

Workers
of the
World
Unite!

THE TRUTH

Who is it speaks of Defeat?
I tell you a cause like ours
Is greater than defeat can know
It is the power of powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round
As surely as the glorious sun
Brings the world moon wave,
Must our Cause be won!

No. 33

14.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1920

WHOLE No. 163

FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIA'S ANSWER TO ENGLAND Poland Can Have Peace: Wrangel Can Have Personal Safety: Allies Warned To Keep Off FULL TEXT OF SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER'S NOTE

ROBERT WILLIAMS SEES RUSSIA

(By Cable to The Liberator)

(Robert Williams, General Secretary of the British Transport Workers Federation, was a member of the British Labor Party's Investigating Commission, just returned from Soviet Russia.—Ed.)

All my previous hopes and expectations were more than borne out by my actual contact with Soviet Russia's affairs. In view of her appalling difficulties,—revolutions, counter-revolutions, external and internal war,—Russia is manifesting prodigious capacity for social reconstruction on socialist lines.

I visited the war office and witnessed reviews of troops, I investigated munition plants and engineering establishments, saw aeroplanes in construction, studied the military transport system, and finally saw actual military operations on the Polish front, and I am convinced that the Soviet power is unshakably established before the entire world. Russia under the Soviet Regime has come to stay.

Despite the drain upon the skilled urban proletariat by the Revolution's casualties, by migration, and by the necessity of providing revolutionary leaven for the Red Armies, industry is being carried on with phenomenal resourcefulness. This is due in part, I think, to the appointment of alert and energetic individuals to administrative posts, and in part to the wonderful development of technical and scientific training and education which has enabled them to dilute the ranks of skilled craftsmen by introducing lesser skilled and unskilled labor. Then, too, all possible incentive to increase the output and accelerate transport is provided by a system of bonuses paid over the normal flat rate.

I saw the great engineering works of Putiloff and Somora near Nijni Novgorod and observed the heartiest co-operation between management and workers. In fact, I found in all departments of industry, trade unionists and their leaders cooperating with technicians and commissars. The truth is that while in capitalist Europe generally capital and labor are at death grips, in Russia the government and the people are co-operating and co-ordinating in a most remarkable manner. The world needs no further proof that men and women will make sacrifices for social and collective well-being, while they will hamper output and stultify organization under a capitalist regime where private profit is the only motive and rewards are for the privileged few.

The Soviet government is admitted by opponents and supporters to be the only possible form of government. The Red Armies go to the front with unparalleled zeal for the cause of working class emancipation and the real brotherhood of nations. The Internationale is sung everywhere, played everywhere by military bands.

I am convinced that the Russian proletariat want only to live in peace and progressive development with the rest of the world's workers. Our delegation was received with acclamation and appreciation as the first real indication that the barriers set up by hostile capital-

LONDON—The following wireless message from N. Lenin has been received by the Provisional Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain:

Having received the letter of the Joint Provisional Committee of the Communist Party of Britain, dated June 20th, I hasten to reply in accordance with their request that I am in complete sympathy with their plans for the immediate organization of a Communist Party in England. I consider the policy of comrade Sylvia Pankhurst and of the Workers' Socialist Federation in refusing to collaborate in the amalgamation of the British Socialist Party, Socialist Labour Party and others into the Communist Party to be wrong. I personally am in favour of participation in Parliament and of adherence to the Labour Party on condition of free and independent Communist activity. This policy I am going to defend at the Second Congress of the Third International on July 15th at Moscow. I consider it most desirable that a Communist Party be speedily organized on the basis of the decisions and principles of the Third International, and that party be brought into close touch with the Industrial Workers of the World and the Shop Steward Committees in order to bring about their complete union.

ism were breaking down. And we found unqualified appreciation of the efforts of the British Triple Industrial Alliance to prevent intervention, restore peace, and establish commercial relationships.

We made our own plans, went where we liked, interviewed and saw whom we pleased, and made absolutely independent inquiries regarding economic, political, and industrial conditions. We were much impressed with the intelligence and ability of the heads of the Soviet administration, who compare more than favorably with bourgeois politicians and administrators.

The food situation is gradually improving. Sverdloff, acting Commissar of ways and communications, assured me that transport has improved forty per cent. in the last three months. While on the Volga trip I saw for myself the improvement of river transportation since the defeat of the raiding cossacks and counter revolutionaries. Oil fuel is proceeding up the Volga as rapidly as transport can convey it. Deliveries are expected to reach thirty-five million poods per month. And coal is now being won from the Donetz region. Oil and coal will enormously assist rail and water transport and allow wood to be used for heating cities during the coming winter. Wheat from the Black Sea belt is being sent to the northern areas to supplement the rye products and provide sufficient cereals to carry on.

The peasants are accepting more readily the Soviet regime although they are lamentably short of agricultural implements and the amenities of life which reorganized industry alone can provide.

The more formidable difficulties in the way of trade with Russia are

BELOW we print the full text of Tchitcherin's reply on behalf of the Soviet Republic to the Allied ultimatum of July 12 shows that the Russians are prepared to deal generously and openly with their enemies. It is a document of great interest and historical importance in view of the fact that it fully and frankly states the attitude of a Socialist Republic towards the activities of Great Britain, the Allies, and the League of Nations.

MOSCOW, July 21st. The full text of the Soviet Republic's reply to the Allied ultimatum of July 11:—

The Russian Soviet Government is the more pleased to acknowledge the declaration of the British Government on its desire to contribute to the establishment of a general peace in Eastern Europe, as even quite recently, at the time when the complications between Russia and Poland were developing, which led to the Polish advance against Russia and the Ukraine, the British Government, unfortunately, did not manifest the same desire to contribute to the cause of peace in Eastern Europe. Earlier, also, namely, at the time when Soviet Russia was trying to obtain peace with the Border States—the British Government did not support the attainment of this aim, and, again, when the Estonian Government was preparing to conclude peace with Soviet Russia in December of last year it received a warning in the name of the Supreme Council.

The present change in the attitude of Great Britain on the question of peace between Soviet Russia and other States is in complete harmony with the wishes of Soviet Russia, whose desire to live in peace with all other States, to which reference is made in the last communication of the British Government, remains firm and unalterable.

Regarding Poland, likewise, in spite of the latter's wanton aggression against the Soviet Republic, Soviet Russia remains as faithful as before to the principles she has proclaimed establishing peaceful relations with all peoples.

"With Some Caution"
The question, however, of the cessation of the armed struggle be-

now collapsing in England. Russia's eastern policy is not one of imperialism and conquest, but is intended to provide diversion for British imperialism and prevent continued intervention and the organization of intervention against the Soviet regime. In this as in her other world policies, Russia will succeed. I am confident that in a battle of brains between Lenin, Trotsky, Bukharin, Zinovieff, and Chicherin on the one side, and the world's bourgeois diplomats on the other, the former must ultimately triumph.

Robert Williams.

JAURES' ASSASSIN

Charged With Trafficking in Silver Coin

Villain the assassin of Jaures, the Socialist leader, in the early days of the war, has again been arrested. The charge this time is for trafficking in silver coin. It is alleged that he has been endeavouring to obtain large amounts of silver from suburban tradesmen, says an Exchange message.

tween Russia and Poland will be unfavourably influenced by the fact that, on the part of the Polish Government there has been no direct declaration to the Soviet Government regarding its wish to conclude peace. Numerous utterances of representatives of the Polish people have come to the knowledge of the Soviet Government in which they express themselves in an extremely bitter sense as to the British Government's political action on this question, and information has been likewise published in the Press as to a decision of the Polish Diet to reject the proposal of an armistice with Soviet Russia.

The Soviet Government must, therefore, consider with some caution such proposals so far as they do not come directly from the Government concerned and as long as the danger subsists that the attitude of the Polish Government will not correspond to the declarations of other Governments which speak in its name.

The necessity of a direct communication from the Polish Government to the Soviet Government in this case is the more urgent as the past attitude of the British Government in the conflict between Poland and Russia can hardly be considered as a reason for assuming the role of mediator between these two governments.

Britain a Party to War

If at the time when the Polish Republic was preparing its wanton aggression against Russia and the Ukraine the British Government not only made no attempts at hindering this aggression, but even left without any answer the communication of the Soviet Government to the Entente Governments on this question; if at the time when the Polish

offensive has had, as a result, military disaster for Poland, the British Government tries to assume the role of mediator in order to suspend the hostilities that have become so disastrous for Poland, the position which results for the British Government from this line of action is such that it deprives it of the role of an impartial third party which would alone render possible its mediation between the belligerents.

It is necessary to remind the British Government, likewise that it has itself described the state created by the adoption by Russia of its memorandum of July 1 as a state of armistice, and that it has, therefore, described itself in this way as a belligerent waging war against Soviet Russia—a fact that can in no way create a normal basis for the recognition of its role of mediator between Soviet Russia and another belligerent.

Awkward Facts

Regarding the British Government, the Russian Government has in its answer to the memorandum of July 1 made an absolutely contradictory declaration, including the acceptance of all the demands of the British Government. It has thus shown its anxious desire to remove completely all conflicts and to obtain a definite peace with Great Britain. It desires, likewise, to establish peace with Poland, and in the attainment of this aim it considers direct negotiations with Poland without any "imixion" from outside, as necessary as direct negotiations with Great Britain in its relations with the latter.

The Soviet Government is the less inclined to accept the proposed mediation for the negotiations with

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET FACTORY IN SWEDEN

Interesting evidence of the development of Russian Soviet trade and enterprise is forthcoming from the "Economist's Stockholm correspondent. Writing on June 28th, he states that "representatives of the Soviet have acquired the control of the largest locomotive factory in Sweden, the Nydgrist and Holm A. B. at Trollhattan, by paying 4,000,000 kronor for the shares in the company, and 3,000,000 kronor in advance for deliveries of locomotives." It will be remembered that the supply of locomotives, the majority of which have always been imported from abroad by Russia, has been the greatest economic problem of the Soviet government. It has been the root of the transport problem, and the transport problem has been the root of the food problem. This step, therefore, if successful, will mean an incalculable advance. It appears the Soviet authorities had previously applied

for tenders from various Swedish engineering firms for the construction of locomotives, and a number of firms had offered to deliver 300 engines at an average price of 425,000 kronor apiece. This outrageous price was rejected, and it is satisfactory to learn that the Soviet Government was not balked by this conspiracy of the engineering firms, but has shown itself able and ready to take control of the situation itself by acquiring the chief factory, to the alarm of the Swedish industrialists. — Labour News Service.

SPANIARDS AND MOSCOW

The annual conference of the Spanish Socialist Party has decided to disaffiliate from the Second International, to affiliate immediately with the Third International, to send two representatives to Moscow to discuss questions of tactics, and to have nothing to do with any efforts to reconstruct a new International distinct from Moscow.

HOW JUSTICE OPERATES IN AMERICA!

British Agent Sent Into Seattle Strike To Frame Up Strike Leaders. After Being Discovered He is Used To Send Twenty Members Communist Labor Party To Prison.

The following story sent out by the Federated Press, from its Seattle correspondent, will give our readers some idea of the rotten methods that were used to convict the twenty members of the Communist Labor Party.

Wilson, along with "Holy" Hanson, testified that the Seattle strike was aimed at the United States Government and that it was the intention of the Seattle workers to take over the city and run it as a Soviet. Wilson further testified that the Seattle workers were levied one dollar per man to BRIBE the soldiers, who were to be used to quell the strike. It was around his testimony that the prosecution centered their case. A lurid picture was painted by the prosecution, the jury being stampeded as a result and now some of us are to be railroaded to the penitentiary.

This is a sample of American justice!

— Editor of Truth.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Further evidence that British agents are taking part in the war on "radicalism" waged by American authorities comes to light through the testimony of H. J. Wilson, spy who operated in Seattle during the general strike in 1919, at the trial of twenty Communist Labor party members in Chicago. Wilson was introduced as an authority on the "red terror" by the prosecution, and it was admitted that he was a government agent at the time he acted as agent provocateur in the role of secretary of the Soldiers and Sailors Council.

Seattle labor circles were stirred

by the report of Wilson's testimony, as many of them confused the spy with John J. Wilson, secretary of the Workers, Soldiers and Sailors council, an entirely separate organization, and a member of the Metal Trades strike committee. John Wilson's labor record, says Walker C. Smith in the Union Record, has never been questioned.

Smith publishes for the first time true story of Spy Wilson. "He was," says Smith, "a Canadian detective who came into Seattle at a time when the scum of Scotland Yard was being dumped here. He was immediately taken up by Blackwood of the Minute Men and thenceforth acted as an 'agent provocateur' until he finally emerged in full glory as a federal detective at Chicago.

"Shortly after Wilson arrived in Seattle I received information as to his connections and the work he was hired to do. I immediately made further investigations and notified Seattle Labor leaders. His claim of raving had the confidence of these men is perjury of the same kind that Attorney general Palmer's agents have indulged in on many occasions.

Harry Wilson did manage to frame up on the original members of the Soldiers and Sailors Council. Subsequent action of this body forced the Workers, Soldiers and Sailors Council to register its name, emblem and motto to prevent fraudulent use by the agent provocateur outfit.

POOR LENIN!

Dies, Flees, Falls Sick and Then Some.

We take pleasure in quoting the following from the current edition of "Soviet Russia", it will give our readers some idea of how strictly correct the capitalist press is:—
Mr. Evans Clark has included an interesting "life" of Lenin, as lived in the columns of the Times, in his pamphlet, "Facts and Fabrications about Soviet Russia," recently published by the Rand School. We can only quote a few chapters from this entertaining biography.

All from the New York Times:
January 16, 1918, Lenin Sanitarium; February 20, Heard Lenin Had Died; March 12, Lenin Dismissed Trotsky; April 28, Revolt in Russia—Kant Duke Michael Emperor; June 23, Lenin Ready to Resign; August 12, Lenin May Seek Refuge in Berlin; August 16, Bolsheviks Flee Moscow; August 20, Bolsheviks Reported on Warship at Kronstadt Ready to Flee; December 9, Red Leaders Ready to Flee to Sweden; December 23, Ludendorff Chief of Soviet Army; January 3, 1919, Trotsky Dictator—Arrests Lenin; January 24, Trotsky's Forces Quit Petrograd; April 22, Red Rule Totters; September 26, Says Lenin is Captive in Kremlin; September 26, Rumor that Lenin is Slain; and so on.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Workers
of the
World
Unite!

THE TRUTH

Who is it speaks of Defeat?
I tell you a cause like ours
Is greater than defeat can know
It is the power of powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round
As surely as the glorious sun
Brings the world moon wave,
Must our Cause be won!

No. 33

14.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1920

WHOLE No. 163

FIVE CENTS.

RUSSIA'S ANSWER TO ENGLAND

Poland Can Have Peace: Wrangel Can Have Personal Safety: Allies Warned To Keep Off

FULL TEXT OF SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER'S NOTE

ROBERT WILLIAMS SEES RUSSIA

(By Cable to The Liberator)

(Robert Williams, General Secretary of the British Transport Workers Federation, was a member of the British Labor Party's Investigating Commission, just returned from Soviet Russia.—Ed.)

All my previous hopes and expectations were more than borne out by my actual contact with Soviet Russia's affairs. In view of her appalling difficulties,—revolutions, counter-revolutions, external and internal war,—Russia is manifesting prodigious capacity for social reconstruction on socialist lines.

I visited the war office and witnessed reviews of troops, I investigated munition plants and engineering establishments, saw aeroplanes in construction, studied the military transport system, and finally saw actual military operations on the Polish front, and I am convinced that the Soviet power is unshakably established before the entire world. Russia under the Soviet Regime has come to stay.

Despite the drain upon the skilled urban proletariat by the Revolution's casualties, by migration, and by the necessity of providing revolutionary leave for the Red Armies, industry is being carried on with phenomenal resourcefulness. This is due in part, I think, to the appointment of alert and energetic individuals to administrative posts, and in part to the wonderful development of technical and scientific training and education which has enabled them to dilute the ranks of skilled craftsmen by introducing lesser skilled and unskilled labor. Then, too, all possible incentive to increase the output and accelerate transport is provided by a system of bonuses paid over the normal flat rate.

I saw the great engineering works of Putiloff and Somora near Nijni Novgorod and observed the heartiest co-operation between management and workers. In fact, I found in all departments of industry, trade unionists and their leaders cooperating with technicians and commissars. The truth is that while in capitalist Europe generally capital and labor are at death grips, in Russia the government and the people are co-operating and co-ordinating in a most remarkable manner. The world needs no further proof that men and women will make sacrifices for social and collective well-being, while they will hamper output and stultify organization under a capitalist regime where private profit is the only motive and rewards are for the privileged few.

The Soviet government is admitted by opponents and supporters to be the only possible form of government. The Red Armies go to the front with unparalleled zeal for the cause of working class emancipation and the real brotherhood of nations. The Internationale is sung everywhere, played everywhere by military bands.

I am convinced that the Russian proletariat want only to live in peace and progressive development with the rest of the world's workers. Our delegation was received with acclamation and appreciation as the first real indication that the barriers set up by hostile capital-

LONDON—The following wireless message from N. Lenin has been received by the Provisional Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain:

Having received the letter of the Joint Provisional Committee of the Communist Party of Britain, dated June 20th, I hasten to reply in accordance with their request that I am in complete sympathy with their plans for the immediate organization of a Communist Party in England. I consider the policy of comrade Sylvia Pankhurst and of the Workers' Socialist Federation in refusing to collaborate in the amalgamation of the British Socialist Party, Socialist Labour Party and others into the Communist Party to be wrong. I personally am in favour of participation in Parliament and of adherence to the Labour Party on condition of free and independent Communist activity. This policy I am going to defend at the Second Congress of the Third International on July 15th at Moscow. I consider it most desirable that a Communist Party be speedily organized on the basis of the decisions and principles of the Third International, and that party be brought into close touch with the Industrial Workers of the World and the Shop Steward Committees in order to bring about their complete union.

ism were breaking down. And we found unqualified appreciation of the efforts of the British Triple Industrial Alliance to prevent intervention, restore peace, and establish commercial relationships.

We made our own plans, went where we liked, interviewed and saw whom we pleased, and made absolutely independent inquiries regarding economic, political, and industrial conditions. We were much impressed with the intelligence and ability of the heads of the Soviet administration, who compare more than favorably with bourgeois politicians and administrators.

The food situation is gradually improving. Sverdloff, acting commissar of ways and communications, assured me that transport has improved forty per cent. in the last three months. While on the Volga trip I saw for myself the improvement of river transportation since the defeat of the raiding cossacks and counter revolutionaries. Oil fuel is proceeding up the Volga as rapidly as transport can convey it. Deliveries are expected to reach thirty-five million poods per month. And coal is now being won from the Donetz region. Oil and coal will enormously assist rail and water transport and allow wood to be used for heating cities during the coming winter. Wheat from the Black Sea belt is being sent to the northern areas to supplement the rye products and provide sufficient cereals to carry on.

The peasants are accepting more readily the Soviet regime although they are lamentably short of agricultural implements and the amenities of life which reorganized industry alone can provide.

The more formidable difficulties in the way of trade with Russia are

BELOW we print the full text of Tchitcherin's reply on behalf of the Soviet Republic to the Allied ultimatum of July 12 shows that the Russians are prepared to deal generously and openly with their enemies. It is a document of great interest and historical importance in view of the fact that it fully and frankly states the attitude of a Socialist Republic towards the activities of Great Britain, the Allies, and the League of Nations.

MOSCOW, July 21st. The full text of the Soviet Republic's reply to the Allied ultimatum of July 11:—

The Russian Soviet Government is more pleased to acknowledge the declaration of the British Government on its desire to contribute to the establishment of a general peace in Eastern Europe, as even quite recently, at the time when the complications between Russia and Poland were developing, which led to the Polish advance against Russia and the Ukraine, the British Government, unfortunately, did not manifest the same desire to contribute to the cause of peace in Eastern Europe. Earlier, also, namely, at the time when Soviet Russia was trying to obtain peace with the Border States—the British Government did not support the attainment of this aim, and, again, when the Estonian Government was preparing to conclude peace with Soviet Russia in December of last year it received a warning in the name of the Supreme Council.

The present change in the attitude of Great Britain on the question of peace between Soviet Russia and other States is in complete harmony with the wishes of Soviet Russia, whose desire to live in peace with all other States, to which reference is made in the last communication of the British Government, remains firm and unalterable.

Regarding Poland, likewise, in spite of the latter's wanton aggression against the Soviet Republic, Soviet Russia remains as faithful as before to the principles she has proclaimed establishing peaceful relations with all peoples.

"With Some Caution"

The question, however, of the cessation of the armed struggle be-

tween Russia and Poland will be unfavourably influenced by the fact that, on the part of the Polish Government there has been no direct declaration to the Soviet Government regarding its wish to conclude peace. Numerous utterances of representatives of the Polish people have come to the knowledge of the Soviet Government in which they express themselves in an extremely bitter sense as to the British Government's political action on this question, and information has been likewise published in the Press as to a decision of the Polish Diet to reject the proposal of an armistice with Soviet Russia.

The Soviet Government must, therefore, consider with some caution such proposals so far as they do not come directly from the Government concerned and as long as the danger subsists that the attitude of the Polish Government will not correspond to the declarations of other Governments which speak in its name.

The necessity of a direct communication from the Polish Government to the Soviet Government in this case is the more urgent as the past attitude of the British Government in the conflict between Poland and Russia can hardly be considered as a reason for assuming the role of mediator between these two governments.

Britain a Party to War

If at the time when the Polish Republic was preparing its wanton aggression against Russia and the Ukraine the British Government not only made no attempts at hindering this aggression, but even left without any answer the communication of the Soviet Government to the Entente Governments on this question; if at the time when the Polish

offensive has had, as a result, military disaster for Poland, the British Government tries to assume the role of mediator in order to suspend the hostilities that have become so disastrous for Poland, the position which results for the British Government from this line of action is such that it deprives it of the role of an imperial third party which would alone render possible its mediation between the belligerents.

It is necessary to remind the British Government, likewise that it has itself described the state created by the adoption by Russia of its memorandum of July 1 as a state of armistice, and that it has, therefore, described itself in this way as a belligerent waging war against Soviet Russia—a fact that can in no way create a normal basis for the recognition of its role of mediator between Soviet Russia and another belligerent.

Awkward Facts

Regarding the British Government, the Russian Government has in its answer to the memorandum of July 1 made an absolutely contradictory declaration, including the acceptance of all the demands of the British Government. It has thus shown its anxious desire to remove completely all conflicts and to obtain a definite peace with Great Britain. It desires, likewise, to establish peace with Poland, and in the attainment of this aim it considers direct negotiations with Poland without any "immission" from outside, as necessary as direct negotiations with Great Britain in its relations with the latter.

The Soviet Government is the less inclined to accept the proposed mediation for the negotiations with

(Continued on page 2)

SOVIET FACTORY IN SWEDEN

Interesting evidence of the development of Russian Soviet trade and enterprise is forthcoming from the "Economist's Stockholm correspondent. Writing on June 28th, he states that "representatives of the Soviet have acquired the control of the largest locomotive factory in Sweden, the Nydgirst and Holm A. B. at Trohadtan, by paying 4,000,000 kronor for the shares in the company, and 3,000,000 kronor in advance for deliveries of locomotives." It will be remembered that the supply of locomotives, the majority of which have always been imported from abroad by Russia, has been the greatest economic problem of the Soviet government. It has been the root of the transport problem, and the transport problem has been the root of the food problem. This step, therefore, if successful, will mean an incalculable advance. It appears the Soviet authorities had previously applied

for tenders from various Swedish engineering firms for the construction of locomotives, and a number of firms had offered to deliver 300 engines at an average price of 425,000 kronor apiece. This outrageous price was rejected, and it is satisfactory to learn that the Soviet Government was not balked by this conspiracy of the engineering firms, but has shown itself able and ready to take control of the situation itself by acquiring the chief factory, to the alarm of the Swedish industrialists. — Labour News Service.

SPANIARDS AND MOSCOW

The annual conference of the Spanish Socialist Party has decided to disaffiliate from the Second International, to affiliate immediately with the Third International, to send two representatives to Moscow to discuss questions of tactics, and to have nothing to do with any efforts to reconstruct a new International distinct from Moscow.

HOW JUSTICE OPERATES IN AMERICA!

British Agent Sent Into Seattle Strike To Frame Up Strike Leaders. After Being Discovered He is Used To Send Twenty Members Communist Labor Party To Prison.

The following story sent out by the Federated Press, from its Seattle correspondent, will give our readers some idea of the rotten methods that were used to convict the twenty members of the Communist Labor Party.

Wilson, along with "Holy" Hanson, testified that the Seattle strike was aimed at the United States Government and that it was the intention of the Seattle workers to take over the city and run it as a Soviet. Wilson further testified that the Seattle workers were levied one dollar per man to BRIBE the soldiers, who were to be used to quell the strike. It was around his testimony that the prosecution centered their case. A lurid picture was painted by the prosecution, the jury being stampeded as a result and now some of us are to be railroaded to the penitentiary.

This is a sample of American justice!

— Editor of Truth.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Further evidence that British agents are taking part in the war on "radicalism" waged by American authorities comes to light through the testimony of H. J. Wilson, spy who operated in Seattle during the general strike in 1919, at the trial of twenty Communist Labor Party members in Chicago. Wilson was introduced as an authority on the "red terror" by the prosecution, and it was admitted that he was a government agent at the time he acted as agent provocateur in the role of secretary of the Soldiers and Sailors Council.

Seattle labor circles were stirred

by the report of Wilson's testimony, as many of them confused the spy with John J. Wilson, secretary of the Workers, Soldiers and Sailors Council, an entirely separate organization, and a member of the Metal Trades strike committee. John Wilson's labor record, says Walker C. Smith in the Union Record, has never been questioned.

Smith publishes for the first time true story of Spy Wilson. "He was," says Smith, "a Canadian detective who came into Seattle at a time when the scum of Scotland Yard was being dumped here. He was immediately taken up by Blackwood of the Minute Men and thenceforth acted as an 'agent provocateur' until he finally emerged in full glory as a federal detective at Chicago.

"Shortly after Wilson arrived in Seattle I received information as to his connections and the work he was hired to do. I immediately made further investigations and notified Seattle Labor leaders. His claim of having had the confidence of these men is perjury of the same kind that Attorney general Palmer's agents have indulged in on many occasions.

Harry Wilson did manage to frame up on the original members of the Soldiers and Sailors Council. Subsequent action of this body forced the Workers, Soldiers and Sailors' Council to register its name, emblem and motto to prevent fraudulent use by the agent provocateur outfit.

POOR LENIN!

Dies, Flees, Falls Sick and Then Some.

We take pleasure in quoting the following from the current edition of "Soviet Russia," it will give our readers some idea of how strictly correct the capitalist press is:—

Mr. Evans Clark has included an interesting "life" of Lenin, as lived in the columns of the Times, in his pamphlet, "Facts and Fabrications about Soviet Russia," recently published by the Rand School. We can only quote a few chapters from this entertaining biography.

All from the New York Times: January 16, 1918, Lenin Sanitarium; February 20, Heard Lenin Had Fleed; March 12, Lenin Dismissed Trotsky; April 28, Revolt in Russia; June 23, Lenin Ready to Resign; August 12, Lenin May Seek Refuge in Berlin; August 16, Bolsheviks Flee Moscow; August 20, Bolsheviks Reported on Warship at Kronstadt Ready to Flee; December 9, Red Leaders Ready to Flee to Sweden; December 28, Ludendorff Chief of Soviet Army; January 3, 1919, Trotsky Dictator—Arrests Lenin; January 24, Trotsky's Forces Quit Petrograd; April 22, Red Rule Totter; September 26, Says Lenin is Captive in Kremlin; September 26, Rumor that Lenin is Slain; and so on.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE

