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TRUTH

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"TRUTH"

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COMING WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

British Workers Warn American Workers To Be Prepared To
Stop War Breaking Out Between England and America. Urges
International Solidarity As a Means To Prevent War

(The author of the following article is John MacLean, member of the British Communist Party. During the World War he was sentenced to five years hard labor for daring to urge the workers to refuse to manufacture munitions. After being released he was nominated for parliament. His opponent being a member of the British Cabinet, MacLean lost by a few hundred votes.)

He was elected to the Educational Committee of the Universities of Soviet Russia, as an appreciation of his wonderful work in behalf of international socialism. — Editor of "TRUTH.")

Some people foolishly believed Lloyd George and his friends when they assured the country that the recent war was one "to end all war", and others as stupidly fancy Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations will avert war.

The Marxian contention is that war cannot be avoided if capitalism lasts, and many Marxians are of the opinion that the principal antagonists in the next war will be Britain and America; hence the urgent need of helping the Bolsheviks today and Bolshevizing the world to-morrow.

CAUSE OF THE "GREAT WAR."

Me Marxists knew the war with Germany was coming, as both Germany and Britain were conducting a life and death struggle to dominate the world and its markets. From the Boer War onwards Germany began to build a fleet, whilst Britain enlarged hers and constructed naval bases on the North Sea; Germany perfected her army whilst Haldane gave us the Territorials; Germany built up the Triple Alliance whilst Britain brought of the Entente with France and the Alliance with Russia; each riddled the other's territory with spies; J. Chamberlain urged a tariff war against Germany, whilst Lloyd George imported German Insurance and other expedients to gain Labour support in case of war.

"The Syren and Shipping" for June 11, 1919, reports a speech by Sir Owen Phillips who declared "that it was on his advice that the Royal Mail Company were the first British shipowners to fit 4.7in. guns on their ships—in April, 1913, more than a year before the war—and at their own expense."

"The Glasgow Herald," June 4, 1919, discussing the controversy between Asquith and Lord French uses the words "when the challenge—long foreseen by many students of the signs of the times—came from Germany." The challenge, of course, means the war. If "long foreseen," some long-continuing cause must have been in operation; and that cause is again beginning to operate, now that the Germans have signed their death-warrant the "Peace". It is fair to conclude that still another war is in store for mankind—yes, vaster, more destructive, and bloodier than the late human calamity. After the battle of Waterloo in 1815 Europe had no great war until the Crimean War in 1854, a rest of 39 years. The next war can easily develop before six years are up.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S VIEW.

In a speech in Glasgow early in May, 1919, Sir Douglas Haig warned Britain not to rely on the League of Nations, but to make "adequate military preparations."

In a later speech at St. Andrew's University on Wednesday, May 15, 1919, he warned the students of the danger of the Chinese and the Indians flooding the world's markets to the exclusion of European-made goods, as a result of the lower standard of living of the yellow men. To avert the danger he urged the raising of the eastern civilizations to the level of that prevailing in Europe.

Then he used an expression that justifies our view of the European War and of all wars under capitalism: "Only thus can the terrible pressure of economic competition be prevented from driving whole continents into war." Here he clearly and undeniably traces war to competition for world markets and thus supports our contention as to the cause and motive of the late war.

Sir Douglas does not fully rely on the expending of raising the yellow men's civilization to the level of that of the white men, for he urges Britain to make "adequate military preparations." As the Germans had as high a civilization as the British and both fought, we must disagree with Sir Douglas when he thinks that raising eastern civilization to the level of western will on any way prevent war. We also disagree with him when he anticipates a yellow menace. We calculate that America holds the field. So popular is this view in political "high-class" circles that "John Bull" utters on a poster the pitiful cry, "Is America to Boss the World?"

Some may protest that a war between English-speaking peoples is impossible. Perhaps; but let these recollect that the bloodiest war of last century was the American Civil War, 1861-65, over an economic question—the extended use of black chattel slavery. May not another economic question drive Britain and America to war?

We would remind sceptics that from 1910 onwards the oil interests of both countries have been responsible for the Mexican Civil War; Lord Cowdray financing one side, Rockefeller the other.

AN AMERICAN'S VIEW.

In the February, 1919, issue of an American magazine, "The Arbitrator," Henry L. West urges Universal Military Training and Service, because he is convinced that "as long as human passions remain unchanged, as long as lust of power or love of land or greed for commercial expansion exist, so long will there be war." This American holds war an inevitable consequence of the rush for markets and imperialism without the qualification stated by Sir Douglas, and advises America to have her "adequate military preparations." In 1915 the American Professor, R. G. Usher, issued his "Pan-Americanism" and in 1917 his "Challenge of the Future," and in these he urged the immediate policy adopted by Woodrow Wilson when the latter got America into the late war, and the ultimate policy of absorbing all North and South America. These writers but express the prevailing view in capitalist circles in America; hence the importance of their utterances.

By no accidents, then, is America discussing an Army Bill to keep an army of 510,000 with a reserve of 1,250,000; provision being also made to train for three months every lad who reaches the age of 19. It must now be clear why Britain is continuing conscription despite election promises.

CAN WAR BE AVOIDED?

Many people may imagine that, since we know the cause of war and since we have just gone through the pains and devastation of war, we should avoid the clash for markets and so escape another war. That is impossible. Britain has incurred a war debt of \$40,000,000,000 and must pay every year to the bondholders \$2,000,000,000. This outlay, with that of pensions army, navy, etc., will mount to at least \$5,000,000,000 a year. Financiers and politicians have seen that this can only be got out of increased profits, and that these can only be realized by increased sales on the markets of the world—i.e., increased pressure on the markets, increased competition, increased speed headlong into the next war. Lloyd George showed this to be the capitalist policy in his Commons speech, Monday, August 18, 1919; and Austen Chamberlain shortly before him urged the same policy in order to save the Government from bankruptcy. The situation is—bankruptcy or the market-pressure that leads to war. Naturally, the capitalists are prepared to risk the war. Lloyd George in the same speech urged increased exports along with decreased imports to restore the exchange with America. At present for a pound note a money changer will give you four dollars instead of four dollars eighty-six cents; in other words, you lose eighty-six cents or 3.7 out of every pound note. What Lloyd George suggests is perfectly correct, but it involves increased exports, the very evil that plunges us into war.

THE TRADE OFFENSIVE BEGINNING.

Again, it is well-known that America's foreign trade has trebled during the war period and this year has rapidly risen. The Americans now own over 6,000,000 ship tons instead of 1,900,000 in 1914; whilst her 200 shipyards with in place of 140,000 tons in 1914. Britain's foreign trade is again expanding and she still has over 15,000,000 ship tons; but her yards have only on stock a declared weight of 2,500,000 tons. No wonder the press recently had an "inspired" advertisement headed:—"Shipping Supremacy—American Shipyard Competition."

The New York bankers have united forces to finance exhausted Europe. The loans, of course, will take the form of food-stuffs, raw material, and machinery to re-establish economic life. This will give America a grip on European markets and on European peoples in the event of war with Britain. America is naturally seizing the opportunity, too, to get a grip on other world markets, especially on those of South America and China.

To counter balance that menace Britain, by the mandatory power camouflage of the Peace Treaty, is adding a million and a half square miles to her Empire, is in process of absorbing and digesting Afghanistan and Persia, and will "protect" huge slices of Siberia if Russia perchance be crushed; whilst to counteract American influence in Europe France has just been granted £10,000,000, Finland has pocketed £6,000,000, and Lloyd George tells us £26,000,000 must be spent on capturing the trade of Roumania, Serbia, and other south-eastern countries. (Now also the trade of Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland and South Russia.) All this despite the so-called bankruptcy of Britain.

The latest phase of British policy is resumption of trade with the "hated Hun." A press campaign prepared people's minds for this resumed relationship with Germany. Toy-makers and other British manufacturers may whine at the flood of German imports now penetrating into British markets, but if German imports are not tolerated then Germany will take no British manufacturers or raw materials. America will get into Germany, and economic contact will lead to military alliance against Britain. This double danger explains the sudden change of British policy towards Germany.

British banks are amalgamating with banks all over the world in the hope of freezing the Yankees out of the markets and they have just started a British Overseas Bank with a nominal capital of £5,000,000 to speed up this process.

To meet America Britain knows that the fundamental is "increased output" by every worker, and increased export.

BRITAIN'S POSITION CONCISELY STATED.

A London money-lending firm, Eldridge & Morris, in a booklet to capitalist puts the matter concisely and logically. "It is necessary that we recover our wealth by ever increasing our individual efficiency, our productive power and collective national output—the production of merchandise for export, far beyond what we have hitherto accomplished, as the great, not to say the only way of discharging in adequate annual amounts our tremendous national responsibilities. (Paying back the war debt)."

"Our national productiveness must dominate the markets of the world (the Hun policy!), our Empire trade must be protectively conserved for ourselves." (Imperial Sinn Feinism!)

To keep our own markets and dominate the world's markets is a challenge to America, Usher's "Challenge of the Future" from a British standpoint. Thus we see the conditions of to-day are evolving a trade rivalry of monstrous dimensions urging mankind onward pitilessly and helplessly to the next war.

Britain and America are consequently calmly preparing industrially, politically and militarily for the coming war.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

America's advantage over Britain in the use of scientific methods of production has been due to her outlay of millions of dollars on scientific research and technical education. Learning by America's experience, the British Government and the federations of capitalists have allotted millions of pounds for research and extended scientific educational facilities since the signing of the armistice. The latest in this direction has been the Birmingham effort to gather \$1,000,000 for research in Birmingham University, to celebrate the name of James Watt. It stands to reason that the advance in output per worker in every industry will soon be enormously increased when the finest brains in all countries bend to the task of improving machinery, methods, organization, and the use of natural forces and chemical processes. The victory will be to the clearest-headed, since they will devise the swiftest methods of production.

TRUSTIFICATION.

The war has shown that mass production means the highest economy of time and expense, and naturally this experience is now showing itself in a movement towards trustification in every sphere of industry. The Report of the Committee on Trusts, issued in the spring, declared that every industry then was more or less trustified, especially on the distributive side. Since then the press has been full of big companies coming together and big ones absorbing smaller ones. Harland & Wolff have recently absorbed Ingalls' shipyard in S. Gowan and Henderson's Meadowside shipyard in Partic. The shale oil industry of Scotland has been absorbed in a \$100,000,000 trust dominated by the Persian Oil Company, which in turn is largely controlled by the British Government for commercial and political reasons in Persia. Despite the bluff about stopping the trusts, the process must go on ever more speedily, since trustification permits of specialization of the work done at the various plants under control, and that, again, of mass production, with still greater economies of time and money. Were capitalism to last, all industries in Britain would merge into one big trust, with Parliament as the board of directors! The Federation of British Industries, representing a capital of \$20,000,000,000, and existing for foreign trade and class-protection purposes at home, is the first rough draft of the One Big Trust. (Hence the need for Labour to trustify its unions until the Triple Alliance blossoms into One Big Union.)

THE COALITION POLICY.

The British Government was from the start of the war apprehensive of the advantages the United States would derive from its freedom from direct participation

in the war and hence the sneer at America's plea of being "too proud to fight." It kept pegging away at America, however, until by its clever collapse camouflage in the spring of 1918 it brought not only the Bolshevik Revolution into ill repute, but also the U. S. A. into the maelstrom of murder; not, however, before America became the supreme economic power in the world.

The economic developments and the mind-evolution in the States are well known to the British Government through its Intelligence Department, and so we find it accordingly moulding its own policy, as well as urging the capitalists, along the lines just indicated.

The Government is setting aside millions for scientific research, is doing its utmost to force the capitalists to bring their plant up-to-date, and has powerfully appealed to them through Lloyd George to adopt profit-sharing and other methods of baiting the workers to increase production. It is also backing up the trustification policy by its coal proposal of unifying all coal companies in each coal-field, by keeping united the railway system and docks, by forcing to a head the unification of shipping and ship-building, and by projecting and electrical power-station scheme involving the electrification of all industries in the country: cheap power and cheap transit to enable cheaply-made goods to be thrown in ever-increasing masses on the markets of the world.

One obstacle to the cheapest possible production of goods is the vast number of John Bradburys issued by the Government. These paper notes must be largely withdrawn and burned, and as they disappear prices will inevitably fall until they rest on a gold basis. But before such a step be taken the Government must make sure that wages can be reduced as prices fall, so that the purchasing power of labour in Lloyd George's "Future" will be no higher or only very slightly higher than it was in 1914.

The Government knew it must break or tame Labour again. So it made its preparations this year; and chose what it thought the proper time and union to make the offensive against. When Parliament was grouse-shooting in the Highlands a fortnight after the miners' triumph at the Glasgow Trades Union Congress, the Government forced a fight on the National Union of Railwaymen, expecting that the Locomotivemen would scab after receiving their bribe and that J. H. Thomas would collapse, or that the use of soldiers and sailors, the Middle Class Union, and the calling into being of the National (Black) Guards would frighten the railwaymen into surrender. Had the railwaymen not been solid and had not all workers shown determination to fight with them (soldiers and sailors, too, if Dame Rumour speaks true) the Government would have won and then would have had a free hand to reduce prices when convenient in the trade offensive against America.

We may take it as an opinion that the Government will feverishly mature other plans to accomplish its end. Prices must come down by reducing paper currency, but Labour must be tamed beforehand. It behoves the working class to prepare as well by forming a Central Committee of Labour for organizing, educating, agitating, and fighting purposes; since our object must be not the capture of foreign markets but the capture of Britain itself.

This N. U. R. strike for the first time in British history brought a section of the workers right up against the capitalist class as a whole through its Coalition Cabinet; and this shows that the main Government functions are now economic, and that the primary motive of the Government's action was the breaking of Labour's power so as to have a straight, unhampered fight with American capitalism. The defeat but adds to the difficulties confronting the capitalist class, yet will not deter it from adopting measures calculated to bring success.

Obviously, then, every move of the Government last year (1919) can be interpreted in the light of its preparations to meet America.

AMERICA'S ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL POLICY.

The big banks of New York have been co-operating to lend to European nations supplies of food and other necessities of life, and to this end have been working along with the Meat Trust or the "Big Five"—Armour & Co., Swift Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Co. It is obvious that Germany and other countries economically dependent on America will back up America in the event of a war with Britain. America is using the differences between France and Britain over the Peace terms and Syria to win France to her side. And she appear to be succeeding. Americans are buying up works in Europe as well and these will be centres for the radiation of American influence.

Britain's loans to European countries, especially those on the Baltic, are dictated by a similiary policy. The permission to Norway to rule Nova Zembla in the Arctic

(Continued on page 4.)

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THE MAD CHORUS SWELLS

By E. J. COSTELLO.

Managing Editor of the Federated Press.

Now in Europe.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway. — The presence of Litvinoff, Russian soviet envoy, in Christiania, has literally set the Norwegian "kept press" by the ears. Hardly a day passes in which there is not a scream of rage spreading across two or more columns of some "patriotic" newspaper, which fears Bolshevism will put a quietus on its master's voice. And the mad chorus swells from Stavanger to Hammerfest and from Bergen across the lofty peaks of Hardanger to Akersgade, the Park Row of Christiania.

But Litvinoff stays on. He has been here nearly a month now, and from indications will remain here for an indefinite period that will stretch out much longer than the corporation-owned newspapers would like. Of course, they are getting him out of Norway every day, and so probably are the Christiania correspondents of the kept press agencies and newspapers in other countries.

There is a very good reason why Litvinoff is in Christiania, and why

he is likely to "dwell in our midst" for some time. It is economic, that is to say that primarily he came because a large proportion of Norway's population was in danger of actual starvation, unless trade relations were resumed with Russia. Fully seventy percent of the entire wealth of this country is extracted from the sea. Its fishermen, who brave the dangers of the Northern waters, are the backbone of its chief industry. Before the war began in 1914, and even down to the second revolution in Russia, the best customer of Norwegian fishermen was Russia.

Let it be remembered that Litvinoff is here by express invitation of the Norwegian government, contained in a resolution that passed the recent session of its parliament almost unanimously. And it was because millions of barrels of cod and herring and other deep sea fish, which naturally would be exchanged for Russian corn by way of Murmansk, were rotting in the fishing villages of the northwest coast with the approach of the winter months, the inhabitants of the little towns all the way from Bodo to Verdo, near the Russian boundary line, were confronted by actual famine

conditions, unless something was done.

And so the union of fishermen began an agitation, which finally forced action on the part of the government. Communication was established with the Moscow government, and negotiations, which are expected to result in the resumption of trade relations, if not the actual recognition of the soviet regime by Norway, were begun. The Norwegian government has trade representatives at both Archangel and Murmansk, and Litvinoff was sent here from Copenhagen. Already he has placed the first order for approximately two million kilos of fish, and other deals are in process of being completed.

Meanwhile a certain section of big business, through its newspapers, is yelling itself hoarse in its efforts to dislodge Litvinoff. But there is pressure on the government to keep him here so that trade with Russia may again flow freely. And this pressure comes from the fishermen's union and the exporters. Evidently those who catch fish and those who export them are dominating the situation. When it is stated abroad that Litvinoff is about to be kicked out of Norway, these facts should be remembered.

A Red Trade Union International

In opposition to the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions, an International Council of Trade Unions adopting the point of view of the Communist International has been founded at Moscow. It is composed at present of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, the Spanish National Confederation of Labour, the General Syndical Union of Bulgaria, the Communist minority of the Georgian Trade Unions, the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions and the General Confederation of Labour of Jugo-Slavia. The International Council of Trade Unions will act in agreement with the Executive Committee of the Communist International on a basis to be worked out by the Congress. One representative of the International Council of Trade Unions must be included in the Executive Committee of the Communist International, and one representative of the latter is included in the International Council.

The representatives of the trade union organizations which have formed the new Council have published an appeal to the international proletariat, in which they state the reasons which have led them to leave the Amsterdam Federation and organize a new revolutionary body.

They declare that the condition of the workers in all countries, as a result of the imperialist war, demands from day to day a more and more intelligent and energetic class struggle for the final abolition of capitalist exploitation and the establishment of a Communist order. That struggle must be carried on an international plane, with the closest possible union of all workers not upon a trade but on a production basis. Social reforms, though under certain circumstances they ease the class struggle, are in themselves incapable of solving the social question. The proletariat will only be able to crush the resistance of the exploiters and consolidate its conquests when it opposes the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie as its own dictatorship.

These problems, now before the workers, can be settled only by a powerful revolutionary association

FRENCH LABOR IN CONVENTION

Votes Against Affiliation With Moscow Supports Action in Favor of Soviet Peace. Favors Direct Action.

ORLEANS, France, Oct. 2. — The French Federation of Labor today adopted a majority declaration of policy by 1,478 votes against 602 for the minority resolution which declared for the Moscow International.

The majority declaration reiterates the policy of "complete independence" for itself and other similar national organizations. It declares unreservedly that its revolutionary objects are "incompatible with present institutions and with capitalism and its political expressions."

It proposes immediate action for supervision of industry and commerce by the workers to be sought by direct action; urges an intensive campaign for nationalization of essential industries and calls on the International Federation of Labor for united action to accomplish social transformation.

The declaration points out that "the revolutionary temper existing throughout the working world is most propitious for the agitation of such action." It approves the organization of the International Labor Bureau as designated, to spread unionism, promote legislation and furnish statistics. Sympathy and encouragement are expressed for the Italian workers and indignation toward the French Government, "the servile instrument of world reaction."

The declaration favors "complete solidarity with revolutionary Russia." It urges agitation until peace is established, and "the republic of the Soviets enjoys full independence and Russia governs herself freely according to her desires."

The federation proclaims anew "its ideal of economic liberation through the suppression of the wage system."

on a class basis, working side by side with the political organization of the International Council of Trade Unions is such an association.

GEORGE AND WOODY "HONORED"

Constantinople, Hurkey, Sept. 22. — At the meeting of representatives of oriental nations, beginning at Baku Sept. 1, and lasting several days under the leadership of T. Narinavov, bolshevik commissioner of Azerbaidjan, acting according to the instructions of the executive committee of the third international, the delegates, attired in various odd national costumes, paraded through the streets and amid cheering burned effigies of Premier Lloyd George, Premier Millerand and President Wilson. At night colored electric lights gave a festive appearance to Baku, which since the soviet rule began had been illuminated by the moon alone.

The western section was represented by Messrs Zinoviev, adek and Bela Kun. A report that Enver Pasha was present has not been confirmed. The name of the American delegate was not disclosed. Nikolai Lenin was made honorary president and M. Zinoviev, chairman. The meeting was attended by 1,000 delegates from Turkey, Persia, India, Afganistan and China.

How Much Did You Make?

NEW YORK (Wn. Bureau). — Earnings of the United States Rubber Company for the first six months of the current year, were equal to 13.66 per cent for the period, or at the rate of 27.36 per cent per year, on the \$81,000,000 of common stock, after charges, including dividends on the preferred stock and dividends on minority stock holdings of subsidiary companies.

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ALL WELCOME!!

ADMISSION 25c

THE MAD CHORUS SWELLS

By E. J. COSTELLO.

Managing Editor of the Federated Press.

Now in Europe.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway. — The presence of Litvinoff, Russian soviet envoy, in Christiania, has literally set the Norwegian "kept press" by the ears. Hardly a day passes in which there is not a screen of rage spreading across two or more columns of some "patriotic" newspaper, which fears Bolshevism will put a quietus on its master's voice. And the mad chorus swells from Stavanger to Hammerfest and from Bergen across the lofty peaks of Hardanger to Akersgade, the Park Row of Christiania.

But Litvinoff stays on. He has been here nearly a month now, and from indications will remain here for an indefinite period that will stretch out much longer than the corporation-owned newspapers would like. Of course, they are getting him out of Norway every day, and so probably are the Christiania correspondents of the kept press agencies and newspapers in other countries.

There is a very good reason why Litvinoff is in Christiania, and why

he is likely to "dwell in our midst" for some time. It is economic, that is to say that primarily he came because a large proportion of Norway's population was in danger of actual starvation, unless trade relations were resumed with Russia. Fully seventy percent of the entire wealth of this country is extracted from the sea. Its fishermen, who brave the dangers of the Northern waters, are the backbone of its chief industry. Before the war began in 1914, and even down to the second revolution in Russia, the best customer of Norwegian fishermen was Russia.

Let it be remembered that Litvinoff is here by express invitation of the Norwegian government, contained in a resolution that passed the recent session of its parliament almost unanimously. And it was because millions of barrels of cod and herring and other deep sea fish, which naturally would be exchanged for Russian corn by way of Murmansk, were rotting in the fishing villages of the northwest coast with the approach of the winter months, the inhabitants of the little towns all the way from Bodo to Verdo, near the Russian boundary line, were confronted by actual famine

conditions, unless something was done.

And so the union of fishermen began an agitation, which finally forced action on the part of the government. Communication was established with the Moscow government, and negotiations, which are expected to result in the resumption of trade relations, if not the actual recognition of the soviet regime by Norway, were begun. The Norwegian government has trade representatives at both Archangel and Murmansk, and Litvinoff was sent here from Copenhagen. Already he has placed the first order for approximately two million kilos of fish, and other deals are in process of being completed.

Meanwhile a certain section of big business, through its newspapers, is yelling itself hoarse in its efforts to dislodge Litvinoff. But there is pressure on the government to keep him here so that trade with Russia may again flow freely. And this pressure comes from the fishermen's union and the exporters. Evidently those who catch fish and those who export them are dominating the situation. When it is stated abroad that Litvinoff is about to be kicked out of Norway, these facts should be remembered.

A Red Trade Union International

In opposition to the Amsterdam Federation of Trade Unions, an International Council of Trade Unions adopting the point of view of the Communist International has been founded at Moscow. It is composed at present of the Italian General Confederation of Labour, the Spanish National Confederation of Labour, the General Syndical Union of Bulgaria, the Communist minority of the Georgian Trade Unions, the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions and the General Confederation of Labour of Jugo-Slavia. The International Council of Trade Unions will act in agreement with the Executive Committee of the Communist International on a basis to be worked out by the Congress. One representative of the International Council of Trade Unions must be included in the Executive Committee of the Communist International, and one representative of the latter is included in the International Council.

The representatives of the trade union organizations which have formed the new Council have published an appeal to the international proletariat, in which they state the reasons which have led them to leave the Amsterdam Federation and organize a new revolutionary body.

They declare that the condition of the workers in all countries, as a result of the imperialist war, demands from day to day a more and more intelligent and energetic class struggle for the final abolition of capitalist exploitation and the establishment of a Communist order. That struggle must be carried on an international plane, with the closest possible union of all workers not upon a trade but on a production basis. Social reforms, though under certain circumstances they ease the class struggle, are in themselves incapable of solving the social question. The proletariat will only be able to crush the resistance of the exploiters and consolidate its conquests when it opposes the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie as its own dictatorship.

These problems, now before the workers, can be settled only by a powerful revolutionary association

FRENCH LABOR IN CONVENTION

Votes Against Affiliation With Moscow Supports Action in Favor of Soviet Peace. Favors Direct Action.

ORLEANS, France, Oct. 2. — The French Federation of Labor today adopted a majority declaration of policy by 1,478 votes against 602 for the minority resolution which declared for the Moscow International.

The majority declaration reiterates the policy of "complete independence" for itself and other similar national organizations. It declares unreservedly that its revolutionary objects are "incompatible with present institutions and with capitalism and its political expressions."

It proposes immediate action for supervision of industry and commerce by the workers to be sought by direct action; urges an intensive campaign for nationalization of essential industries and calls on the International Federation of Labor for united action to accomplish social transformation.

The declaration points out that "the revolutionary temper existing throughout the working world is most propitious for the agitation of such action." It approves the organization of the International Labor Bureau as designated, to spread unionism, promote legislation and furnish statistics. Sympathy and encouragement are expressed for the Italian workers and indignation toward the French Government, "the servile instrument of world reaction."

The declaration favors "complete solidarity with revolutionary Russia." It urges agitation until peace is established, and "the republic of the Soviets enjoys full independence and Russia governs herself freely according to her desires."

The federation proclaims anew "its ideal of economic liberation through the suppression of the wage system."

on a class basis, working side by side with the political organization of the International Council of Trade Unions is such an association.

GEORGE AND WOODY "HONORED"

Constantinople, Hurkey, Sept. 22. — At the meeting of representatives of oriental nations, beginning at Baku Sept. 1, and lasting several days under the leadership of I. Narimanov, bolshevik commissioner of Azerbaijan, acting according to the instructions of the executive committee of the third International, the delegates, attired in various odd national costumes, paraded through the streets and amid cheering burned effigies of Premier Lloyd George, Premier Millerand and President Wilson. At night colored electric lights gave a festive appearance to Baku, which since the soviet rule began had been illuminated by the moon alone.

The western section was represented by Messrs Zinoviev, adek and Bela Kun. A report that Enver Pasha was present has not been confirmed. The name of the American delegate was not disclosed. Nikolai Lenin was made honorary president and M. Zinoviev, chairman. The meeting was attended by 1,000 delegates from Turkey, Persia, India, Afghanistan and China.

How Much Did You Make?

NEW YORK (Wn. Bureau).—Earnings of the United States Rubber Company for the first six months of the current year, were equal to 13.66 per cent for the period, or at the rate of 27.36 per cent per year, on the \$81,000,000 of common stock, after charges, including dividends on the preferred stock and dividends on minority stock holdings of subsidiary companies.

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are also authorized agents for Em-
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INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

WILSON IS WORRIED

Soviet Ambassador Is Still With Us.

By LAURENCE TODD.

Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON. — Action by the department of labor in the deportation proceedings begun last New Year's eve against Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Russian Soviet Government representative in the United States, was perceptibly speeded up, at today's hearing. It was announced that Secretary Wilson will personally hear argument of the issue on some date in November — after the election.

Meantime a final session of the hearings will be held October 13 at Ellis Island.

This last hearing developed the fact that Attorney General Palmer and his friends in the bureau of immigration are satisfied to rest the case on the record thus far completed — a matter of 260 printed pages up to Tuesday — and the 80 government exhibits and the 17 exhibits entered by the defense. Both sides waived the certification in Europe of certain documents presented by their opponents.

Attorneys Recht and Hourwich for the defense, however, insisted on having one Farnham, reporter for the Sun, appear for cross-examination as to the account he gave his paper of alleged remarks made in a speech by Gregory Weinstein, now secretary to Martens. Farnham claimed that Weinstein advocated the overthrow of the United States government along with the governments of other capitalist countries.

In substance, the bureau of immigration claims that Soviet Russia is unfit for recognition as a nation, and that Martens is unfit for the responsibility of a diplomatic post.

Martens' defense is that under international usage and under the Immigration Act as amended in 1917 the representative of even a rebel faction in a country may register as such with the State Department and thereby secure immunity from deportation by establishing his diplomatic status. In any case he represents a defacto government, and must be protected as such representative.

For months past the immigration officials who have been trying to "get something" on Martens have been collecting newspapers and documents from Soviet Russia and elsewhere, dealing with a vast range of subjects, which the bureau claims are related, directly or indirectly, to the purpose of the Third Socialist Internationale to encourage the overthrow of capitalist governments in all countries.

It is argued that Martens has admitted that were he in Russia he probably would join the Communist Party; that this Russian Communist Party is the leading in the Third Internationale; that Martens favors overthrow of all capitalist governments, including that of the United States;

DEPORTEES' LEAGUE FORMED

(Special to "Truth")

NEW YORK, Sept. 3rd.—A drive to obtain freedom for all the deportees now held by the Government was begun yesterday, when the formation of "The Deportees' League" was announced.

The campaign will be based on the decision of Federal Judge John C. Knox in the case of Martin De Wal, accused of being a "dangerous agitator." Judge Knox ruled that De Wal had no country, and therefore passports could not be obtained for his deportation. The radicals, it was said, would set up the defense that this Government is without relations to Soviet Russia, and, thus not being able to obtain passports, the Reds cannot be deported under the law to Russia.

The legal fight for the accused will be led Charles Recht. It was said that Miss Rose Weiss of his office would go to Boston tonight to open the fight in the Federal Court there. She will make her argument in behalf of the thirty-four prisoners recently transferred from Ellis Island to Deer Island Immigration Station, Boston.

As a test case, Miss Weiss will present that of Esphrim Kertz, a Russian, arrested on Jan. 14, 1920, in Seattle, charged with I. W. W. activity. Kertz has not been deported because there is no transportation available to Russia. Miss Weiss, it was said, would ask the Court to liberate Kertz and with him the others, or send them to Soviet Russia.

Counsel for the Deer Island radicals said yesterday that they would furnish a means of transportation to Russia, if the Government would officially communicate with Petrograd.

"Cast Your Bread Upon The Waters"

CINCINNATI.—Sympathy resolutions were cable to Lord Mayor McSwiney of Cork by the national convention of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union here. Ten thousand new members have been added to this union in three years, and its reserve fund has increased from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

that as he is accredited to the United States he is a menace to its government.

Even after Secretary Wilson hears the legal arguments, in November, it is likely that a decision on will be reserved for some time. Reopening of the case for a revision of the record is possible. Final decision may not be handed down before February or the final days of the Wilson administration.

Financial Groups Wreck Boston Banks And Cause Arrest of Ponzi

Investigation of Financial Failure of Boston Banks Discloses the Fact That the Big Financial Interests Were the Instigators. Governor Coolidge, Candidate For Vice-President Republican Ticket Uses his Office In the Interest of the Financial Interests. Thousands of Workers Lose Their Life Savings As a Consequence.

JOHN NICHOLAS BEFFEL.

(Staff Correspondent Federated Press.)

BOSTON, Oct. 4. — Closing of six banks here within two months and the declaration of a moratorium by three others is due not to the bursting of the Ponzi bubble, but to the relentless war of two great financial groups for power.

Ponzi is blamed in one breath by Gov. Calvin Coolidge, who is a loud talker and who gets interviewed a great deal. And then in the next breath Coolidge puts the burden on the backs of the radicals. The newspapers headline one speech by him thus: "Coolidge Hints Red Assail Boston Banks."

What the governor said as a basis for that headline was: "We all know that influences are in the community determined to break down confidence in established institutions, whether it be the church, the government, or banking institutions."

It is true that certain influences here are hard at work breaking down public confidence in banks. Chief among these influences are the two leading financial groups—the Kidder-Peabody crowd and the Lee Higginson bunch. Their contest for supremacy resulted in the wrecking of the New Haven railroad and the Boston Elevated road. The New Haven was put on the rocks through investigations incited by dummies acting for two combines.

I heard the story today from a Boston professional man who has looked on for years while the dollar-dragons tried to fasten death-fangs upon each other's throat.

"They stopped their fight briefly a few years ago," my informant said, "stopped it long enough to go to the legislature together and get a bill through prohibiting any one from starting a trust company without a basic fund of \$250,000. Note that the closed banks are all trust companies. There institutions were cutting in on the big boys' profits."

"In the face of that law, Edwin T. McKnight succeeded in starting a string of small trust companies by buying up control of old national banks and changing their form. There was no clause in the law to prevent this—the high gangs had overlooked a point."

"Because of the organization of these trust companies, a great deal

Issued by G. H. Franklin, Duluth, Minn., for and in behalf of E. W. Griffin, Duluth, Minn. Amount to be paid \$2.80.



Vote For GRIFFIN

Candidate For County Commissioner Third District.

Griffin is a member of organized labor and due to his work in the labor movement, he has been OFFICIALLY endorsed by that body. Because of his long association with the workers, he is better fitted to represent labor in the county commission.

Griffin stands for the interests of the electors. He will be found to be ever responsive to the needs of the community.

We urge every voter to attend the polls and cast their vote for Griffin. After many years in the labor movement, labor has confidence in him. We feel that your confidence, if placed in Griffin, will not be misplaced.

Vote for Griffin and give the community the benefit of the counsel of the common people.

of money from the pockets of the public was diverted from the two reigning groups. Foreign exchange was done directly through New York. The Kidder-Peabody and Lee Higginson crowds called upon Bank Commissioner Thorndike to shake down the trust companies.

"Thorndike refused. He was a democrat, but had a reputation for being square. So Thorndike lost his job. Coolidge got rid of him; whether Coolidge willingly serves the big financiers or does it because he cannot help it, is immaterial; anyhow, he serves them. He appointed in Thorndike's place a countryman named Joseph C. Allen of Springfield."

"Allen closed the Hanover Trust company without investigation. That was eight weeks ago, and he has issued no statement of the facts in the case. Nobody has shown any good reason why Hanover should not have remained open."

"Ponzi had deposited money in both the Hanover and the Tremont Trust. He had over a million in the Hanover. Attorney General Wyman ordered the Hanover not to pay Ponzi's checks despite the million deposit. Various lawyers said he had absolutely no right to issue this order, that it was simply an expression of autocracy. The Hanover is not a McKnight bank."

Then my informant told about the Tremont Trust, one of the banks which invoked the law providing for a 90-day notice before depositors can withdraw savings funds.

"Simon Swing of the Tremont assailed the two main groups," he said, "and undermined their great feeder, the savings banks. Swing is a Jew. They had been paying 3 to 3 1/2 per cent on savings accounts with interest beginning to accrue every three months."

"Swing had a bill put through the legislature, permitting interest

payments to begin monthly. He began advertising, and paid 5 to 5 1/2 per cent interest admitting that the money was worth that much to any bank. Within two years, he took in \$14,000,000 in deposits, and forced the other banks to raise their interest rate.

"So the big fellow hate Swing. They would do anything, I imagine, to wreck him."

"Then there was State Treasurer Burrell. He was forced to resign because he took the state deposits out of the Lee Higginson banks and spread them throughout the state. These deposits also amounted to about \$14,000,000."

"Coolidge appointed as Burrell's successor James Jackson, formerly of Lee Higginson & Co. Jackson had resigned from the Higginson company to become state chairman of the Red Cross, when was a fine job for him and for the Higginson bunch, because he was in a position to put the Red Cross collections 'where they belonged'."

SCRAP WHILE SCRAPPING IS GOOD

BERLIN.—(By Mail)—The group of extreme radicals organized in the Austrian Communist Party has received a sharp rebuke from Nikolai Lenin for having decided not to take part in the coming elections to the Austrian Parliament, and, according to reports from Vienna, this rebuke has had the effect of causing the Communist there to reconsider their decision and announce that they will put up candidates and carry on a regular campaign. Their statement lays stress upon the necessity of affording some means of protest on the part of Austrian workers who are disgusted with the Austrian Social Democratic Party's policy of compromise with the bourgeoisie.

Lenin, apparently acting for the Third International, wrote a letter to the Austrian Communists on Aug. 15th which he pointed out that the Second Congress of the International had decided that the affiliated parties were to participate in elections, not for the purpose of capturing political power in that manner, but to show to the masses the fugitivity of parliamentarism in general and to make propaganda for Communism.

JOINS THIRD INTERNATIONALE

MILAN, Italy, Oct. 4. — The executive committees of the Italian socialist party yesterday by a vote of 7 to 5 decided to adhere to the principles of the third internationale. The resolution must be ratified by the national congress of the socialist party in December, but there seems to be no doubt that it will be accepted.

Give Us More Exhibitions Like These

By The Federated Press. SEATTLE.—Limitation poison gas was one of the effects used in the mimic war staged here by veterans of the Private Soldiers and Sailors legion to acquaint the public with the horrors of the battlefield.

Contesting armies were thrown along both sides of a river running through People's Park, Seattle's open-air free speech auditorium just outside the city limits.

At the conclusion of the demonstration resolutions and petitions protesting against war without a referendum of the people were signed by the crowds that attended the exhibition.

WHY THE MEN FIGHT

Unemployment Means More Men For U. S. Army

SOCIALISTS DISCUSS ITALIAN SITUATION

MILAN, Italy, Oct. 1. — During a discussion at a meeting of the Directors of the Socialist Party here today the Maximalist leader Bellone declared "those who are not with us are against us." He added that a dictatorship was necessary in the Socialist Party in order to unmask false Maximalists.

Deputy Bombacci, Assistant Secretary of the Socialist Party, said the question had an international bearing and the Italian Socialist Party must follow the example of the Socialists in other countries, where a division between the Communists and Socialists already had occurred. He declared he did not believe such a division would weaken the party as all the masses would follow the Communist Socialism. Deputy Bombacci added:

Third Internationale Highest Authority.

"The Third Internationale (Moscow) is the highest authority accepted by all true Socialists of the world. We must obey its orders, expelling those among our leaders who do not accept revolutionary methods."

Deputy Grazidei said the Italian Socialists were confronted with two programs incompatible with each other. He declared the discipline of the party must triumph over those in Rome who wished to break it and assert the party's liberty of thought.

Gino Baldesi, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, who said he was speaking in the name of the Reformist Socialists, asked the party before making a division inevitable to consider that in countries where a division already had occurred it had retarded rather than accelerated revolution.

Deputy Serrati, editor of the Socialist newspaper Avanti!, recommended those present to use political foresight in order to maintain the Communist program and adapt it to the peculiar circumstances of the country.

An accord on all questions remaining unsettled up to this time between the masters and the men growing out of the metal workers movement was reached here today. The agreement came after three hours' discussion at a meeting of representatives of the two sides brought about by Prefect Lusignoli.

By the terms of the agreement the masters agreed to pay the actual value of the work done during

By The Federated Press. WASHINGTON.—(Wm. Bureau)—The lay-off of workers in the textile, transportation, rubber and other industries during the past six months has been a great boon to the United States Army.

The direct connection between unemployment and army enlistments has always been recognized by military men and social economists. The table covering applications for enlistment and recruits accepted since last April reads as follows:

	Applicants	Enlistments
April	7,749	7,403
May	8,863	8,045
June	11,719	10,601
July	15,844	14,884
August	19,247	16,016

This rapid growth of enlistments is regarded here as indicating something more than the normal post-war increase of unemployment. Attention is drawn to the fact that heavy immigration into the United States from Europe, interrupted by the war, was not fully resumed until last spring, and that it has grown in volume during the same months which register increasingly heavy enlistments in the army.

The War Department anticipated that the double pressure of slackening industry and the influx of unorganized immigrant labor will provide an abundance of army recruits from the ranks of the unskilled workers.

OLE HANSEN'S TOWN I. W. W. LESS

SEATTLE.—Itinerant workers who usually spend the winter in Seattle after the season closes on the farms, orchards and Alaska canneries, are boycotting the city this year, according to a survey by labor officials here.

It is estimated that \$5,000,000 will be lost in trade and that the usual influx of 35,000 workers will be reduced to 10,000 or less. The boycott originally started with the I. W. W. who placed a ban on Seattle and announced from the lumber camps and other outside locations that they would refuse to trade in Seattle because of the war being conducted against organized labor by business men here.

the occupation of the plants by the men in those cases in which this value exceeded the amount of the arrears of increased wages granted by the settlement agreement previously reached in Rome.

Government By Injunction

Four Men In Prison—Six On Their Way

WHY?

Come to the Protest Meeting, Thursday, October 21st, at 8 P. M.

At Woodmen Hall 21st Ave. West and First Street and Workers' Opera, 6th Ave. East and Third Street

— Speakers: —

THOMAS SULLIVAN, Candidate for Att. Gen.

GEO. W. LAWSON, Secy. Minn. State Federation of Labor.

Federated Trades, Assembly, Joe Lichten, Chairman of Comm.

Important Meeting!!

All those holding stock in the

Duluth Scandinavian Workers' Ass'n are earnestly requested to attend a stockholders' meeting in the Workers' Hall, Sun., Oct. 17th, 2 P. M. Do not miss this all-important meeting. Board of Director

ELLA REEVES BLOOR

Fresh from her visits in the prisons of this country where she has seen all incarcerated conscientious objectors and politicals will speak on

"Criminal Capitalism"

and tell the most wonderful story of oppression as well as the story of fine fidelity of the prisoners to the cause Labor

AT

WORKER'S HALL Sunday Eve., October 17, 8 P. M.

This is a big event in the city of Duluth. Bring all your friends and let them hear the Truth.

15 Piece Hawaiian Orchestra—Superb Vocal Music Admission 15 cents and 35 cents.

TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association



HERE TO PUSH.

That's just what it means. I can never remember a time in my life when I did not push at something. I had an early start on the old farm and never got over it. It was pushing the wheelbarrow, it was driving the oxen, it was field work and yard work and work in the woods and work on the railroad and work at school and work in the office and work in the shop. Always work, work, work. Push, push, push. Always more work and more push.

Well, I guess I will never get over it. And now I am too young to change.

So when the comrades of Duluth and the publishers of "TRUTH" asked me to come here and help with this paper, I suppose they knew my habits and counted on my confirmation in them.

And it was my conviction that the comrades here had formed the same habits, that induced me to take hold with them and join in the lusty hustle to beat the old system of capitalism, and push the pirates of civilization into the outer darkness where there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

To destroy capitalism and the whole infernal train that drags behind it is our task and our job. Let that be understood. We are not here to tickle the outlaw robber gang with a withered bluestem and merely irritate its servile lackeys with a toothpick. We are here to help put away the whole brigand outfit that has ruined the world and destroyed the happiness of the people.

This is a big job and a huge task. I do not figure we can do it before nine o'clock tomorrow morning. But it will be some time thereafter. So sure as this little planet keeps turning around to give all its surface the joys and benefits of the sun, so sure will the inherent natural instinct of the race compel us face about and bask in the light of the life giving rays of liberty.

We stand together in our determination. We are many and we are strong. I feel good when I realize that here in Duluth are a thousand willing hands and trained hands to take up the work. I feel good when I realize that we can be the greatest power in our city and can become the shaping element of this whole community. I feel good when I look at the forces that line up with us. Ten thous. and fine fighters all over the country are with us. A growing multitude comes along. A big and growing multitude. All cry for justice. All have set their face to fight for it till death takes them. All have come to get the world for the people.

It is a big demand we are making. We demand the earth for the workers. We demand nothing less than the earth. A small crew now has it. It has had it long enough. That small crew cannot keep it when the workers become wise. That small crew has not earned the earth. It has made laws to steal it legally. That small crew has been bluffing and fooling and cajoling us into believing that we have no right to the earth. That we must wait for the crumbs that falls from their table. But now we are tired to live on crumbs that we have to pay loaf prices for. We are tired to live on a rented earth that the brigand crew has legally stolen from us.

We have set out to get our earth back.

"TRUTH" is the name of this paper. It is the most inspiring name that could have been chosen. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." There is no other road to Freedom.

We shall preach and teach the truth in this good paper. We shall try to make it an evangel that brings tidings of joy to all the people. We are all of us going to have a hand in it.

And now being here with you I am one of you. I shall try to breathe your thoughts and longings and hopes and aspirations and ideals and ambitions. I ask not for your help and co-operation. I need not. You have already shown that you are right here at my side. Right here to work and help and push. That inspires me and makes me strong. In the strength of a common purpose and a united spirit and an unquenched love for the greatest cause in all human history we go forth together to perform our task.

J. O. BENTALL.

A LOVE NOTE.

The new editor never took a correspondence course in love better writing and can therefore not dress up a message of that kind according to established rules and regulations. He can only write as he feels. And a lot of comrades feel the same as he, so here is an expression of the heartbeats of those of us who are left behind.

This is to Comrade Carney and his Comrade wife.

You left us last Friday evening. We are not over it yet. We saw you at the station as a bride and groom going on your honeymoon. To some garden spot — to some romantic forest — to the mountains — to play with the fish pole at some trout stream — to lounge in some palace and idle away your time in some hammock?

Jack Carney and his Comrade wife?

Not they.

It had been predicted that Jack would break down and that Minnie would weep big tears. Only those of us who understood knew that this happened, but no one could see it. Those things were too sacred to be flouted to the public.

Moreover Jack and Minnie had no business to feel blue. Not when you consider the direction they were going. They were going to Chicago on their way to Butte, Montana. altho it was in opposite direction. They went there to draw their check for the work they had done here in Duluth and thruout the country during the last two or three years. The check awaited them in Chicago and was in the amount of about five years in the penitentiary.

Jack CaCrney had no business to feel blue. A check like that should make anybody happy. He has earned it. The government never gives a salary like that to a fellow who does not earn it.

And, Comrade, we pat you on the back and congratulate you. It means that you have performed service for the workingclass. Had you been a sluggard or a slimy tool of the profiteers you could not have drawn it. Had you been spineless and gutless you would not have had to go via Chicago to get to Butte.

You have been the editor of "Truth" for nearly three years. It is your child and it is crying after you. You built it up and made it a wonderful power throughout the whole country. We know it hurt you to leave it. We can

only promise you that we will try to be kind to it—as kind as we can. And we want you to send it some candy some time and pictures and valentines and other nice things out of your heart. The little one will smile and grow if you do that. It will grow and become strong and go out like David against the Goliath of capitalism and slay him and chop his head off with his own sword. Help us cheer the youngster and you will rejoice in his growing power.

And we want you to remember that we love you both. We love you for what you have done and for the rays of sunshine you have flooded us with. We love you for the fine fidelity to the workingclass that you have shown. We love you for the sufferings that you endure for the cause of human liberty. We love you because you have guts to stand for your convictions.

THE GREATER CRIME.

The Germans, van Schack and von Bopp, former consuls at San Francisco, have been released from a federal prison after serving less than two and a half years. These men were convicted of conspiracy to blow up munition plants here and in Canada, to bomb ships, to destroy railroad bridges, and to wreck military trains.

But their cells at Leavenworth will be more than filled. W. D. Haywood and 14 other members of the I. W. W. will take the Germans' places. These men have lost their appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals and must therefore serve prison terms ranging from five to 20 years, for alleged obstruction of the draft during the war.

The combination of these sets of facts suggest that it is far more criminal for an American workingman to object to war than it is for an enemy subject to plot killing Americans within our country. Doubtless, the military mind finds that the Germans did their duty. It was necessary, of course, to restrain them and to punish them mildly. But, after all, they were of the best classes (notice the vons in their names), and were living up to the war code.

But these workmen who are going to jail have no vons in their names, and no blue blood in their veins. Still worse, they are accused of plotting not only against the war code, but against the dollar code. Is this last the unforgivable sin? Is this last why German plotters are freed and our citizens are jailed? — Minnesota Daily Star.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

The German workers have resorted to direct action and closed the Kiel Canal to all munition traffic going to assist Poland.

It is feared that the Allies are going to make one more mad attempt to overthrow the Soviet Government, by sending huge supplies to the Polish troops. All ships passing through the Kiel Canal are required to hand their bills of lading to the labor representatives and in event of any of them carrying war supplies, they are turned back.

Family Soviets.

The Sicilian and Rome workers have taken control of their dwelling places and refused to pay increased rent. They have transformed huge apartment houses into Soviets. The tenants electing their own committee to look after the buildings.

Entire Stock of Norwegian Fish Purchased.

Litvinoff, Russian representative has purchased the entire stock of Norwegian Fisheries.

Safe for Democracy?

Rachid president of Syria Congress, who is now in Egypt, has received the following message:—

"Syrians are struck with consternation on learning of the systematic devastation by the French troops of the agricultural province of Hauran, the granary of Syria. Aeroplanes are destroying whole villages, and women and children are being massacred without pity.

"WE APPEAL TO THE CIVILIZED WORLD TO PROTEST AGAINST THIS SAVAGERY, WHICH ENGENDERS EVEN MORE BITTER HATE."

Some More Democracy!

According to an official bulletin issued by the WHITE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, 220 SOCIALISTS were executed and one thousand workers, mostly Jews, were slaughtered.

In Szolnok, Szegzard, Abony, Kisujszallas-Nagkoros, Kiskoros, and other villages on the left bank of the Theiss untold numbers of men and women have suffered martyrs' deaths at the hands of "Bloody" Horthy.

This does not take into account the 100 death sentences passed upon Socialists fifty of whom have been "legally" hung. It is impossible to give a precise reckoning of the hundreds who have been tortured to death where the sound of their cries never reached beyond their cells.

WE NEVER FORGET!

Boycott of Belfast.

Wagon of bacon consigned to Belfast, was held up outside of Tralee and contents seized by Sinn Fein supporters.

It is one method of teaching the bigoted workers of Belfast that there are two sides to every fight.

Settling Street Car Question in Spain.

The Spanish street-car owners raised the fares. The public refused to pay. The street-car owners withdrew the cars, so in response to the demands and the actions of the organized workers, the cars were set running again and the INCREASED FARES WITHDRAWN.

Of course you could expect us to imitate the methods of those "poor and illiterate foreigners." They have a king, not like us, a real honest-to-God president elected by the people!

The Third International.

The Executive Committee of the Third International has decided to form sub-bureaus, for the purpose of conducting Communist propaganda in the various countries.

Comrade Mynheer Sneevliet, who was deported from the Dutch East Indies, for assisting in the propaganda of Communism, is now in Russia, for the purpose of receiving instructions.

Wages Going DOWN!!!

The State Industrial Commission of New York State reports, from a study made of 1,648 manufacturers' reports, covering nearly 600,000 workers, that there is a steady decrease in wages and a steady increase in the cost of living.

During the month of August, 20% of the workers engaged in the automobile industry were laid off. What are you going to do, when it is your turn? Of course you'll pass a resolution!

OUR IMMEDIATE BUSINESS.

To get readers. That is our immediate business.

If this paper is worth while at all it is worth a bigger circulation than it has. It is true that we have subscribers in every state in the union, but we should have more of them in each state.

If you like the paper and think it is good for you then hand it to your next neighbor and get him to subscribe. It would be foolish to ask you to get new subscribers if you do not think the paper is good enough for the other fellow.

And if you want to see the paper improved just help us get about fifty thousand readers. The larger the reading circle the greater the inspiration to write good stuff. We can write good stuff if you give us the reading circle.

Slip into your neighbors and slip us a list of new subscribers right away.

Say yes.

Allright.

It is said that one of the easiest ways for one of U. S. foreigners to get into American Society, with the emphasis on the S, is to arrive on this side broke and make a noise like a Duke. Otherwise, if you are broke they will call you a hobo. — J. C.

THE COMING WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

(Continued from page one.)

Ocean is likewise a British sop to Norway. The visit of British Journalists to Denmark is no accident, when we know that America is flooding Denmark with motors and agricultural appliances. The power which can get a grip of Denmark has the key to the Baltic and the north. If Britain can crush the Bolsheviks and establish an autocratic Government in Russia under the thumb of Britain then she will have access to raw materials without needing to cross the Atlantic at all. Hence Britain's present policy in Turkey, Persia, and Afghanistan, and her support to Denikin and Koltchak. She is encouraging Japan in North China against America; and in East Siberia for the same reason.

America is exploiting Ireland's distress and this explains the mighty reception given to De Valera, backed up by loans in due course. In case of war Ireland would be a fine naval and air base against Britain. Britain could be kept out of the Atlantic, and if cut off from the continent by a ring of opposing powers her course as the Mistress of the Sea would be run. This explains Britain's madness in suppressing the Dail Eirrean (the Sinn Fein Parliament) and Irish papers, and the imprisonment of Irish patriots. America is exploiting this all right. She is showing herself as the "righteous democracy" whilst at the same time she is absorbing her own little Ireland—Mexico, to wit.

BRITAIN'S DIPLOMACY.

To back up the British Overseas Bank and the British Empire Producers' Organization, which is an adjunct to the Federation of British Industries devoted mainly to meet foreign competition in any area and on any industry, and similar organizations of a purely commercial character the Government has this year brought into being the British Overseas Trade Department under the joint control of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office is supposed to deal with political matters and to determine when war must take place. Its connection with the Overseas Trade Department is therefore very significant, especially when we couple with it the appointment of Grey as ambassador to America, the very Grey who was at the Foreign Office and who rushed Britain into war with Germany.

The Consular system is being re-cast. Now Britain will have over 400 fulltime Consuls over the world instead of about 200 on half time as before. That means more trade and political spies everywhere — the prelude, surely, to another war.

Of course, America's touts and agents are also swarming the world with the camera and cinema journalists to boot.

AMERICA'S COMING TO ARMY.

America is withholding her signature to the Peace Treaty as long as possible to prevent British capitalists settling down to peace-time production, and at the same time the Meat Trust is attempting to corner food-stuffs everywhere in the world, to limit supplies to Britain at enhanced prices, to prevent British aggression economically and militarily. At the same time America is proceeding with an Army Bill that will enable her to keep an army of over half a million, and a reserve of a million and a quarter, whilst she shall be empowered to give three months' training to every lad who reaches the age of 19. That is the first step towards conscription when necessity arises. Is this the reason why Britain still clings affectionately to her conscript army. I think so. Britain means to leave nothing to chance in military or any other preparations unless British citizens and soldiers vigorously raise opposition. This opposition partly explains present demobilization; still, a new press and platform campaign would dissolve this opposition should extreme danger threaten, as we found during the late war, and this may account for the Government's acquiescence in the process of temporary demobilization.

Britain's proposal that America should send troops to Armenia to give effect to the mandatory principle there does not imply confidence in America's her army, as it is obviously meant as a blind to cover Britain's grip on Palestine, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Persia, and Afghanistan. America is not likely to fall into this little trap. (Later—She has not).

AMERICA'S NAVY.

After the armistice America urged Britain to reduce her navy as a step towards freeing the seas and towards a real League of Nations. Winston Churchill in the "Sunday Post" clearly replied that Britain would do no such thing. Americans then began to boast that in three years' time the United States would have as large a navy as Britain. This was followed by a vote for their navy of about \$50,000,000 (in dollars, of course). Britain's Budget reply was a similar sum for the British navy for the year 1919-20. This equality is surely a startling indication of the conscious preparations of both sides. The press has admitted that the Admiralty early this year made a thorough examination of the Hebrides to find out all port and store facilities for the navy. The buying up of Lewis and Harris and other western islands by Lord Leverhulme for fishing and fish oil purposes suggests that he is working with the Admiralty in organizing industries that will not only breed sailors and provide food, but lay the basis of economic organization

without which the navy would be comparatively helpless. We are also just beginning to learn that the British and the Australian Governments jointly intend to spend at least £68,000,000 on the laying down of a Pacific Fleet with Australia as its base of operations. This new development on the Atlantic and on the Pacific is leaving nothing to chance. As merchant vessels play a vital part in naval warfare as well as in commercial rivalry we can more fully comprehend the keener and keener interest that is being taken in the development of American shipbuilding.

The Trans-Atlantic flying last summer is but a complement to the other preparations and explains the tremendous effort made by the Government to get the world to realize Britain's superiority in this field. The fact that both countries were making trial flights at the same time, that the British Government rewarded her successful aeronauts, whilst America placed her fleet at the disposal of her fliers, and that America's route was via Spain to France, whilst Britain's was to Canada, clearly indicates the true purpose of the great flying feats. It is not surprising to find Britain following this up by sending the Prince of Wales to Canada whilst De Valera pays a visit to the United States and receives a more than royal reception.

To bluff America Britain suggested that the International Labour Conference be held in Washington; but when the conference assemblies America is only represented unofficially and the great miners' strike breaks out, as it were in cynical mockery of the Washington farce. Labour was out for a fight, but the obstinacy of the American magnates of capital seems to have precipitated it at the right moment to obliterate the importance of the Labour Conference.

America has pretty well left to Britain the main task of backing up the reactionaries in and around Russia, whilst Britain is backing Japan in her Siberian and Chinese (Shantung) policy against the vital interests of America.

These are the usual manoeuvres preceding the military ultimatum, and although these may be protracted over years, the accumulation of moves and counter-moves widens the breach to such an extent that the moment arrives when a comparative trifle affords the excuse for open warfare. War may arise over some conflict between Japan and America in China or other part of Asia or even South America. Britain would undoubtedly line up with Japan, whilst China would rally to the cause of America. Thus may Sir Douglas Haig's fears of a war of continents take a form just as menacing to the people of the whole world and infinitely more destructive of wealth and human beings.

THE LESSON FOR LABOUR.

The recent war has shown the horrors and the futility of war, victors and victims suffering alike. It will be an unpardonable crime if organized Labour permits human society to go through the same a few years hence for lack of warning on the part of Socialists or for lack of heed to that warning.

It is perfectly clear to us Socialists at any rate that capitalism breeds antagonisms leading to war and that the only way to avoid war and waste is to end capitalism.

The characteristic feature of capitalism is the ownership of land and the means of production by a small class. The motive of ownership is not the material comfort and well-being of the whole community, but getting rich quick at the expense of the non-owners. It is this economic cleavage which has brought into being the class war with class organizations for its prosecution. The working class has been forced to bring into being the Co-operative movement, the Trade Union movement and the Socialist and Labour movement for defensive and offensive purposes.

The class antagonism, fortunately affords the way of escape from capitalism and war by the prosecution of the class war until Labour gets into supreme position in every country, as in Russia. However Labour may attain power, it must do as the Bolsheviks are doing; it must get full possession of land and all means of production in order to use these co-operatively by the whole community in the creation of wealth for the advantage of all. That this would have been done peacefully and fairly in Russia but for the venomous intervention of British capitalism, aided more or less by world capitalism, must now be admitted by every fair-minded man. It can be done everywhere without bloodshed unless the propertied class in devilish glee prefer the course of social destruction to that of reconstruction along the lines of Socialism.

It is the duty of workers to get into One Big Union along the lines of industry right away and not wait for the snail-like movements of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress; and to fall into line with the miners, who have conducted a great and growing campaign, not only to benefit miners, but the rest of the workers as well. The programme must be widened so as to make the objective not mere nationalism of trustified industries, but the complete socialization of production and distribution. Nationalization implies the payment of rent and interest: socialization means the payment of neither rent nor interest.

It is most encouraging to note that the great Canadian strike, induced by the Scottish Forty Hour strike, has stimulated American Labour to burst into what looks like a general rank and file strike in defiance of the Government, which has tied up the workers' funds and terrorised the union leaders. The programme of the United Mine-workers and the Railway Brotherhoods is similar to that of their comrades in Britain, so that we may assume with confidence an American Labour bid for political supremacy if Labour in Britain gives the lead again. And there is no doubt Japanese workers will fall into line in due course.

To avoid another world war, then, Labour in America and Britain must move swiftly towards full political control as the first step on the road to the complete reconstruction of the forces and agencies of production on a communal basis. In these new circumstances classes will have disappeared by the absorption of the propertied class in the ranks of Labour, class robbery will simultaneously have vanished, the need for foreign markets and empires will have been abolished, and therefore the use of armies and navies will have been abandoned.

To save human society from a new and bloodier war five or six years hence at latest, involving the death of fifty million people (more than the population of Britain) and the devilish destruction of a hundred thousand million pounds' worth of wealth and property, the duty obviously devolves on Labour on both sides of the Atlantic to march forwards as a class swiftly and determinedly to the full conquest of power, both political and economic.

The cutting out of market rivalry will lead to Trans-Atlantic co-operation, abundance and leisure for all. The rest of the world must fall into line at once, and so prepare for the time when mankind shall as a unit rule the world as a whole and extract from it copious supplies to furnish the every need of every citizen.

CHOOSE, READER, WORLD BOLSHIEVISM NOW OR A FEW YEARS HENCE ANOTHER WORLD WAR.