or driven them out of the country. For him the ukases of the Czar are the last word of wisdom. Political freedom has simply ceased to exist. No one dares to say a word for fear of being summoned before a military court where he will be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. Workingmen are being whipped in masses, and labor union meetings have been forbidden. Actually, Siberia has never been so enslaved as at the present moment."

"And this glorious Admiral Kolchak could not remain in power for five days without our assistance. It is we who are supporting this reign of unspeakable tyranny. I beg you to believe that I am not exaggerating. This is the plain, unvarnished truth, as everyone must admit who has taken the pains to go straight to the people for information."

"Even if we should take upon ourselves the right to interfere in a purely civil war, — and to me it seems a rather peculiar right to have assumed, and it can be excused only by the peculiar conditions that brought us into Russia — we must have the courage to admit that this original purpose is now no longer in existence. And we owe it to justice and democracy, if we do take sides in this civil war, that our whole policy, from a governmental as well as from a military point of view, should be based upon the principles that we have adopted for ourselves."

"And, as a matter of fact, we must bear the full responsibility for our actions and offer guarantees that a purely democratic government will be established in Russia. Such a situation could at least be publicly and morally justified—if the request to intervene in this civil war between the Bolsheviks and the other fractions were not in itself of rather dubious nature."

"Our present relations, however, are shamefully and fundamentally false, and the great majority of the Russians understand this to be the case. We are supporting one side against another, and the side which we are supporting is rightly regarded as an enemy of liberty. Please go into this situation and scrutinize it carefully."

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SCOTT NEARING'S AMERICAN LETTER

Annual reports for 1918 which are being issued by the great corporations of the United States show unparalleled profits. Twenty-nine of the leading copper companies have made \$1,023,000,000 net profits in four years. The Du Pont Powder Co. has earned 458 per cent in four years on its original common stock. The Hercules Powder Co., The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the great packing houses and other industrial concerns show like returns. As Du Pont Powder stated in its annual report "It is difficult to imagine a more satisfactory financial result."

Irish-American workers are showing great interest in the Irish situation. A recent protest meeting at Chicago was attended by 8,000 people. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other large cities similar meetings have been held to demand liberty for Ireland.

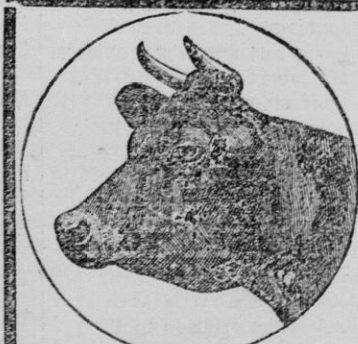
The authorities continue their preparations for the work of "reconstruction." The Philadelphia police have notified the Socialists that they might hold a meeting provided that no literature by Eugene V. Debs was sold; that no collections were to be taken; that no admission was charged and that nothing was said in contravention of any law or proclamation issued by the President. Chicago are being armed with rifles and bayonets and the police of New York are being drilled with machine guns. These practices will be continued "until the period of reconstruction is over."

James Oneal, editorial writer of the New York Call, has sailed as a delegate from the American Socialist Party to the Socialist groups of Europe. The holding up of passports prevented Oneal from leaving America at an earlier date.

The Canadian situation is becoming acute. Orders in council have been issued outlawing fourteen different political and industrial organizations, including the Social Democratic Party and the Social Labor Party. Men have been tried and convicted for having Socialist literature in their possession. At a recent meeting of industrial organizations of Western Canada a vote was taken to withdraw from the American Federation of Labor and to form the "One Big Union." The capitalist press is actively agitating to have this union also outlawed by an order in council.

Unemployment is on the increase. Federal authorities report 150,000 men out to work in Ohio. The following labor surpluses are reported from New England—New Haven 8,000; Bridgeport 7,000; Hartford 5,000; Meriden 2600; orwich 1400; etc. Similar conditions prevail throughout the industrial districts of Eastern and Northern United States. The hotel and restaurant workers of New York are attempting to solve the difficulty by opening co-operative restaurants owned and managed by members of the union. An organization of unemployed machinists is advocating the taking over by the machinists of their own industries. The movement for control by the workers of their jobs is as yet sporadic, but it is gaining in strength.

A nation-wide protest against the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs is planned for May 1st. The Socialist Party alone will hold 5,000 meetings. An open air Debs protest meeting was held in New York on Saturday, Mar. 22nd, at which some 15,000 people were present.



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FOREIGN
SPAIN.

Socialist Convention Plans Energetic Activity

Madrid.—Ten full days of exhaustive debate marked the adoption of aggressive measures held here, and resulted in the adoption of aggressive measures for extending socialist propaganda, especially into rural districts; for lending a hand in the re-establishment of the International; for establishing socialist day school and women's even in schools; and for co-operating with the General Union of Workers in a comprehensive study of all the problems of national life, especially those affecting the workers.

The congress expressed its sympathy with the workers of Russia, Germany and Austria in their struggle for a proletarian state.

The official organ of the party, El Socialista, came in for a round of criticism because of its partisan espousal of the Allied cause to the detriment, it was charged, of the international principles to which it should have representative.

On the question of aiding in the propaganda to establishing a republican form of government in Spain, it was decided that the Socialist Party, besides continuing its propaganda against monarchism, should appoint a committee charged with co-operating with the Republican Party in such matters in which, as Socialists, they could consistently co-operate.

At the request of Local Oviado a resolution was passed calling upon members of the party working in newspaper offices to make common cause with their fellow workers in case the workers in case the workers in any department of the office, whether it be editorial or managerial, decided upon a strike.

Pablo Iglesias was elected president of the Executive Committee and editor of El Socialista; and Comrades Besteiro and Anguiano, vice-president and secretary, respectively.

RUSSIA

Soviet Government Welcomes Socialist Commission

Paris.—In answer to the action of the International Socialist Conference recently held in Bern, Switzerland, in appointing a commission to go to Russia and investigate the political and economic accomplishments of the Soviet Republic, the Soviet government has replied to the effect that it welcomes the visit of the commission to Russia and will guarantee to give it every opportunity to obtain complete information relative to the actual condition in the former Empire of the Czars, now a great people's republic. The Soviet Government's reply, which was sent by radio to Paris, ends with a bit of charming irony. Here is the text.

"Now, that we authorize without conditions the inquiry of this commission in Russia, we would like to know if the governments whose subjects are to take part in the work of the commission of the Republic of Soviets to visit their countries."

The Paris Populaire makes this comment upon the action of the Soviet Government:

"We are not surprised at this action by the Lenin-Trotsky government. We cannot hope, however, that it will modify the position taken by the calumniators of the Russian Revolution. However, it should lead persons of good faith to adopt a certain reserve in their conclusions. As for us, we are frankly glad to

see Soviet Russia open the doors and windows of its house and solicit the judgment of the entire world as to its work."

In keeping with the policy of capitalist governments to put every possible obstacle in the way of workers' getting in touch with each other, the British government has refused passports to J. Ramsey MacDonald and Roden Buxton, British members of the commission. The French government followed suit by a similar denial to the French members.

NORWAY

Drastic Child Support Law in Operation

Christiania.—Perhaps the most advanced and drastic child support law in operation anywhere is that of Norway. Its main features summarized herewith.

A child whose parents have not married each other has a right to the surname of the father, although the child is not compelled to assume the father's name. However, the child born out of wedlock has the same right to the family name of the father as has the legitimate child, as he belongs to the father's family as well as to the mother's.

The child is entitled to demand from his parents support and education in accordance with the financial circumstances of the one who is economically better situated of the two. The parent with whom the child does not live discharges his obligations by paying a sum of money, the amount to be fixed by the court. The child is entitled to support and education until the age of 16 and longer if he is mentally or physically incompetent, or if there is reason for continuing the child's education and the parents are able to afford it, the cost of the education falling, so far as possible, on both parents.

The father is required to pay all expenses of the mother's confinement, and this is also obligatory in the case of a stillbirth. The father is further required to maintain the mother, if by reason of pregnancy or confinement she is compelled to give up her work. She is entitled to this maintenance only during three months of pregnancy and six weeks following confinement.

In reference to doubtful paternity, the law is particularly radical. In case it is not possible to determine who is the father of the child, the paternal obligations rest upon the person who has had sex intercourse with the mother at such a time that in the course of nature he might be the father of the child. If it happens that several persons answer to this definition, then each of them must contribute to the child's support, the amount paid by each to be determined by the authority described.

ENGLAND

White Collar Slaves Organize.

London.—White collar slaves are bestirring themselves in England. An interesting development of the trade union movement has taken substantial form in the Professional Workers' Federation. It comprises the National Union of Teachers, the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters, the Association of Assistant Mistresses, the Custom and Excise Federation, the Second Division Clerks' Association, the Tax Clerks' Association, the Federation of Women Civil Servants, the London County Council Staff Association, and kindred organizations, which represent in all some 174,000 workers never before jointly organized

to protect their special interests. The secretary of the Federation is F. H. Norman, 49 Bedford Street, Strand.

Some of the things the federation has undertaken are: Reform in income tax regulations, which it is claimed press too heavily on professional workers.

More adequate supply of middle class houses and lower rents.

Reductions of railroad fares.

Various Angles to Coal Situation

London.—Higher coal prices will increase the cost of steel. English employers are opposing the higher price of coal because the consequent increased price of steel would hinder competition in the world's markets. A nominee of the British Coal Commission, J. T. Forgie, acting for the employers, states that the increase in the coal price would be due to the miners' demands for higher wages and better living conditions. Frank Hodges, the nominee of the miners on the commission, points out on the other hand that the steel industry has survived the increased cost of coal since the war. Robert Smilie, head of the miners' organization asks (1) why an idle class should get 50 cents a ton profit from coal and thus hinder the steel industry, and (2) why the miner should not get decent living conditions by abolishing royalties to the owners and holders of mining property.

Engineers Getting Together.

London.—Engineers and allied trades are getting together in an effort to obtain a shorter working week, the abolition of overtime and unemployment, control of working conditions, and the conversion of war wages and bonuses into wages and minimum rates.

The method of procedure is to have the local organizations take action within a given time. If satisfaction is not obtained, the matter is to be submitted to a central conference where they will be taken up in a national way.

The usual procedure for avoiding disputes between the employers' federations and trades unions will be rigidly observed.

SCOTLAND.

Women Workers Investigate Industrial Housing

Glasgow.—A comprehensive study of the problem of industrial housing stands forth as the chief work of the Scottish Women's Trade Council during the year 1918, according to its annual report just published. Representatives of the Council secured material from social workers, representative working women, officials of corporations and other public bodies, and on the basis of the data accumulated recommended that all houses should contain at least two apartments, a properly equipped kitchen, a bath, plenty of hot water, well ventilated sanitary accommodation; tenement central heating, children's playgrounds, and proper washing facilities; convenient arrangement of coal bunkers and gas meters (the system in vogue in Scotland is that of dropping a penny in the slot for a given quantity of gas); and public cleaning of stairs and closets by organized corps of workers.

Glasgow Strike Broken by Troops.

London.—Issues of the Labor Leader, official organ of the Independent Labor Party, give a detailed account of how the Glasgow strike, all mention of which had dropped out of the American press, was broken up by force.

It is charged that the police made an unprovoked attack upon men, women and children gathered in George Square after a procession which had brought the crowd there to hear the report of the strike committee in session with the Lord Provost at

the City Chambers. The police started to club the multitude and taken unawares, they were driven off the square. Embittered by the treacherous attack, the crowd rallied, hurled the police back across the square. Thereupon attack and counter attack followed each other until the labor leaders, already under arrest, managed to make themselves heard and prevailed upon the mass to march away to Glasgow Green. After that large numbers of troops were poured into the city with machine guns and tanks and the strike was broken.

FRANCE

Socialists Urge New Orientation.

Paris.—The Committee for the Advance of National Socialism of the Federation of the Seine recently held a meeting in Paris to decide upon energetic action to establish anew the principles of the French national section. "The particular curious circumstances which surround us," writes Le Populaire, "the dangers that each day confront the advent of socialism in a capitalist world, the chaos, the treason of some comrades, the sidestepping of others, the necessity of maintaining and improving the propaganda and the tactics so that they may produce better results, such are the reasons for the immediate action to which we wish to commit all of our militant comrades."

GREECE

Industrialism Spreads Rapidly.

Athens.—Over 70,000 workers have already joined the recently established Greek Federation of Labor. These workers come from 25 different industries and are grouped into 200 unions. The union is a purely industrial organization, and in its preamble recognizes the class struggle as its basic principle. It has already affiliated with the Trade Union International, and has pledged itself to work for the solidarity of the working classes of Europe. The platform of the new organization displeased some twenty small conservative unions of the town of Lamia to the extent that they have refused to accept the new federation, charging it with having strong bolshevik tendencies.

As in other countries, so also in Greece repressive measures are being used to curb the workers in their onward sweep toward industrial democracy. Thus M. Sideris, socialist deputy in the Greek Parliament, has been cited to appear before a court martial, charged with having incited the workers to riot.

In Salonika three young workers of the cigarmakers' union were arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of the city, the accusation against them being that they were active in spreading bolshevik and atheist doctrines. Through the intervention of the socialist deputies two of the young men were however set free.

CANADA

Victoria Teachers on Two Days Strike.

Victoria, B. C.—The school teachers of Victoria surprised themselves, their friends and foes by going on strike for two days in support of their demand for a ten per cent increase in salary. Promise of arbitration by the provincial minister of education put them back into the schoolroom.

Vancouver teachers are also reaching the strike stage after refusing a compromise of a fifteen per cent increase proposed to them in return for their demand for a twenty-five per cent increase.

New York.—New York City school teachers are again before their legislature at Albany with new salary schedules. There are said to be five different bills

pending, which fact admits of a splendid excuse for no action whatever on the part of the authorities.

DOMESTIC

Labor Situation Acute in Toledo.
(From our Special Correspondent)

Toledo, Ohio.—Here in Toledo the labor situation is growing continually worse. The leading industries, including the manufacture of automobiles and steel products, are complaining of lack of orders. The reduction in industrial activity is reflected in the laying off of railroad workers.

Last week 70 firemen and a proportionate number of trainmen switchmen and other employees were dismissed—of the New York Central alone.

Labor unrest is general, prices are high, work is scarce, and the wage-earners are looking forward helplessly to what appears to be an inevitable period of hard times. Under the circumstances they speak with bitterness of the huge war profits that have been made by some of the leading manufacturers of the city.

Toledo is a big railroad center. The engineers and firemen are launching a co-operative store as one means of reducing the impending hardship. The necessary stock for the establishment of this co-operative enterprise has been obtained without difficulty, and the men are enthusiastic over the project.

Thus far the Labor Party has gained no foothold in Toledo. The city is under the thumb of a Democratic boss. Many of the members of railroad brotherhoods are convinced that they will never be in a position of industrial security until they have included in one organization every man from the trackman to the engineer and the conductor.

The sentiment of labor in Toledo might be described as hopeless. The workers are not yet desperate, but the present unemployment is eating up their small store of savings and bringing to them a sudden realization of the necessity of more economic organizations.

Steel Profits Enormous.

Bethlehem, Pa.—Bethlehem Steel earned \$15,930,390 in 1918. Sales for the year were \$448,410,808. The net income for the year shows a decrease over the previous year, but this decrease is more than made up by the enormous depreciation charges, \$31,510,355. This is nearly twice the depreciation charge of the previous year. The total amount of money to be put back into the business is \$24,329,245.

Newspaper reports indicate that there are more than 15,000 men out of work at the Bethlehem plant. A strike is threatened for the back pay of the workers. At the same time the returns of stockholders are more than gratifying to the masters.

Port of New York Still Tied Up.

New York.—Dissatisfied with the award of Umpire V. Everit Macy, the 13,000 harbor workers of New York went on strike for a second time on March 5th, and most of them have been out ever since. It will be remembered that during the second week of January the workers tied up the whole port of New York so completely that President Wilson had to intervene from Paris by giving the War Labor Board powers to make an award, even though the private boat owners had declined to submit the grievances to this board.

The War Labor Board, after conducting many hearings, found itself unable to agree on an award, and in accordance with the rules providing for such cases, one man, V. Everit Macy, was selected as umpire. His award did not satisfy the work-

ers. It did not give all harbor laborers the eight hour day contemplated for, nor did it grant the wage increase asked for.

The harbor had not been tied up for more than three days before the War and Navy Departments, the Railroad Administration and the Shipping Board agreed to set aside the Macy award as far as government boats and barges were concerned, thus leaving the private boat owners alone to fight the Marine Workers' Affiliation. Conservative papers like the New York Times are of course white with rage at this "unfortunate official weakness" of the governmental agencies involved. Their advertising pages carry appeals of the private owners to the public. The marine workers are confident, however, of ultimate victory. The fact that the governmental departments came to terms put almost one-half of the workers back at their jobs with their demands won.

Secret Service Agents Try to Perpetuate Themselves.

Reading, Pa.—That men who during the war were on the payroll of the Secret Service are now raising the specter of "Bolshevism" in order to have a reason for further continuing to hold their jobs, is the sensational charge made by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. "With the signing of the armistice," says Mr. Maurer, "there was no further need of their service and, in order to hold on to their jobs, a new menace must be created. Stamping out Bolshevism furnishes a good excuse for Uncle Sam's keeping them on the payroll. A reign of terror must prevail if they are to hold their positions."

Mr. Maurer proceeds to show up some of the many misconceptions regarding the work and aims of the Soviets of Russia. "If one who believes in industrial autocracy is a Bolshevik," he continues, "then I am a Bolshevik. If that's the kind of Bolshevism that its denunciators have in mind, I assure them that America is seething with Bolshevik spirit."

A further charge made by the Pennsylvania labor leader is that the proposal introduced in various industrial states for establishing a state constabulary had its origin with the National Chamber of Commerce and is designed to curb drastically the influence of organized labor.

New Jersey Car Strike Called Off

Newark, N. J.—The strike of 4,500 conductors and motormen of the Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey, which virtually suspended trolley car transit in some 140 localities of northern New Jersey from March 12th on, was called off on March 17th, when the strikers voted to accept the arrangement suggested by the War Labor Board. This arrangement provides the following:

(1) That the company agrees to treat with any committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America when authorized by its employees, but reserves the right to treat with any other committee of employees it is so desires. (This means that the company recognizes the union a thing it thus far has consistently refused to do; but at the same time it may treat with a committee of non-union men if it so desires.)

(2) The company withdraws the co-operative league and collective bargaining plan previously submitted to the men and which the employees opposed.

(3) Both parties to the agreement agree to submit all other points of dispute of the war Labor Board. These disputed points include the demand for ten hours' pay

for nine hours' work and other increases in wages for other employees and improved working conditions.

To Study Control of Industries.

Chicago.—A call for workers to prepare for the coming regime when the present capitalist system is followed by the industrial, has been issued by the I. W. W. organization. The executive officers point out that the great need in Russia, upon the workers taking hold of affairs, was that of technical experts, trained to direct the industries. The I. W. W. proposes that labor organizations should make it their business to educate their members along the practical lines of taking hold intelligently and administering efficiently the control and management of their respective industries.

History of Seattle Strike to Perpetuate Its Lessons.

Seattle.—In order that future generations of workers may profit by their mistakes, the men and women of Seattle who organized the gigantic strike of February last, are engaged in compiling a careful and detailed history of the events of that working-class uprising. The method used for verifying the facts is this from week to week the Seattle Union Record, the organ of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity, publishes a chapter of the history as prepared by the history committee. The readers are asked to peruse the story carefully, and then to send in such corrections as may be necessary to make the account authentic, for, says the committee, "in matters covering thousands of people and more than one hundred unions, it is difficult to be accurate and fair. We want to make this history as near perfect as possible before publishing it in pamphlet form."

FORD IDEA

Ford has a new idea. He is going to pull out of the old company, establish a new organization, and build a \$250 car for workers. "This car," says Ford, "will compete with the street railways rather than with the old Ford car." Mr. Ford has been led to this decision by the recent Supreme Court ruling which compels him to distribute 19 millions of accumulated profits to the stockholders of the old Ford company.

"The new company will be owned entirely within our family, and thus can be directed without outside interference," is the language of the announcement. Centuries ago in Europe each princeling had his own castle built on his own domain. His policy called for no outside interference. He did not tolerate inside interference either. At home he was an absolute ruler. Mr. Ford is the direct descendant of these European autocrats. He proposes to build an industry in which there will be no interference—not even from the stockholders.

The workers in the Ford plant have not as yet risen in revolt. They have not even asked for a voice in deciding the conditions surrounding their own working lives. That, of course, would be Bolshevism. Then, too, it would constitute an unwarranted interference with Ford family enterprises. Even minority stockholders (the poor relation of the modern business world) are rank outsiders in industries operated under the Ford idea.

Louis XIV understood. Said he "The State, it is I" Scott Nearing

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EDITOR & BUSINESS MANAGER JACK CARNEY

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"I may not see you again but do your part and I'll do mine"

EUGENE V. DEBS FAREWELL MESSAGE TO THE READERS OF TRUTH

DEPORT THE EDITOR

WE WILL SPEAK OUT WE WILL BE HEARD

"We will speak out, we will be heard
Though all earth's systems crack;
We will not bate a single word,
Nor take a letter back.
Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think
That dare we also say,
We speak the truth, and what care we
For hissing and for scorn,
While some faint glimmerings we can see
Of Freedom's coming morn!"

James Russell Lowell.

A local muck-raker and a few self-styled "leading citizens" are very much concerned about our future welfare. They feel that the climate of Duluth is not conducive to our material welfare and therefore they urge our deportation.

We want at this time to make our position clear. We are not going to withdraw anything that we have said or written, neither are we going to alter our present editorial policy. *Let that be understood.* So long as we are in Duluth, or any other city of the world, we shall stand for international socialism. Born in the ranks of the workingclass, and reared amongst the workingclass, we shall urge at all times that the workingclass get together in the factory, mine etc. and take control of industry. *We stand for the dictatorship of the workingclass.* We are not a believer in political democracy. Because so long as a few men can control the economic resources of life, so long will our political democracy be but an empty shell.

We have been in many European countries and we know that it does not matter what nationality you are, the capitalists will be only too pleased to welcome you to THEIR shores, if they can use you to lower the wages of the citizens of that country. Travel through Europe, as we have travelled and it does not matter where you go you will notice the appeals of the emigrant agents. They tell us that America is an El Dorado, and if you but go to America, there you will become rich. When we arrive here we find that we have been sadly disillusioned. We find that the high wages are but a joke. The high wages lose their value when you come to expend them. So we begin to protest against the conditions we find ourselves against.

We leave the shores of other countries protesting against the existing system, that condemns millions of our class to a life slavery. We protest against our sisters being driven upon the streets. We protest in the name of little children, who cannot speak for themselves, against their being allowed to starve, whilst thousand dollar dinners are given to monkeys and pet dogs. Because we protest against those things in the land that gave us birth, we also protest against them in the lands we are driven to. Men and women cannot change their feelings by taking out citizenship papers. The conditions that exist produce the feelings of discontent that urge men and women to organize and bring about a system of society wherein men and women shall be free. *So long as those conditions exist here in Duluth and America, we shall protest against them and work for their abolition.*

The men and women in Russia have overthrown Czarism. They have groped from out of the dark and today they stand with the sunlight of a new day guiding them on to freedom. *The Russian people say "work or starve", just as the American rulers said "work or fight."* The press of this country sees in the Bolshevik movement, a movement that is sweeping all the forces of reaction into the garbage can of history. Rich men and overfed society butterflies are now forced to work for their living. Because of that they tell us that there is a reign of terror in Russia. It was alright for women to sell their bodies and souls that the rich might revel in idle luxury. It was alright to shoot down men and outrage women for daring to protest against the atrocities of Bloody Sunday. But to make the rich work, is a crime that the capitalist class and its hangers-on will never forgive. *As far as we concerned we stand on the side of the workers. We stand on the side of the Bolsheviks of Russia. Their fight is our fight.*

Fools are they that believe that they can crush a movement, by deporting conspicuous figures in that movement. We are not the Socialist party of Duluth, we but give expression to the ideas and feelings of the members of the party. Were we to leave here tomorrow, the Socialist Party would still carry on its work. The Socialist movement in this city has NO leaders. Every member of the movement is full conscious of the reasons why he or she is in the movement. They prove their sincerity by their actions. They go out amongst the workers and endeavor to arouse their social consciousness. They want to see all men, women and children free. They want to see the blighting influence of big business removed from every city. They want to see men and women speak their thoughts. So with a body of men and women firmly resolved to work unceasingly for the

abolition of capitalism, it does not matter that one is taken away. One but makes room for another. So let us hear the last of this silly cry of deportation. We are not much worried about, but take this opportunity of defining our position so that all those interested in our future welfare, may know where we stand.

Today we are not afraid. Time there was when we needed to be conservative and act with a little discretion. That day has gone by, never no more to return. Today we stand upon the threshold of victory. Today we can laugh to scorn the foolish threats of muck-rakers and business men, with big bank balances and small minds. Yes, the future is ours comrades and masters. Today we cast our eyes towards Russia, Hungary, Germany and all the European countries and we know that the despised workingclass is coming into its own. Today it moves on sweeping all before it. Today capitalism stands on the brink of its own downfall. Today we prepare for the erection of the Industrial Socialist Republic. The tears of the past will be wiped away. The cries of the past will be forgotten. With tears of joy and shouts of victory we march on. We march on to the goal of victory. The sorrows of the past will be supplanted by the joys of the future. No matter where we go, we find this new spirit of freedom gripping the hearts of all workers. *So we say bah to your deportation.* Bah to all you who live in the past and find the present slipping from under your feet. When the workers of all lands have joined hands in one huge internationale, we shall laugh at your foolish attempts to stay our advances. We shall talk to each other as real workers of the world. In the days to come we shall burst our sides laughing at DEPORTATION, the new joke of 1919.

Masters of bread enjoy yourselves. Place the gloves tenderly upon your nice soft hands. Ladies wrap your tender bodies in the silks and satins that we have made. Put your pet dogs to sleep in their golden beds. Make haste and drink the wine while the drinking is good. Let the bands lull you to sleep, because on the morrow you will awake to the beginning of a new era, when men and women must render service to society, or else they will starve. The time is coming when all who want service must serve. Prepare for that time, now.

War is always a losing game.
For the man in the trenches.

When statesmen talk about fighting the war to the last man, they do not include themselves.

HUNGARIAN REVOLT.

The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Hungary is another triumph for the workers of the world. How your hearts must have been glad, when you read that the Soviets of Russia were sending 70,000 soldiers to assist the Hungarian workers! That is the real kind of internationalism. But a few years ago and men would have called us mad. In 1916, we read an article in the Masses, by Jim Larkin, in which he said that sooner or later something of that kind of an organization would have to be formed. A well-known labor leader remarked to us that Larkin was rancoring. We do not believe that Larkin himself ever realized how true a picture he was drawing of the future.

Comrades the revolution in Hungary is but another step gained on the road to freedom. One more link in the chain that will bind us all together. One more race of people who today stand with the light of freedom shining in their eyes. But—

The Hungarian Soviet Republic is in danger. If the Soviets of Hungary are overthrown, a military dictatorship of the Allies will hold the workers of that country in subjection. We are now at the parting of the ways and the supreme test is being applied to the workers of the world, which includes the U. S. A. Labor can, if it will, prevent the consummation of this great crime. If Labor will stand erect and say to the rulers of the world that it will not under any conditions whatsoever, allow the new republic of Hungary to be murdered, the freedom of all will be advanced. If the Allies are allowed to drive the workers of Hungary from their position; if the Allies are allowed to carry on their present policy of starving the millions of European people into subjection, then Labor must eventually pay the terrible price of its apathy. The Imperialists of the world flushed with victory and drunk with power, seek to keep the world in slavery. The Labor movement must assert itself and in no uncertain tones arise and demand, aye more than demand, it must organize its economic power and say to the men around the Peace Table, "Gentlemen what is your game?"

After years of untold suffering, after all the tortures that have been inflicted and the lives that have been sacrificed, the European workers are at last coming into their own. They are taking over industry and running them for the sole benefit of those who are prepared to work. Will the workers of this country, allow this crime to be consummated? The crime of destroying the efforts of these people to rid the world of capitalism and so bring about everlasting peace. Let us rise in our power and send out the ultimatum, that the imperialists of the world shall not pass! Will the Amer-

ican workers allow their comrades in Russia and Hungary to be stabbed in the back? No, by god a thousand times no! The workers must assert themselves. The sufferings of the past, the countless nights of torture, the many weeks of unemployment, these things must never happen again. So comrades get together. We must have solidarity first. All coming together, we shall then act together and so pave the way for the International Commonwealth.

Long live the Socialist Republics of Russia and Hungary!

PEACE. WHEN?

A few months ago the workers turned out and rattled tin-cans, boxes etc., in order to demonstrate their joy at the cessation of hostilities against the Central Powers. The horrors of Spanish influenza awakened in us an understanding of the horrors of war. The amazing rapidity with which this dreaded disease spread and took victims from thousands of homes throughout the country, made us realize more than ever the horror of millions of human beings in all countries being shot to pieces by cannons and their bowels ripped out by bayonets. So it was not to be wondered at, that thousands of workers were delirious with joy at the stopping of hostilities.

When we hear from the lips of shrewd statesmen that this is the last war, we, who have studied the causes that lead up to all wars, know that these statesmen consciously or unconsciously lie. So long as our civilisation is founded upon the exploitation of the many by the few, so long will we live in fear of war. This fact is behind the endeavor to secure wider markets, and the consequent jealousy of capitalists develops until arms are resorted to and war with all its horrors is entered upon.

Further, capitalists who derive their wealth from the sale of guns, ammunition etc. are not likely to advocate the stopping of war. You might as well ask a brewery owner to advocate prohibition. It is production for profit which is at the root of the evil. Until every nation of the world changes the present system and substitutes in its place one wherein manufacture will be solely for use and not for profit, until then we have no assurance that wars will cease.

Some are enthusiastic about the League of Nations. They are hoodwinked by the idealistic speeches of shrewd politicians. The League of Nations can never prevent war. Because under capitalism a large class receive wages and a small class receive all above that which is sufficient to enable the workers just to live—profits, we are confronted with the class war; the endeavor of each class to obtain the most out of life. Consequently it naturally follows that the more the workers get, the less the masters get and vice-versa. While the incentive to make profit remains, this class war will be ever with us and the consequent danger of international complications will be with us. Therefore how are the capitalists of the world going to unload the surplus wealth they have wrung from the labors of the working-class? They cannot do it by all coming together. There must be some way of doing it. They are getting together, the strongest nations and by their combined strength they will force the weaker nations to take this surplus wealth. That is the basic reason for your League of nations. It is a business proposition. The forcing of the surplus wealth upon other countries means the control of those countries. Either through diplomatic intriguing or the force of arms. The world today is witnessing the rise of the common people of all countries. Therefore the rise of the common people will upset the schemes of the League of Nations. Then the question comes of how can the League of Nations force its will? Simply by force. Never in the history of capitalism, has the capitalist class reasoned with the common people. They have used force. They have shot down the workers in cold blood, for merely asking for more bread, what will they not do with nations that dare to stand in the way of their progress? They will use greater forces than gunmen, they will use armies and navies.

So we conclude by again asking, PEACE—WHEN?

It is all right in its way to discuss who started the war, but what about discussing who is going to end it?

National Convention! Shure!

The Socialist Party of America has issued no definite statement regarding the Bolsheviks of Russia. Its pronouncements, since the war, have been weak, so we strongly urge upon all of our readers to demand and vote for the calling of a National Convention.

We further demand that this convention shall declare its stand upon the following vital questions:—

1. *The Soviets of Russia. Are we with them and if so are we prepared to carry on the same form of propaganda, in order to establish a real international?*
 2. *That the Socialist party go on record as favoring industrial unionism and lends its support to all those movements that aim for the control of industry by the workers.*
 3. *That only bona fide workers shall be eligible for office, whether it be within the confines of the party or for legislative positions.*
- This convention must be called at once. It is absolutely necessary that the rank and file makes itself heard in the policies and aims of the party. So every comrade must vote YES for a national convention.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

By SCOTT NEARING,
Of the Rand School, New York City.

A SILVER SPOON

Early in March, William H. Yawkey of New York, owner of valuable oil and timber lands, most of which he had inherited from his father, died of influenza. Mr. Yawkey's state was valued at 40 millions, half of which goes to his nephew, Thomas Austin, a boy of 16 who was adopted by Mr. Yawkey in September 20th last. Mr. Yawkey's widow received half of the estate and \$750,000 in cash, "to relieve any possible embarrassment or inconvenience."

Thomas Austin was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but at 16 he has it, gold washed and studded with jewels. Twenty million dollars worth of the United States belongs to Thomas Austin—because he was adopted by Wm. H. Yawkey.

Hereafter, in addition to the "normal" increase in value of these oil and timber lands, Thomas Austin will probably have an income of around \$20,000 a week—a million a year. He is a boy. He has never

produced wealth to any degree, yet as he enters into life he is met by an income of \$20,000 a week. Whether he is sick or well; whether he studies or idles; whether he keeps the law or breaks it, he will have an income of a million a year. How is this possible?

It is possible because we are living under a system that permits one man (or boy) who happens to own the machinery with which wealth is produced, to say to those who work with the machinery—"You work and toil and earn bread, and I'll eat it."

A silver spoon? Hardly! Rather it is a black-jack by the use of which the owner takes from the worker a part of the produce of his labor. The system of economic brigandage under which the black-jacking is done is called "capitalism", a word which will some day stand in history for the same thing that Feudalism represents today.

HERCULES POWDER

Hercules Powder earned \$2,315,603 in 1918. This was the sum remaining after the deduction of all charges and of taxes amounting to \$3,992,000. The company subscribed for \$5,350,000 in Liberty Bonds. The report notes further that all of the war plants of the company have been written down on the books at a nominal value; that the excess working capital and other funds are being liquidated and that the Company has set aside a "substantial amount" for the investigation and development of new lines of work. In other words, the bookkeepers have done everything known to bookkeeping science to safeguard and protect the investments in Hercules Powder.

The Hercules Powder Co., was incorporated in October, 1912. The following year its net earnings were a million dollars. The net earnings for 1914 were a million and a quarter; for 1915, \$4,886,102; for 1916, \$16,658,873 and for 1917, \$7,092,862. These figures are not illuminating. They simply tell what was left over after the bookkeepers had finished taking care of the Company's property.

Holders of stock of the Hercules Powder Co. have made money during the past four years—made it out of the desolation of homes and the spilling of human blood. If war is hell what word describes war profiteering.

PRICES

About two fifths of the money spent by the ordinary wage-earner's family goes for food, which is the "big necessary" of life. During 20 years, food prices have been steadily rising.

The "Annalist" (New York) publishes an index number of food prices, covering 25 articles selected and arranged to represent an average family budget. The index number for 1890 was 109,252; for 1896, 80,096; for 1914, 146,069; for March 8, 1919, 287,461. That means that the prices of food in March 1919 were twice what they were in 1914; nearly three times what they were in 1890, and over three and a half times what they were in 1896.

When will this thing stop? There is no telling. Economists announce that we are in for an "upward price movement." As yet, the end is not in sight.

The increase in prices during the past four years was abnormal. War demand and the great issues of paper (currency and bonds) were

bound to raise prices. The war is over; war demand is passing; wages are dropping; unemployment is menacing, but prices are still at the top notch. Elevators are bursting with grain; warehouses are packed with food; metals and metal products are heaped up, waiting for customers, but the prices do not come down. Why? *Because big business, which practically controls the supply, is going to hold prices at their present level until the plain people of this country have spent the surplus that they have laid by out of the their war wages. When the people can no longer buy, prices will come down.*

The economists will argue that such a control over supply is impossible. I answer that it exists. The humanitarian will object that such a scheme will result in suffering and death for thousands. I answer that suffering and death have seldom been allowed to stand in the way of profits. The agitators cry out that the American people will not stand for such an outrage. I hope not—but we must wait and see.

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