

NATIONAL WEALTH OF RUSSIA INCREASES

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

No. 2—WHOLE No. 185

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1921

FIVE CENTS

UNEMPLOYMENT UNKNOWN IN SOVIET REPUBLIC

WORKERS GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRODUCTION

Despite Three Years of Bloody Struggle, Proletarian Regime Emerges With Increased Strength; To Revise Monetary System.

By J. LARIN

The Revolution of the Russian Proletariat is no longer a newcomer in old Europe. It has become a constant factor in the life of the world, a factor whose influence is growing stronger and is more than ever in a position to shake to their foundations the mainstays of bourgeois rule. Comparing the end of the first year of our revolution with the end of the second or of the third, we find that the Soviet State founded in November 1918 by the Russian proletariat is the only rapidly growing power among all the states of the old world. In the autumn of 1918 Soviet Russia was enclosed within the limits of the Moscow territory, with 20,000 versts of railways and 6,000,000 people. In the autumn of 1919 it was strengthened by the re-conquest of the Ural, of the trans-Volga districts, and of the Ukraine. And now, in the autumn of 1920, Soviet Russia embraces almost the whole of the Caucasus, Siberia, Turkestan, and White Russia. The young Soviet Government is now in fact one of the powers that determine the course of world politics. The Red flag of the Soviet Republic waves over one tenth of the globe. This rapid increase of the weight of the Soviet Republic in the scales of the world, as compared with the old bourgeois and land lord-ridden states, serves as a symbol of the historical rise of the proletariat and of the imminent fall of the bourgeoisie.

Bourgeois Europe has for a long time been consoling itself and is consoling itself even now, with the thought that the downfall of Soviet Russia is inevitable in spite of its accession of territorial strength and the consequent increase of material resources. Capitalist Public opinion considers the downfall of Soviet Russia as inevitable because, according to it, power in the hands of the workers must reduce itself to unwillingness to work and incapacity to organize work; in short, must lead to such a state that the country will be obliged to live upon old and rapidly depleting stocks of supplies until the inevitable collapse amidst general starvation, embitterment, pogroms, barbarism and mutual hatred. The Soviet Government may stand the military and political test but it will inevitably perish on the economic field, — that is the capitalist verdict. The rule of capital would then be re-established, the landlords' whip would again play havoc with the peasants' back, and the bodies of the workers would dangle from the lamp-post.

The problems of labour, the problems of organising the re-production of all that the country consumes and must consume, are indeed fundamental, and the old stocks would not take us far. In this the bourgeoisie is perfectly right. If the victory of the proletariat is equivalent to the victory of indolence, of technical decline, of economic disorganization, then good-bye to Soviet economy. A temporary fall in production due to some external cause that may be removed, is not terrible. If however, organic vice exists in the very heart of the system, then no old stocks, however large, will be of any avail to save the country; and in Russia such old stocks have been comparatively small. It is therefore necessary to determine whether the fall in production is due to the very nature of the established system or is the out come of some removable external cause. It is also necessary to

(Continued on page 2.)

FRIENDSHIP FOR MARTENS

By PAUL HANNA.

WASHINGTON. — Free on his personal honor to do as he likes pending his final departure from home, is now the status of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in America of Soviet Russia.

When he formally "surrendered" at the Labor department today in compliance with the recent order for his deportation, Martens was told by Secretary Wilson that the technical "custody" hitherto exercised by the Soviet envoy's legal counsel was terminated and that Martens' personal integrity was all the bond the United States government would ask during the remainder of his stay here.

Kipling's ancient sacrifice of "an humble and a contrite heart" was exhibited today by the Labor department, from Secretary Wilson down to the Afro-American messenger, who as he wrung the Soviet representative's hand in a farewell clasp, muttered: "I would like to go to Russia myself if I knew how

to get there, and we will look for you back, Mr. Martens."

The real business between Martens and Secretary Wilson required less than five minutes, but the cabinet member cleared his desk for the occasion and with a somewhat pathetic zeal gave himself up to a prolonged period of fraternization with the "enemy" behind President Wilson's back, as it were.

Although the reporters had enjoyed admission to all previous proceedings between Martens and the Labor department, they were asked to remain in the ante-rooms during today's intimate and emotional encounter.

"There were tears in several eyes," one witness later testified, and such pathos a Washington correspondent might not understand.

During the session in Wilson's office Assistant Secretary, Louis F. Post sat silent and depressed. A little later Post's office was the return for this she obtains great territorial acquisitions. In the

(Continued on page 2.)

Always Threatening
Often Falling



ALL-RUSSIAN CONVENTION MEETS

A Special Session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee was held on the 23rd of October. The ratification of the peace treaties with Poland and Finland were on the agenda. Comrade Chitcherin spoke on the ratification of the preliminary peace treaty with Poland.

Comrade Chitcherin's Speech. "On the 23rd of September, the All-Russian Central Executive Committee published a peace declaration to Poland. You, no doubt, remember the nature of that declaration. We proposed that Poland should abandon her policy of 'Buffer States' in exchange for territorial increase. The policy of 'Buffer States' which means the establishment of presumably independent States in the Ukraine, White Russia, and the Kuban would practically have resulted in the domination by Poland of territory extending to the shores of the Caspian sea. This was an ambitious plan of Polish Imperialism. There is, however, another tendency of the extreme Right, supported by Wrangel, advocating the establishment of a united, indivisible Russia, which alone would make complete reaction in Poland possible. It was this difference of opinion in the enemy's camp that enabled us to come with the Poles to an agreement. There is no doubt that we were ready to compromise a great deal. Poland now undertakes to conclude peace with Russia and the Ukraine and to refrain from any interference in their affairs. In return for this she obtains great territorial acquisitions. In the

matter of territory the conditions of peace are extremely hard on us, but we strove for peace at all times. The Central Executive Committee of the Ukraine has already ratified this peace; its ratification is now under your consideration, after which it will have to be passed also by the Polish Diet. There is every reason to believe that the question will be solved in the affirmative. It is true that France is dissatisfied with the peace. It is France which proposed the idea of the Polish-Latvian corridor. Within Poland itself, Pilsudsky is in favour of supporting Peltura and there is even a section of the Polish Social traitors who are in favour of continuing the struggle against Soviet Russia. But we are convinced that the pressure of the Polish masses is strong enough to surmount all obstacles to the conclusion of peace. There is, of course, still a number of serious questions which will have to be dealt with at the time of the final conclusion of peace. There are, for instance, the economic and financial questions. The principal basis of the preliminary peace has, however, been settled already: both parties agree to refrain from any claims of compensation for war expenses and mutually agree to restitution of State property. Another serious question is that of the troops of Peltura. We are confronted with two possibilities: either Poland will refuse to allow Peltura to remain upon her territory after the Polish troops have taken up the positions established by the peace treaty, a course which he should take as

consistent with the spirit of the treaty; or she will let him fight us on his own, in which case we shall be compelled to deal with the troops of Peltura. Such an act on the part of Poland would be inconsistent with and in opposition to the treaty concluded. You see thus, that on the whole, the peace and the compromise which is proposed to you is a very hard one for us, as it is impossible for us to forget the fraternal masses of White Russia and of the Ukraine, who will come under Polish rule. But these sacrifices must be made; the welfare of the entire Republic demands it. It is our duty to prevent a winter campaign, which will be a heavy burden to the toiling masses of the fraternal republics. We hope that the Polish people will conclude this peace, because Poland too is in a difficult position. Her eyes have at last been opened to the fact that she has become the slave and vassal of French capital. For the last French Loan Poland undertook to pay half of her entire output of oil as well as half of her output of coal. The Polish masses cannot possibly permit this, as it will tend completely to exhaust the country. For too long a period have we been torn away from peaceful labor, and a great deal of work has now accumulated. This is the reason why we must conclude this peace. History itself will continue the work of the emancipation of mankind whilst as to ourselves, it is our duty to say: "We are anxious

(Continued on page 2.)

AGRICULTURE WORK STEADILY GAINING

Socialization of Land Proves Best Means of Developing Food Production Throughout Bolshevik Territory.

After the October Revolution the Soviet Government was faced with the complex problem of reorganising agriculture on new lines, paying attention in the first place to the necessity of raising the productivity of labour.

Underlying the agricultural policy of the Soviet Government is the fact that the interests of town and country are inter-dependent.

By the decree of the 26th of October 1917 all the land was transferred to the toiling peasantry. The "Fundamental Law on the Socialization of the Land", promulgated on the 19th February 1919, abolished for ever all proprietary rights in land, mineral deposits, water, forest and living powers of nature and turned over the land "without any compensation for the use of the toiling people." In accordance with this law "only personal labour gives one the right to use agricultural land."

The subjoined figure, give us a picture of the distribution of land prior to the revolution of 1905 and after the October revolution in 1919.

Prior to the Revolution of 1905: Private estates and state domains, 23-7 per cent; land in the hand of peasants, 76-3 per cent, in 32 provinces of Russia.

After the Revolution: Land belonging to Soviet Communes, Industrial Institutions etc. 2-7 per cent, land Collectively farmed 0-8 per cent, and in the hands of the peasants, 96 per cent.

The land the landlords went chiefly to the peasants. Indeed, 85-9 per cent went to the peasants, 11-9 was taken by the State, and 2-2 per cent was occupied under collective farms. Thus, the first outcome of the policy of the Soviet Government was the transference of most of the land to the wide masses of the toiling peasantry.

Still, however large the area of land that had passed to the peasants, it had introduced no material change in the size of the plot of the individual holder. In the majority of provinces the new land transferred is represented per head in decimal, and even less of a deciatine of land. Thus wide masses of peasants have grasped the fact that the bits of land added to their holdings as not sufficient. It was necessary to raise the question of increasing productivity. With this object in view and with the object of organising agriculture on communist lines, the Soviet Government paid particular attention to collective form of cultivation and to Soviet Communes. The organisation of such forms of agriculture gave the opportunity to the poor peasants lacking inventory and means, to secure a livelihood for themselves and their families by passing to more advantageous and more efficient methods of cultivation.

The returns from the communes give the following picture:
On the 1st Nov. 1918 there were 950 com. (in 26 prov.)
On the 1st Nov. 1919 there were 1886 com. (in 31 prov.)
In September 1920 there were 1826 com. (in 42 prov.)
The area of land occupied by them was:
On the 1st Nov. 1918 73,329 deciatines in 26 provinces.
On the 1st Nov. 1919 97,345 deciatines in 32 provinces.
On the 1st Sept. 1920 140,786 deciatines in 28 provinces

(Continued on page 2.)

MOSCOW SOVIET MEETS

On the 26th of October a plenary session of the Moscow Soviet was held at which Comrade Dzerjinsky, president of the Defence Committee of the City of Moscow and Moscow Province, reported on the position.

Comrade Dzerjinsky began his report by reading out a number of radio-telegrams recently received from Riga and from London. These telegrams gave details of revolts alleged to have taken place in Petrograd and Kronstadt, of the suppression of these imaginary revolts by means of Chinese troops, and of a new government set up in the city of Nijni-Novgorod, headed by Spilidonova, Tchernoff, Martoff and others. Comrade Dzerjinsky pointed out that these telegrams are connected with activities of Monarchist agents and the former "Goldmann" (State Defence Department under the Tsar) which have engaged the attention of the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Government is in position of information according to which it appears that about a month ago a conference of the Right Socialist Revolutionaries took place in Paris. They decided upon terrorist action against the Soviet Government. A similar congress of the Right Socialist Revolutionaries which met here also expressed itself in favour of action in order to obstruct our campaign against Wrangel. According to information received, the date of this attack by our enemies was to be October 9-20; however, these conspiracies of the Russian White Guards have been completely frustrated by the Soviet Government. It was necessary for us to show to our enemies, said com. Dzerjinsky at the close of his report, that we are both strong and watchful. We made a rapid review of our available forces, which convinced us that all such attempts as these on the part of our enemies are doomed to complete failure.

NATIONAL WEALTH OF RUSSIA INCREASES

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

No. 2—WHOLE No. 185

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1921

FIVE CENTS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

UNEMPLOYMENT UNKNOWN IN SOVIET REPUBLIC

WORKERS GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRODUCTION

Despite Three Years of Bloody Struggle, Proletarian Regime Emerges With Increased Strength; To Revise Monetary System.

By J. LARIN

The Revolution of the Russian Proletariat is no longer a newcomer in old Europe. It has become a constant factor in the life of the world, a factor whose influence is growing stronger and is more than ever in a position to shake to their foundations the mainstays of bourgeois rule. Comparing the end of the first year of our revolution with the end of the second or of the third, we find that the Soviet State founded in November 1918 by the Russian proletariat is the only rapidly growing power among all the states of the old world. In the autumn of 1918 Soviet Russia was enclosed within the limits of the Moscow territory, with 20,000 versts of railways and 6,000,000 people. In the autumn of 1919 it was strengthened by the re-conquest of the Ural, of the trans-Volga districts, and of the Ukraine. And now, in the autumn of 1920, Soviet Russia embraces almost the whole of the Caucasus, Siberia, Turkestan, and White Russia. The young Soviet Government is now in fact one of the powers that determine the course of world politics. The Red flag of the Soviet Republic waves over one tenth of the globe. This rapid increase of the weight of the Soviet Republic in the scales of the world, as compared with the old bourgeois and land lord-ridden states, serves as a symbol of the historical rise of the proletariat and of the imminent fall of the bourgeoisie.

Bourgeois Europe has for a long time been consoling itself and is consoling itself even now, with the thought that the downfall of Soviet Russia is inevitable in spite of its accession of territorial strength and the consequent increase of material resources. Capitalist Public opinion considers the downfall of Soviet Russia as inevitable because, according to it, power in the hands of the workers must reduce itself to unwillingness to work and incapacity to organize work; in short, must lead to such a state that the country will be obliged to live upon old and rapidly depleting stocks of supplies until the inevitable collapse amidst general starvation, embitterment, pogroms, barbarism and mutual hatred. The Soviet Government may stand the military and political test but it will inevitably perish on the economic field, — that is the capitalist verdict. The rule of capital would then be re-established, the landlords' whip would again play havoc with the peasants' back, and the bodies of the workers would dangle from the lamp-post.

The problems of labour, the problems of organising the re-production of all that the country consumes and must consume, are indeed fundamental, and the old stocks would not take us far. In this the bourgeoisie is perfectly right. If the victory of the proletariat is equivalent to the victory of indolence, of technical decline, of economic disorganization, then good-bye to Soviet economy. A temporary fall in production due to some external cause that may be removed, is not terrible. If however, organic vice exists in the very heart of the system, then no old stocks, however large, will be of any avail to save the country; and in Russia such old stocks have been comparatively small. It is therefore necessary to determine whether the fall in production is due to the very nature of the established system or is the out come of some removable external cause. It is also necessary to

(Continued on page 2.)

FRIENDSHIP FOR MARTINS

By PAUL HANNA.

WASHINGTON. — Free on his personal honor to do as he likes pending his final departure from home, is now the status of Ludwig C. A. K. Martins, representative in America of Soviet Russia.

When he formally "surrendered" at the Labor department today in compliance with the recent order for his deportation, Martins was told by Secretary Wilson that the technical "custody" hitherto exercised by the Soviet envoy's legal counsel was terminated and that Martins' personal integrity was all the bond the United States government would ask during the remainder of his stay here.

Kipling's ancient sacrifice of "an humble and a contrite heart" was exhibited today by the Labor department, from Secretary Wilson down to the Afro-American messenger, who as he wrung the Soviet representative's hand in a farewell clasp, muttered: "I would like to go to Russia myself if I knew how

to get there, and we will look for you back, Mr. Martins."

The real business between Martins and Secretary Wilson required less than five minutes, but the cabinet member cleared his desk for the occasion and with a somewhat pathetic zeal gave himself up to a prolonged period of fraternization with the "enemy" behind President Wilson's back, as it were.

Although the reporters had enjoyed admission to all previous proceedings between Martins and the Labor department, they were asked to remain in the ante-rooms during today's intimate and emotional encounter.

"There were tears in several eyes," one witness later testified, and such pathos a Washington correspondent might not understand. During the session in Wilson's office Assistant Secretary, Louis F. Post sat silent and depressed. A little later Post's office was the

(Continued on page 2.)

Always Threatening

Often Falling



ALL-RUSSIAN CONVENTION MEETS

A Special Session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee was held on the 23rd of October. The ratification of the peace treaty with Poland and Finland were on the agenda. Comrade Chitcherine spoke on the ratification of the preliminary peace treaty with Poland.

Comrade Chitcherine's Speech. "On the 23rd of September, the All-Russian Central Executive Committee published a peace declaration to Poland. You, no doubt, remember the nature of that declaration. We proposed that Poland should abandon her policy of 'Buffer States' in exchange for territorial increase. The policy of 'Buffer States' which means the establishment of presumably independent States in the Ukraine, White Russia, and the Kuban would practically have resulted in the domination by Poland of territory extending to the shores of the Caspian sea. This was an ambitious plan of Polish Imperialism. There is, however, another tendency of the extreme Right, supported by Wrangel, advocating the establishment of a united, indivisible Russia, which alone would make complete reaction in Poland possible. It was this difference of opinion in the enemy's camp that enabled us to come with the Poles to an agreement. There is no doubt that we were ready to compromise a great deal. Poland now undertakes to conclude peace with Russia and the Ukraine and to refrain from any interference in their affairs. In return for this she obtains great territorial acquisitions. In the

matter of territory the conditions of peace are extremely hard on us, but we strove for peace at all times. The Central Executive Committee of the Ukraine has already ratified this peace; its ratification is now under your consideration, after which it will have to be passed also by the Polish Diet. There is every reason to believe that the question will be solved in the affirmative. It is true that France is dissatisfied with the peace. It is France which proposed the idea of the Polish-Latvian corridor. Within Poland itself, Pilsudsky is in favour of supporting Petlura and there is even a section of the Polish Social traitors who are in favour of continuing the struggle against Soviet Russia. But we are convinced that the pressure of the Polish masses is strong enough to surmount all obstacles to the conclusion of peace. There is, of course, still a number of serious questions which will have to be dealt with at the time of the final conclusion of peace. There are, for instance, the economic and financial questions. The principal basis of the preliminary peace has, however, been settled already: both parties agree to refrain from any claims of compensation for war expenses and mutually agree to restitution of State property. Another serious question is that of the troops of Petlura. We are confronted with two possibilities: either Poland will refuse to allow Petlura to remain upon her territory after the Polish troops have taken up the positions established by the peace treaty, a course which he should take as

consistent with the spirit of the treaty; or she will let him fight us on his own, in which case we shall be compelled to deal with the troops of Petlura. Such an act on the part of Poland would be inconsistent with and in opposition to the treaty concluded. You see thus, that on the whole, the peace and the compromise which is proposed to you is a very hard one for us, as it is impossible for us to forget the fraternal masses of White Russia and of the Ukraine, who will come under Polish rule. But these sacrifices must be made; the welfare of the entire Republic demands it. It is our duty to prevent a winter campaign, which will be a heavy burden to the toiling masses of the fraternal republics. We hope that the Polish people will conclude this peace, because Poland too is in a difficult position. Her eyes have at last been opened to the fact that she has become the slave and vassal of French capital. For the last French Loan Poland undertook to pay half of her entire output of oil as well as half of her output of coal. The Polish masses cannot possibly permit this, as it will tend completely to exhaust the country. For too long a period have we been torn away from peaceful labor, and a great deal of work has now accumulated. This is the reason why we must conclude this peace. History itself will continue the work of the emancipation of mankind whilst as to ourselves, it is our duty to say: "We are anxious

(Continued on page 2.)

AGRICULTURE WORK STEADILY GAINING

Socialization of Land Proves Best Means of Developing Food Production Throughout Bolshevik Territory.

After the October Revolution the Soviet Government was faced with the complex problem of reorganising agriculture on new lines, paying attention in the first place to the necessity of raising the productivity of labour.

Underlying the agricultural policy of the Soviet Government is the fact that the interests of town and country are inter-dependent.

By the decree of the 26th of October 1917 all the land was transferred to the toiling peasantry. The "Fundamental Law on the Socialisation of the Land", promulgated on the 19th February 1919, abolished for ever all proprietary rights in land, mineral deposits, water, forest and living powers of nature and turned over the land "without any compensation for the use of the toiling people." In accordance with this law "only personal labour gives one the right to use agricultural land."

The subjoined figure, give us a picture of the distribution of land prior to the revolution of 1905 and after the October revolution in 1919.

Prior to the Revolution of 1905: Private estates and state domains, 23.7 per cent; land in the hand of peasants, 76.3 per cent, in 32 provinces of Russia.

After the Revolution: Land belonging to Soviet Communes, Industrial Institutions etc. 2.7 per cent, land Collectively farmed 0.8 per cent, and in the hands of the peasants, 96 per cent.

The land the landlords went chiefly to the peasants. Indeed, 85.9 per cent went to the peasants, 11.9 was taken by the State, and 2.2 per cent was occupied under collective farms. Thus, the first outcome of the policy of the Soviet Government was the transference of most of the land to the wide masses of the toiling peasantry.

Still, however large the area of land that had passed to the peasants, it had introduced no material change in the size of the plot of the individual holder. In the majority of provinces the new land transferred is represented per head in decimal, and even less of a deciate of land. Thus wide masses of peasants have grasped the fact that the bits of land added to their holdings as not sufficient. It was necessary to raise the question of increasing productivity. With this object in view and with the object of organising agriculture on communist lines, the Soviet Government paid particular attention to collective form of cultivation and to Soviet Communes. The organisation of such forms of agriculture gave the opportunity to the poor peasants lacking inventory and means, to secure a livelihood for themselves and their families by passing to more advantageous and more efficient methods of cultivation.

The returns from the communes give the following picture:

On the 1st Nov. 1918 there were 950 com. (in 26 prov.)
On the 1st Nov. 1919 there were 1886 com. (in 31 prov.)
In September 1920 there were 1826 com. (in 42 prov.)

The area of land occupied by them was:
On the 1st Nov. 1918 73,329 deciatines in 26 provinces.
On the 1st Nov. 1919 97,345 deciatines in 32 provinces.
On the 1st Sept. 1920 140,786 deciatines in 28 provinces

(Continued on page 2.)

MOSCOW SOVIET MEETS

On the 26th of October a plenary session of the Moscow Soviet was held at which Comrade Dzerjinsky, president of the Defence Committee of the City of Moscow and Moscow Province, reported on the position.

Comrade Dzerjinsky began his report by reading out a number of radio-telegrams recently received from Riga and from London. These telegrams gave details of revolts alleged to have taken place in Petrograd and Kronstadt, of the suppression of these imaginary revolts by means of Chinese troops, and of a new government set up in the city of Nijni-Novgorod, headed by Spiridonova, Tchernoff, Martoff and others. Comrade Dzerjinsky pointed out that these telegrams are connected with activities of Monarchist agents and the former "Okhrana" (State Defence Department) which have been completely frustrated by the Soviet Government.

The Soviet Government is in pos-

session of information according to which it appears that about a month ago a conference of the Right Socialist Revolutionaries took place in Paris. They decided upon terrorist action against the Soviet Government. A similar congress of the Right Socialist Revolutionaries which met here also expressed itself in favour of action in order to obstruct our campaign against Wrangel. According to information received, the date of this attack by our enemies was to be October 9-20; however, these conspiracies of the Russian White Guards have been completely frustrated by the Soviet Government.

It was necessary for us to show to our enemies, said com. Dzerjinsky at the close of his report, that we are both strong and watchful. We made a rapid review of our available forces, which convinced us that all such attempts as these on the part of our enemies are doomed to complete failure.

AGRICULTURE WORK STEADILY GAINING

(Continued from page 1.)

The increase in the area of collectively cultivated land is to be ascribed to the reconquest of Siberia where the communes dispose of a large area.

The number of people in the Communes was:

On the 1st of March 1918 85,619 in 30 provinces.

On the 1st of November 1918 91,676 in 30 provinces.

On the 1st of September 1920 76,052 in 23 provinces.

There was also a large number of co-operative farms. Of these on the 1st of March 1919 there were 422 in 19 provinces. On the 1st of March 1919 there were 3401 in 30 provinces. On the 1st of Sept. 1920 there were 7510 in 43 provinces. The area of the co-operative farms was:

On the 1st of March 1919 38,459 dectiatines in 19 provinces.

On the 1st of Nov. 1919 78,902 dectiatines in 30 provinces.

On the 1st of Sept. 1920 504,920 dectiatines in 28 provinces.

The number of people on the farms was:

On the 1st of May 1919 97,290 in 31 provinces.

On the 1st of Nov. 919 273,353 in 31 provinces.

On the 1st of Sept. 1920 459,629 in 33 provinces.

The general picture of the collective movement in agriculture in September 1920 was as follows: Number of collective agricultural establishments 10,575; number of people 705,368; area 1,122,190 dectiatines.

These figures however fall far behind the actual numbers. At the conference of representatives of such agricultural establishments, held in July 1920, it was ascertained that not all the establishments had sent in returns. On the ground of certain data, the Agriculture on communist lines Department assumes the number of collective establishments in the country to be not less than 15,000.

The Soviet Communes represent the newest form of agricultural activity. They were not in existence during the first year of the revolution and appeared first in February 1919. They are being organized for the purpose of increasing production by intensive agriculture and by increasing the cultivated area, thus preparing the ground for a complete transition to Communist agriculture and to the creation of exemplary agronomic centres.

All Soviet Communes of state importance are in charge of the Commissariat for Agriculture. Apart from this a number of Soviet Communes are in charge of Industrial Unions and serve the needs of the organizations that have formed them. The recent returns of the Soviet Communes date from the end of July 1920. According to these there are 3976 Soviet Communes in 40 provinces of Russia exclusive of sugar plantations and Communes in charge of the Industrial Unions (neither do these include the Ukraina, the Don, Siberia and North Caucasus).

The number of communes in charge of industrial organizations is 1,020 in 27 provinces. The total area of Soviet Communes formed by industrial organizations is 600,000 dectiatines.

All the land, no matter in whose hands it is, belongs to the State. The tenure, however, is very kaleidoscopic, representing a mixture of personal and collective holding. It entails a tremendous work of surveying and redistributing the land. Our problem is to create one producing agricultural economy yielding the maximum of agricultural produce with the minimum of national labour, a task which involves the gradual redistribution of the land.

The chief hindrance in the way of building up of agriculture on Communist lines is the lack of surveyors and agricultural experts. With 35,000 surveyors the agricultural problem could be accomplished in one year, but with the present number of 4000 the work is naturally delayed.

Friendship For Martens All-Russian Convention Meets

(Continued from page 1.)

scene of another prolonged farewell between himself and the Russian representative. The scene was then shifted in turn to the private offices of the department solicitor and the acting commissioner of immigration. Each of these officials exerted himself to convey the impression that an awkward statute had produced the break between Russia and the United States for which none of them was responsible and none would try to defend.

Martens and some forty Russian citizens attached to the Russian bureau will return to Russia on or after January 20, by some vessel and route still to be chosen by the Soviet representative, in collaboration with the commissioner of immigration. Russia will pay the traveling expenses of all but Martens, who will be the guest of Uncle Sam.

When questioned by the reporters after his various farewell scenes, the Russian envoy said:

"First I wish to say that all the officials here have been very gracious throughout these proceedings, of course there is in Russia no feeling of ill will against the American people, their interest are fundamentally the same, and I am confident that within a short time complete trade relations will be established between the United States and Russia.

"My own future is not for me to determine. When I reach Moscow I will report to the office of foreign affairs to whose orders I will be subject."

In all previous instances deported persons have been accompanied to their homeland by some attaché of the Labor department, acting in the capacity of sheriff. No such arrangements have been made in the case of Martens, much to the disappointment of several officials who were candidates for the trip.

NEARLY PERFECT.

A Scottish farmer of a miserly disposition bought a horse at a fair. On the way home he thought a drink of water would refresh it, so he got a pail of water, but the animal would not take it. When he got home, he offered it a feed of corn, but to his surprise it would not touch that, either.

"Well," he muttered to himself, "if only I was sure ye were a guld worker, ye're the vera horse for me."

SOCIAL MAINTENANCE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

By A. VINOKUROFF.

(Continued from last week.)

3. Insurance in Cases of Elemental and Distresses.

Besides the above forms of social maintenance the Soviet government has developed on a wide scale the insurance of those who have suffered during the civil war (from the white guards, or from the counter revolution) and from elemental distresses (fires etc.) The insurance embraces the toilers of the cities and the villages. The assistance consists of extra help as to shelter, food, clothing, foot wear etc. Assistance and pensions are given to the disabled and to families which have lost their providers. Besides, those who have suffered from elemental and social distresses are assisted in the reconstruction of the ruined household.

4. Establishments for Invalids.

1. Besides pensions, there are a series of establishments for invalids in Soviet Russia. After the invalids have been healed, those of them who are still able to do some work are sent to the organs of Registration and Distribution of laborpower where they are given work which they are able to do. Those who have lost all ability to work, their old trades are sent to workshops and schools distributed all over Russia. There are schools for carpentry, shoemaking, plumbing, basket-making, courses for accounting, bookkeeping etc. For complete invalids there are special homes. These homes do not at all resemble the old houses for invalids. Here the disabled who are tied to their beds receive the opportunity to do work. Such are the of which they are capable homes with artistic shops for drawing, sewing, carving etc. The number of homes for invalids in Russia amounts to 2000, and the number of invalids in these homes is about 150,000.

2. The Workers' and Peasants' government is spending enormous sums on social maintenance. Thus, in 1920, about 50 billions rubles have been assigned to the needs of social maintenance. Of these, 10 1/2 billions are for pensions to workers and their families, 4 1/2 billions for pecuniary assistance to red-army men, old-army men and their families, 18 billions for pecuniary assistance to the families of red-army men, 1 1/2 billions for the assistance of victims of elemental and social distresses, and 6 billions for other kinds of social maintenance: (homes and colonies for invalids, workshops and schools of professional training, establishments for the victims of elemental and social distresses, occasional assistance in kind for those in need etc.).

There is no other country in the world which carries out social maintenance on such a scale and spends for this purpose such sums as Soviet Russia. Only a government of the workers and peasants which has overthrown the regime of the landlords and capitalists, and has at heart the interests of the toiling masses, could accomplish this without regard to the greatness of the expense.

Hence the necessity of maintaining the military defence of the Revolution on a proper level.

3. In keeping with the present transition period, which may prove to be of a protracted nature, an organization of the armed forces of the country must be established offering the workers the possibility of obtaining the necessary military training which taking away as little as possible of their time employed in productive labor. This may be accomplished solely by the organization of a Red Workers' and Peasants' Militia built on a territorial basis.

4. The essence of the Soviet Militia must be the approximation, as far as possible, of the army to producing areas so that the living human power of definite economic regions shall at the same time represent the living human forces of definite military units.

5. The Militia sections (Regiments, brigades, divisions) bearing in view the territorial dispositions of industry, must in the matter of territorial distribution be so arranged, that industrial centres with independent agricultural areas around them shall form the basis of the Militia sections.

6. In matters of organization the Militia must be based on units which are militarily, technically, and politically well trained and which shall keep a constant register of the workers and peasants trained by them so as to be in a position to get at them at any time, and,

when necessary, to incorporate them in the military organization, providing them with arms and leading them into battle.

8. The passing to the Militia system must be carried out gradually in accordance with the military and international-diplomatic position of the Soviet Republic; with the provision, however, that at all times the defensive strength of the Republic is kept at a high level.

8. The gradually demobilised Red Army must be distributed so that its best units are put to the best advantage, that is to say, the distribution must run on lines best suited for the local industrial and social conditions, thus assuring a ready machinery of administration for the Militia sections.

9. Subsequently, the staff of the Militia units will have to be gradually renewed, with a view to establishing a closed connection with the economic life of the given region, so that the commanding staff of the Militia stationed in the territory embracing, let us say, a group of factories or works with an agricultural district adjoining it, should consist of the best elements of the local workers.

10. For the purposes of the indicated renewal of the staff, the military training courses must be territorially distributed in accordance with the Militia districts, and the best representatives of the local workers and peasants must pass through these courses.

11. To assure the highest military efficiency the military training for the Militia shall be carried on as follows:

a) Preliminary training of citizens, the military departments, in this connection, working hand in hand with the departments of public education, with the trade unions with the organizations of the Party, with the leagues of youth, and with sporting societies etc.

b) Military training of citizens who have reached the age of military service, this training to be of an ever shorter and shorter duration with the approximation of the barracks to the type of military schools.

c) Calling up, for a very brief, of those who have been trained, in order to test the military efficiency of the Militia units.

12) The organization of the Militia units set up for the purpose of military defence must in measure be adapted also to the purposes of labour service, that is to say, it must be in a position to form labour sections and supply them with the necessary machinery of instruction.

13. The Militias tending to develop into the armed Communist organization of the people must in its organization all the elements of the Dictatorship of the workers.

The G. M. T. has made a beginning with those who have not yet reached the age of military service. All children from 8 years of age are obliged to undergo, in school as well as out of school, a course of training in physical culture. Along with the ordinary primer they must acquire the primer of physical culture.

For the management of this great and responsible work a special "Supreme Council of Physical Culture" has been created, with scholars and professors at its head, controlling through its local branches the work throughout the Republic. In this manner a new generation is being raised of bright, strong, and alert people, who will defend Socialism and the Revolution. In accordance with the decree of the Council of People's Commissars, the young, between the ages of 16 and 18, are undergoing military training. By the terms of this decree, boys and girls, the latter voluntarily, but the members of the Communist Union of Youth, by obligation, are receiving such military training as to acquire, at the age of 18, all that may be required of a young warrior of the Republic.

This scheme enables us to make the idea of the armed people, the Militia, a reality with the smallest expense of energy and means. But the work of the General Military Training is even going farther. It is striving to solve the problem of improving the health of the working class, the problems of eugenics and of physical culture. Thousands of different sporting societies and clubs have been established, institutions in which mass-sport is cul-

tivated on scientific lines and with utilitarian aims. Hundreds of thousands of workers are taking part in the sports, thereby becoming bearers of the higher forms of culture.

Parallel with the work of physical culture, political as well as cultural and educational work is being carried on at the clubs, gymnasium, etc., lectures, conversations on various subjects, moving pictures, and plastic art celebrations are being organized.

Special effort is made to draw the working women into the general military training. There are 3-4 month's courses on communication service and on military matters for them. They may take up instructors' courses in sport and gymnastics. Many a hundred working women now in training will be able to occupy different posts in military detachments. The G. M. T. is opening for the Russian working women new possibilities, new horizons; and, in the near future, the Russian working woman will stand in the foremost ranks of the world movement.

Serious attention is being paid to the question of military training in schools and colleges. At present, there are about 10 schools in the regimental districts, in which non-commissioned officers are being prepared. The whole system of military training is conducted according to plan. First, a 96-hours-course of individual instruction is given, then a brief collective course, and finally a month is devoted to going over again the whole course of exercise. Then a part of the pupils are selected to attend the schools for non-commissioned officers (4 months), from which they graduate as instructors. These instructors are sent to practice (for 6 months), after which they are transferred to higher instructors' courses. After a course of 6 months, they are again put to practice, and then the most able get into the highest organization and method courses (one year; after January 1921 two years is proposed). They graduate these courses as battalion-instructors and as regimental commanders. After a practice of 6-2 months they are sent to a repeating course (not less than two months). This is, in short, the system of training instructors for the territorial Militia. At the courses the applied method of work is that of the seminary type.

Soviet Russia is divided into regimental and brigade districts so that every province covers a regimental or brigade district. In each regimental district there is a sufficient number of instructors for the training of the young. Thus a regimental staff is to be found in every chief city of a province. This staff has different departments dealing with the technical work, as well as that of organization connected with the military training of the population. Each provincial regimental district is divided into 3 platoon districts.

A noteworthy feature of the system is that a brigade is made up of three regiments, and that only a part of the commanders leave for the front in wartime while the rest are engaged in forming new units. Every regimental district is thus in a position, in time of peace, to go on forming brigades until the whole able-bodied population has been enrolled. The commander of a regiment in peace time becomes commander of a brigade in war time etc., that is to say, we have potentially a staff who can occupy high positions in time of war. This is a very important feature of the system and due attention should be paid to it.

In spite of the severe times and in spite of the difficulties of the work, the General Military Training assists in the formation of labour-companies for work in the rear, helps to eradicate illiteracy, giving part of its time and of its instructors for these purposes.

Notwithstanding its gigantic work extending to millions of the working class, the General Military Training is in close contact with the R. C. P. All the commanding positions in the territorial companies are occupied by Communists. Besides, all the members of the Communist Party are taking part in the General Military Training, and are so distributed that a third of any military unit is composed of Communists. When the workers and the toiling peasants are, for instance, mobilized into a regiment, a third of that regiment must be Communists, besides sympathisers. Glancing back at the road passed we can be proud of the great military, political and cultural work

that has been done. Millions of working-men and working women, boys and girls, undergo military training. The G. M. T. is a safe support of the Third Communist International. The gun and the hammer is its symbol whilst the future Militia is its aim.

SPOKANE GAY TOO EXPENSIVE

SPOKANE.—Call for 5,000 men to come to Spokane and participate in a free speech campaign has been issued by the local I. W. W. headquarters. The war will be waged along the same lines as in 1909 and 1910 when the I. W. W. filled the local jails.

It cost Spokane \$40,000 to feed the I. W. W. taken prisoners at that time and defray other expenses resulting from the campaign. Not more than 1,000 took part in that campaign.

DICTATORSHIP OF AMERICAN LEGION

Seattle Post No. 1, Private Soldiers' and Sailors' Legion has adopted a resolution denouncing the action of the American Legion in preventing Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, from making a speech at Holyoke, Mass.

The American Legion's action is declared to be "dastardly, against the best interests of good government and a direct violation of the constitution of the United States."

WHETTING AN APPETITE.

When the train stopped at a little station in the south a tourist from the north emerged and gazed curiously at a lean animal, rubbing itself against a scrub oak. "What do you call that?" he asked a native. "Razor-back hawg, sum." "What's he rubbing himself against a tree for?" "He's stropping hisself, zach, jes' stropping hisself."

BOOKS BY KARL MARX

Capital. An encyclopedic analysis of the whole system of capitalistic production of commodities, showing how the surplus value produced by the laborer is appropriated by the capitalist. Cloth, three large volumes, over 2,500 pages, \$15.00.
A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. A shorter work on the same subject. Cloth, \$1.25.
The Poverty of Philosophy. A reply to Proudhon, showing the futility of mutual banking and similar schemes. Cloth, \$1.75.
The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. A brilliant history of Bonaparte's coup d'état. Cloth, 75 cents.
Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848. Cloth, 75 cents.
Value, Price and Profit. A popular handbook explaining the subject of surplus value. Cloth, 75 cents.
The Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels. Millions of copies sold in all capitalistic countries. Cloth, 75 cents.

By insured mail on receipt of price. Address

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 349 E. East Ohio St., Chicago.

Keep Your Feet Dry With a Pair of Ball Band or U. S. Rubbers — Bought at

LITMANS STORE

The Store where the workmen trade.

1831 West Superior Street,

Duluth

If you want inside facts in regard to the World's War, and what was gained by the loss of ten million lives, and what was the cause of making 18,000 millionaires in this country read "What Henry Ford is Doing", by Frank Bonville.

Contains over 200 illustrations, is 224 pages in size, retails, paper bound, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50; leather, \$3.00.

A regular \$2.00 subscription to the Bureau of Information will be given free with every book until 200,000 copies have been disposed of.

Copyrighted in 1920. This book is not handled by newsdealers, but strictly through mail order. We pay postage to all parts of the world. — When sending for this book, remit post office order.

Address: BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Box 432, Seattle, Washington.

WORKERS' GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 1.)

ascertain the pace at which the disappearance of such a cause is progressing.

The first fundamental pre-requisite, the general volume of productive labour, has undoubtedly declined in Russia as compared with the pre-war period, up to 1915. Equally, there has been a decline in the output. Taking the output of our entire industry, we find that in 1919-1920 the average output of every worker per annum has not been more than 45 per cent of his output before the war. (We have taken our figures from the works of comrades Strumilin, Lössitzky, and Falkner prepared by them for the Commission of Comrade V. Groman which was set up at the instance of the Council of Defence and whose labours were concluded in October 1920. This work was undertaken with the object of determining the damage inflicted upon Russia by the imperialist blockade and by the support given by the Entente to the counter-revolutionary revolts and wars.) This, however, has been the result of two kinds of influences. During the four years preceding the revolution, 1913-1916, the factories and works never stopped for lack of raw material or fuel. In 1919-1920 however, there were on the average 53 lost working days per worker per annum due to lack of such raw material and fuel (metal ore, oil, coal, cotton, wool hides etc.) which were either entirely, or to a large extent, centred in the Southern and Eastern outlying borders of the former Russian Empire. And for three years were cut off from Soviet Russia by the counter-revolution. Before the war there was on an average loss of seven and a half days per worker in every year, whereas in 1920 this average reached 19 days, an increase which must be ascribed wholly to the war, to the counter-revolution and to the blockade which have created in Russia a famine in medicines, fuel and provisions. It is really surprising that the number of cases of disease was not more than two and a half times the normal in spite of the terrible winter of 1919-1920 when in the large industrial centres there was almost no fuel and no possibility of procuring medicine and the health of the workers was undermined by insufficient feeding.

Under normal pre-war conditions the loss of time due to reasons other than those indicated above amounted to 16½ working days per annum per worker, whereas in 1920 it increased to 35½. The main cause of such loss of time was the departure of the workers in the country and to the "free markets" in search of food to be obtained in exchange for household utensils etc. Whilst this loss is to be ascribed to the defective State machinery of supply, it is nevertheless compensated for by other measures taken by the government of the workers in the early days of its existence. The very decree which shortened the working day to eight hours (instead of the average 9.7 hours which obtained in all the factories and works in 1913 the last year of peace) at the same time reduced the number of holidays (the holidays in honour of the family of the Tzar, as well as a number of religious holidays were abolished). In consequence of this, the normal number of working days in the year was raised by the Soviet Government to three hundred, as against the 264 obtaining in 1913. (It is to be noted that the number of lost days for reasons other than illness is, as we say, 35½ which is just the number by which the normal number of working days was increased). Apart from this, the proletariat, the free triumphant class, has shrunk neither from lengthening the labour day nor from introducing work during holidays at the time when the struggle with the counter-revolution demanded additional effort. The average length of the working day in 1918 was eight hours; at the end of 1919 it was already 8.3 hours; and in the first quarter of 1920 it reached even 8.6 hours. The number of holidays on which work was being done exceeded, in 1920, by eleven days the number of days allowed by the law for annual holidays. The general number of hours; during which the average worker has been employed during the past year; represents, in consequence of all the changes indicated above, 70 per cent of the number worked in 1913. This approximately corresponds to the loss of time due to the stoppage of factories and works on account of lack of raw material and fuel, and to loss of time on account of illness (particularly chronic were the typhus epidemics). Thus, the assertions of the hirelings of the European bourgeoisie, that the shrinkage in the volume of work in Russia is due to laziness on the part of the workers consequent upon their seizure of power, standing glaring contradiction to the experience of the last three years which on the contrary shows that the volume of work is gradually increasing.

In Russia as well as in the rest of Europe the productivity of the average worker has declined under the influence of the war. The worker works not only less hours in the year but he produces less in each hour that he works. In 1919 the average output per hour represented only two thirds of the same output in peace time. In this respect two causes were decisive: first, on account of the military mobilisations the personnel of the workers was changed, and second, in consequence of the ring formed around Russia by the counter-revolutionaries, cutting off the industrial centres from the coal producing regions, the economic organisation of industry was destroyed.

By the autumn of 1918 Soviet Russia had a comparatively small army; but, in the last three months of 1918, in the first three of 1919 and in the following three months of the same year there were mobilised on an average eight hundred thousand men every three months in European Soviet Russia (exclusive of the Ukrainian Caucasus and the Don). In the last three months of 1919, when we began to be victorious over the counter-revolution headed by Denikin, the mobilisations were reduced to five hundred thousand men; and, in the first three months of 1920, when our victories over the Eastern counter-revolution headed by Kolchak made themselves felt, the mobilization dropped to three hundred fifty thousand. These figures prove better than could any diplomatic note that Soviet Russia was sincerely adverse to war with Poland. The attacks by Poland on Russia began on the 26th of April. Previously, Soviet Russia had been for the space of six months availing herself of the victories over Kolchak and Denikin, to reduce, month by month mobilisations, so as to relieve, the heavy unproductive burden imposed upon the population by the necessity of beating off on all sides the attacks of the counter-revolution and of the Entente standing behind it.

On the whole, the number of people mobilised in Great Russia (including therein the Urals and the Volga) reached 40 per cent of all men between the ages of 20 and 39. Therefore, the places of many workers had to be filled by women, by elderly people and generally by untrained people; in consequence, the quality of work was reduced. The main cause, however, of the fall in the quality and quantity of labour was the famine created by the Entente and their Russian hirelings. At the end of the first year of the Revolution, the imperialist capitalism of the European countries, with the help of the Czechoslovaks and several Cossack generals, cut off the Russian industrial and forest centres with its 70 millions of people from the corn producing territories; and, if in 1918, European Russia had had such a poor harvest as the present one of 1920, it would have entailed the death of many millions of people and all State organisation would have perished. The mere fact that in spite of the lean harvest of 1920 the State rations are being issued to the workers of Moscow more accurately and more lavishly than was done in 1918 when the harvest was bounteous, bears testimony to growth of organisation in Soviet Russia.

Still the feeding of the worker, even taking into account the food he gets on the "free market" (that is by purchasing from the peasants or from speculators, such purchases representing half of the food consumed by the worker) is considerably worse as compared with that of peace time. During the nine years preceding the revolution, 1903-1916, the average daily standard for an adult working man in Russia was 3,280 calories (reducing the food according to its nourishment into calories). However, at the beginning of 1919, according to investigations, the average was not more than 2,680 calories. At the beginning of 1920, similar investigations showed a somewhat bigger figure, viz. 2,980 calories, representing an improvement for the year of 10 per cent, but still 25 per cent below that of peace time. We can take 2,830 as the average for the past two years (the data as to the quality and

quantity of labour, the length of the working day and norms of output referring equally to these two years). Deducting 2000 calories, which are necessary for every adult person to maintain life without doing any work, we find that previous to the revolution, 1,820 calories were needed to enable the worker to work, whereas not more than 830 calories; that is, about 46 per cent, have been available during the past two years. It is interesting to know that the average annual output of each worker presents the same picture. His work expressed in hours being only 70 per cent of that of peace time and the output, of every hour being only two thirds of the former output it is plain that the annual output will be just 46 per cent of the former annual output. Consequently, allowing for the deterioration and nonrepair of machinery, there should have been an even greater shrinkage; but this is evidently offset by the present productivity of labour, the latter now obviously being even higher than it was under the more favorable conditions of peace time. In other words the Soviet organ, the Government of the workers, in spite of all defects of detail, is in a better position to deal with the historical situation than was capitalism with the position which existed in Russia at that time. Having overthrown the masterclass, the workers stand a greater, strain and try their best to produce more for their own needs than they were doing under capitalism. Therefore leaving out all other considerations concerning the country as a whole for the re-generation of agriculture and of industry, the Soviet organ is more advantageous than the re-establishment of the power of the capitalist and the landlords.

It would, however, be a mistake to assume that Soviet Russia has already reached an output which represents 45 per cent of the normal. We must take into consideration the decrease in territory. The Groman mission mentioned above has calculated the shrinkage of production which would have set in even apart from the decline in the productivity of labour etc. The annual pre-war production expressed in gold roubles represented four and a half milliard roubles of agricultural products and two milliards of manufactured goods. In consequence of the reduction in size of Russia, taking into account the former productivity of labour etc., the agricultural output should have been 3.3 milliard roubles and that of manufactured goods one milliard. Now the actual Soviet output for the year, according to the calculations made by Groman's committee, has amounted to about 420 million roubles whilst agriculture amounted to two and a half milliards, (the figures are in gold roubles). Thus, although the annual average output of the industrial worker amounts to 45 per cent of the normal, Soviet Russia could not muster in 1919-1920 more than 20 per cent of the normal annual output of manufactured goods. This is the lowest limit of the shrinkage in the production reached in 1919-1920 on account of Russian being torn into isolated parts by the military attacks of the imperialist pawns and the counter-revolutionary mutineers.

The re-union in the latter half of 1920 of the main outlying provinces with the centre has radically altered the situation. On the first of January 1920 there were in European Russia 350,000 poods of cotton. Now, on the 15th of October 1920, there are 3,050,000 poods besides that under way from Turkestan, whilst in Turkestan itself there are even larger supplies. From the middle of 1919 to the middle of 1920, European Russia consumed not more than 20 million poods of oil, all that there was to consume. Now we have in European Russia stocks amounting to 150 million poods of oil, brought during the summer from the Caucasus for the coming year, and there are great supplies left in the Caucasus.

The Donetz basin, the chief Russian metallurgical centre has been, for almost two years, in the hands of the reactionary Cossacks and Tzarist generals and Russia had therefore to live upon the exhausted stocks of old cast iron and scrap iron. Now, in the second half of 1920, we have been able to restore to order and re-open the coal mines which were closed during almost the whole time they were isolated from us, we have raised the output 15 or 20 per cent, the furnaces are beginning to blaze in the South after the long interval and the smelters are re-opened, whilst in the North, in the Moscow region, the textile works which have been idle so long are again in operation. In short there is every indication that the coming year 1921 will see a great increase in production, considerably above the 20 per cent of the normal with which we had to be satisfied until now. Of course the result of this increase will be felt much later in the field of consumption, when such results will have had time to enter the channels of consumption, personal as well as industrial.

The past years were not only years of fighting for the life of the country, and for the realisation of the possibilities of control over the country's industries according to plan, by bringing the centres of raw material and fuel in close union with the industrial centres—they were more than that. They saw the concentration in a few hands of the management of all the technical resources of the country, and their regulated distribution; that is to say, during these years the technical foundation was created for a more powerful development of production in the future than ever was possible before the war. In this respect first place must be given to the laying of 6,000 kilometres of new railroad, which was done in the course of these three years; this means an increase of 10 per cent in our network of railways built up in the course of 75 years by the previous regime upon the present territory of Soviet Russia. This gigantic work was made possible largely owing to the presence of special strategic reserve lines now no longer necessary, the rails of which have been used in laying the new railroads. A whole number of feeding lines were built in forest lands making possible their exploitation. (By the way, already in 1920, the felling of wood exceeded twice that done in Russia in peace time.)

Such a re-distribution of the technical resources of the country with a more rational and efficient utilization of the same, centered in one soviet authority, could not be achieved by capitalism split up in thousands of isolated units competing with one another even in the large and medium size industries. This re-distribution has served as a powerful weapon in the hands of the Soviet Government in order to reduce the harmful consequences of the long isolation of Russia, always hitherto dependent for new technical installation on purchases from abroad. The blockade being in force, many original methods were adopted for the construction of a new electric station at Shatourka, in the province of Moscow, boilers removed from submarines were used. There are plenty of such, boilers to construct a number of such stations. It should be pointed out that Soviet Russia, in contra-distinction to Tzarist Russia, pays great attention to electricity. The writer of these lines has recently visited the province of Vladimir and found that 59 small electric stations were built in the course of the last few years in the villages. Each of these stations supply energy to a couple of villages, to the local mill, to repairing shops etc. There were also electric stations at 8 small towns in the province. Before the October Revolution the only station in the Province of Vladimir was in the town of Vladimir itself.

The gradual development of the economic organisation of Soviet Russia made it possible for the Soviet Government to deal with the question which is attracting the attention of all the governments of Europe, namely that of the monetary system, tackling it in a way that no capitalist government in the world could do. What the Soviet Government is doing is gradually to abolish money itself. So far Soviet Russia has retained all the methods of using paper currency, obtaining in capitalist countries, involving a process, well known since the Great French Revolution of the 18th century, of ceaseless increase in the printing of new paper money, which finds its reflection in the rapid growth of prices. We shall take the average price of the free markets for 2,700 calories of the ordinary food ration, as gathered by Groman's Committee from some 20 or 30 small towns up to April 1920 and compare them with the price of same in 1913, which we shall take as a basis. We then find that in the first quarter of 1918 is in the first period of the Bolshevik revolution, this price was 20 times higher than in 1913. This makes it possible to measure the paper money inflation for the period of the imperialist war. Over a year after, in the second quarter of 1919, it was 243 times higher than in 1913 and for the third quarter of 1919, 4th times, in the last quarter of 1919 449 and in the first quarter of 1920, 2,103 (the figures are approximately double every quarter). From this endless upward tendency the Soviet Government can shake itself free, by abolishing settlement of accounts in money between departments and institutions when it is a question of

the movement of commodities within the limits of one undertaking and where a monetary account is not necessary, but only an account of commodities, just as the mother of a family during a meal does not settle accounts with the children for the soup ladled out but simply gives every child its dues here. It is a very characteristic example of the gradual development of the efficiency of the Soviet machinery, that whilst in the first years, it was impossible to accomplish such a measure now (11th October 1920) the Council of People's Commissaries has deemed it possible to abolish payment for all goods without exception (foodstuffs as well as manufactured goods) supplied by the Government to workmen, employees and their families, as well as for living rooms, fuel, gas, electricity, telephone, water, railway fare, etc. It is equally deemed possible to abolish very shortly, all money payments between industrial undertaking, for raw material semiproducts etc., and also between the distributive organs and all Soviet institutions. Money is for the present limited to purchases in the "free market", which however is naturally shrinking in the measure as produce is being concentrated in the hands of the State. With the increase of the output of manufactured goods, the State will be in a position to settle accounts with the peasants for their produce and for their services, such as felling and carrying timber etc., in kind instead of in currency (first steps in this direction are already being made).

The building up of the Soviet system of public economy is not nearly completed yet, and a number of problems await final solution. Many essentials could not be touched on in this article for lack of space. For instance we have said nothing about so important a fact as the setting up of a few thousand large Soviet estates covering a total area of about 4 million hectares, or of new features of economic life such as the recent labour mobilisation of three classes, or of "production propaganda" etc. At any rate many paths have been opened, during these three years, in the work of construction and the tendency of future development is quite clear. The population of Russia is at present materially worse off than it was before the war, but of the first Soviet State has stood the test of three years and as a result "The State of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat" enters upon the fourth year stronger than ever, and ready further to fulfil its historical mission.

21st October 1920.

BOB CRAMER

—Editor Minneapolis Labor Review
Just Released From Jail, Will Speak at
WORKERS HALL, 19th & 1st St. W.
NEXT SUNDAY, 8 P. M. — Good
Program. — Admission free till 8
o'clock. Thereafter 15c & 35c.

Beautiful Material!!

You'll say it when you see these new fabrics
Your friends will say it when you wear them. Suits and
Overcoats. — Prices \$50.00 to \$75.00.

FALK THE TAILOR

19 N. 21 ST. AVE. W.

For a Square Meal at Reasonable Price Go to the

Comfort Restaurant

1913 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

You will always find your friend there.

COOKS RESTAURANT

SODER & SAGENSON, Prop.

Good Clean Food at Reasonable Prices.

We also carry a full line of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.
Near Beer and Soft Drinks — Bank and time checks cashed.
527 W. MICH. St. Entrance also at 528½ So. SUPERIOR St
Mch. 397.

MONEY TO SWEDEN AND FINLAND

WE SEND MONEY TO BANKS AND PRIVATE
PARTIES AND GIVE YOU THE BENEFIT
OF THE DAYS HIGHEST RATES.

Come to our Book Store for all kinds of Radical Periodicals
and books. We also handle Stationery, Tobaccos and Notions.

TYÖMIEN DULUTH BRANCH

The Largest Finnish Daily in America 8 N. 6th AVE. WEST.

Don't Forget Our Special "TRIAL"

OFFER

TEN ISSUES
FOR
25c

Collect the quarters and mail with names and
addresses to:—

TRUTH

DULUTH, MINNESOTA.
DO YOUR BIT — SEND "TWO-BITS"

SUPERIOR SCANDINAVIAN LOCAL

meets at 8 o'clock
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING
TERMINAL HALL
Corner Winter and Ogden

NOTICE!

Duluth Scand. Local
meets every Tuesday
Night at Workers
Hall, Cor. 19th Ave.
W. & 1st St. —New
Members welcome!!

DANCE

At Workers' Hall
19th Ave West and 1st St.

Every
Thursday Night

Good Music! — All Welcome!
Admission 15c and 55c

WEST END HAS A BAKERY

Making all kinds of the best
bakery goods and the finest
"home-made" candies you ever
tasted!

Try this new West End Bak-
ery — it will please you in all
ways.

Johnson Bakery &
Candy Co.

1907 West Superior Street.

When You Get Hungry

go to

Oliver Restaurant

to Get Good Things to Eat
Always Fresh Food
Neatest and Cleanest Place in
the West End
2009 W. Superior St.

C. G. CARLSON

2028 W. 1st Street.

Painting and Decorating
Papering—Graining.
Paints and Varnishes.

VICTOR CARLSON

Photographer

NEW ART STUDIO
SUPERFINE WORK
2022 W. Superior Street, Duluth

ALWAYS

A reasonable price on Stoves
Heaters, Furniture, Kitchen
utensils and Gen. Line of
Dishes at the

Duluth Furniture Co.

1903 W. Superior St.

O. F. Wennerlund

JEWELER

Best Watches and Jewelry
At Lowest Prices

1919 W. SUPERIOR ST.

ALBERT THALIN

TIRE SHOP

1908 West Superior Street
Vulcanizing and expert tire
repairs. All work guarant-
eed. Also dealer in tires.
PHONE MELROSE 7556

TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.
J. O. BENTALL, Editor.
Application made for entry in Post-office as second-class mail matter.
Subscription: 1 year \$2.00.— 6 months \$1.00.

14

THE FARM BUREAU

The farmers are not able to take care of themselves and so the big business interests are getting in and are helping them to organize.

It is true that the farmers of North Dakota and other states have gotten together and organized without the help of the Chamber of Commerce and the Wall Street crowd, but that is all wrong. How do the farmers know how to organize unless they take orders from big biz?

Why man, the North Dakota farmers have caused a loss of millions of dollars to the grain gamblers and the milling interests and the big bankers. Doesn't that show on the face of it that the farmers are all wrong and that they will soon go into bankruptcy?

To save the farmers from keeping the money all to themselves and not divide up with the idle speculators and the gambling sharks the millionaire outfits are taking pity on the farmers and fixing up first class Farm Bureaus for them with County Agents and board of directors and fine offices and a lot of things that do not cost the farmers more than a small membership fee and a big lot of attention.

This Farm Bureau movement is now well under way. In itself it looks quite innocent. Moreover it gives a good deal of service in way of finding labor and exchanging pigs and bulls and so on.

But when it comes to doing anything that will mean the elimination of the parasites at the terminals and the numberless middlemen and getting worthwhile legislation the order is silence. No politics for the farm bureau—not for the farmer part of it. That must all be left to the higher ups who understand exactly what the farmer needs, but which the farmer does not understand at all.

Now it is not hard to venture a first class guess about the reason for the farm bureau. The farmers were getting tired of the old skin game and determined to put a stop to it. They started to organize by themselves and got along quite well. This must be offset in some way. The farm bureau is the thing.

Personally we can hardly conceive of Armour and Swift and the wheat ring and the railroad sharks that have robbed the farmers of millions of dollars every month now coming with hearts full of pity for these same farmers and trying to help them so the old gang cannot skin them any more.

It sounds like the thief telling his victim about a lock that will make the home burglar proof.

The thing to do is to keep free from the big business interests in the organization efforts.

The Chamber of Commerce and the packers do not allow the farmers to come in and show them how to run their organizations, do they? They have sense.

HAS THE HERALD TURNED BOLSHEVIK?

For once the Herald has come out with the truth almost as bluntly as TRUTH. Had we come forth with naked facts as openly as the following paragraph in the Herald we would have been liable to arrest and a long sentence in one of Uncle Sam's bull pens.

Here it is just as writ in the very Duluth Herald last Friday:

Since July of 1914—nearly seven years ago, now—the years have brought little but "great, outstanding events," until the ear rings with them, the heart sickens of them and the soul of mankind yearns for quiet and security.

War, wholesale murder, want, woe, suffering, crime, pestilence, unrest, upheaval of a hundred kinds; old familiar landmarks blotted out, old faithful moorings torn away; humanity at sea in a storm with a rudderless ship—these have provided the murky atmosphere of the "great, outstanding events" of the past six years and a half. The armistice brought paper peace, but no quiet, no security; only "great outstanding events" of a different but hardly pleasanter kind.

We intended to make extended comments on this and tell how Jack Carney and one Bentall became "entangled with the law for offenses" just like this, how Debs got ten years in prison for saying less than this, how thousands of our comrades are still in jail for having opposed "war, wholesale murder" and the whole criminal outrage of capitalism. We intended to comment on all this, but the Herald has made such a good job of it that we just want to ask a question or two and then go to bed.

Is not capitalism in the saddle and on the throne, and is not capitalism responsible for the above mentioned "war, wholesale murder, want, woe, suffering, crime, pestilence, unrest, upheaval of a hundred kinds?"

And why does the Herald and the present powers of capitalism and the "best people" fight TRUTH and the reds and the Bolsheviks for opposing this wicked system that brings nothing but "war, wholesale murder, want, woe, suffering, crime, pestilence, unrest, upheaval of a hundred kinds?"

Can you give the name of the peg you have to stand on in your argument against us?

Can you tell us the color of the stuff in your noodle and why you didn't retain the gray?

How soon are you going to join the Bolsheviks and help do away with "war, wholesale murder, want, woe, suffering, crime, pestilence, unrest, upheaval of a hundred kinds?"

Have you the guts to do it?
And have you the good sense?

LIE GRIST ABOUT RUSSIA

If the capitalist press keeps up the constant flow of lies about Russia we may have to make the above heading permanent and set it in big type with border. It is necessary to refute the misstatements of the press.

"Soviets aim at wiping out of intellectuals; Russian professor at Wisconsin university draws dismal picture of home land."

So run the headings of the daily papers in our city. Now it is a well established fact that education in Russia has been improved a thousand percent since the workers got control.

But even if it were true that the Bolsheviks were sniping the intellectuals, why should this professor worry. He wouldn't be sniped, that's a cinch.

AMERICAN NAMES

We expected some slams for the article of last week replying to the Herald's "Emphatic Hint." Here is one of them.

Dear Sir:

In your reply to the Herald you omitted to tell us what kind of a name is an American name. According to the Herald an Anglo-Saxon name is an American name. But an Anglo-Saxon is just as foreign as a German, a French, an Italian or a Chinese. Why didn't you give us a sample of an American name? Reader.

Strictly speaking all names that have been imported whether from England, France, Sweden or any other country are foreign. The only American names are the Indian names and such as have been coined here by Americans.

Sample of American names are Hiawatha, Koochiching, Kandiyo, Minnehaha, Bemidji, Beltrami, Bentall, Mississippi, Chippewa, Dakota, Shushuhgah, Mushkodasa, Tasasentha, Nawadaha, Mudjekeewis, Kabibonokka, Shawonda, see, Mahnomonee and Pugaafagan.

Other perfectly good American names are Townley, Debs, Haywood, Mooney, Lincoln and so on.

The more questionable are Knute Nelson, Woodrow Wilson, Elbert Gary, Kennesaw Mountain Landis and Warren Gamaliel Harding.

Now we do not mean to be as foolish as to hint that a name makes a man. It is the man that makes the name. Nor does it make any difference from what country a man comes if he has within him the real stuff that makes him a man.

The present patrioteer who hollers loudest for Americanization has a very low ideal of an American. His best American is the fellow who is the humblest slave and loyally backs up the profiteer. The trumpeting Americanization band has only one object in view—to make the slaves submissive to the skinning operations of the gang that is carving the nation's wealth. They spread the lofty Americanization sermon only to cover up their bloody paws and to hide their leering teeth.

Our idea of a good American is the man who endeavors to live the motto: "The world is my country, to do good is my religion."

TWENTY FIVE CHIP IN TWO BITS

You saw that little ad that winds up with "Do your bit—Send Two-Bits," did you not?

Several have seen it and done it. And just now comes Comrade August Nelson with a fine list of twenty five and with the list he sends us a message of cheer, which we want you to read:

"Dear TRUTH and Fellow Workers of Duluth: 'Here's a ten weeks' trial list of Henry's. All paid two bits, twenty five in all.

"I am glad to have an opportunity to send you those names for the fearless paper TRUTH. It was not at all hard to get the two bits, but I realize it will be a harder job to get the \$2 of them. But I am sure we'll get some of them after 10 weeks are up. Some of these fellows never read anything but capitalist stuff, but I know TRUTH will tell another story to them.

"Practically all of them are my shopmates (railroad workers) so I imagine there will be a lot of arguments when all begin reading TRUTH. But that is what we need first, and then action.

"I am enclosing my own sub, \$2 and 25 quarters—total \$8.25.

"With best wishes and success for the good little TRUTH, I remain

"Yours in the struggle for emancipation of the down trodden,

"(Signed) Aug. Nelson, Sioux City, Iowa."

You'll do likewise, won't you, even if we do not urge you?

THE UNHUNG THIEVES

How comes the report that the coal gang has been looting the public of about \$12 a ton on coal or a period of three years. It cost only \$2 a ton to mine the coal and load it into the cars ready for shipment, and by the time it reached the consumer it cost all the way from fifteen to nineteen dollars a ton.

Under ordinary circumstances a ton of coal can be hauled several hundred miles for a dollar, so if we had gotten our coal for four or five dollars we would have paid splendid profits to the coal business.

You know what you have paid. The coal profiteers have simply robbed the people.

Now when the coal diggers wanted a few cents more for digging and a strike was threatened there went up a most merciless cry about the suffering "public". Always when the workers want something the pirate press prays and supplicates for the "public". Above all the "public" must be taken into consideration.

Sure Mike.

But when the coal barons plundered and held up and robbed and outraged the people the pirate press never let out a yelp about the "public". The "public" is hurt very badly when the workers want a trifle increase, but the same "public" is never remembered when the profiteering loot gang robs the people.

The big thieves go unhung while the little child that takes a loaf of bread to stay its hunger is hounded and jailed.

CRAMER COMES

Next Sunday the workers of Duluth will have the privilege of listening to Bob Cramer of Minneapolis. Cramer is the editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review and is making that paper one of the best organs of organized labor in this country.

Moreover, Cramer is just fresh out of the unspeakable county jail that is located in the Mill City. For defying a miserable injunction judge Cramer and his associates were arrested and placed in the dungeon, but the judge crawled and found that labor has power to force the doors of the pen open and get out without finishing the sentence. Pack the Workers Hall next Sunday night.

RUSSIA'S ELECTRIC TRAIN

Makoni's electric train pulled up at the Nikolaevsk railway station in Moscow at midnight on the 18th of October. The train left Petrograd at 8:15 a. m. on the same day and made five stoppages on the journey. The whole distance between Petrograd and Moscow was covered without a reload.

IDEALS TO FILL STOMACHS

By MARY SENIOR.

Have you a little ideal at your home?

If you have, bring it out and present it to the agent who may soon appear at your door begging for a contribution to the campaign of the Committee on American Ideals which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is waging throughout the country.

It is not much that the Chamber asks of you. Not clothes for the Austrian children, not food for the starving residents of Moscow and Petrograd, nor shoes for the naked Armenians.

Only a little idealism for the American people, whose "mental attitude," according to a bulletin recently issued by the Chamber of Commerce, "will not return to normal without a well organized educational effort which shall make clear the dependence of our national welfare upon sound economics and the preservation of American institutions."

Having made a spiritual survey of the country, and having found a woeful lack of idealism in our people, the Chamber of Commerce makes the following proposal for a remedy:

"It is clear to the Committee that unrest in this country is stimulated by propaganda and organized movement designed to attack our present form of Government. The effects of this propaganda have been deeper and more widespread than come within the knowledge and credence of the average American citizen.

"Although at this time the movement does not appear to have gained a sufficient number of converts to constitute a serious menace, the Committee believes there is no justification for the hope that the mental attitude of a portion of our population will return to normal without a well-organized educational effort which shall make clear the dependence of our national welfare upon sound economics and the preservation of our American institutions.

"The influence and importance of such an effort will depend largely upon the source from which it emanates. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, therefore, is undertaking to ask the Chambers of Commerce to create their own committees, where such do not already exist, to co-operate with the Committee of the United States Chamber in an educational movement of the character mentioned—each committee to receive from the Chamber's Committee information and suggestions designed to aid the local committee in its endeavors."

Perhaps your wages have been cut, perhaps you are out of work, and see no prospect of getting a job soon, perhaps your children are going hungry. The Chamber of Commerce will not take your money, it will not demand gifts or loans. Its quest is only for a little idealism.

It says to you, in effect, "man cannot live by bread alone."

CORNELIUS LEHANE

Another mighty champion of labor has passed from life unto death that Capitalism may be extended another day. The destruction of our comrade is another brilliant achievement of the system. No longer can that voice of gold "ring out its delf" into the face of tyranny. "Dust has returned unto dust." Cornelius, we shall not soon forget that thy heart beat true. As our own writhes in bitter anguish and tears of sorrow ebb and flow like the tide of a mighty ocean, your name lingers and lives in our memory like an imperishable truth. For your service to humanity, it shall ever be set like a blazing comet in the firmament of a world's history. To friends who adore and comrades who idolize, thy penalty for having loved is a sickening sorrow. Cornelius is no more; but his voice lives on. Besmeared with his blood, Capitalism now reaches out for Gitlow, for Mooney and Debs. Shall we cower like a whipped spaniel or shall we rise up in our might and break the cob-webs which hold us bound?

N. C. Howell,
Delphos, N. M.

'REPRESENTATIVE' GOVERNMENT

Attempts to expel the three Socialist assemblymen and the Socialist senator from the N. Y. legislature, for the same reason for which they were ousted twice during the past year failed, for the time being at least. Four resolutions calling for the expulsion of the Socialist members were referred by Republican leaders to the Judiciary Committee.

Expulsion of Samuel Orr and Henry Jaeger, the newly elected member, was called for in a resolution which declared that they should be ousted because of their affiliation with the Socialist Party, which it is said aimed to "establish a proletarian government which can only be accomplished by the overthrow of the present government."

Until the Judiciary Committee, which has not yet been appointed, is constituted, the fate of the Socialist members of the legislature remains a matter of speculation, but the remark of the majority leader in referring the resolutions to the committee, that "we have no desire to take immediate or hasty action on this important matter," is considered here as a sign of a conciliatory attitude.

AUSTRIA FALLS

Resources gone, credit gone, production broken down, capitalism fallen to pieces—the whole country laid flat—Austria is now abandoned by the great kings of industries and the falling of the profit system.

The headlines say that Austria is so completely wrecked that she is now abandoned to communism.

That's it.

When the capitalists have finished the job of exploitation and ruined the country then they cry like a sick girl—"We can't do any more, let the communists take her."

And then the capitalist press takes up the howl and shows how the communists have come in and destroyed the country. How the people go hungry, how the factories are closed, how the industries have failed—and all blame is placed on the Soviets and the communists.

So it was with Russia. The Czar and capitalism wrecked the whole country. There was nothing but ruin and hunger and anarchy.

When the Bolsheviks took hold they had to start from the bottom. Inside was ruin—outside was war. Instead of helping the new government of Russia the allies rallied all their forces to destroy it both by criminal wars and by the inhuman blockade.

The same will happen to Austria.

She will hold out her hands to communism. She will start slowly to rise and recuperate. She will organize for production and get onto her feet.

But during all this struggle capitalist nations will fight her and blame her. The press will nationalize her women and the liars will tell about bloodshed and tyranny.

Let capitalist countries leave Austria alone—that's all we ask. It isn't asking too much.

IN THE REALMS OF LABOR

By SPARTACUS

Cut In Wages.

In spite of an existing agreement between the Builders Exchange and the Local Carpenters Union which is to run until May 1st. The wages of union carpenters has been reduced 20 per cent during the last week.

The Marshall, Wells Company is building a number of houses at Morley Heights to be rented to its employees of the wholesale house, and another group of houses at New Duluth, to be sold or leased to the men working for the Corrugating and Roofing Co., a subsidiary of Marshall, Wells with Walker as head of the company. Walker James is also president of the Builders Exchange.

Last week the foremen at both places announced a reduction in wages for all carpenters from one dollar to eighty cents per hour. The men left the jobs on the same day and no carpenters are working on either place.

Tailors Turn Down Bosses.

The Local Tailors Union at its meeting on January 4th, at Macabee Hall, rejected the request of the employers to appear in open meeting of the union and state their side in regards to changes in the present relations.

A year ago the Master Tailors made a similar request that was granted. The employers appeared in a body before the organization and pleaded against the demands made by the organization, which resulted in that in the employers presence the union voted against its own demands.

At the last meeting, of the tailors when the same request came up, it was turned down and the bosses were informed that they will have to meet with a committee of the union to discuss any changes to be made.

524 Installs Officers.

Electrical Workers Union No. 524 installed the new officers at the meeting held Jan. 4th, at Woodman Hall. About 250 members with their families gathered together for the occasion. President Jensen of the Federated Trades Assembly spoke on "What Confronts the Labor Movement Today." He pointed to the need of every member to attend the meetings of the organization so as to be informed of what goes on in the organization and more so now, when the open shoppers use everything conceivable to destroy the economic organizations of the working class.

The new officers are Wm. Conley, President; T. J. Eagan, Secretary and Ernest Rouleau, Financial Secretary. Election of delegates to the Trades Assembly will be held at the next meeting.

Machinists' Elect Officers.

Zenith Lodge 274 I. A. of M. held election of officers last week. J. P. Jensen was chosen as President to succeed H. E. Trudeau. Chas. Emmerson, Secy., J. G. Mueller, Financial Secy., G. H. Franklin, Treasurer, all re-elected.

Delegates to Trades Assembly are J. G. Mueller, reelected, J. N. Ward

and D. J. Young were elected to succeed Jensen and Emmerson. Shipbuilders Elect Officers.

With the closing of the shipyard early last fall, most of the members of the shipbuilders union drifted into other occupations, and became members of the respective unions. It was decided however to retain the charter with the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Shipbuilders of America so that whenever the yard starts up again the organization will begin to function again as before.

At a recent meeting of the organization the following were elected. President R. E. Mathews, Secy., J. T. Cressay, Financial Secy., M. O. Swanson and Treasurer, Edw. G. Adams.

Delegates to Trades Assembly are G. B. Cook, M. Quackenbush and M. G. Swanson.

The union cleaned its shelves of some of the dead timber and paved the way for the eventualities with the oncoming season.

Unemployment.

Unemployment in Duluth is taking on large dimensions. There are one thousand building craftsmen idle in the city, according to estimates made by officials of the building trades unions. The machinists have about 25 per cent of their membership on the unemployment list. The local machinists try to remedy the situation by cutting down the working days per week, and thereby provide employment for the idle members, but the employers have rejected this most human proposal.

Officers of Union No. 524 claim that one half of their membership are laid off, and the other half are working only every other day. Labor traders claim that there are five thousand unemployed in the city at present, and more are being thrown out of employment every day.

Radical leaders in the labor movement are urging mass-meetings of the unemployed, and an educational campaign of the real reason for unemployment at this time. Others again believe that the workers be urged to demand that trading with Russia be started immediately. They say that Russia needs everything the United States is able to manufacture. If only a narrow minded administration, with that shadow of "The New Freedom" in the White House is responsible for the misery the workers of America have to contend with now.

Whatever differences of opinion there might be, the question of unemployment will come up at the next Trades Assembly meeting.

Assembly To Meet.

The first by monthly meeting of the Federated Trades Assembly for this year will be held on Friday of this week. Main attention will be given to election of officers of the Assembly for the coming half year.

A large number of new delegates will make their first appearance on the floor of the Assembly, so we will refrain from making any predictions of the outcome of the election.

FREEDOM OF DEBS FADES UNDER OFFICIAL MYSTERY

By PAUL HANNA.

WASHINGTON.—Attorney-General Palmer's secretary denied today that his chief had written any letter to John Sullivan, president of the New York Trades and Labor Council, saying that the conclusion of "certain technical requirements" is all that stands between Eugene V. Debs and a pardon.

In seeming effort to oblige your correspondent, the attorney-general's aide instigated a vain search, by telephone and through the departmental files, to discover the source or copy of any such letter written to President Sullivan by other members of the staff.

Attaches of the department expressed regret over the mystery, and gave other evidence of a feeling that something ought or might be done to exorcise the ghost of Debs from their haunted lives.

"The Debs case will come before Attorney-General Palmer personally some time next week," the secretary explained. "The pardon attorney has reached the Debs case in his examination of political cases and will forward the documents to the attorney-general very soon."

Hitherto the "technical requirement" which served as a stumbling block to Palmer in the Debs case has been the refusal of the Socialist leader to ask for a pardon. Palmer has complained bitterly to visitors

because Debs would not confess himself in error and beseech forgiveness.

"Debs' attitude is contumacious," the attorney-general has frequently complained.

While the prison doors are still shut upon him, the "door of hope" is being held open to Debs by Palmer, according to the latter's associates. In view of President Wilson's Christmas eve declaration that Debs might rot in prison for all the White House cared, there is only slight prospect of a pardon before March, even if Palmer should recommend it.

President Wilson's vengeful utterance has created such a bad impression, however, that the attorney-general is credited with a desire to clear his own skirts of the continued disgrace and put into the official record his opinion that the aged champion of freedom has been long enough on the rack.

So in these last days of the Wilson regime Mr. Palmer is pictured to the newspapermen as pleading on bended knee before an insensible tyrant for the release of Debs.

THE END.

"I just got fired."

"What for?"

"For good."

Yale Record.