

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

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WIRELESS FROM SOVIET RUSSIA “WE WILL NOT SURRENDER PETROGRAD”



By permission New Majority

The jackals of the press have been howling with glee. Stocks have been rising in prices. Russian loans contracted by the Czar, have suddenly become popular. How the masters of the world have rubbed their hands! Russia that arch foe of imperialism was about to be crushed! Trotsky and Lenin were to be delivered into the hands of the hangmen of Imperialism! What a dream! Once more the Allies have failed!

Today the Russian people are rallying to the support of their government. Through a trick peace offer, the Bolsheviks were led into a trap. But they have seen through the trick and the seeming defeat of the Bolsheviks will now be turned into a victory. With one blow the Allies have welded all the forces of the Russian people. Russia stands united against the attacks of the Allies.

How long must the manhood of America be sacrificed upon the cold steppes of Russia? Let us register our protest and compel the Allies to withdraw from Russia and allow the Russian people to go on with their work.

The following wireless was sent out on Oct. 18th, by Leon Trotsky:—

“A pack of bourgeois curs is worrying the body of Soviet Russia on all sides. Polish Knights are gnashing their teeth. The German General Von Der Goltz, under instructions by the Stock Exchange and the off-scourings of all lands, is seizing the Baltic country with the help of Monarchist bands in order to attack Moscow from there.

“In the Northwest, the blood-drunk trio, Judenitch, Balakovich and Rodzianko, are advancing on Petrograd. The Estonian peace negotiations served as a means to lull the Red Petrograd troops, and as a soporific.

“The army defending the approaches to Petrograd failed to withstand the first blow, and danger has again come to Petrograd. The English and French radio stations announce with joy the fact of our failures on the road to Petrograd. The Stock Exchange and the press of the whole world

(Continued on Page 5)

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TRUTH!

INDIA IN REVOLT

FAMINE AND MILITARISTIC TERRORISM FORCE REVOLUTION

By Ed. Gammons.

Your Mention of Martial Law Really Makes My Flesh Creep. Martial Law Is Only a Fine Name for the Suspension of All Law. It May Be Necessary for Anything, I Know, Some Day or Other, but Today It Would Be Neither More nor Less Than a Gigantic Advertisement of National Failure." Letter from Lord Morley, then Secretary of State for India, to Lord Minto, then Viceroy of India, dated February 3, 1910. (By permission of the Macmillan Co. from "Morley's Recollections." Copyright 1917 by the Macmillan Co.)

"Throughout the Broad Miles of India, Men Will Harbor a Just Resentment Against the Infringement of Acknowledged Principle of Right, the Defiance of Established Canons of Justice and the Contemptuous Disregard of Public Opinion, Which Vainly Protest Against the Deprivation by the Authorities of the Right of Competent and Unfettered Defense for Accused Persons. Those Who Have Been Convicted Have Been Subjected to Sentences, Which are Brutal Exhibitions of Superior Force, Unredeemed by One Tinge of Judicial Balance." Eardley Norton, British legal authority, in the Calcutta Bengalee, July 30, 1919.

There seems to be practically no doubt of the existence of a revolution in India. A provisional government has been established in Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, according to Reuter's News Agency, with Professor Barkandullah, formerly of the Tokio Imperial University, as the leading member. The governments of both Afghanistan and Russia, the dispatch added, expressed their desire to help. On August 25th in London, Sir Harrington Verney Lovett, a former Indian official, warned the Parliamentary Committee in charge of the Montagu Reform Bill that "the Indian extremists are increasing rapidly and a strong lead from England is necessary to protect from ruin both British and Indian interests."

The causes of the revolution are (1) the long and continued misgovernment of India; (2) the enactment of the Rowlatt Bills and the drastic punishment of the protesting Indians, and (3) Mahomedan dissatisfaction arising out of the dismemberment of the Empire of Turkey and the provisions of the peace treaty. A few people, including Mrs. Annie Besant, trot out the well-worn bogey "Bolshevik gold," but those in touch with the Indian situation find the cause of the enormous discontent rather in the byrial grounds of India "literally swamped with corpses" as the British official report stated it, in the wholesale public whippings and terrifying sentences of the courts-martial and in the widespread terrorism practiced in every province on India by the British satrapy.

ROWLATT BILLS PRECIPITATE REVOLUTION

The infamous Rowlatt Bills, depriving an accused of the right of a trial by jury, of producing witnesses, of hiring legal defense, and legalizing torture, created a whirlwind of revolt. The Rowlatt Commission, which framed these bills, stated that the discontent throughout India necessitated these ultra-restrictive measures. The real cause, careful observers state, was their fear that "There will, especially in the Punjab, be a large number of disbanded soldiers, among whom it may be possible to stir up discontent." These Indian soldiers, like the soldiers of many other nations, were told that the winning of the war meant "worldwide democracy" and the government very wisely thought that the sight of thirty-two millions of graves of Indians, who starved to death in ten months whilst "India's exportation of cereals was maintained at an even higher level than in 1917-18 when she shipped abroad 5,400,000 tons," according to the London Times, was a mighty poor demonstration of the working out of a benevolent democracy! The epidemic of starvation suicides which recently occurred in India cannot be labeled discontent. And the wholesale exportation of grain at the same time

cannot fail to excite thought—at least among the starving.

The starving hundreds of millions of Indians are not and were not armed to the extent that they could take the field against Britain. According to the official figures of the British Government in 1917 there was one firearm to every ten square miles, to one man in every 1800 persons and to every four villages or towns. The importation of arms is impossible. With British guns watching the passes in the north, naval guns covering the seaports, a "British sphere of influence" on one side (unfortunate Persia) and partitioned China on the other, there is no access to any friend.

India is hemmed in. The only possible revolution is a national strike. That is about what is occurring. Hindu and Mahomedan are united and are staying united despite every trick and manoeuvre of the common enemy. For British provocateurs desecrate Hindu and Mahomedan temples of worship in efforts to embroil these once warring factions.

We will now examine the workings of the courts-martial and the identity of their victims.

MARTIAL LAW BRUTALITIES

The substitution of martial law for the common jurisprudence was an act of panic. The subsequent sentences and unprovoked massacres proved this. It was mass terrorism. It seemed as if the British Government considered that the Indian people had suffered the limit, that the disappearance of every hope of the amelioration of the country's condition had driven home the fact that the continuance of British rule meant national extinction, and that only a display of ruthless force, with firing squads, aerial bombing and machine gun massacre, could avert a general revolution. That policy is in full sway, but it has only intensified the discontent and, as Lord Morley predicted nearly ten years ago, the drumhead court-martial is "neither more nor less than a gigantic advertisement of national failure."

In the Punjab the administration of martial law embraces everything. In Lahore everything comes within its purview. All the students of the local college must report four times a day to Lieut.-Colonel Frank Johnson. Three local leaders were arrested and threatened with deportation for the offense of preparing a telegram of protest to be sent to the Secretary of State for India in England. The local military satraps even go into the business of price-fixing. This innovation has a two-fold effect. It

allays economic discontent, occasioned by the exceedingly high prices, and it is fatal to the business of nationalist merchants, who participated in the satyagraha (passive resistance) protest against the enactment of the Rowlatt Bills, thereby incurring the disapprobation of local officialdom. Young boys displaying tip-eat on the streets drew sentences of seven years. They were considered drilling in order "to wage war against his Majesty the Emperor of India" (George the Fifth of England). In Lyallpur the natives were commanded to descend from their elephants and all other modes of conveyances and salaam to "gazetted European or civil or military officers of His Majesty's services." This extraordinary order was issued by Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Hodgson. One or more Indians were transported for life for the offense of burning the effigy of a government detective. Enraged natives beat an English woman school-teacher in Amritsar. Seven were hanged for it and one sentenced to life imprisonment. Men were whipped into insensibility in the streets of Lahore for the most trivial offenses. Accused persons were denied the right of choosing their counsel, even the nominated counsel were forbidden to take notes of the evidence and newspaper men were rigidly excluded.

MACHINE GUNS MOW DOWN PROTESTANTS

The Amritsar massacre last April enraged all India. The British communique read: "This meeting was dispersed by a small force of Indian troops. The casualties were heavy." The casualties were indeed heavy. After the machine guns finished, 1600, out of the 6000 unarmed people attending the meeting, lay on the ground dead and wounded. On May 28th, Secretary of State Montagu reported in the House of Commons that disturbances in the Punjab resulted in the deaths of eight Europeans and four hundred Indians. These two British reports, one vague probably because of the heavy slaughter, and

the other definite, are convincing proof that the Indians are not responsible for this saturnalia of blood and terror. It is difficult to get data on the number of all those killed by the British. Rada Krishna, an editor in the Punjab, was recently sentenced to four years' imprisonment for publishing native reports of the shooting down of demonstrators in Delhi by the British on Satyagraha Day, April 6th. The native press is so completely under the thumb of the government that it is practically impossible to get any news from it. Since the establishment of martial law in the Punjab, 73 have been sentenced

to death, 147 have received sentences of from ten years to life imprisonment, 204 have been sentenced to terms varying from six months to fourteen years, 20 papers have been suppressed and the public floggings have been innumerable. The details of the Amritsar massacre have been gleaned by lifting

the corner of the curtain. What lies beyond is hidden by the censor. Imperialism after the war is the same as it was before the war, grasping, greedy, relentless and ruthless. It needs closed doors and censors to hide its cruelties and real character from a revolting world.

VICTIMS FROM EVERY GRADE OF SOCIETY

Religious and social reformers, captains of industry, bank managers, proprietors and editors of newspapers, college presidents and professors, barristers at law—all of those are represented in the victims of the latest attack on India. In Gujranwala, the Punjab, last April twenty of the most prominent citizens, including six barristers, were marched in irons through the principal streets on their way to jail. Instead of minimizing the discontent, this public degradation of the best citizens of Gujranwala but incensed the populace and the result was wholesale arrests.

The most prominent victim of the imperialistic terrorists in the Punjab was Lala Harkishan Lal, the leader of the constitutional party in that province for upwards of twenty years, and familiarly referred to as the Indian Napoleon of Finance. He was active for many years in organizing native banks in opposition to British financial interests and became a marked man in consequence. He has been transported for life to the Andaman Island penal colony for "waging war against His Majesty the Emperor of India," and all his property declared forfeited. His offense was keeping shops closed in protest against the enactment of the Rowlatt Bills and feeding the poor who depended for provisions on the shops.

Shankar Lal, secretary of the Delhi Home Rule League, an active newspaper editor and prominent leader of the Swadeshi industrial movement, has been arrested without warrant. Shankar Lal starved many Swadeshi Co-Operative Stores, despite the warnings of government officials, and will doubtless pay the price.

Manohar Lal, during his term, carried off the highest honors in Cambridge University in econom-

ics. He is (or was) professor of Political Economy in the University of Calcutta. He was seized without warrant and thrown into a cell, six feet by nine. His fate is unknown.

Kali Nath Roy, editor of the Lahore Tribune, was sentenced to three years for telling the truth about the Rowlatt Bills, and the way England machine-gunned Indian protestants. A vigorous agitation caused the reduction of the sentence to three months.

Shahbaz Akhtar, editor of The Punjabi, is ordered "to abstain from sending or receiving personally or through a third party, by post or by telegraph, or by hand or by any other means, direct or indirect, any written communication, or other matter of like nature, to or from any person, whether within India or without, until such communication shall have been seen by the Deputy Commissioner of this district."

Such are the terrible criminals of this least criminal country in the world and such is the freedom of the press under the British flag in this year of the new "democracy."

If Prussianism means the murder of the unarmed, the coldly-calculated starvation to death of inoffensive millions, the utter negation of democracy—then this military despotism has but moved from beneath the Black Eagles of Prussia to the royal standard of Great Britain.

India, unarmed physically, but with high resolve and unflinching soul, will not submit. The blood of the starving peasantry cries out to the world that might is not, and never will be, right, and that a new generation, undecieved by the despoiling diplomacy of today, will set up new ideals and new standards of universal probity and peace.

God speed that day!

To the People of the United States of America

We know you love fair play. The people of the other continents have looked on America for the past century and a half as the refuge of the oppressed—a haven where the fighter of right against might could claim sanctuary from the wrath of tyrants. We claim that sanctuary today! For we, the sons of oppressed and bleeding Mother India, have fled here from the vengeance of an empire, building on the corpses of defenseless nations and peoples.

Today the United States Government proposes to send us manacled back to India. How joyous our hearts would be, if we were going back to a free and unfettered India. But the India we are being returned to is an oppressed and desolate one. Famine and plague are killing our people by the millions. Death, raining from British aeroplanes armed with bombs and machine guns, daily decimates those who dare protest against alien rule.

OUR DEPORTATION MEANS DEATH AT THE HANDS OF A BRITISH FIRING SQUAD! Will you countenance this outrage? "I am a friend of every dauntless rebel," sung Walt Whitman, your glorious poet. And America has been! Kossuth was welcomed here. The gallant Irish rebels from '47 and '67, down to the heroic Eamonn De Valera, have been welcomed to your generous shores. All—all have lived here in peace and security.

The protests of Organized Labor, the protests of American Liberals of every shade of opinion, the protests even of some of your representatives in the National Congress—all of these are, as yet, unavailing against the urge of the British Government that we be deported back to India, there to face the firing squad or the public hangman. It is not by any means an acceptable task to perform, but we must point out that Great Britain has a considerable influence in matters of this description and that to overcome that influence a weightier one must be brought into action at once. That influence is at your disposal. It is your will. You constitute the court of final appeal. You will be heard. **YOU MUST BE HEARD!**

India has been spurred into revolt. It is not a purposeless revolt, nor yet an armed one. It is the defiance of an unarmed nation, whose industries have been destroyed, whose educational facilities have been wiped out and illiteracy fostered so that our people might be pointed out as unfit for self-government, whose people have been decimated by preventable famine and plague. Can you visualize thirty-two millions of our dead in less than one year, not mown down by machine guns or the other martial implements of our oppressors, but dying of sheer starvation and plague when the highest exportation of foodstuffs in the history of our country took place? That is what occurred in India.

How long would an administration last in America which shot down 1600 out of 6000 unarmed Americans, who meet to protest against the acts of that administration? How long would Americans allow an administration to last, which abolished trial by jury, deprived one accused of the right of counsel, legalized torture and conducted this farcical "trial" in camera? How long would Americans obey a British edict to descend from street-car and automobile and grovel in the dust before every British officer who came along? How long would America watch her women and children die eating herbs and grass, whilst her grain was shipped by the million tons to Great Britain? This is but a brief description of the condition of India today!

Great Britain desires to quell our voice in America. She hates to hear the truth told about her terroristic government of India. She would hurl us into our graves in her vain rage to crush hope and truth. Can that be done in free America? The spirits of the immortal Lincoln and of the great Jefferson seem to answer: "These libertarians of old India are safe on our shores. America's traditions enshroud them. No foreign power can compel or entice violation of the hospitality of this free nation."

TARAKNATH DAS,
GOPAL SINGH,
BHAGWAN SINGH,

D. K. SARKAR,
SANTOKH SINGH,
S. N. GHOSE.

DEATH STILL FACES DEPORTEES

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:

We are still in danger of death at the hands of the British Government. The protests of Organized Labor, the protests of American Liberals of every shade of opinion, the protests even of some of your representatives in the National Congress—all of these are, as yet, unavailing against the urge of the British Government that we be deported back to India, there to face the firing squad or the public hangman. It is not by any means an acceptable task to perform, but we must point out that Great Britain has a considerable influence in matters

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TARKNATH DAS,
GOPAL SINGH,
BHAGWAN SINGH,

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SANTOKH SINGH,
S. N. GHOSE.

LABOR'S ROLL OF HONOR

An entire list of the labor bodies of America, which protest against our deportation, would fill many pages of TRUTH. The most prominent, however, are:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Central Federated Union of New York.

Chicago Federation of Labor.

Seattle Central Labor Council.

San Joaquin, Cal., Labor Council.

Brownsville, Pa., Trades Council.

Tacoma Central Labor Council.

Boilermakers No. 233, Oakland.

Amalgamated, Clothing Workers of America.

Boilermakers' Union No. 6, San Francisco.

Contra Costa, Cal., Labor Council.

San Francisco Central Labor Council.

Detroit Federation of Labor.

Alameda Cal., Central Labor Council.

Alameda Building Trades Council.

Street Railway Employees No. 518, San Francisco.

Soldiers and Sailors' Union, Seattle.

Machinists' Lodge No. 68, San Francisco.

Molders' Union No. 164, San Francisco.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific, San Francisco.

Pasadena, Cal., Board of Labor.

Micrometer Lodge Machinists, New York.

Millmen's Union No. 262, San Jose, Cal.

Erie Pa., Central Labor Union.

Millmen's Union No. 42, San Francisco.

Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Employees No. 13,188 San Francisco.

Anyone wishing to assist the defense of the above six members of this organization may forward funds either to us or to the Friends of Freedom for India, Room 601, 7 East 15th street, New York City, the only organizations in charge of these cases. Copies of the pamphlet, "The Tragedy of India," and "India in Revolt," can be obtained absolutely free by communicating with us. Hindustan Gadar Party, 5 Wood street, San Francisco, Cal.

MAY WE APPEAL TO THE DULUTH TRADES ASSEMBLY AND LOCAL UNIONS TO SEND IN THEIR PROTEST?—ED TRUTH.

THE SOVIETS AND CHINA

Le Populaire, September 2nd, announces a Moscow wireless to China requesting resumption of official relations, and offering to relinquish Russia's share of the Boxer indemnity, as well as all special commercial and other privileges.

GERMAN INTRIGUES

La Feuille, August 28th, observes that immediately after the Armistice the German Government opened relations with Soviet Russia, but when Koltchak began his march towards the Volga the Germans opened negotiations with the Anti-Soviet Governments. When the Independent Socialist reproached Scheidemann with his treachery he said: "When one's existence is at stake all means are justifiable." Believing that the Soviets will eventually fail, the German Government receives Koltchak's military missions in Germany with the utmost cordiality. La Feuille asserts, on the authority of well-informed French sources that Germany is seeking friendship with Koltchak in order to secure the revision of the Treaty of Versailles, and that both Koltchak and Denikin are dissatisfied with the help given by the Big Four and their attitude towards the questions of Nationalities.

According to the Paris Temps the troops under Count Kellar and Prince Lieven, which the Germans call Koltchakists, are at present 40,000 strong; 37,000 are Germans from Rhenish Prussia, 3,000 are Russians. Recruiting bureaux have been opened in Berlin and other towns. The Temps complains that Germany will thus obtain dominance in Lithuania, White Russia, and the Baltic provinces, and thereby, in Russian affairs generally, which will compensate Germany for Western reverses, whilst the Entente remains "a passive spectators." L'Humanite, however, declares that the Entente is not a passive spectators, and that the object of the manoeuvre is to establish a counter-revolutionary army.

Phillips Price asserts that a Franco-German agreement has been arrived at by which German prisoners in France have been sent in large numbers to the Anti-Bolshevik armies in the Baltic provinces. The French Government is responsible for the transport. Russian prisoners of war are also sent to re-inforce counter-revolutionaries.

MORE BULL!!

Anti-Profitteering Act Ready to Sign.

Washington. — The house by a vote of 207 to 8 has sent to President Wilson for his signature the anti-profitteering amendment to the food control act.

LOS ANGELES SCAB-SHIP IS NOW A "HOODOO"

All Kinds of Trouble in Use of Unfair Labor.

Less than 200 mechanics are working in the plant of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding Company after a long strike since May 29, according to a letter received here from the Machinists' Union of that city. More than 2,000 mechanics have "stuck it out" in the strike. The company has launched only one boat since the strike started and that one was almost "ready for the water" before the union mechanics left work.

The one ship turned out by the strikebreakers, says the letter, has been given a trial test and brought back to load, but no waterfront workers can be found who will assist in placing a cargo aboard the "hoodoo" ship. The boat is now standing idle.

The Employers Association, declares the communication, recently hired a group of strikebreakers in Los Angeles to ship to San Francisco to take the places of longshoremen on strike there, but Santa Fe railway engineers refused to pull the train out of the depot and the union crew of a ship on which the "scabs" were loaded refused to sail with such passengers aboard.

SCABS GO HUNGARY

Waitresses Refuse to Serve Them.

SEATTLE, Was. — Rather than feed the 60 non-union workers who were loading the steamer Delight with munitions waitresses in a waterfront restaurant threatened to strike. The need for such action passed, however, when members of the longshoremen's union, who had learned of the proposed plan to feed the munitions loaders, went into the restaurant in large numbers consumed the entire

available supply of grub and paid for it.

Another restaurant at last brought food to the hungry munitions handlers.

One of the soldiers who quit his "longshoring" job when he learned that he was in reality loading munitions to be used in killing Russian workingmen, did so with the full knowledge that he has a sick wife and two children to protect.

"I would rather go hungry than continue the work," the returned man declared and then added that even starvation would be preferable to the guilty knowledge that he had aided in murder.

Atrocious Treatment of Clara Zeikin

Since coming to Switzerland I have been in correspondence with our Comrade Clara Zeikin on the subject of a meeting of women comrades in Zurich to arrange for a future Conference of International Socialist women. A woman comrade had written me in the same spirit and had asked me to be specially in Zurich this week when Zeikin was to arrive. To-day I received a letter, dated September 1st from her which was forwarded to me from my Geneva address. From it I make the following extracts:—

"My very dear friend.—How to describe my joy, my emotion when I received your letter! I enjoyed then a moment of bliss, of moral sunshine, alas not too frequent in these terrible years since August, 1914. Last week your two letters from Geneva arrived. The second yesterday, the first some days before I started for Switzerland. Of course, meeting you was in the programme of my stay. But it came otherwise. At Romanshorn I was arrested, though my passport and the permission for sojourn for eight days were quite regular and in order. The Commissioner of Police began with stating that I was a 'Communist.' He submitted me to a cross-examination, my luggage was examined most carefully, each handkerchief unrolled and scrutinized, each hem of the skirts, etc. Then they ordered my bodily visitation. Even my skin had to be scrutinized in case there was anything written on it; the hems and ornaments of my cloak unstitched, etc. Then I was put into prison with a miserable pallet-convex and a sheet so dirty that I laid myself down in my dress on the blanket, after having spread my handkerchiefs on them. I had no towel and had to use my petticoat. About midday I

was fetched by a policeman and accompanied by others with the Commissioner, and brought on board of a steamer starting for Friedrichshafen. The whole was done in such an obvious way that on the steamer the bourgeois voyagers gathered round me, inquiring and insulting me in the most vulgar and coarse manner. Dear friend, I tell you that to show you that most probably the next time it will be impossible for me to come to Switzerland, and that it seems doubtful if our International Women's Conference can take place there. Secondly, to inform you that the police (together with the addresses of quite unpolitical persons without any connection with us) have found and confiscated your address. I was asked if you, too, I did not know that, I knew you were a Communist? I answered being an upright Socialist. It may be possible, dear friend, that you will be cross-examined on behalf of me. I hope that you will have no inconvenience of any kind on account of this adventure that was misfortune and not my fault. It is superfluous to say how much I am grieved by that event."

This I must point out to English comrades is the treatment meted out to a venerable woman, who has spent the best years of her life educating and organizing her fellow-woman, who founded and carried on for years the woman's paper, "Gleichheit," and who now, after men have done their best during five years to reduce the world to chaos, is striving with mother and race instinct to get into practical touch with those whose desire is to reconstruct, not on the old lines of a dreary competitive struggle, but on the new and life-giving lines of a human co-operation. — "LONDON CALL."

BULLIT DEBATE IN PARIS

Paris, Sept. 19th.—The official verbatim report of the debate in the French Chamber late on Thursday night, during the Socialist Deputy Jean Longuet's speech on the alleged negotiations with the Soviet Government, is (Reuter reports) as follows:—

Mr. Longuet: It is a question of how you intend to settle our relations with Russia. A proposal was made by President Wilson in the Russian Government. The proposal was abruptly abandoned. I do not know why. I lived with M. Cachin at this period, and we knew the noble idealism of these young American officials, Messrs Steffens and Bullitt. M. Tardieu: Do not speak of Mr. Bullitt, (Commotion in the Left.)

M. Longuet: I regard Mr. Bullitt as one of the straightest and most honest men that I have ever met.

He was charged with a mission to the Russian Soviets to take them peace proposals drawn up by Mr. Lloyd George himself. These proposals were accepted by the Russians, and were brought back to Paris.

M. Clemenceau: To whom were they delivered? I have never had any knowledge of the business.

M. Longuet: I am sure of these facts. I had at this time many interviews with the American officials.

M. Clemenceau: If Mr. Lloyd George really made proposals of peace he has never said a word about them, either to me or to the Peace Conference.

Known for Long Time.

Mr. Longuet: The proposals provided in substance for an immediate cessation of hostilities, it being understood that the de facto Government should retain their power. The terms provided, in addition, for an amnesty, the end of the blockade, the re-establishment of commercial relations, the recall of the Allied troops, the recognition of the financial obligations of the imperial Russian Government, the repatriation of prisoners, etc. To these English and American terms which Messrs. Bullitt and Steffens brought back, what replies have we made?

M. Renaudel (to M. Clemenceau): The affairs of Mr. Bullitt have been known in the Press for a long time. Is it possible that you are unaware of them or that you have not questioned the British and American Governments on this subject?

M. Clemenceau: I am sneaking—either Mr. Lloyd

George nor President Wilson has ever said a word to me about such a peace. I read articles in the newspapers, but am I obliged to make inquiries about them? (Hear, hear.)

M. Longuet: It would be difficult to assert that diplomatic missions of this importance could be compared with newspaper articles. The Russian proposals were brought back to France, and as soon as he was informed of them Mr. Lloyd George declared them to be quite acceptable.

M. Longuet: added that owing to the campaign of the English Conservatives Mr. Lloyd George refused to continue the negotiations. That was an extraordinary way to act. "Where do we stand to-day?" he asked, and continued: "On Monday last the Allies' Council held a meeting at which the British policy of the evacuation of Russia was unanimously approved. Is that not the meaning of the communique given to an English newspaper?"

No Reply, Of Course.

M. Clemenceau: There is a journalist who does not earn the money his newspaper pays him.

M. Longuet went on to ask what was the policy of the Government with regard to Russia. Needless to say, he received no reply.

WHERE WAR IS FORGOTTEN

Peace and Quiet in a German Slav Countryside.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Three hours' ride in the train from Berlin brought me last week to a spot where I got a two fold glimpse into Germany of the past and Germany after the war in one of its most secluded recesses.

I found myself in the Spreewald, in the Mark of Brandenburg, where still live the relics of a non-German race, whose ancestors spread in times past over the greater part of East Germany. For the Wends, a Slav race, still linger on with their language and customs in this inaccessible part of the Mark.

Inaccessible it is indeed. I left the station of Lubbenau and with map in hand trudged across watery meadows till I reached a spot where countless little streams ran hither and thither, and between them, built on piles, were houses of wood thatched with straw. I had reached the first village of the Spreewalders.

German Hospitality.

There was no difficulty in finding someone to take me in for the night. A peasant, with whom I got into conversation as he was mending his fishing nets on his doorway, offered me hospitality. His house showed a mixture of two cultures. Every-one spoke German, but the womenfolk, dressed in red skirts and black velvet bodices, wore tall decorated caps.

But the fact that I was an Englishman did not in the least affect their genuinely German hospitality, which not only enjoins that the guest shall eat well, but that he shall eat on spotless tablecloths with polished cutlery, and from dishes arranged on the table as if they were soldiers on parade.

"Noske Not Firm Enough"

Were no signs of the world ferment traceable here? Tarry a little.

"This government of Noske is no good," said an old peasant to me: "it ought to be firmer with the Bolsheviks. Even here we are not free from them. Young men come back from the war and talk about strikes and something called a 'bourgeois.' They say we shall have no coal this winter, thanks to it all. I suppose it is the Jews again."

But it is only the echoes of the great world struggle between the modern wage-laves and their slave drivers that ever reach this secluded corner of the Spreewald.

PRESS BOSSES GET A SHOCK

Cairo. — The Trade Union's headquarters has started a Press censorship, and has informed the "Egyptian Mail," which is the most active of the anti-Labour papers, that its linotypist will not set up any articles attacking the Trade Union movement. — Exchange.

THE WHITES REVENGE

Death for Communist. Munich, September 18.—Sentence was passed this afternoon in the trial for the murder of hostages during the Communist regime in Munich.

Fritz Seidl and Schickelhoefer were condemned to death for double murder; Widl Purzel, Fehmer, and Josef Seidl for murder; Kick, Gsell, Hesselmann, Lerner, Hannes, George Huber and Riedmeier were sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude for being accessories to murder.

Petermaier, Voelkl, and Schmittele were released.

All the accused listened calmly to the judgment. They were removed in motor cars between armoured cars filled with soldiers.

The PLEBS

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The Chicago Conventions,
By Max Eastman.
With 33 sketches and portraits
By Art Young.

A complete report and explanation of the divisions which occurred as well as a personal description of the three conventions.

YOU SHOULD READ THIS BEFORE YOU MAKE UP YOUR MIND TO WHICH OF THE THREE PARTIES YOU BELONG.

Among Other Contents of the October Number

THE CLYDE WORKERS Crystal Eastman
THE CLASS WAR IN ITALY H. K. Moderswell
A vivid story of the general strike which the capitalist papers said did not occur.

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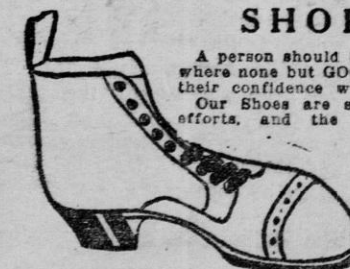
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UNITY RESOLUTION

Adopted by UNANIMOUS vote of the Communist Labor Party Convention.

"Be it resolved, that the Communist Labor Party extends a standing invitation to the Communist Party to meet, on a basis of equality, in Unity Conference, and

"That we hereby instruct our National Officials and Committees to accept every such invitation from the Communist Party, or from any other revolutionary workingclass organization."

This is the position of the Communist Labor Party on the question of Unity. Obedient to this instruction the N. E. C. of the Communist Labor Party has extended official invitation for Unity Conference.

**Members of the Communist Party—
Compel your officials to answer**

WORKERS WANTED

The Communist Labor Party needs immediately the services of hundreds of Party workers. It aims as nearly as possible to utilize for our Cause the talents of EVERY Party member.

No matter what you are doing now, if you are willing to quit working for capitalism and to go to work for Communism, write to the National Office of the C. L. P. at once.

Tell what you are willing and able to do. If you've had experience as lecturer, organizer, salesman or canvasser, editor or writer, stenographer, office worker, book keeper, collector, manager or teacher especially with some organization connected with the revolutionary movement, specify the nature of it. You need not hesitate about this, as your letter will be kept confidential.

Address:—Organization Department, Communist Labor Party, 3207 Clark Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

State Convention November 2nd 1919

The first Sunday in November, a State Convention of the Communist Labor Party will be held in Duluth. All locals desiring to send delegates can do so. Each local will be allowed one member for every fifty or part of fifty members. At your next meeting elect your delegate. Send your letter with definite instructions regarding joining the Communist Labor Party. In the next few days a call will be sent out to each and every local in the State. Address all communications to Jack Carney, Rex Hotel, Duluth, Minn.

"THE COMMUNIST"

The last issue of "The Communist" contains a report of the Minnesota State Convention.

The report states, "an interesting result of the convention was the statement by a number of delegates who had come instructed to vote for the Communist Labor Party, that after hearing the discussion, if they had been free to express their own judgment they would have voted to affiliate with the Communist Party." The truth about the matter is, that there was one comrade of the Duluth delegation who before the Convention, had an extended conversation with Ruthenberg and stated that he would like to remain on the fence. The comrade was severely reprimanded by the rest of the delegation, for coming to the Convention when he knew that his mind was not made up. That is the No. 1 exploded. There was only ONE comrade who expressed dissatisfaction with his local's decision.

The report further states, "A number of branches of the Finnish Federation were represented and will join the Communist Party." There was present one delegate representing the Finnish Local of Gilbert, and what a story could be told of how that local went over to the Communist Party! It would make good news for "Solidarity". Oh these "pure" Communists!

So the Communist Party obtains support. The old rail-splitter once said, "You can fool all of the people some of the time, you can fool some of the people all the time, but you can never fool all the people all the time."

Comrade Ruthenberg knows that the Minneapolis and St. Paul locals had only heard ONE side and decided upon affiliation after hearing that ONE side. They came to the convention prepared to vote COMMUNIST PARTY and no amount of argument would have convinced them otherwise comrade Ruthenberg call again, but make sure of your facts. — J. C.

THE SWISS GENERAL STRIKE

By HIRAM K. MODERWELL.
The General strike in Basle and Zurich, the second Switzerland has had since the armistice, is over. Switzerland! that pure democracy of the mountains, where all are healthy and all are fed! A Swiss pastor the other day told a friend that he had scrapped the Biblical injunction, "Remember the poor", because there were no poor in his parish. And yet in Switzerland there are general strikes, with red-flagged parades singing the "International" and police sabring the demonstrators and soldiers firing their machine guns at unarmed spectators. What can it mean?

It means that the Swiss workers have learned that mountain climate and pure democracy are no protection against the ravages of capitalism. When the war got well under way the prices of food in Switzerland began to rise. The workers struck for higher wages in this factory and that. They won their demands — and the prices rose again. Strangely enough they refused to accept the mountain breeze in exchange for bread. They learned that even in Switzerland the workers are protected only by their own power.

Then they learned something else. They learned that when the textile workers, for example, struck and obtained a higher wage, the price of textiles rose for all. The success of the spinners and dyers of Basle was paid for under Capitalism, by all the workers. They could not, with their old trade union methods, catch up with this furious race. They began to think of heading it off. They began to demand the general limitation of prices. But this implied the general strike.

The idea of the general strike was urged by the radical Socialists. It was opposed by the old trade union bureaucracy. The opposition was strong enough to prevent the radicals from obtaining a general nation-wide order for the strike. So last month they started the movement in the spot where they were strongest — Basle — hoping that it would grow.

On Wednesday, July 30, the "Action Committee" of the "Organized Working Class of Basle", taking their mandate from the specially delegated representatives of the various factory groups, issued the call for the general strike. The immediate purpose was a declaration of solidarity with the striking textile workers. But beyond this there was the recognizing of the fact that the success of the textile workers would mean a higher price for winter underwear, unless the workers defended themselves as consumers.

The Strikers' Demands.

The demands of the strikers show to what good purpose the

To

The President,
United States of America,
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

Sir:—

I have been instructed to forward to you the following resolution passed at their meeting on September, 13th, 1919, by the National Executive of the Irish Labor Party and Trade Union Congress representing the organized workers in Ireland.

* Moved by Cathal O'Shannon and seconded by Thomas Johnson:

That

The National Executive of the Irish Labor Party and Trade Union Congress begs to inform the President of the United States as convener of the International Conference of Labor to be held at Washington in October in accordance with the Paris Covenant of the League of Empires, that, as that Conference is not a Labor Conference and by its origin and constitution has already forfeited the confidence of the working class, no delegate has the right to speak or act or accept decisions in the name of the workers of Ireland and organized labor in this country.

WM. O'BRIEN,

Secretary.

P. S. Will radical and labor papers please copy?—Ed. Truth.

FOR I. W. W. DEFENSE FUND

The Scandinavian Local of Duluth, of the Communist Labor Party held two meetings recently with Ragnar Johanson as a speaker. Over \$230.00 was raised at the two meetings and also \$81.00 raised at a dance given by the Finnish I. W. W.

BACK TO THE OLD FIGHT AGAIN!

Ingmar Iversen, has recently been released from Leavenworth and begs to assure all comrades that he is none the worse for his adventure. He is back in the old fight again. Writing to the editor he states:—"I want to thank you for the good work you have been doing. Thanks also for sending me the "Truth" for such a long time. I can assure you that it was appreciated and that the copy I received passed through many hands." By the way Ingmar, drop a line to comrade Bentall, Crow Wing County Jail, Brainerd, Minnesota and send him a dollar, borrow it from your sister.

JOINS THIRD INTERNATIONAL

The British Socialist Party by an overwhelming majority has joined the Third International. Still they come!

ELECT YOUR DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 2ND 1919, IN DULUTH, MINN.

ALL THE OLD MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY WHO LIVE IN WEST DULUTH ARE ASKED TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE EDITOR OF TRUTH. HOW ABOUT IT TOM?

IF YOU HAVE ANY LITERATURE YOU DO NOT NEED SEND IT ON TO US AS WE HAVE OVER TWO HUNDRED COMRADES IN PRISON WHO NEED BOOKS ETC. ALSO THEY NEED OTHER THINGS THAT MONEY CAN BUY. A NON IS AS GOOD AS A WINK TO A BLIND HORSE!

workers have been studying the admirable administration of Bela Kun in Budapest. They were:

- 1.) Lower fixed prices for bread.
- 2.) Confiscation by the government of all stocks of shoes and clothes, and the sale of these at fixed reduced prices.
- 3.) Confiscation of all unused dwellings and dwelling space, and the assignment of such space to the homeless or overcrowded workers; reduced fixed rents.

These measures are perfectly practicable and adequate, so far as they go, but no bourgeois government would grant them, except as an act of self-preservation.

On July 31 the response to the strike appeal was almost 100 per cent. The city employees, clerks as well as labourers, responded to the appeal of the "Action Committee." The gas workers, who had been told to stay at work for the time being, went out on their own responsibility. Folded arms made Zurich helpless.

The Action Committee's Instructions.

The orders of the "Action Committee" show its capacity for practical leadership. They were as follows:

- 1.) The consumption of alcohol must under all circumstances be avoided.
- 2.) Restaurants and food shops to remain open for the present, but the workers are urged to make only the most necessary purchases.
- 3.) All industries are to be closed.
- 4.) Public services are also subject to the strike, except that the gas water and electric supply works shall furnish the diminished "Sunday schedule." Gas, water and electric light supply to be subject from day to day to the orders of the "Action Committee."
- 5.) Not affected by the strike are employees of hospitals, morgues and prisons.

6.) Also not affected are clerks engaged in the distribution of milk, fruit, and vegetables, and workers in the bakeries.

News came that many groups in Zurich had already struck, and that the general strike would probably be proclaimed immediately the workers poured out on to be streets.

And at the same time the first of four regiments of troops began to enter the city.

Soldiers Shoot and Sabre the People.

The troubles with the police and the troops began in the usual manner. Groups of workers stationed themselves outside the factories to dissuade blacklegs from going to work, and outside the shops to urge the clerks to join the demonstration. They were told to "move on." There were arguments, then provocations, and—blood.

That there was no provocation on the part of the younger strikers cannot be said. But it is certain that the provocation on the part of the officers of the troops was open and shameful. There is evidence that the bourgeoisie wished to drown the strike in blood in order to terrify the rest of the Swiss workers. Accurate accounts of the trouble are always difficult to obtain, but the accounts published in the bourgeois press have been proved untrue in every essential detail.

Disgraceful details of the first day of the strike in Basle are abundant. The police used their sabres on men and women without commanding them to disperse. The soldiers replied with shots to mere disrespectful words from bystanders. One eye-witness saw an officer deliberately aim his revolver at the head of a workman (the father of several children) and shoot him dead. A group of young men who had been ordered by the sanitary officer to carry the mat's body to the morgue, was fired on with fatal results when it passed in front of the barracks. In the evening a

crowd, mostly of onlookers, which was gathered in Marktplatz, was told to leave. And when it obeyed the order, going up a side-street, it was deliberately fired on by the troops, and thus caught in a trap. The result of the various encounters was three men and two women killed and many wounded. The strike Committee thereupon ordered all strikers to stay from allowing themselves to be provoked.

Whether the blood of Basle had any effect in intimidating the workers of other cities cannot be ascertained. It is probable that the failure of the strike elsewhere was due to other causes.

The response to the general strike call in Zurich was excellent, but some groups refused to strike and others postponed their decision. In other cities, politically not so advanced as Basle, the influence of the trade union leaders and of the moderate Socialists was sufficient to prevent action. It was the news of this general refusal, with its resulting psychology of failure, which began to weaken the Zurich strike on the third day.

Women's Educational Eququads.

In Basle there were organized many "Women's Educational Squads" which made a house to house canvass in the working class quarter to enlighten all doubtful persons as to the object of the strike. But outside such educational work, the function of the strikers was only that of the folded arms. They preserved admirable discipline. After the first day there were no killed or wounded.

The "White Guard".

Another indication of the progress of Switzerland in capitalist evolution, has been the systematic formation of a "White Guard" in many industrial towns. This is always quite unofficial—a mere club of middle-class lads who like to train themselves in target-shooting; but strangely enough, Army officers drill them. And stranger still, when a strike comes they appear as a part of the special municipal police. The guard is paid for in secret by an association of employers, the Basle Public Economy League which expended between 20,000 and 30,000 francs a day for the maintenance of its private army during the strike. It is now secretly collecting money for the permanent expenses of the guard and for the "wives and children" of the guardsmen. The idea is being enthusiastically received by the capitalists of other cities.

The Socialist Daily Suppressed.

The story of the suppression of the Socialist daily, the "Basler Vorwärts," is also enlightening. The printers and pressman, in resolving to strike, had made a specific exception of the workers' paper, the "Vorwärts." The result was that the bourgeois papers did not appear at all, unless in the form of small hand-bills, printed probably by the editors themselves. The military officer in command thereupon demanded of the strike Commit-

tee that the bourgeois papers be allowed to appear as usual. The demand was refused. Then he demanded that the "Vorwärts" should appear in the same form as the others. Again the Committee refused. Thereupon he ordered his troops to occupy the offices of the "Vorwärts", and the paper was forcibly prohibited from then on until the end of the strike. There could be no clearer illustration of the mention of the bourgeois to meet the peaceful economic power of the workers by military force.

Victimisation and the Workers' Blockade.

Though the Zurich strike began to fade after three days, the workers in Basle stuck it out splendidly. After ten days, though few defections had occurred, the Committee declared the strike at an end.

The employers regarded this as signal victory for them. They began issuing permanent dismissals against such of their employees as had taken a prominent part in the strike. This, again, caused little hang-over strikes, lasting for a few hours or a day. The chief counter-weapon of the workers, however is the labour blockade. At present Basle is "blockaded" to metal workers, and Geneva to all labour immigration whatsoever.

Soldiers Force Workers to Factory.

Some employers took their workers back only under the conditions of an "agreement" (which of course the workers never signed) stating that there would never be another strike in the factory until all conferences with the employers had failed, and in any case not "under the influence" of persons not employed in the factory (e.g., trade union officials). At the Escher-Wyss machine shops the workers were set to work in military fashion; a crowd of workers, picketing near the entrance, was forced by the soldiers, literally at the point of the bayonet, to enter the factory and go to work. Some of the employees of the Schöller dye-works were actually dragged out of their beds early one morning by the soldiers and taken by force to the factory, where under threats they were made to work.

From these anecdotes it will be inferred that "the breach between capital and labour" is not yet "healed" in Switzerland. On the contrary, the inevitable evolution is going steadily on. The workers are learning that to obtain even such simple justice as the public sale of goods which are hoarded for profiteering, they must act unitedly. And when they have succeeded in that, when they have obtained a retail price-scale from the government, they will learn, as the Italian workers are learning now, that this is not enough. In the next phase they will learn, as Russia has already learned, that to obtain for themselves the things they themselves produce, they must own the means of production and distribution.—Workers Dreadnought!

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON SWEDISH DRAMATIC STARS TO APPEAR

The Swedish Dramatic Company of Minneapolis, will visit Duluth and give two performances, matinee and evening of the Swedish Sand-drama "Vermelandsgarne" on Sunday, November 2nd at the Lyceum Theatre.

As a special feature; the Company has secured Mme. Vilma Sundborg, from New York, to appear as the heroine "Anna" in this play, a part in which she is unrivalled on the Swedish Stage in this Country.

Mme. Vilma Sundborg is a product of the Swedish Stage in Stockholm, Sweden, and after coming to America and mastering the English language, has been connected with several American companies touring the country from coast to coast. She has played the leading roles in "The Two Orphans," "Because I Love You," "The Black Flag," "Loves Comedy" by Ibsen, "The Queen in Salome", Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew", and others and has also been with Rose Goghlan in Vaudeville. She has been called the Sarah Bernhardt of the Swedish Stage and in fact, she resembles that great artist in her younger days to a great extent. Like that remarkable artist, Vilma Sundborg is likewise gifted in many other ways, for it may be told in con-



son with this, that she is also a painter of no small ability and a successfully story writer and poetress. She has lately written the words to a Sonata called "Life" now being composed in New York for Mme. Julia Claussin, the famous Mezzo-Soprano and furthermore one of her books is just out of print and will be for sale at the performances on the 2nd of November. The illustrations in the book are done by herself. This will be the only opportunity for the Duluth public to be acquainted with this artist from over the footlights.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

The International news that is published in TRUTH is received from the Socialist Press of Great Britain and Ireland. If you care to subscribe to any of these papers, and if you can afford you should most certainly do so, below you will find their names, addresses and subscription price.

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Edited by Sylvia Pankhurst
20, Finsbury Pavement, LONDON, E.C. 2

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"The Socialist"
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(A Garden of Weeds)

Published twice a month by the T. E. R. Publishing Co. Edited by Parker H. Sercombe, Re-organization and Statistical Specialist. (EFFICIENCY EXPERT FOR THE REVOLUTION)

As Lenin truly says: any government by the working class, must be pre-eminently efficient—economically, socially and in the technique of management. Friction, lost motion, duplication, overlapping unnecessary transportation, etc. must be eliminated the same as in the physical body; hence the need of a unified distribution of mail, gas, water, milk, electricity, news, ice, coal, bread, etc.; the zoning of oils, minerals, agricultural and manufactured products and the public direction of mines, railroads, telegraph, telephone, street railways, express, etc.; all requiring a continuous, uniform scheme of statistical charting for administrative guidance.

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are wrong this time. Petrograd will not fall. It will stand. We shall not surrender Petrograd.

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EDITORIALS

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For further particulars apply to the National Secretary, Alfred Wagenknecht, 3207 Clark Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

TO THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE

There is great outcry against the agitator. Those that are engaged in that work do not even know the history of America, yet they are so eager to inculcate the principles of Americanism into the minds of the foreigners. If the American men and women would study the history of America a little more, they might be induced to think a little. We know it is a painful task to many people, but then in the midst of the industrial unrest of today, we need to think before we act.

The following extract is taken from McMaster's History of the People of the United States:—

"There is indeed scarce a scrap of information," he writes, "bearing upon the subject extant which does not go to prove beyond question that the generation which witnessed the Revolution was less merciful and tenderhearted than the generation which witnessed the Civil War. Our ancestors, it is true, put up a just cry of horror at the brutal treatment of their captive countrymen in the (British) prison ships and hulks. Yet even then the face of the land was dotted with prisons where deeds of cruelty were done, in comparison with which the foulst acts committed in the hulks sink to a contemptible insignificance. For more than fifty years after the peace there was in Connecticut an underground prison which surpassed in horrors the Black Hole of Calcutta. This den, known as the Newgate prison, was in an old worked-out copper mine in the hills near Granby. There in little pens of wood from thirty to one hundred culprits were immured their feet made fast to iron bars, and their necks chained to beams in the roof. The darkness was intense; the caves reeked with filth; vermin abounded; water trickled from the roof and oozed from the sides of the caverns; huge masses of earth were constantly falling off. In the dampness and the filth the clothing of the prisoners grew mouldy and rotted away, and their limbs became stiff with rheumatism. The Newgate prison were perhaps the worst in the country, yet in every county were jails such as would now be thought unfit places of habitation for the vilest and most loathsome of beasts. Not a ray of light ever penetrated them. In jails in Massachusetts the cells were so small that the prisoners were lodged in hammocks swung one over the other. In Philadelphia the keeps were eighteen by twenty feet, and so crowded that at night each prisoner had a space of six feet by two to lie down in.

"Into such pits and dungeons all classes of offenders of both sexes were indiscriminately thrust. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that they became seminaries of every conceivable form of vice, and centres of the most disgusting diseases. Prostitutes plied their calling openly in the presence of men and women of decent station, and guilty of no crime but an inability to pay their debts.---

"No crime known to the law brought as many to the jails as the crime of debt, and the class most likely to get into debt was the most defenseless and dependent, the great body of servants, of artisans, and of laborers, those in short, who depended on their daily wages for their daily bread. One hundred years ago the laborer who fell from a scaffold or lay sick of a fever was sure to be seized by the sheriff the moment he recovered, and be carried to jail for the bill of a few dollars which had been run up during his illness at the huckster's or the tavern.---

"Men confined as witnesses were compelled to mingle with the forger besmeared with the filth of the pillory, and the fornicator streaming with blood from the whipping post, while here and there among the throng were culprits whose ears had been cropped, or whose arms, fresh from the branding iron, emitted the stench of scorched flesh. The treadmill was always going. The pillory and the stocks were never empty. The shears, the branding iron, and the lash were never idle for a day. In Philadelphia the wheel-barrow men still went about the streets in gangs, or appeared with huge clogs and chains hung to their necks.---

"The misery of the unfortunate creatures cooped up in the cells, even in the most humane kept prisons, surpasses in horror anything ever recorded in fiction. No attendance was provided for the sick. No clothes were distributed to the naked. Such a thing as a bed was rarely seen, and this soon became so foul with insects that the owner dispensed with it gladly. Many of the inmates of the prisons passed years without so much as washing themselves. Their hair grew long. Their bodies were covered with scabs and lice, and emitted a horrible stench. Their clothing rotted from their backs and exposed their bodies tormented with all manner of skin diseases and a yellow flesh cracking open with filth."

Remember that this took place, fifty years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

In the city of Boston, between 1820 and 1832, there were 3,432 debtors cast into prison. There were altogether 10,000 people dependent upon these debtors. One woman was arrested and sent to prison, leaving two children behind, just because she owed \$3.60. In Philadelphia, during the year 1828, 1085 debtors were cast into prison. In two cases, the men owed two cents and seventy-two cents.

These evils have all disappeared. Why? Simply because the agitator got busy and he commenced to educate and organize and with the rise of the labor movement, these laws were scrapped and better conditions were made. If the people had been cowed by Knights of Liberty etc. they would have submitted to these foul conditions and tyrannical laws, but there were amongst them men and women who had the courage to stand up and protest, with the result that things were better.

You rant about Bolshevism, but what will you say about this speech:—

"The Senator from New York said yesterday that the whole world had abolished slavery. Ae, the name, but not the thing, all the powers of the earth cannot abolish it. God only can do it when he repeals the fiat, 'the poor ye always have with you'; for the man who lives by daily labor, and scarcely lives at that, and has to put out his labor in the market and take the best he can get for it in short your whole hiring class of manual laborers and 'operatives' as you call them, are essentially slaves. The

difference between us is, that our slaves are hired for life, and well compensated; there is no starvation, no begging, no want of employment among our people, and not too much employment either. Yours are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantly compensated. Yours are white, of your own race; you are brothers of one blood. They are your equals in natural endowment of intellect, and they feel galled by their degradation. If they knew the tremendous secret, and could combine, where would you be? Your society would be reconstructed, your government overthrown, your property divided."

That speech was not delivered by a Bolshevik or I. W. W. It was delivered by a United States Senator, in the United States Senate, on March 4th, 1858, by Senator J. H. Hammond of South Carolina.

Those who are out after the agitator might as well get busy and destroy the books on the history of America and the records of the U. S. Senate and Congress. The extracts that we have quoted and we can fill editions of this paper with more of them, are too damaging to the side of those whose eyes are blind to the world-events of today.

HARDLY POSSIBLE!

The workers of the McDougall Shipyard Company have recently signed an agreement to work ten hours per day all through the month of October. Yet at the same time the working staff of the McDougall shipyard has been reduced something like 40 %.

You may not think it is true, but nevertheless it is. A president of a local union, local 617 of the International Shipbuilding Union, had the colossal nerve and audacity to prevail upon his union to sign an agreement to work ten hours per day, whilst members of the union were out of work.

We trust there are sufficient men with the courage to stand up in their local and demand the resignation of Baker. Baker is of more use to his employers, than he is to the workers. Local 617 must not for onemoment tolerate the repetition of such work as the signing of that agreement. We have never criticised Baker before, we hardly thought it worth while. But when things come to such a pass as they have during the last month, it is time that somebody called a halt upon Baker. Baker is too fond of his employers to fill the position he now occupies. He is just like a barnacle on a ship.

Members of local 617 what good is your local, if it can only sign agreements with the boss to work MORE hours? You can get more hours without organizing, why organize?

It is a refreshing contrast to read the of the action of the workers in the Whitney Shipyard who turned down with an overwhelming majority the proposal to work ten hours per day. If the employers want the ships out, then force them to put more men on. Do not take all the work on your own shoulders and allow your fellow-worker to go hungry.

THE HYPOCRISY OF THE HERALD.

The Duluth Herald a short time ago republished an editorial from the Star and Stripes, the official organ of the A. F. F. The editorial was written by a man who had seen war in all its hideousness. He had many nights been lulled to sleep by the whistling of the bullets, as they sped on their way to find refuge in the bowels of some rosy-cheeked American boy. He had seen men writing in the trenches gasping out their last breath. He had seen the maggots crawling over his dead comrades and he had felt the warm blood of his comrades trickling down his cheeks as he sought to bring him to a place of shelter. That editor knew what war was alright. The editor of the Herald reprinted that graphic story and used it as an argument for the ratification of the Peace Treaty, with which is incorporated the League of Nations Covenant.

What of Today?

George Bernard Shaw, at the commencement of the European War stated:—

"I HAVE NO DESIRE TO KILL A BABY, BUT IF I HAD TO KILL ONE, I WOULD MUCH RATHER KILL IT WITH A BOMB OR A TORPEDO THAN TO STARVE IT TO DEATH."

Starvation is the most painful of all deaths. Have you ever risen from beneath some archway, with your bones all chilled and your stomach empty and no prospect in sight of ever receiving a morsel of food? If you have, then you know what starvation is. Have you witnessed the look in a baby's eyes, as it lays in the cradle and piteously appeals to you, through the look in its eyes for milk? If you have then you will understand the horrible thing starvation is. Yet the editor of the Herald wants you to believe that if the Germany, the alleged nation of baby-killers, will only starve Russia into submission, that she will be a fit candidate for the League of Nations. What an editor and what a League of Nations!

WERE LENIN AND TROTSKY IN THE PAY OF THE KAISER?

There was a great outcry in the kept press of this country, assisted by the Creel yarns, that the leaders of the Soviet Government of Russia were pro-German.

Ludendorff, a German general, is now writing his memoirs and in them he states:—

"The German failure began at the outbreak of the Russian Revolution. The Chancellor and Count Czernin were obsessed by fear of revolution and could only think of peace as the means of raising the national moral by a constructive policy."

"I did not doubt that the disintegration of the Russian Army and nation meant a very grave risk for Germany and Austria Hungary."

"IN THE EAST THE BOLSHEVIKS REMAINED OUR ENEMIES."

We wonder if there will be an apology forthcoming from the American press, George Creel and also the EDITOR OF THE DULUTH LABOR WORLD?

One by one, the lies about the Bolsheviks of Russia are being exploded. Soon the truth will be known and then masters of America—GOOD-NIGHT.

ANOTHER CASE OF BRAIN LESION?

Jerome Davis and Wilfrid Humphries, members of the American Y. M. C. A. Raymond Robbins, head of the American Red Cross, Lincoln Steffens and William Bulfinch, members of the American Commission and several other writers went to Russia and came back and told the truth about the silly yarn of the nationalization of Russian women. The Secretary State has even issued a denial of the story. Yet we have still one public citizen—J. L. Washburn—who has the courage to stand up and say that he still believes in it. Brave man—Washburn.

AN INQUIRY.

President Wilson Princeton lectures can be obtained in any library. Failing that look up the campaign literature of the Republican party during the last presidential election.

THE COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY.

By Max Eastman.

Its program is upon the whole a vital, simple and realistic application of the theories of Marx, and the policies of Lenin, to present conditions in America. It contrasts with the program of the communist convention in no point of principle, but it applies its principles more specifically to existing conditions, it is written in a more American idiom, it is written in the language of action rather than of historic theory, it is not abstractly didactic in its attitude toward organized labor, but somewhat humbly instructive and promising of concrete help. In these respects it seems to me superior to the program of the Communist Party, although I have not had time to study and compare them at length.

It would be foolish to pretend that The Communist Labor Party, any more than the Communist Party, is a wholly satisfactory nucleus for the growth of Communism in America. Nothing that happened in Chicago was satisfactory. But the Communist Labor Party has a certain atmosphere of reality, a sense of work to be done, a freedom from theological dogma on the one hand and machine politics on the other, which is new in American socialism, and hopeful. A strong movement of the rank and file of revolutionists to the Communist Labor Party would weaken, convince or drive out its uncertain minority, and at the same time leave the Federations where the attitude of their leaders naturally places them, in a separate or autonomous Slavic Party of Communism.

THE SOVIET IS THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

M. P. PRICE

"In his opening speech, at the Russian Congress of Economy, which was held last May, Lenin declared that the political power of the future will not be in the hands of Parliaments which are chosen according to arbitrarily determined geographical electoral units, but in the hands of Congresses chosen on an industrial basis. This statement partly explains why the most moderate Socialistic groups in Russia, such as the Menshevik internationalists and the Novaya Zhizn group, refused after the November revolution to enter the government, giving as a reason for this refusal, the fact that its policy was not a Socialistic, but an anarcho-syndicalistic policy. There is a modicum of truth in this claim. For one of the first ordinances of the Bolshevik government—the decree concerning workers' control of industry—was understood by the workers to mean that they should take over the factories of a district, and continue operating them without regard to the workers of their districts. Of course, the object of this ordinance, was to put an end effectively to the sabotage and the war profits of the profiteers, but its effect was that the worker did not seek to safeguard his interests by appealing to a central state authority, but appealed instead to his own special industry or group of industries. The consequence for a number of months was chaotic. As soon as it was at all possible to create a government apparatus, the leaders of the Bolsheviks began to combat these anarchistic anti-social tendencies of certain sections of the Russian urban workers. But then the question arose: What should be the nature of the new central state authority; in what form should the new organization of industry be set up; and finally, what was to be the relation of the state authority to the industrial syndicates? By January 1st, 1919, it had become clear that the Bolshevik leaders, although they were determined to put an end to the industrial anarchy arising from lack of a central authority, were nevertheless by no means ready to magnify the centralized state. Their first act was to attack the state as an institution supporting the social system of private capital. This involved a destruction of the political and economic organization which had created the capitalistic system, before they could lay the foundations for a new order. They appear gradually to have arrived at the understanding that the new state in its first stages must consist of two distinct organizations, a political organization developing into a weapon for the protection of the working-class from external and internal foes; and an economic organization, the tool for the creation of a new industrial order. These two organizations of the public service should have to work hand in hand as long as dangers threatening from external imperialism or internal counter-revolution, had not yet disappeared. Once the latter was realized, the political organization for defense would gradually cease its activities, and the economic organization would exercise supreme control over the new state."

"SHE HATED BLOODSHED."

It was in the city Odessa. The French battleships had arrived with French troops. The troops were to be used to shoot down the Russian people because they preferred their own form of Government to that of the Allies.

As the troops disembarked from the battleships and marched through the streets of Odessa, a young girl, French by the way, rushed out to the French boys and with tears in her eyes, begged and implored of them not to shoot at the Russian people. She told them of the wonderful things that these Russian people. How they taken and closed every house of ill-fame. How they had taken care of mothers and children. How they had made every child stay at school until they were eighteen. She handed to each and every soldier a leaflet telling them why they had been brought to Russia.

This girl, Jeanne Laborde, of whom we published the story in a recent issue, did not like to see blood spill. Her colleague writing in L'Humanite, August 11th, tells the story of her death:—

"Jeanne Laborde, our comrade, their comrade, was in Russia. Fate brought her into the country at the most pathetic moment in Russian history. Being human, she was a revolutionary. She had observed the misery and sufferings of the Russians, their tender-heartedness and the tremendous efforts made by the saviours of the Russian people for justice and fair play. She was at one with them, and heart and soul in the work to attain better conditions in the world. When the French troops landed at Odessa to fight against the Russian Bolshevik forces, she, like a modern Sabine, threw herself between the French and Russian soldiers. She explained to the soldiers that they were the brothers of those whom they had been sent to kill, or who might kill them. Then her arrest was ordered by the French authorities. She was condemned to death because she spoke against death—that alone was her crime. As no platoons were to be found ready to carry out the sentence, officers volunteered for the task. One evening, under the pretext of transferring her to another prison, they took her to a cemetery, where they killed her as no 'apache' would kill a dog—these men who pose as the brave champions of right and civilisation. Realise this; these were French officers! They have assassinated Jeanne Laborde; it was done with revolvers; they left her body among the tombstones, whilst they returned to their quarters smoking their cigars, having served their country well."

Then we have Labor leaders who support a League of Nations that permits such atrocities as the above to occur! We have Labor leaders who support a League of Nations that permits such atrocities as the above to occur! We have Labor leaders who support a League of Nations that permits such atrocities as the above to occur!

LABOR UNIONS.

TRADE UNIONS work well as centers of resistance against the encroachments of capital. They fall partially from an injudicious use of their power. They fall generally from limiting themselves to a guerrilla warfare against the existing system, instead of SIMULTANEOUSLY trying to change it; instead of using their organized forces as a lever for the final emancipation of the workingclass, that is to say, the ultimate abolition of the wages system.—KARL MARX.

A NATION OF BOLSHEVISTS.

There is a strike in New York City of the printers, they are being called BOLSHEVISTS. There is also another strike in the same small village of New York, this time it is the longshoremen, they are also BOLSHEVISTS. In various parts of the country, the steel workers are on strike, they are BOLSHEVISTS. In San Francisco there is a strike on, they are BOLSHEVISTS. In Seattle and Butte, the mere fact you live there is sufficient evidence that you are a BOLSHEVIST. In Baltimore, Boston and Norfolk the longshoremen have struck, they are BOLSHEVISTS. In Altoona, Pa. the railroad shopmen have walked out, they are BOLSHEVISTS. You must excuse us as our space is limited. But what we would like to know who is there left in this country that is not a BOLSHEVIST?

THE COMING TIME.

"The coming time—how all our nations will fall into dust then! And truly it is high time. All that we have lived on up till now has been the remnants of the revolutionary dishes of the last century, and we have been long enough chewing these over and over again. Our ideas demand a new substance and a new interpretation. Liberty, equality, and fraternity are no longer the same things that they were in the days of the blessed guillotine; but it is just this that the politicians will not understand, and that is why I hate them. These people only desire partial revolutions, revolutions in externals, in politics. But these are mere trifles. There is only one thing avails—to revolutionise people's minds."—Henrik Ibsen.

"THERE THE GREAT CITY STANDS"

"Where the men and women think lightly of the laws;— where the populace rise at once against the never-ending audacity of elected persons.--- where outside authority enters after the precedence of inside authority; where the citizen is always the head and ideal; where children are to be taught to be laws unto themselves;--- there the great city stands."—Walt Whitman.

GAG LAW.

When a burglar goes into a villa to rob it, he generally meets with a screaming woman. In order to prevent her from exposing his robbery, he gags her. When a man objects to hearing the truth about himself, he loses his head and retorts, "Aw shut up yer mouth or 'll close it for yer." When the capitalists feared the exposure of their war aims, they passed the Espionage Law.

A WORD OF CAUTION

Avoid mudslinging contests with Communist Party members. Remember that it is not negative vituperation but positive propaganda work that counts.

The great mass of the old membership will not join in the activities of any Party as long as their principle activity is mutual recrimination.

The overwhelming majority of Jimmie Higginses want to make Communists out of the heathen. They will affiliate and work with that Party that most earnestly applies itself to this task.

'Nuff said.

NATIONAL OFFICIALS OF THE COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY ARRESTED IN CLEVELAND

Katterfeld, Baker, Bronstrup, Allison and Wagenknecht Held For Alleged Violation of the Criminal Syndicalist Law

Fear abides in the black hearts of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. It knows the Communist Labor Party for what it is, and already has its hands busy, attempting to intimidate the workers from joining.

The open organization meeting of the Communist Labor Party of Cleveland was called for Thursday evening, October 16th. Acme hall was filled with comrades anxious to hear L. E. Katterfeld, who was advertised to speak upon "The Three Parties" and who had challenged C. E. Ruthenberg of the Communist Party to debate.

An army of police and operatives of the Loyal American League entered the hall soon after the meeting opened and decorated the walls of the hall, completely surrounding the large audience. The meeting was allowed to proceed without interruption. Chas. Baker organizer for the Communist Labor Party, was chairman. E. T. Allison, editor of the Ohio Socialist had charge of the sales force. Walter Bronstrup, secretary of the Cleveland local, attended to floor arrangements and A. Wagenknecht, national secretary of the party made a short talk upon organization progress. Following the address of L. E. Katterfeld, applications for membership were called for. Fully one hundred applications were made. Then followed a speech by Marguerite Prevey, who was present to deliver a personal message from Eugene V. Debs.

The chairman then adjourned the meeting, and this was the sign for action by the army of police, directed by the Loyal American League which is financed by the Chamber of Commerce. The five comrades above mentioned were immediately surrounded; the brave operatives of the Loyal American League, with hands upon guns, stood by to see that the audience dispersed peaceably; the applications for membership were seized, as was all other literature, and the national and local officials of the Communist Labor Party, together with the literature, were carted to jail.

There the comrades were charged with "criminal syndicalism." Bail was provided and the evidence, as gathered by the armed force of the Chamber of Commerce, will be laid before the grand jury.

It is evident that the Chamber of Commerce has decided not to permit the Communist Labor Party to organize locally. But this decision comes too late. The local is already organized in Cleveland and has in its ranks the most active of the English speaking comrades who were formerly members of the old local. Organization in Cleveland will go forward at a more rapid pace since this attack by the gunmen of the Chamber of Commerce.

DEFECTIVE PAGE