

NEWSPAPER BRAINSTORMS OVERTHROW SOVIETS

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

No. 10—WHOLE No. 193

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1921.

FIVE CENTS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

EBERT GANG PERSECUTES GERMAN COMMUNISTS

Kaiser's Followers Take Up Method Of Former Bloody Czar

FALSE "SOCIAL DEMOCRACY" SINKS TEETH INTO TRUE WORKINGCLASS ORGANIZATION

By Louis P. Lochner.
(Federated Press.)

Dusseldorf.—Shall the Communist movement in Germany be outlawed? This is the real issue involved in the trial of seven communist leaders which begins in Cassel today. The alleged offenses of the individuals involved are just as little an issue as were the utterances of Haywood and his fellow workers in the famous Chicago cases. Now as then a political party and a political philosophy is on trial. The precedent set by the Cassel court will have a far reaching effect in determining future legal procedure in Germany against the Communist party.

The technical charge on which

the seven—of whom two are miners, and one each a gardener, a teacher, a railroad worker, a decorator, and a shipping clerk—are to be tried is threefold:

1. That they sought without authority to form a military organization;
2. That they themselves were members of such an unauthorized organization;
3. That they tried to provoke insubordination on the part of members of the "Reichswehr" (regular army) and of the state police.

In reality the matter lies far deeper. I was fortunate enough to get in touch with Dr. Wolff,

(Continued on page 3)

NO PRICE CUT IN STEEL TRUST

Stubborn Profiteers Scoff at Reduction of Rake off.

(Federated Press.)

New York.—A week ago Judge E. H. Gary chairman of the United States Steel Corporation announced the Steel Corporation would not cut prices or reduce wages. The same day John Skelton Williams Comptroller of the Currency made public a letter sharply criticizing the Steel Corporation for its failure to lower prices of steel products. Now the National City Bank of New York, in its March circular, adds its protest against the "no reductions" policy of the Steel Corporation.

While neither the comptroller nor the bank makes specific reference to wages, both seem to infer that price reductions would be based upon wage reductions and the bank statement calls attention to the fact that "the independents have inaugurated wage reductions and the bank statement calls attention to the fact that 'the independents have inaugurated wage reductions without any serious trouble with labor.'"

The savage denunciation of the comptroller followed by the less vehement but no less peremptory declaration of the bank is causing much speculation here as to the real reason for the apparent falling



TWIN SISTER OF WAR

out of these business and financial executives. It has been suggested that the renewal of efforts to organize the steel workers may have something to do with Judge Gary's position. The head of the Steel Corporation is known to be one of the most astute and adroit of the country's big business men, and should he later announce wage cuts he would be in a position to say he had been attacked for not having done so sooner.

"All the diabolic cunning," says the Comptroller's letter, "and striving of the Bolsheviki of Russia can do comparatively little harm here, little toward creating revolutionary and destructive impulse compared with the effects of insistence by a great corporation such as yours, supposed to represent not only capital but character and brains, on using the power given

it by circumstances and the law to exact the last hair's weight of its pound of flesh.

"No insidious, sneaking propaganda," the letter continues, "of highbrow or lowbrow apostles of ruin could put in the popular mind so much poison as refusal by such a corporation to do its part toward solving a great and difficult problem, reviving industry and business activities and promoting prosperity and the peace and happiness of humanity."

The letter was written to Judge Gary on January 15. It said further, "The earnings of the Corporation were so large during 1918 that it could have doubled the wages of every one of its 268,710 employees and officers, and would have a surplus left of \$96,517,000."

Judge Gary, Mr. Williams said, had not replied to the letter.

Lenine Called Emperor of East

An American Engineer Who Has Just Returned From Persia Tells Of the Astounding Success of the Russian Soviets Throughout the Near Orient, and Sounds a Warning.

Staff Correspondence of Universal Service.

Paris.—The title "Emperor of the East" legitimately belongs to V. I. Lenine of Russia, according to J. W. D. Walker, discoverer of the Crown Mines in northeastern Persia, who has just returned from the country of the shah after an extended trip through most of the countries of the near Orient.

In an interview granted Universal Service Mr. Walker was emphatic in his belief that the sun of the British empire as regards domination of the Near East is setting.

Quoting statistics which he said he had obtained from allied commissioners in Georgia and Constantinople, the American engineer, who is talked of in London as successor to Hoover as the world's greatest mining engineer, said that except in large centers, such as Mossoul, Bagdad, Constantinople, Beyrouth, Great Britain's "spheres of influence" are such only in name.

"Sixty per cent of the inhabitants of Kurdistan are already communists in an elementary way, and the whole of the former empire

of Turkey is ripe for a revolution which will result in the setting up of a red government. This may not occur in Constantinople itself, though even that city is gravely menaced, but no doubt exists in my mind that outside of the Bosphorus port all of Turkey in Asia will be Soviet within a year," he stated.

Lenine's Great Success
"Those who are forecasting the fall of Lenine's government in Moscow overlook, I think, this stupendous success of red propaganda in the Near East."

"When you consider that England has more than 200,000 first-class soldiers garrisoning the principal centers of Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles, and that the whole might of the British lion is tenaciously fighting the spread of the communist doctrine in those countries which she is determined to govern, Lenine's feat in insidiously undermining the native politics has been little short of astounding."

Relied On Bayonets
"The answer, however, is not hard to find. It is this: Lloyd George is self-sufficient, as British

rulers always have been, and in following out his policy Lord Curzon has seen the millions of natives swarming the plains of the Near Orient only through the spectacles of Whitehall.

"The British foreign office has not tried, apparently, to get the native viewpoint nor to count it for what it is worth. They have relied on fixed bayonets and military discipline. This succeeded fairly well under Queen Victoria in India, but it never succeeded in Egypt, and it will not succeed in Turkey."

"England has failed to take into account the significant fact that the people they are pleased to call savages have in them the germ of a faith which is as strong as their religion because it is planted in precisely the same way—and the faith that comes to them from Moscow."

"Here is the vital difference between the politics of Lord Curzon and that of Lenine: Curzon tries to make the native British while Lenine offers them independence, self-government, triumph of their

(Continued on page 3.)

UPRISINGS IN RUSSIA FAKED PRESS STORIES

By-Weekly Destruction of Soviets Reported by Capitalist Lackays

(By The Federated Press)
By Weekly destruction of Soviets reported by capitalist lackays.

New York.—Denial of alleged mutinies and uprisings in Moscow and Petrograd is contained in the following cablegram received at the office of the publication "Soviet Russia", from Moscow:

"Moscow, February 26.—Foreign newspapers again carry mendacious stories about alleged mutinies and uprisings in Moscow, Kronstadt and Petrograd. This is another malicious slander by the enemies of Russia in their attempts to confuse public opinion abroad. There have been neither uprisings nor mutinies in Kronstadt, Petrograd or Moscow."

"These stories appear to have been based upon certain events in Moscow which, far from showing widespread unrest, rather prove the determination of the Russian workers to stand behind their revolutionary achievements despite all hardships. The workers in the government printing office, who have been receiving extra rations, protested against the cutting off a special allowance of flour which they received in addition to the pound and a half ration of bread. This curtailment was made in pursuance of the Soviet Government's general policy of equalizing rations. The workers in the printing office tried to induce other factory groups to join their demonstration, but their efforts aroused general indignation amongst most of the other workers, who regarded them as a breach of revolutionary solidarity. When the situation was explained to the demonstrators the protest movement ceased instantly. Everything is now absolutely peaceful."

"This insignificant incident has been magnified by malicious agents into fantastic accounts of the widespread unrest. The Soviet Government has traced these stories to the Lettish Legation in Moscow, which seemingly is abusing hospitality and diplomatic privilege for a malicious campaign against Soviet Russia."

"The stories in the foreign press about alleged mutinies in Petrograd and Kronstadt, claiming that the military forces surrounding Petrograd are not allowing anyone to enter the city, are without any foundation whatsoever. Russia is passing through a serious food crisis, due to the fuel shortage, but now as before the Russian workers will prove to the world that their revolutionary solidarity and their determination to stand by their achievements know no weakness."

"Russian Telegraph Agency."

Russian "News" Comes in from Parasites Who Have to Eat.

One reason why cables come from Europe every few days announcing that Lenin has been assassinated, died of disease, isn't expected to live more than a few minutes and of counter-revolutions is found in the fact that the reactionary counter-revolutionists have a secret printing plant somewhere near the border, and periodically issue counterfeit copies of Pravda, one of the official Soviet organs in Moscow, which also contain other fantastic narratives. These papers are sent to press associations, which in turn spread the "news" broadcast and helps the reactionary conspirators to gather further funds to keep their "holy cause" alive and kicking.

I. W. W. STILL FIGHTING HARD FOR THEIR LIBERTY

Twenty Years of Prison Life Hang Over Many Faithful Workers

(Federated Press.)

Washington.—With the filing in the United States supreme court Monday of a petition for a writ of certiorari, the legal battle for the freedom of William D. Haywood and seventy-eight other members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who were convicted after sensational trials in Chicago in 1918 on charges of conspiracy to violate the Selective Service (Draft) act and the Espionage act, enters its final stage.

The main contention in the petition and the brief submitted in its support, which were presented by George F. Vanderveer as counsel for the petitioners, is that the search warrants used by the federal agents, who seized tons of books, letters, records and documents of various kinds in more than fifty simultaneous raids on September 5, 1917, were invalid. It is contended that neither the warrants nor the supporting affidavits adequately described either the places to be raided, which included all the offices of the I. W. W. and a few private residences in sixty American

cities, or the things to be seized; nor did the affidavits recite any facts showing probable cause for the issuance of the warrants.

The petition sets forth that the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which on October 5, 1920, affirmed the judgment of the United States of these search warrants, but got around this defect in the government's case by a specious process of reasoning. It is pointed out that the documents, correspondence and records seized were submitted to the grand jury and the indictments returned were based upon this evidence and that it was admitted by the government that this evidence was seized for testimonial purposes.

The use of these papers against the defendants, it is contended, was irretrievably in violation of the fourth and fifth amendments to the United States Constitution.

There were five counts in the original indictments by which ninety-eight defendants were brought to trial and convicted before Judge

(Continued on page 2.)

IN THE REALMS OF LABOR

By SPARTACUS

The employers in the building industry are in a very precarious position on account of the reduction in the wages attempted by them. The employers were making large profits during the war. Everybody knew, that undue advantage was taken by those that had any connection with the building industry, so that the people lost their confidence and looked with suspicion upon the 100 per cent Americans. Now, they are trying to recuperate upon the expense of the workers. The workers wages will be pocketed by the employers with no benefit to the public.

To permit employers to reduce the workers wages, under the plea to stimulate building is pure camouflage. Building will not be started as long as people can find more lucrative investment, with returns triple the amount that is made on buildings. Furthermore, as long as our banking institutions are permitted to loan out money for gambling where large profits can be made the people that are interested in housing will find hardship to obtain finances for housing purposes.

And after all, the people from the Builders Exchange, can not be trusted with the task of taking care of the interest of the people. Anybody, that would be so careless with his finances, would soon discover that it is as to send a dog to the meat market to buy pork chops.

No Change In Situation.

In the building industry there seems to be no change. These employers had an advertisement in the daily papers telling the workers that they have to be back on their jobs by Wednesday, March 9th. Should they fail to report, they employers say they will hire scabs. But, as none are to be gotten in the city, they will import a regular crew of strike breakers from other cities. In the near future we are likely to have a bunch of sleuths and regular Pinkertons, a la Warren, and the Zenith city of the unsalted sea may, become famous yet.

The main light is now centered on the Sheet Metal Workers. The union has notified all its members working outside to immediately quit working for any employer that intends to carry out the wage reduction.

The employers are sending out letter to the strikers asking them to return to work. We are publishing below a letter from no less a personality than Mr. Walker Jamar, president of the Builders Exchange to a member of the Sheet Metal Workers Union.

Dear Sir:—

At the time the wage reduction was to take effect, objection was made that proper notice had not been given and the date was postponed to the 18th, which date was

entirely satisfactory to your committee.

We have discussed at length the reasons for a wage reduction with your committee, and have tried to be fair to all concerned.

There is no other question involved as we see it but whether or not a wage reduction should go in effect and we are sincere in our belief that it should.

While we much prefer our old men to new ones, we cannot waste time further. We will hold our position open until Monday, February 28th. We believe we have work enough to carry our regular men right through.

We hope you will be back to work before the date mentioned; otherwise, we must put on other men, and this we do not wish to do.

Yours very truly,

Walker Jamar Company.
By Walker Jamar, Mgr.

Tailors Strike Settled.

The strike of the Tailors ended last Friday. The committee having charge of the controversy compromised on a reduction of 5 per cent from the wages and non payment for holidays.

The Tailors strike could have been won without a compromise. The submission to a cut in the wages is a blow to the entire labor movement and especially to those unions that are now on strike defending themselves against a wage cut. The employers in the building industry will use this as an agreement against the building trades unions.

One half of the membership claim that the committee with organizer Williams of the Twin Cities is to blame for the action. The motion to accept a 5 per cent. Cut was forced through without giving the entire membership a chance to vote on the proposition. The committee signed the agreement with the bosses and had the members to swallow it.

A Move is already on foot to have the agreement terminated within thirty days and demand the former wage scale as there is a clause for 30 days notice, the men may take advantage of same at any time.

We believe that now is the time for tailors to act.

Among the Printers.

The controversy between the Printing trade on one side and the Typographical Union No. 136, has been settled as far as newspaper plants are concerned. The News Tribune wanted the 43 hour week established in its plant, the union resisted and the settlement is for the retention of the 44 hour week and the same scale of wages as before.

The other half of the trade is composed of the job shops which is likely not to be settled until next April or May.

I. W. W. Still Fighting

(Continued from page 1)

Kenesaw M. Landis in April, 1918, but one count was withdrawn from the jury and two others were held by the Appellate Court not to state offenses. Of the two remaining counts (count 3 and count 4) on which the seventy-nine petitioners now stand convicted, it is alleged that count 3 is "duplicitous, indefinite and uncertain" and does not state an offense.

It is contended that this count is duplicitous because it charges a conspiracy to commit two offenses, which were incapable from their very nature of being embraced in a single conspiracy.

"The first of these" says the brief, "was the offense of aiding and abetting certain persons to refuse to register for military service on June 5, 1917, pursuant to the provisions of the elective Service act and the proclamation of the president issued on May 18, 1917. Manifestly this offense could not be committed after June 5, 1917. Manifestly, also, after that date, there could be no conspiracy in any legal sense to procure its commission."

With regard to the other offense of "aiding and abetting certain other persons to desert the military service in time of war," it is pointed out that these "other persons" are identified in the indictments as 5,000 persons who should enter such service in accordance with the provisions of the draft act, or persons who could not enter the military service until after June 5, 1917, and who, therefore, could not desert until after that date.

NOT ENTIRELY HAPPY.

Without no work for quite a spell, I'm livin' anything but well. I pieced it out with a short odd job, and done most anything but rob. I'm having all the kind of feels that comes from stopping factory wheels.

SOVIET RUSSIA RAPIDLY SOLVES ITS PROBLEMS

Economic and Industrial Structure of Workers' Republic Being Speedily Rehabilitated—Entire Nation Is Becoming Electrified—Production In Every Field Increases.

MOSCOW, December 29, 1920 (by mail).—From all quarters of the great area of land known as Russia and now governed by the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, reports are coming in indicating the speedy rehabilitation of the economic and industrial structure that was shattered by the war and three years of battle against counter-revolutionists.

Engineers, scientists, organizers in every field are devoting all their energies to meeting the problem that the highest Soviet authorities declare to be the best of a successful Socialist government—the creation of a firm economic structure.

That this test is not finding the Soviets and the people wanting is proved by the outstanding reports of the month from the various departments of the government.

In numerous factories production has already been brought to a pre-war level; experiments with wireless telephoning have been successful; the number of schools and the size of their staffs has increased enormously over 1919; the total number of locomotives has been almost doubled in the year; the fuel and food problem is well on the way towards solution; the electrification of the cities and industries, upon which Nikolai Lenin expects to build the entire economic and industrial structure, is progressing rapidly.

Meanwhile a new factor in the struggle of the first workers' republic in the world has been introduced—that of development concessions to capitalists. The attitude of Soviet Russia toward these concessions is indicated in the following comment in the Krasnaya Gazeta:

"In a short time the armed struggle against Russia will be terminated. We have to face a new manner of struggle. Our adversaries, who did not succeed in defeating us by armed power are now attempting to overthrow us by trade and industry. But the Soviet Government watches and is not to be swindled. The concessions will be accorded, but only in remote districts, and the concessionaires must submit to the legal conditions of labor of the Soviet Government. In such conditions concessions to foreign capitalists are no more dangerous. Having shown our power in the armed struggle we must demonstrate now that we are not disingenuous."

Progress in reconstruction naturally divides itself into considerations of food, transport and organization. To this another department has been added, which deals with progress made in the great scheme of electrification.

Great progress is reported in this plan, the department of electrification of the highest public economic council reporting that 45 per cent of its program has been realized. One factory will soon be turning out 20,000 electric bulbs a day. The electric train on its third trip brought delegates to the eight Soviet Congress to Moscow. The radio laboratory at Nishni-Novgorod has got in touch with far towns of Soviet Russia by wireless telephone. It is reported that wireless stations outside of Russia have been communicated with.

Perhaps the most important immediate problem is the dual one of food and transport.

In a meeting of the Soviet Congress for the Moscow district the chairman of the food committee reported that in the course of the year the Moscow population received 70 per cent more food than in the previous year. Three-quarters of the child population of Moscow, 170,000 are now fed free in communal feeding centers.

According to the latest reports, the Russian grain supply up to November had reached the total of 120,250,000 poods for the year. This exceeds all harvest results of the past years. In the past year only 57,500,000 poods were delivered in 1918 only 47,000,000 and in 1917 32,000,000, and in the last year under the empire only 32,000,000. The largest amount was delivered by the ancient Soviet provinces, which doubled the amount they delivered last year.

At the same time the Food Commissar of Turkestan has taken steps to supply the normal population with food by regular expeditions.

The reconstruction of transport lines is going ahead rapidly.

The head of Russian transportation, Borysov, reports that the rolling stock is continually increasing. In January, 1920, there were 60,000 freight cars. In October this number had increased to 418,000. The same progress was shown in repairing. In January there were repaired 1,510 cars; in October, 12,000.

Number of Locomotives Doubled. During the same period the total number of Russian locomotives was almost doubled, increasing from 9,468 to 17,368.

Of this number the Republic has 7,846 locomotives at work, 4,368 in repair shops and 5,412 to be repaired. The number of engines in use is increasing from month to month.

Over the frozen Volga a temporary railway has been built, which joins the Mishnekotel road with the Moscow-Mishnij road. The project made it possible to forward the fuel supply of the Republic. Because of it the Sormov works have been able to run through the winter.

Closely related to the efficiency of the transport are the mines and the metallurgical plants. Progress here keeps pace with the railways.

In Kaluga the Dunenski and Tesot steel foundries have been set in operation. The factories are supplied with more than enough fuel, the latest reports say.

During the first half of 1920, reports show, 4,000,000 poods of iron were mined at the Soviet Ural.

An expedition of 268 specialists has just completed a survey of the north coast of the Petcherskiy territory. They sent back ten tons of coal to Petrograd to be tested, and ascertained the possibility of extending the fishing and fur trade. They collected valuable geological, ethnographical and statistical data. In the past factory of Mosckajsk newly invented ovens have been erected for the manufacture of peat into resin, tar, ammonia, salts and coke. This process is a Russian discovery, not used as yet by any other people.

A machine used to utilize the power of the wind, called an accumulator, has been invented and successfully tried. It was invented by Udinskow, a Russian.

In Ufa there are now 25,000 tons of petroleum and 250,000 tons of benzine ready for shipment. The naphtha production in North Russia has been increased tenfold. Under the Czar nothing was produced there. Because of the voluntary doubling of work on the part of the workmen the naphtha fleet has brought out 2,000,000 tons of naphtha, which exceeds all pre-war figures.

In Orenburg 396 wagons of cotton have arrived from Turkestan. The council of the Ukrainian Labor Army has taken steps to build up the coal reserves from the Denez basin at the various railway junctions. In Uredsk a large, new meat preserving factory, with modern equipment, has been set in operation. The metallurgical factories have increased their production over June. The number of workers in this industry is steadily increasing and exchange pieces for locomotives are being turned out rapidly.

Much effort is being put forth to increase the educational facilities and teachers' staffs throughout the republic.

Before the revolution Moscow had 12 infant schools, with 250 employees. The Soviet Government has established at Moscow 250 schools, which accommodate 13,000 children.

With the help of the Commissar of Education, a new scientific institution has been opened in Petrograd for research in radium and X-rays. It has sent its leader, Lemmenow, to Germany.

An energetic campaign is being carried on against workers who do not wish to become literate. In some provinces food cards are revoked unless the worker attends school. In the Denez Basin all children under 16 and all women are not permitted to work underground.

In the matter of organization, the central committee of trade union of the workers of the constructing industry reports that the

union, which had 162,000 members, now has 367,000. During the year 60 union conferences were held by this one organization in the provinces. It is accomplishing much in the line of social and professional education.

In many instances the scheme of electrification is linked with trade unionism. The peasants of the village of Kossyrewo, near Moscow, wired their own houses for electricity. In Iwanowo-Wosnesensk the workers did the same thing.

Knute Investighes Palmer Atrocities

New York.—Invited by Senator Knute Nelson, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee investigating the conduct of the Department of Justice by Attorney-General Palmer, to inform the committee what evidence he has as to the operation of the department and of private detective agencies, Albert Bailin, the former confidential agent of two nationally known organizations, has written, as follows:

"I have in my possession copies of reports made to the detective agencies previously mentioned taken from their files which show the following:

- "1. That operatives of these agencies disseminated radical propaganda.
- "2. That false reports were made for the purpose of having these agencies retained to investigate them.
- "3. That one of these agencies

One Thing After Another

Don't Intend to Starve.

Chicago.—"Railroad employees are not going to permit themselves to be made the goats of the railroads," declared E. H. Fitzgerald, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, on the second day of the hearing before the United States Railway labor board on the demand of the railroad managers that the national agreements be set aside.

In laying the arguments of the brotherhood for the continuance of the agreements before the board President Fitzgerald said that the 2,000,000 employees and their dependents cannot be expected to suffer because of "the crimes of a clique of financial pirates" and that a return to conditions before the present rules went into effect would mean the 10-hour day for 265 days a year at wages that "wouldn't pay the grocery bill."

Ask Repeal of Gag Law.

New York.—The American Civil Liberties Union, which recently inaugurated a movement for the repeal of so called "criminal syndicalism" and "sedition" laws enacted in various states during the war, has made public letters from two Governors refusing to join the movement, and one Governor expressing deep regret that he signed the measures and pledging himself to recommend their immediate repeal.

The effort of the Civil Liberties Union to kill the "syndicalism" and "sedition" legislation is based upon the ground that the measures, all enacted since 1917, constitute a new departure in American law, that they punish the mere expression of opinion on public matters and that their continued enforcement against minority groups will lead inevitably to movements of violence and revolution. Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky is the executive who has announced himself as favoring the repeal campaign.

The two Governors who up to date have definitely declined to assist the movement are Everett J. Lake, Governor of Connecticut, and Emmet D. Boyle, Governor of Nevada.

Wobs Jailed.

Spokane, Wash.—After Attorney Ralph Pierre of Seattle had refused to give assurances that they would not refrain from selling copies of I. W. W. publications on Spokane streets, six alleged members of the Industrial Workers of the World were each sentenced to 60 days in jail on technical charges of vagrancy.

Previous to the passing of sentence, Attorney Pierre assured the court that reports of an invasion of I. W. W. in a "war" to establish free speech in pokana were er-

THE PUMPKIN AND CABBAGE

BY ANISE

The other night
At the vaudeville show
There was a simple fellow
With a vegetable stall.
And a girl came in
And simpered: "How much
Is this pumpkin?"
"Twenty-five cents."
"I'll take it," she said,
And started away with it.
"Hold on," he cried,
"You haven't yet paid me!"
"Well, then,
Take BACK your pumpkin,
I've changed my mind;
I'll have this CABBAGE
At fifteen cents!"
So she took the cabbage
And STILL didn't pay.
"Hold on," cried the man.
"Where's the pay
For my cabbage?"
She smiled
In a very superior way.
"Why, I gave you
The pumpkin
In exchange for the cabbage!"
The simple old man
Scratched his head in confusion
While the audience roared.
And at last he said:
"But you never paid me
Two bits for the PUMPKIN!"
"Why SHOULD I?" she asked,
"When I gave it BACK?"

And again the audience
Shouted with laughter
While the old man puzzled:
"There's SOMETHING wrong!
Now, WHAT is the matter
With pumpkin or cabbage?"
Then the girl agreed:
"Why, yes,
There's something wrong!
The pumpkin was worth
All of twenty-five cents
And the cabbage fifteen.
If I give you a pumpkin
And JUST get a cabbage,
Tyen—
You OWE me TEN cents.
"Ah, yes, that's so,"
Sighed the vegetable man!

How the audience laughed
At the stupid old fellow
And yet—
He was no more stupid
Than most of THEM
Who let the business men
Borrow THEIR money
And trade it back
In return for THEIR labor.
Until
At the end of the trading
They have LOST
Their "cabbage"
And STILL owe money
And say, much bewildered:
"There's something wrong!"

SOME REASON.

He (after the quarrel)—Then
what did you marry me for?
She—Mother figured it up at the
time and said it was for about a million
and a half, I think.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRUTH!

ronous. He said that there were no such plans now in contemplation.

Egypt Goes Bolshevik.

Rome.—Reports received here from Cairo tell of the organization of a Socialist party in Egypt, which is preparing Socialist literature in Arabic for general distribution among the workers. It is said that there are nearly 500,000 organized workers in Egypt.

Egyptian unions were represented at the Baku Conference of Near Eastern Peoples and they also have delegates in Moscow. The new Socialist party is expected to affiliate with the Third International and with the Bolshevik All-Mohammedan League.

More Soviets.

Stockholm.—Formal constitution of two new subdivisions of the Federated Socialist Soviet Republic of Russia is announced in a report from Moscow telling of the recognition by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Autonomous Socialist Republic of Daghestan and the Autonomous Socialist Mountain Republic. The last named State embraces the Tshetshensky district and the western part of the old Sunshinsk district, with the Vladikavkas district.

A few days ago a Moscow message told of the coming proclamation of the White Ruthenian Soviet Republic, which is to embrace the Smolensk and Vitebsk districts and form a federal State of Russia.

Motherhood Endowment.

Sydney, N. S. W.—The Motherhood Endowment bill, introduced into the New South Wales parliament by the labor overment, is the first measure of its kind to be introduced by any government in the world. It applies to mothers with families of over two children and whose husbands receive in wages less than \$32.50 a week. It is proposed to pay the sum of \$1.50 for each additional child over the two provided for under the minimum living-wage, which has been fixed at \$21.25 a week; until the weekly income of \$32.50 is reached.

In introducing the bill, J. J. G. McGirr, minister for health and motherhood, said that, although political enemies had declared the proposed legislation would have the effect of pauperizing the children, it is better to risk pauperizing them than to continue to starve them. Under the present minimum-wage scheme no allowance is made for families larger than a man, wife and two children.

Ironclad Pledge.

Chicago.—Employees of twenty-two Chicago jewelry shops struck work when notices were posted that all agreements with the Jewelry Workers Union, had been arbitrarily

abrogated. The notice stated that after February 21 wages would be adjusted, "at the employers discretion" and that the hours of labor would be extended from 44 to 48 weeks and no one would be engaged who would not submit absolutely to an "open shop" agreement.

The text of the agreement which the jewelry firms expect their employees to sign reads in part, as follows:

"From the date hereof, I, accept employment by—upon the understanding that I am not a member of a labor union; that said employer maintains a non-union shop; and that during my said employment I will not become a member of any labor union, and will have no dealings, communications or interviews with the officers, agents or members of any labor union in relation to membership by me in any labor union or in relation to my said employment."

Professor Starved to Death.

Oakland, Calif.—An autopsy on the body of a high school instructor, who died in Berkeley suddenly, disclosed the fact that the teacher, Morris V. Campbell, had died of starvation, his salary not having been sufficient to maintain himself and his invalid wife. He was an instructor in chemistry and mathematics in the Oakland Vocational High School.

Communists Unite.

London.—One hundred and fifty delegates from the three Communist bodies, the "Third International," the "Communist Labor Party," and the "Communist Party of Great Britain," attended the annual Unity Conference of Communists in Leeds. Enthusiasm ran high over the passage of a resolution to bring about the fusion of the three bodies on the basis of the Third International statutes thesis. A provisional executive for the whole party was elected, with Arthur MacManus as Chairman.

A resolution of fraternal greetings was sent to Col. Malone, Sylvia Pankhurst and Messrs. Steele, Harvey, Taylor and Bell, all of whom are serving terms of imprisonment.

The Czar on the Job.

Paris.—The police have arrested Otto Ker, a member of the executive committee of the Communist Party. The wholesale arrests and raids carried out by the police in Paris and the provinces are a culmination of a quiet but extensive campaign of espionage begun with the formation of the Communist Party at Tours on December 30.

So far, with the exception of Ker, who is a wellknown official, the persons arrested are small tradesmen, with one or two doctors, chemists or university professors, and either of Serbian, Czech-Slovak or Russian nationality.

KAISER'S FOLLOWERS

(Continued from page 1.)

chief counsel for the defense, a half hour before he left for Cassel, and to discuss the case with him. Said Dr. Wolff, who has handled more cases of communists and socialists than perhaps any other German attorney:

"That the real aim of the trial is to establish a precedent for outlawing the whole Communist party is evident from the brief filed by the prosecution. The closing paragraph of this document reads textually as follows:

"There is no doubt but that the defendants were acting under orders of the United Communist Parties of Germany in committing their crimes. I herewith urge that this point be given special consideration in determining the verdict."

"These trials are the results of concerted raids in three cities," continued Dr. Wolff, "in Dusseldorf, in Frankfurt and in Berlin. Other raids are planned. I understand. It is evident, therefore, that the intention is to outlaw a whole movement."

"A similar intention, I believe, underlay three other recent trials of Communists. But in two of these the defendants were found to be not guilty, and in the third case only one of four defendants was convicted. The prosecution hopes that this time the precedent for which it is looking can be definitely established."

Dr. Wolff handed me a copy of the brief of the prosecution, from which I gathered that the state will try to demonstrate that the Communist party constitutes a state within a state; that it is secretly or sanizing an army in which all members must serve as part of their obligation of membership; and that this army has a general staff, to the members of which are assigned duties under four heads: military organization, strategy and operation, propaganda both for stimulating the morale of the communist army and for undermining that of the constituted authorities, and military intelligence.

In proof of these contentions the brief refers to quantities of documents secured in the raids. Letter files, code, telegrams, military maps, minutes of secret meetings, financial records, and even a secret drawer figure in the imposing list of exhibits referred to by the prosecution.

"How did the authorities come to find all these things?" I asked.

"Through treachery from within," replied Dr. Wolff. "As usual the communists had an informer on the inside, who tipped the existence of these documents off to the authorities. By saying this, I do not admit their alleged seditious character, but am merely giving you the story of how they got into the hands of the opposition."

A battery of three attorneys will participate in the defense, and some of the most noted Communist leaders in Germany will be placed on the witness stand. The volume of evidence to be introduced is not unlike that which figured in the trial of the 93 I. W. W.'s in Judge Landis' court in Chicago. The whole press of Germany is paying considerable attention to the incident.

Lenine Called Emperor

(Continued from page 1)

religion, revenge against the 'foreign oppressor', keeping hidden from sight the iron communist glove which already Azerbaijan and Armenia are beginning to feel, now that they have definitely abandoned Western principles for the communist doctrine.

Many Soviet Agents
Soviet agents are scattered in

thousands all over the Near East. They are certainly working hand-in-glove with Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist chief, who by accepting Soviet aid in the shape of cannon, munitions, airplanes, horses and grain, as well as warriors has sold himself and his cause definitely to the Russian government.

"And it should not be forgotten that Kemal Pasha is leading 200,000 seasoned troops who formed the best part of the splendid Turkish army which held the allies — check along the Dardanelles the greater part of the war."

"These forces are not to be despised. They are equipped with plenty of munitions, even to tanks and aircraft, and their style of warfare—guerrilla—as well as their numbers, renders the attempt of Greece with 80,000 troops to beat them in their own country hardly more than a joke."

"The allies hold Constantinople and a zone extending eastward some 60 miles, and southward they hold the coast line by their warships. The Greeks hold Smyrna under the protection of British dreadnaughts, and have their farthest outpost at Balat, some 120 miles to the northeast. Their position is untenable."

"With regard to Persia, Russian propaganda has achieved its most striking victory in the overthrow of the pro-English cabinet, which nearly resulted in the abdication of the shah."

"This means that the Anglo-Persian agreement is dead. It means that Persia has shaken free from the clinging bonds which held her to the British empire. Although an independent nation, Persia for 30 years has simply been the 'backyard' of India. She has been owned body and soul by English capitalists."

"Englishmen built her railways and owned them, and British enterprise—it is only fair to say this—made Teheran almost a modern city. Except in the few years when Morgan W. Shuster held the financial reins of the Persian government the cycle of English influence has been complete."

English Leaving Persia
"Now, however, all that is over, and for good. As I left the English forces were preparing to evacuate Persia, and by spring I believe I am right in asserting that not a single British soldier will remain in the country—perhaps not a single Englishman."

"The oil fields will be taken over by the Persian government, as will the railways, and it is a perfectly sure bet that although the shah rests as an idol whereto the superstitions of the Persian can cling he will be only a figure-head—a figure-head not to Downing st., as during the last 30 years, but to the Kremlin."

"In estimating the potential power of the Soviet government and its chances for longevity, it should be remembered that oil will play a most significant part, as it has done hitherto, in the politics of the Near East. But where—as formerly this oil was owned in London and New York—two-thirds of it by London—now Lenine is master of every well, every barrel, every drop."

Great Oil Power
"There is no reason why the Russian government will not in time become a greater oil power than either the Royal Dutch or the Standard, and it is with these facts in mind that the diplomats of the United States and Europe should tackle the whole Russian problem."

"Russia is a bear again, with its front feet in the Baltic and its hind feet in Turkey and Persia, and if the rulers of Europe and America are wise they will pet it on the head instead of twisting the tail."

The bear is mad now because of the blockade, and if it stays mad I, for one, refuse to prophesy what may happen to the carefully built civilizations of Europe."

—From Wisconsin News.

Wisdom of the Ages

Fellow Workers and Comrades:

Have just read "Communism and Christianity." Truly, "We are the inheritors of the wisdom of the ages." The author rewrites the wisdom of the ages in the language of the day. He answers the frank queries of an Ingersoll, adds luster to the sympathies of a Lincoln and scientifically explains away the fallacies. Only the revolutionized history writing of the future can reward him.

Yours for the New Society
D. S. Dietz,
Superior, Wis.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRUTH!

PARTY in SUPERIOR

SATURDAY, MARCH 12th, at 8 P. M.

PROGRAM: Declamations and Recitations and Humorous Songs by Duluth Entertainers, Nordmark, Funny August, John D. Nelson, Lilla Jöde and others. Speech by J. O. Bentall.

DANCE after program — Superior Music by Superior Talent. — Superior Coffee by Superior Ladies.

TERMINAL HALL (Winter & Ogden)

Tickets 50 cents per couple. Single Ladies 25 cents.

NEXT SUNDAY

Will be important to those who heard the Lecture on Astronomy Last Sunday Evening. The subject will be

"GEOLOGY"

The large audience that filled the hall to hear the first Lecture will not miss this one. Room for only a few more so come early. This is the second of the series of Scientific Lectures delivered Sunday Evening by

J. O. BENTALL
at WORKERS HALL

Admission Free till 8 P. M. Thereafter 15 & 35 cents

ARE YOU BACK FROM THE WOODS?

REMEMBER YOUR OLD FRIEND

LITMAN FOR GOOD SHOES, A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES—HATS AND CAPS

THE STORE WHERE THE WORKINGMEN TRADE.
1831 WEST SUPERIOR STREET. DULUTH, MINNESOTA

OLSON and HOPPENYAN
UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS

2014 W. Superior St. Phone, Melrose 7620 DULUTH, MINN.

WM. BIRD'S

UP TO DATE

BARBER SHOP

1022 West Superior St., Duluth

NOTICE

WE are here to give good service. — We have a large stock of all kinds of Apples, Oranges and vegetables. We have a full line of Canned Goods. You can save 15 to 30 per cent on the Dollar by buying here.

We are selling the very best Apples at ... \$2.25 per box.

We deliver. Give us a trial.

West End Fruit & Produce Market,

Melrose 4421

2217 West Superior St., Duluth

DANCE

At Workers' Hall

19th Ave West and 1st St.

Every

Thursday Night

Good Music! — All Welcome!

Admission 15c and 55c

O. T. ROSAAS

PHOTOGRAPHER

Lincoln 589-x Melrose 9229

2030 West Superior Street.

THAT'S ALL WE DO

EXAMINE EYES and FIT GLASSES.

BUT WE DO IT RIGHT

Drs. Larson & Larson

Specialists

BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA

GET IT!

The American Empire

by SCOTT NEARING

RAND BOOK STORE,

7 East 15th Street. New York.

UNCALLED FOR

Tailor-Made SUITS

AT HALF PRICE

17 2-3 FIFTH AVE. W. DULUTH

WE Received Full Line of

Spring Suits. We sell at

PRE-WAR PRICES. —

It will pay you to look them over

S. SHUSTERMAN,

20 N. 5th AVE. WEST

WE CARRY HELDMAN CLOTHES

\$25 to \$35 Union Made \$25 to \$35

JOHNSON CLOTHING STORE,

2008 WEST THIRD STREET, DULUTH, MINNESOTA

Gustav Fonandern

Swedish Comedian & Entertainer

at WOODMAN HALL, SUNDAY EVE.,

MARCH 13th, 1921, at 8 P. M.

Tickets 75c in advance at the following places, (at the door 85c)

OSCAR WICKSTROM, 1605 W. Sup. St.

HERMAN OLSON, 1823 W. Sup. St.

N. J. ZETTERLUND, 2007 W. Sup. St.

Gustafson-Pierson Hardware

Company.

Successors to Chas. A. Gustafson

18 N. 19th Ave. West.

Automobile Accessories, Hardware,

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Aluminum

Ware, Stoves and Furnaces.

Melrose 7055

SAVE MONEY

JEWELRY and WATCHES

Sold and Repaired by

M. GOLD & COMPANY,

1619 N. 5th St., Superior, Wis.

OGDEN 542-Y

For a Square Meal at Reasonable

Price Go to the

Comfort Restaurant

Olofson & Co., Props.

1913 West Superior Street

You will always find your friends

there.

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.



THE STRIKE OF THE UNEMPLOYED

The old style strike is to quit work. The only ones who can quit work are those who have work.

The new style strike is to go to work. The unemployed are the fellows to pick up tools and go to work.

We sincerely mean it.
You say it is illegal to go to work when the bosses do not ask you to go to work. Then make the law illegal that says that it is illegal to work.

It was once illegal to strike in the old way by quitting work. It is still illegal to strike that way in some instances. But we have nullified that law to a great extent and will finish it up in the near future.

Our new job is to go to work when we need to work to get a living. It is wrong to go idle and to starve because we are not allowed to produce what we need. We are not good citizens if we submit to the masters to the extent of starving to death. We are then aiding and abetting the criminal masters in committing murder. We must not do that.

Our business is to go to work and to help ourselves to get a living. Our business is to see to it that our children are fed. Our business is to see to it that we do not die and that our children do not die for want of food. It is wrong to die for want of food when there is food in the world.

If the masters stand in the way, brush them aside. If the government stands in the way, brush it aside. If laws stand in the way, brush them aside.

Life is more important than profits. Life is more important than law and government. No law and no government that protects profits at the expense of life has any right to exist. Such laws and such governments must go. They must not be fooled with and pampered and coddled. They must go.

If the government of the United States stands in the way of the people and their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness it must go. If the United States government protects the profiteers and the master class at the expense of the big masses of the people and the workers who keep up the country then that government must perish.

The first business of this government is to see to it that every man and woman who wants to work shall have the chance to work. The primary task of this government is to provide the workers with a guarantee that they shall get what they earn.

The right to work and the right to the product of that work is all we ask. That right is fundamental. If the government is unable to grant this right it is of no value to the great mass of the American people. If the United States Government cannot and will not secure to every worker the right to work and the right to the product of his work, then we must destroy that government and establish one which both can and will secure this right to the workers.

Today millions of willing workers are denied the right to work. These millions are in need. Their wives and children are in need. Their suffering is becoming too great to endure. They cry—not for bread, not for charity, not for favors, not for gifts—they cry for a chance to work. They cry for a chance to produce things they need to satisfy their wants. They are denied that chance. They are told to remain idle. They are told to keep their mouth shut.

Good and well. For a little longer they may obey. Their hunger is not fierce enough yet. Their children are not all dead yet. Some of them are still crying.

But a turn is coming. The workers will make that turn. It will be their turn.

The unemployed will turn to the shops and open them. They will turn to the factories and operate them. They will produce and take what they produce for their own use.

The army of unemployed are on the way now to begin the new kind of a strike. They are on the way to the factory, not from it. They are thrilled with the new experience of telling the masters that they will work, even as they have told the masters before that they would quit work. And when the workers become conscious that they have a right to work and they have a right to the product of their work no masters and no laws and no governments can stop them from taking those rights.

ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS!
ALL POWER TO THE UNEMPLOYED!
LONG LIVE THE RIGHT TO WORK!

IT IS REPORTED

It is reported that the Bolsheviks have been totally annihilated almost, after having defeated the hosts of dissatisfied czarist dudes in the alley behind an empty livery barn, that was full of horses.

The fighting took place before any eyewitnesses could get to the place but it was reported that seven thousand saw the bloody massacre of millions of women and children. No one is reported as hurt, except a cat who lost an ear by a bulldog while licking the blood from the dead and dying.

It is reported from Helsingfors that the red army is unable to cope with the situation after driving the rebels into a ditch near Hoboken, New York. Lenin has made ready to flee from an angry mob of fifteen thousand who had given him an ovation after a speech he made to them about increasing production and electrifying the industries of Russia. He is reported to have sought refuge in Reno, Nevada, and will not be back on the job in Moscow till tomorrow if the weather is good.

It is reported that Trotzky has thrown up his arms and those of the red army in an endeavor to motion to some of his friends that he was dying from a long siege of excellent health, that ruined both him and the rural population among the peasants. He has ordered the troops, it is reported, to get ready to die before midnight as the insurgents have sent word that they do not feel able to do the killing.

Big flames, it is reported, from Kronstad via Stockholm and the North Pole, are shooting up into the sky above what is thought to be either Petrograd or Green Bay, Wisconsin. The city is in ashes and the people are now hunting for the counter revolutionist who had threatened to set the house of the chief horse doctor on fire. The report of the ash pile has not been confirmed by radiographic flashes from Cuba. But the rumors persist that it is either so or it is not.

Unconfirmed reports would indicate that the bolshevik regime cannot endure for another day, if the reports bear out the facts. The people of Russia have had enough of the Bolsheviks and are dead from starvation. Not a soul is found alive in all the vast empire except the women, and they have been nationalized, and the men are drifting into deep immorality almost equal to that of Oklahoma Hamon,

prominent millionaire and republican committee man and sundayschool teacher.

It is reported that while hunger is greater than in any other period of the world's history the people are all compelled to work eight hours a day and food is plentiful for all who work and for the children who all go to school. But great unemployment is raving among the children as the mills and factories are filled by adults who have driven the children out of their jobs and into school. It is reported that if this state of affairs is allowed to continue there will be nothing but strong and well educated people left in Russia in a generation or two, which, it is thought, will ruin the country beyond redemption.

That the new experiment in Russia must be severely condemned by all civilized nations on earth is clear from the fact that there are no soupines, according to latest cables by the Associated Press. This is thought to be for the reason that there are established large and comfortable dining halls with tables and napkins where the workers may go for their three meals a day. Deep students of morals allege that this has destroyed the homes of the country and that if such an innovation is allowed to spread it will reach out to our own country and be a grave menace to our soupines and other Christian charities which are the bulwark of our government.

Late and persistent rumors are reported to have been that might be believed if confirmed that not a vestige is left of Bolshevism and that Russia is returning to the sane condition of normalcy that was enjoyed under the czar, and that the only thing that remains in the way for the complete destruction of the monumental failure of the late lamented experiment in Russia are the one hundred and eighty million people who have set their face toward the sun and will fight till their last drop of blood has oozed out of their bodies to save the revolution.

RIOTOUS LIVING

If the workers had only saved while they were getting those topnotch wages they could have stood this long period of unemployment slick and easy.

But as the case was we lived in a squandering and riotous manner throwing our wages to the wind and what we did not throw to the wind we spent for beefs and Wilson.

Can the workers ever hold their head straight again when they behold how much of their hard earned dimes they squandered on the peaceless peacemaker in Paris?

We threw \$100,000,000 to our Christian president to do with as he pleased. This is the way he pleased to spend, one and a half million of it according to Capper's Weekly.

President Wilson has sent his bill to congress as follows:	
Cost of food American delegation	\$193,629.00
Salaries American delegation	200,817.00
Wages of servants of Hotel Crillon	131,507.00
Laundry bill American delegation	64,969.00
Kitchen supplies	283,560.00
Rent of Hotel Crillon	176,853.00
Repairs and upkeep of hotel boilers	5,625.00
Damages to hotel property	125,870.00
Taxes on hotel property	1,524.00
Fuel, light and compressed air	52,457.00
General McKinstry, Reparations Commission	73,375.00
Colonel Rigg, Mission to Russia and Austria	19,000.00
Ellis Loring Dresel, Mission to Germany	1,000.00
W. C. Bullitt, Mission to Russia	5,000.00
Colonel Greene, Mission to Baltic Provinces	15,000.00
Pierpont B. Noyes Interallied Rhineland Commission	25,112.00
Henry Morgenthau, Mission to Poland	21,900.00
General Bandholtz, Mission to Hungary	28,835.00
General Cheney, Mission to Baltic Provinces	10,000.00
*Confidential expenses of the President of the United States	17,534.16

\$1,453,567.16
Other expenses 250,144.91

\$1,703,712.07
Credit difference in foreign exchange .. 52,520.97

Net total \$1,651,191.10
*Expenditures of Cary T. Grayson

It might be remarked that the item of "damages to hotel property" of 125,870.00 was necessitated by a certain performance by the president and his party about five o'clock one morning before prohibition had gone into effect. The report does not say in what hotel the spy missis of the president had her party that night nor does it hint at any particular damage to the president himself except in the

"confidential expenses of the President of the United States" which afterward leaked out to be the amount required by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, who apparently needed that much to patch up the president.

Now who can justly deny that we squandered our money recklessly when we forked it over to the president for these capers?

And who can deny that the war objectors were criminals for preaching against these little small of the morning speers?

SORT OF FAIR

The Herald almost puts its head in the noose. In quoting from the Saturday Evening Post which had quoted from The Passing Show, this little gem is extracted:

In time of war a nation cannot tolerate pacifism; in time of peace it must not tolerate militarism. One who by word or deed impairs the solidarity of the country when it is at grips with an enemy is doubly its foe; one who in time of peace tries to keep alive the war spirit is no less dangerous.

Only we want to ask of the Herald and the Saturday Evening Post and The Passing Show and all of them this little queer question:

How long would it take to get into war if nobody advocated war?

And we might add thereto another even smaller question:

How many of the members of congress would be out of jail if all who jingle their jingo stuff were dealt with according to this idea?

Now just for the fun of it, we are willing to make an agreement with all the war lords and all the jingoes and all the profiteers and all the deacons and university presidents and ex-presidents that if they will just keep their mouth shut about war and keep all other mouths shut in the same way and keep the newspaper writers and sundayschool teachers and all the rest of the war thirsty crew from teaching war and organizing boy scouts and run armories and arsenals and build war ships and make big guns and fill sacks with poison gas and invent pestilence germs and beg for the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. and quit the whole war making machinery during peace time, and let us talk peace and let us make laws that draft the war makers and have them killed first in the front ranks and take every cent away from every war advocate and make it a death penalty for any one to make profit out of war and make the newspapers tell the truth about war when we have it, then we will keep entirely silent and say not a word or lift a hand or sneeze a sneeze against war when it happens again, especially if the next war comes after the war that has ended all wars.

Sure, we'll sign a contract with the war lords to that effect.

But if the jingoes are going to preach and teach and train and urge and pray for war, and if they are going to keep us from saying a word about it all during peace time, then it will be quite uncertain about our keeping still when the big roar gets under way.

Shut down your war program now, and quit your militarism and there will be no more war.

DEBS IN THE HOLE

You don't know what the hole is, do you? Well, it's a small dungeon in the sub-basement of a prison where men are kept when they do not please the screws.

The hole is very small. Just big enough to hold a man. It is always damp and wet on the floor. The floor is of rough slabs of stone or cement. There are often little holes on purpose to let mice and rats in and sometimes a snake sticks out his head to get acquainted with the prisoner.

Once in the hole you realize for the first time what a blessing death must be. It is the greatest friend a fellow has at such times. For death takes away the cold and the stuffy air and the horrible smell and the awful darkness and the constant pain. In the hole you do not get a rag to sleep on and not a breath of air to breathe. Your excretions stay in the hole with you and you have no escape. Once a day you get a slice of bread and a cup of water. Having been in the hole you leave all hope behind, for your health is gone and you long to slip off for good.

Now Debs is in the "Hole".

He did not please the screws of the government. So they slammed him in. The less we say about it the better for this generation. We do not want to hold up an impure picture and a villainous scene before a nation already sick of it all.

Only remember that Debs is in the "Hole".

The Russian Communists

By H. N. Brailsford
(In The New Republic)

Everyone knows that the Russian Communist Party contains only about 600,000 men and women. Few realize, however, that it is, now more than ever, more careful to keep itself select than to increase its numbers. It is in this respect more like a religious order than any political party which we know in the West. You may enter it only if several members guarantee your reliability, from intimate personal knowledge.

Even then you are received not as a member, but only as a "candidate". The novice must submit to regular courses of instruction in the doctrines of the party. He is not received until he passes an examination in the creed. I heard of a recent case in which eight out of twelve candidates were flunked, for lack of their theoretical knowledge, and sent back to take their schooling over again.

Far more severe is the scrutiny of a candidate's conduct. Does he absent himself from party meetings, is he negligent in his public work, is he slow to obey orders? He will not be received. Nor does this scrutiny cease after his admission. Any slackness, any want of zeal, any indiscipline, any conduct inconsistent with Socialist ethics will entail his expulsion. To drink or play cards would be fatal; even dancing is frowned upon, and there is a tendency to check smoking.

The unpardonable sin is any pursuit of gain. At intervals a regular purge, known as "revision," is carried out in the party, and unworthy members are expelled. It is on record that the doors of the party were once thrown wide open for a week. It was in the black autumn of 1919, when Yudenich had all but taken Petrograd, when Denikin had advanced to Orel within striking distance of Moscow, and Poles and Finns might at any moment set on. Anyone who joined in that dark hour, must, it was thought, be sincere. Entry, it must be added, is always easier for manual workers than for "intellectuals," and these latter form an infinitesimal fraction of the party, though most of the older leaders belong to this suspect class.

The Active, Nervous, Conscious Element.

The reasons for keeping the party select are as potent as they ever were. The revolution is still fighting for its life. When an army wavers, Communist volunteer battalions are thrown into the breach. When a regiment lacks steadiness, a percentage of Communists is introduced into its ranks.

When a factory works ill, a few Communist workmen are introduced into its staff. When a village is disaffected, one or two Communist are sent to live in it.

They are the active, nervous, conscious element in the sluggish Russian body. They are the elite of the revolution and every man and woman among them is expected to have will and magnetism enough to infuse some of his zeal into others. If the party were to deteriorate, if it became less zealous, less self-sacrificing, less audacious, the revolution itself would collapse. Another reason is no less compelling. It is obvious that a party which monopolizes power, must attract those whose sole object is to make a career. That element the older members, who proved their devotion in the years of persecution, are sternly resolved to exclude.

They Have Duties, But No Privileges.

How far do they succeed? I put this question to many people, both adherents and opponents of the party. The usual Communist answer ran somewhat thus: "We Communists have duties, but no privileges. We are expected at a moment's notice to obey the commands of the party, and to leave our homes for whatever work is assigned to us, be it organization, administration, fighting or agitation. We are all so overworked, that we look on a mobilization order to join the army, as the beginning of a holiday. And yet if it is to the army we are sent, we must face dangers which others escape."

"The Communist corps are what Germans call 'shock troops' and Russians 'Battalions of Death.' There is no quarter for them in the civil war, and even the Poles shoot every Communist prisoner. The commissioners in the army are always shot if captured, and sometimes tortured first. The 'White KGuards' have been known to slaughter every Communist whom they could identify among the civilian population when they took a town. If the revolution should be overthrown most of us will be massacred. We submit voluntarily to a higher standard of conduct than is imposed upon others. If a Communist officer drinks, if a Communist official steals or takes bribes, he is relentlessly shot, whereas a non-Communist is only imprisoned. Nothing less than strong conviction would induce a man to join our party."

This is certainly an interesting picture, but whether it is life-like or not we do not know.

HERE AT HOME

The Scandinavian local of Duluth is doing a much larger work than is generally understood. For a local organization to be able to carry on propaganda and hold meetings several evenings a week and a regular lecture every Sunday is in itself a big undertaking.

Besides that the comrades are publishing TRUTH which takes a great deal more effort than a single local is usually capable of. But it is done in such a systematic and businesslike way that there is never any difficulty to make ends meet. We never holler for donations and money. The finances go on in a smooth way and the comrades are happy as they work.

But they feel that the outside workers should do more to get a larger reading circle. The paper is entitled a wider circulation. The general feeling about TRUTH is that it is as good as any of the most revolutionary papers in this country. Those who read it will not go without it.

The local comrades cannot go out and hustle for subs. They think you should do that. It is not asking much when they are doing the work of supporting it and sending it out.

Send us a sub right now. With every yearly renewal together with a new yearly sub you each get free the bishop's book, "Communism and Christianity." This is a fine combination. It makes good reading matter and puts you next to the scientific facts of the movement.

With this offer we should get at least one thousand new subscribers by May first. What do you say?

"GOOD MORNING"

Under ordinary circumstances this is very fine greeting, used by those who do not sleep till after noon to wear off the dizzy head and forget the foolishness of the brawls of the night previous.

But "Good Morning" is also a very fine magazine that gets up before breakfast twice a month to cheer the rest of the world and tell us that we live in a funny age and among a funny and phoney people.

"Good Morning" is issued in New York and pokes more fun at the system than all the rest of the humorous magazines in this country and Ireland. One cartoon in it is worth more than the entire yearly subscription price, which is \$3.50.

Art Young is the old standby and always walks off with the prize joke of the season. He can stir up more grief for the fat Capitalists with a stroke of his drawing pen than a breechy sow for a truck gardener.

You cannot start the day of revolution right without "Good Morning". Send 15 cents for a sample copy. Or better yet, send \$3.50 for one year's sub. Address "Good Morning", 7 East 15th St., New York City, N. Y.

COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANISM

This is the most talked-of book of the day. You have read about the attack upon it by the Chamber of Commerce and the attempt to suppress it. The Bishop who wrote it may yet go to jail. He deserves it. Many have been honored by prison terms who have done less to spread truth and light than the Bishop. But why do they want to suppress his book and put him in the pen? There are good reasons and you want to know. Get a copy and find out. One copy 25 cents, six copies \$1.

Or, send in your renewal and one new sub for TRUTH and you each get a copy of this book free.
Order from TRUTH, Duluth, Minn.

POOR MAC

Our fraternal pencil pusher McEwen, in showing that Judge Landis has not solved the economic problem of our day by turning loose a bank clerk for helping himself to some money because he was not given a living wage says he does not agree with the autocracy of Landis and Bolshevism. This is the first time we ever heard that the method of Landis is the method of Bolshevism. If that is the case we denounce bolshevism at once.

But it isn't as bad as that. Bolshevism and Landis don't mix at all. Poor Mac, he doesn't know any better.

THE SUBS ARE COMING

"I am pleased with the way TRUTH is forging to the front ranks of progressive propaganda in this country," says E. Warner as he sends in his sub.

In the same mail came several letters with similar expressions of encouragement. Comrade Victor Korppas sends up six new ones and we have sent one of the Bishop's books to each. With TRUTH and this book they will have some mighty good reading.

FROST PICTURE.

This day every tree's a Christmas tree
The world is a fairy place—
The roofs are crusted with whiteness,
The fences are covered with lace,
Oh the merry frost goblins
They paint in snow and ice
A picture of wondrous beauty
For those with the seeing eyes.

Salie Ro.

WHAT WE MUST DO.

By John E. Nordquist.

Were I omnipotent
And had the power, today,
I'd make it quite impossible
To rob a child of play
I'd crush the mighty millionaire
Who cashes baby lives,
And destroys their youthful spirit
In his profit grinding hives.

Were I omnipotent
I never would allow,
Those wan faced little urchins
To toil as they do now.
Their lives should be a school-room
Wherein they would be taught,
That through kindly gentle action
Their battles should be fought.

Were I omnipotent
The old folk should not work;
The able, strong and healthy
I'd ne'er allow to shirk.
All caste I would abolish
And in its place create,
A race of equal brothers
Who'd enjoy their common fate.

But I am not omnipotent,
And neither friend, are you;
Yet if we pull together
There's much that we can do:
We can ORGANIZE THE WORKERS
And prepare them for the day,
When we'll OVERTHROW THE SHIRKERS—
Not so far away!