

Britain Marked For Fall In Vast Program

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FIVE CENTS

Bosses Call Troops In War On Strikers

HOW "FREE" AMERICA DISPENSES FREEDOM

Grist Of a Week From The Mill Of Liberty And Democracy.

Following are extracts from report by the American Civil Liberty union:

Meetings.

1. New York. Rev. John Haynes Holmes was barred by the Board of Education from speaking in a public school before the Brooklyn Civic Forum.

2. Pennsylvania. Protests of the local post of the American Legion led the Lancaster officials to deny the use of the Court House for a Socialist amnesty meeting.

3. Mayor Gross and the owners of the Orpheum Theater at Allentown refused to yield to the requests of a committee of citizens to prevent Scott Nearing from speaking there.

4. Massachusetts. Under pressure of the local post of the American Legion, Director of Public Safety Carr of Lawrence denied the One Big Union a permit for the use of the Common for an amnesty meeting.

Criminal Cases.

5. Pennsylvania. Steve Zanoff, an anarchist, arrested at Ambridge last October, was convicted of sedition at Pittsburgh on April 23.

6. New York. Justice Burr of the Supreme Court has denied the application for bail pending appeal in the cases of James Larkin, I. E. Ferguson and C. E. Ruthenberg, Communists, now serving sentences under the state criminal anarchy law.

7. California. Louis Allen and

R. Bending, I. W. W. arrested at Los Angeles April 10, are held in the county jail on criminal syndicalism charges. "Three hundred and fifty pounds of syndicalist literature was captured with them."

8. James Price, secretary of the California I. W. W. Defense Committee, was arrested on April 13 when police raided a restaurant at Los Angeles. Price, held in \$10,000 bail, has been indicted under the state criminal syndicalism law.

9. Accused of circulating I. W. W. songs to "fan the flame of discontent," Robert Engdahl is held on criminal syndicalism charges in the county jail at Los Angeles in \$10,000 bail.

10. Oregon. The Portland I. W. W. local reports that in one week (March 27th to April 2nd) five members were arrested on vagrancy charges for the distribution and sale of I. W. W. literature.

11. Of the 26 I. W. W. criminal syndicalism cases pending more than a year in the Superior Court all but five have been dismissed on the recommendation of the district attorney.

Civil Cases.

12. Rhode Island. The Superior Court on April 21 enjoined the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America from interfering with the business of the Stillwater Worsted Mills at Harrisville and from intimidating the workers who are not on strike, but permitted picketing with placards.

RETURNED SOLDIERS WILL SAY "NEVER AGAIN"

Senator Finds Service Men Bitter Against The Government.

(Federated Press.)

Washington. — American young men who saw military service during the World War are now saying, "To hell with the Government," and turning to radical social views, according to United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts.

Speaking in the Chamber of Commerce rooms here to members of the Tank Corps Post, No. 19, American Legion, Senator Walsh discussed the neglect of the veterans by the Government, and said:

"Upon the veterans has been placed the burden of proof that they deserve better treatment. When we needed him to fight we did not ask the veteran to prove that he did not want to fight or that he was ill; we promised him everything he wanted 'after the war is over.' Now the war is over, and the public servants who should and must remedy this situation, if proper pressure is brought to bear, are too busy now with taxation, the tariff antidumping bills and the like, and in the meantime the former service man is saying, 'To hell with the Government!'"

"Recently I had a chance to talk with forty wounded men. I asked

how many of them would volunteer again if this country were to go to war. Not a man said he would, but they all declared themselves unwilling to go. In other words, they said they were asked to fight once, but the treatment they received had killed all loyalty and devotion to their country.

"This all tends toward one end. The men are beginning to ask themselves: 'Is our government right? Maybe the Russian are right? What about Socialism?'"

In consequence we have these discontented men who provide a fertile field for the soapbox orator.

"I have introduced bills in the Senate aimed to remedy all this. But I am not kidding myself into the belief that they will be adopted. It is easy enough to introduce a bill, but just you try to force the Government to prove that a former service man did not inherit his ailment from the service. Instead of making him chase all over the country to procure affidavits.

"These things must change and it is up to the American Legion and other veterans' organizations to make men in public office change them. These public servants would not dare go home without putting these bills through if the American Legion posts in their home towns would get after them good and strong."

REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND TO COME IN GREAT COAL STRIKE

Three weeks ago the British upper classes and their government were proclaiming joyfully that the back of the Proletarian revolution, promoted by their great labor unions, had been broken. The railway and transport workers had called off their general strike and apparently had deserted the striking coal miners. The powerful triple alliance seemed split beyond repair.

Today the British people are waking to the stern realization that they are in the grip, not only of a united Triple Alliance, but of something far more formidable. Mobilizing behind their own unions is the International Trades Union federation, which claims a membership of 30,000,000 workers in 17 countries. From these millions money is being sent to keep the coal miners alive while they tie up the British mines and hold out for their demands for nationalization of the industry. The railroad men and transport workers, still keeping their jobs and so dominating all transport, refuse to move coal from the pits or unload or deliver any brought in from outside. At Continental ports other unions in the gigantic federation refuse to load coal and other necessities bound for Britain.

In fact, it has fallen to Britain to be the first victim in a struggle which is intended to place the proletariat of the great industrial countries in command of their governments.

By Louis P. Lochner.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

GENEVA, Switzerland. — Not a basket of coal will be loaded onto British ships in continental European or in American ports while the miners' strike lasts in England, if the appeal of the International Transport Workers' Federation, which has just closed its convention, to the workers of the world is heeded. Railwaymen will refuse to handle coal destined for England or coming from there; dockers and other waterside workers will refuse to fill the bunkers of British vessels, and seamen will refuse to sail on ships bearing strikebreaking coal.

This decision, unanimously and enthusiastically arrived at, formed the dramatic climax of the last hour of a five days' congress of what is probably the strongest single international federation of workers in the world today. For, behind the 75 delegates from 12 different countries assembled—delegates who directly spoke for 2,250,000 workers—stood the organized power of 37 organizations from 17 countries having a total membership of 2,713,000, and representing railwaymen, transport workers and seamen of various categories.

I had gone to the Geneva congress for two reasons: First, because it was rather generally conceded in European labor circles that the International Federation of Transport Workers—the "I. T. F.," as it is known here—is the largest and most powerful single union today; and, secondly, because I assumed that the British

situation, with its lamentable breakdown of the Triple Alliance, would form a subject of grave concern to this congress.

As for the power of the federation, I shall let the action of its congress speak for itself. But as for any reference to the vital situation in Great Britain, I was doomed to disappointment until the last hour of the congress. The matter of the breakdown of the Triple Alliance, if broached at all, was mentioned in hushed whispers in the corridors of the "People's House," owned by the workers of Geneva, in which the congress sessions were held. Nobody was willing to venture an opinion.

The British delegation, otherwise quite approachable, sealed its lips the moment I began to ask questions. "Wait till the miners' strike is over," said their chairman, Ernest Bevin, "then we shall make a public statement. As long as the miners are out, we certainly won't say anything that might hamper their success." Then, after a pause, "Of one thing you may be sure, however. The British labor movement will emerge stronger than ever after certain matters within the Triple Alliance have been cleared up. No, the breakdown of the Alliance will not hurt the labor movement."

I broached the subject to other delegates, but all showed the same reticence, as did also the international secretary, Edo Fimmen, who remarked with a shrug of the shoulder, "This is a subject that nobody at the congress likes to talk about."

Thus the congress seemed about to come to an end without the

grave crisis in England being mentioned officially, when a cable arrived from Harry Gosling and Robert Williams, president and secretary, respectively, of the British transport workers, asking that the I. T. F. pass on the word to its members on the continent and in America, not to transport any coal to England, nor to do anything to weaken the British miners.

It was then that Ernest Bevin, who had throughout the congress been one of the most matter-of-fact speakers, rose to make one of the most eloquent addresses of the entire week.

"Over one million men are involved in a life and death struggle in England," he said, "and the government has combined with the employers against the workers. It is not for me now to discuss the reasons why the Triple Alliance failed to hold. But if something went wrong with the machinery of the Triple Alliance, you may rest assured that it was not because of any feeling that the miners are not justified in their demands."

"As far as we transport workers are concerned, we decided at once that we would assist the miners not only morally and financially, but in a very real and practical manner. We decided not to bunker any coal unless the vessel were to take on its full cargo of coal. The reason for this action was this: The British government tried to load about 2,300 tons of coal onto each vessel—enough to carry it to some port like Rotterdam—and then to purchase the necessary additional quota on the continent, in the hope of thereby breaking the

(Continued on Page 3.)

COAL DIGGERS FIGHT TO DEFEND RIGHTS

Oppressed Miners Battle Against Organized Tyranny Backed by Government.

The state police have been stationed at strategic points and are ready for a renewal of the firing. Officials of Mingo county, W. Va., have sent repeated petitions to Governor Morgan to urge that Federal troops be sent into the district and martial law be declared in the affected territory.

Williamson, W. Va., May 16. — With the arrival of several companies of Kentucky national guard, the first raids on striking miners along the Tug river have started. The militiamen are combing the mountains. Five men have been arrested.

Information sent Sheriff A. C. Penson and Captain Brockus, in command of the West Virginia state troopers, said the five men had been taken to Pikeville, Ky.

Many of the Kentucky militiamen are accustomed to mountain fighting. There has been little firing this morning.

Effort is being made to locate the base of supplies from which combatants have been armed. It is known a large supply of arms and ammunition is concealed in the mountains.

There was comparative calm all along the Tug river this morning. A few stray shots were fired in the sectors where fighting has been heaviest in the last few days.

Reports have filtered through the mountain fastnesses that pleas for troops have been sent to Washington by Governor Morgan.

Equipment Held Ready.

Chillicothe, Ohio, May 16. — Sixty freight, baggage and passenger cars have been placed in the yards at Camp Sherman for use in case the Nineteenth Infantry is sent to West Virginia. Officials are "waiting further orders."

The appeal, in the form of a telegram, and signed by Judge R. D. Bailey of the Mingo circuit court, Sheriff A. C. Penson and S. T. Stokes, prosecuting attorney, as given out from the office of the governor, follows:

"Absolutely no change for the better in situation here since arrival of the Kentucky militia. Suspension of firing regarded by best posted and impartial officers and citizens as but temporary and further outbreaks momentarily expected. Will extend to point not heretofore affected and be attended by greater loss of life. Lawless forces unrestrained by presence of present small force of Kentucky militia and West Virginia state constabulary and present quiet voluntary and not enforced."

"Deadly warfare will instantly follow any real or fancied violation of alleged armistice arranged Saturday night between belligerents at Blackberry City and Alburn, and even if this holds, only small section of a ten mile battle front is affected."

"Firing on Merrimac, W. Va., from Kentucky side renewed last night and continued for two hours. Report persist that numbers of men from other coal fields have been brought into this section and that, under orders, men are mobilizing in the battle zone. Entire border through coal fields is a smoldering volcano with an eruption all the more imminent because of expected demonstrations Thursday which is the first anniversary of the battle at Matewan. Reports from whatever sources that situation is not highly critical are erroneous and must have some ulterior motive. No security possible except presence of Federal troops which should be sent without an instant of delay."

VICIOUS LIES SPUN BY CHICAGO PAPERS

Dirty Sheets Out Do Themselves In Trying To Discredit The I. W. W.

(By The Federated Press)
CHICAGO. — Once more the commercial press has attempted to crucify "Big Bill" Haywood, former secretary of the defense committee of the I. W. W.

Under a first-page headline, "35,000 Flits With Haywood, I. W. W. Claim," the Chicago Tribune printed a story that the former leader of the I. W. W. had "jumped" his \$15,000 bail bonds and fled to Russia, because during his collection of the defense fund of the organization he had quietly abstracted \$35,000. There were satiric remarks about how Haywood had gone to New York after he had left the I. W. W. in October, 1920, and lived in conspicuous luxury, ignoring his old friends.

These charges, said the Tribune, were made on the floor of the I. W. W. convention now being held here by "Roy Martin, present secretary of the defense committee." The story reports that "the charges created a near riot in the convention hall, and several fist fights

were averted only through intervention of other delegates."

The Chicago Herald and Examiner added to this story the following:

"Government agents were interested in the report of the shortage. So were Detective Sergeants Lawrence McDonough and Charles Egan of the bomb squad. The loss, they believe, will destroy the last shred of confidence of the I. W. W. among workers who have been induced to enter it."

From Roy Brown, chairman of the I. W. W., George Williams, present secretary of the defense committee, and Ben Williams, editor of Solidarity. The Federated Press gleaned the little kernel of fact around which this story was wrapped.

When Haywood left the I. W. W. defense work in October, after having accomplished the feat of collecting \$300,000 for the bonds of his fellow workers, the auditing committee of the organization went over his accounts and found everything

(Continued on Page 3.)

DECLARATION OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

In view of the changed economic conditions confronting the working class today, it becomes imperative for the Industrial Workers of the World to reaffirm its adherence to the fundamental principles of its Preamble and to outline a program based on those principles in conformity with the requirements of the present situation.

TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD

During the war period an abnormal condition prevailed in the industries of this country as well as other countries. The tremendous requirements for waging the war had to be filled, which gave employment to countless millions who otherwise would have had nothing to do. Work was plenty, wages were "high," and the class struggle was, for the time being, lost sight of.

The capitalists are our present masters by reason of their ownership and control of the industries, thereby controlling the means of life of the whole nation. The working class can become masters of themselves only by taking the industries away from the capitalists and operating them for use instead of for profit. To accomplish this they must be organized industrially on the economic field.

The need of the hour in America, therefore, is a strong economic organization of all labor, which would serve as a center of mobilization for all the militant, class-conscious, aggressive workers in this country—and such an organization is the Industrial Workers of the World, which has for sixteen years waged a relentless warfare against the powers that be. It has been persecuted as no other labor body in American history. It emerges from that struggle stronger and healthier than ever.

With the vindication of the correctness of our position, we, the Industrial Workers of the World, appeal to the American working class to solidify its ranks in order to take over the industries and to inaugurate the new day of Labor Commonwealth. We are

Yours for Industrial Freedom,

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE KARELIAN WORKERS' COMMUNE

THE BEGINNING OF A RED SCANDINAVIA.

By GEORGE HALONEN.

Soviet Karelia, or the Karelian Workers' Commune, is a red neighbor to White Finland and White Scandinavia. Diplomatically it may be called a Red "buffer state," a bulwark of Soviet Russia against the Northern White world.

The Karelian Workers' Commune was officially formed June 7, 1920, by a decree of the Soviet government of Russia. The Commune extends from the River Svir, in the south, across Lake Onega to the White Sea and around Kola peninsula to the Finnish frontier, and again southward for a thousand miles along white Finland. This equal to area about two-thirds of Finland, contains but a small population, about 300,000. The politically and economically important Murmansk railway runs entirely through this district.

This Commune was established because revolution and only revolution will realize the self-determination of small nationalities. When the imperialistic states speak about the self-termination of small nationalities, they "realize" it by submitting them to the imperialist yoke. Under the guise of self-determination, the natural riches and the peoples of the small nations are exploited and oppressed.

White Finland, in its imperialistic dream about "Great Finland," also spoke about the "self-determination" of Karelia. The Karelians happen to be kinsmen to the Finns. Their language is very much like Finnish. This was enough for the Finnish imperialism to speak about "self-determination" of Karelia.

Economic Base of Finn Regard.

In reality the kinship of the Finns and Karelians were not the cause of the Finnish "love" of Karelians. The Finnish bourgeoisie now playing with imperialism, knew something about the great natural riches of Karelia. There are great areas of forests. The total forest area is about 100,000,000 hectares, or one and one-half times that of Norway! The timber is worth hundreds of millions of dollars! So, it pays to speak about the "self-determination" of Karelia in order to gain possession of this great wealth.

Karelia is also rich in minerals. Even coal veins have been discovered. Also zinc, copper, etc. Iron ore is in abundance. These possibilities have been but little investigated. A single lake, Vikujarvi, showed by investigation to contain about 11,000,000 tons of bog iron ore!

The lakes and rivers are supplied with fish in great abundance. Water power can be obtained from many great water falls; all of which means, that once developed, Karelia will be one of the most important industrial countries of Northern Europe.

The Finnish capitalists wanted the "self-determination" of Karelia and of course, themselves as "guardians," in order to exploit and rob these natural riches.

After the Russian workers' revolution, the Finnish Whites concentrated a part of their mercenary troops in Karelia. The Allies also sent armies. The purpose was to form Karelia as a white basis against Red Russia. Karelians were oppressed and forced to join the anti-bolshevik armies, but many Karelians fled either to deep forests or when possible, joined the Red Army. The White Finns began their "self-determination" with plundering, robbing and murder.

The White rule, however, was put to an end by the heroic fighting of the Red army. And in the spring of 1920 the remnants of the Finnish Whites were driven from Karelia.

But in Finland as well as in other foreign countries the capitalists interested in the natural riches of Karelia, continued to speak about the "self-determination" of Karelia.

Their propaganda, however, was cut short by revolutionary Russia, which did not speak loudly about self-determination for Karelia, but actually realized it.

Soviet Russia Declares Self-Government.

The Russian Soviet government published June 7, 1920, a decree

concerning Karelian self-government. And August 4, the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and Soviet government officially designated the plan of frontier of this new sister-republic of Soviet Russia. Wide self-governing powers were given to the Karelian toilers in their own national and economical questions.

This "Declaration of Independence" of the Karelian Workers' Commune by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and Soviet government, says in part as follows:

"Being in close touch with the workers of all nationalities residing in Soviet Russia, the working people of Karelia are now entering a new phase of their history. The future of the Karelian toilers rests in their own hands. On the basis of the self-determination of nations before them lies the unlimited possibilities of national development. The powerful union of the working peoples federated in Soviet Russia, will defend the rights of Karelian toilers, their national self-determination and their freedom from the yoke of all exploiters and oppressors. After fighting many hundreds of years against a barren nature for their existence, the Karelian toilers are now entering from oppression and exploitation onto the road of the family of different nationalities freed from all oppression and exploitation."

"Hand in hand with the toiling forces of the Soviet Republic, helping its heroic Red Army and allied with the splendid sons of kindred Finland, the Finnish red communist forces, the toiling people of Karelia are freed from the violence of

the white armies and from the yoke of robbers and exploiters. The toilers of Karelia, as well as the other peoples of the Soviet Republic, have, in the form of the Soviets of workers and peasants, at last received the means of the social freedom and peaceful cultural and national development. The supreme authority in Karelia will hereafter reside in the hands of the Congress of Karelian Soviets, but temporarily the affairs will be directed by the Karelian Revolutionary Committee. The Karelian Workers' Commune, in accordance with the decision of the first All-Karelian Conference, will be in close touch with the Russian toiling people and as a whole with the Soviet Republic of Russia. Although being a part of the Republic, differing from its other parts through the national and economical conditions, it will receive its own able self-governing bodies with a wide liberty of action. . . . The Soviet government of Russia greets with deep joy the newborn Karelian Workers' Commune, which joins the family of workers' Soviet Republics, and it has full confidence that the Karelian Commune will grow and bloom as the advance guard of the working class in the far away Northwestern part of the Federative Soviet Republic. The Russian Soviet government gives to the Karelian Commune its promise, that it will give all help and defend it in its work, seeing in this an important step in the great construction work of the World Soviet system."

And so side by side the new Karelia, the Karelian Workers' Commune, is arising from the ruins of

J. O. BENTALL Next Sunday

There must be some good reason why Workers Hall was filled to capacity last Sunday to hear the lecture on Biology. Those who have followed the series thru Astronomy, Geology and Biology are now ready to more fully understand the next in order on

"SOCIOLOGY"

This lecture will be a survey of the latest of the sciences as well as the most important. It will lay a foundation for further studies in the great realm of economics and the whole social structure. Bring your friends and come early to get seats. Good music before the lecture.

WORKERS HALL, MAY 22nd

Admission free till 8 o'clock. Thereafter 15 and 35 cents.

the capitalist system, erecting the workers' own structure of society, Communism.

INNOCENT AFTER THREE YEARS IN PEN

(By The Federated Press.)

Chicago. — The 25 "Wichita I. W. Ss," who have been in Leavenworth penitentiary since December, 1919, are to be released as the result of a decision in their favor by the Eighth Circuit Court of

Appeals in St. Paul, according to their attorney, Otto Christensen.

The Wichita group, of which B. W. Anderson is a prominent member, were indicted on four counts and tried before Judge John C. Pollock. The first count, interference with the execution of wartime laws, resulted in sentences of from four to six years for 21 of the men, who also received one year each on counts charging the violation of the selective service, espionage and Lever acts. The other four men were sentenced on the last count only, receiving from seven to nine years.

Vanderlip Tells Of \$3,000,000,000 Russian Deal

U. S. Promoter and Prospector Writes Story of Experiences.

Washington B. Vanderlip, American promoter and prospector, who has negotiated a great concession in Siberia with the Bolsheviks, together with an enormous contract to buy \$3,000,000,000 worth of goods in America for the Russian government, has written a remarkable article on his experiences for Asia, an American magazine on the Orient, and a part of it is published herewith.

BE WASHINGTON B. VANDERLIP

NEW YORK, May 14.—At the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, on the day I arrived in Moscow, I requested an interview with the president of the council of commissars. I was informed that Lenin was much interested in American business men and would be delighted to see me.

But we discussed hardly a word of business. In his commonplace-looking office in one of the Kremlin buildings (just off the more commonplace-looking rooms where he lives with his wife and sister, pursuing a simple, laborious routine as like as possible to that of his twenty years' exile in Zurich and Paris and London) he turned his shrewd eyes on me and, his face a mask with the faintest ironic line showing near his eyes, asked in excellent English, "And when is the American revolution coming?"

That first greeting to Americans is nearly always the same, I was told. It was delivered with a cordial smile.

"From Missouri."

"Not in ten thousand years," I replied as cordially. "And any Russians you send over there to make a revolution will be hanged to the nearest lamp post!"

Lenin considered me for a moment; he took another tack. "I'm told that every American family has a motor car. Is that so—every one?"

I came back. "Everybody—or else an order for one in his pocket, backed by the country's prosperity."

My interlocutor halted. "Tell me," he said slowly and seriously, "does anything in Soviet Russia seem good to you?"

"Yes—many things," I replied. "And Americans, let me add, want the best wherever they find it. But we've got to be shown. We're from Missouri."

At the last word he cocked his head. "Missouri! The Missouri River? What's that got to do with it?" I had pounced on the sole reference he didn't know.

Gets Middle West News. On his desk lay a copy of the New York Times, well thumbed. "Do you really read it?" I asked.

"I read the New York Times, the Chicago Herald and Examiner and the Los Angeles Times regularly," he said.

"Through the New York Times I keep track of the atrocities, the assassinations and the new revolutions in Russia. Otherwise I should not know where to find them."

The Chicago Herald and Examiner tells me what is going on in

the Middle West. And the Los Angeles Times—oh, by the way, wasn't the office of that newspaper wrecked by dynamite some years ago? By friends of the McNamara brothers, labor agitators? His pronunciation of the Irish name was correct. I told him so.

"I wonder"—his head went on his hand and an impish look appeared in his eyes, as if he saw a joke a long way off—"I wonder if, when this mass is all cleaned up and I visit Los Angeles on a trip I want to take around the world—I wonder if you couldn't arrange luncheon for me and invite Charlie Chaplin? I've always wanted to meet Charlie Chaplin. Doesn't he live in Los Angeles?"

We talked in that vein for an hour and came back to it whenever we met. I saw him again as often as I requested a conference. Invariably he gave me the impression that he was more interested in the principles of American business and in me as an American business man than in my particular deal with the Soviet government.

Must Protect Capital.

When I broached business, however, all his arguments were aimed at breaking down my objections to permitting in the concession any of the forms of workers' control that are being tried out in Soviet Russia. American capital, I insisted, must be accorded in Russia the same sort of treatment it receives in America or capital cannot be induced to exploit Russian resources.

To only one of the Russian proposals I assented, and that provisionally—the use in the concession of Russian workers exclusively.

At the end of thirty days of negotiation in Copenhagen and nearly sixty in Moscow the problem of the control of labor loomed ahead unsolved.

Lenin, reputed to be a mediator, remained aloof. There was no course open to me but to abandon the whole project for which I had come to Russia.

Accordingly I asked for my passport. The same afternoon Lenin's woman secretary telephoned, asking me to come to see him. For an hour we went over the familiar ground, Lenin striving with the persistence of a Tartar trader to break down my objection to committing American capital in any degree to the Russian experiments with labor.

"Richer Than Alaska."

At 10 the next morning the message came to my room that our stipulations regarding labor in the concession would be granted—practically in toto! The council of commissars was in session most of the night; what passed I do not know. But I know that Lenin presided.

By the terms of the contract the Vanderlip syndicate is to exploit for eighty years the oil, fish and coal resources of the portion of Siberia lying between the one hundred and sixtieth meridian and the Arctic Ocean, Bering Strait and Bering Sea, an area approximately that of Alaska.

Particularly in respect to oil and fish, the territory will prove richer,

I think, than Alaska, its geological counterpart.

The civil administration remains in the hands of the Russian government. Over operations within the concession, no government is permitted to exercise any control beyond the provision of doctors and sanitary experts for a specified number of workers.

In all probability coolie labor from China and Korea will be used with an American technical staff. Work cannot begin, of course, until trade relations between the United States and Russia are defined in a written agreement between the two countries.

I dealt with boards appointed by the four principal commissariats (called ministries in other countries) and I came to know many Soviet business men. I should say they were a majority of the ablest Russians alive.

Disagree About Politics.

About sixty of these men negotiated in turn the political, legal, technical and commercial divisions of the contract.

About half of these men are Communists; most of the others were nobles under the old regime; and sometimes one of them, like Chickering, though born a noble, has joined the Communist ranks. As I faced them daily across the council table, I found it difficult to realize that the leaders among them had passed years in prison or in exile.

To cover up such conditions as the following we suggest that the kept press get busy and talk about the nationalization of women in Russia. Our space is too valuable to give more than a hint at the mania in this country which we are supposed to be so free from. Next time you see one of those slimy slanders against Russia you might remember that it is absolutely necessary to lie about that country in order to cover up the nastiness of capitalist America. This article is taken from the Chicago Herald and Examiner editor:

BY JOSEPH MULVANEY.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Bigamy is giving way rapidly to polygamy among the unconventionally inclined element of society today. Official records covering the period from the first of the year up to the present, reveal scores of instances of multimarried men of wealth over the whole country.

Of the important cases involving one man in more than one marriage, the three-wived husband predominates and there are some whose marrying maximums run as high as seven spouses.

Time was when the discovery of a double marriage with only one bridegroom was considered sensational in the extreme. There are so

many of these affairs recorded in the criminal records this year that they attract scant attention.

Polygamy New Pastime.

Polygamy is the pastime of the hour, apparently. The punishment under the law is no more severe than that for mere bigamy and prosecuting authorities are wondering whether men with the marrying mania are acting on the principle that there is safety in numbers.

In a single day, the attention of District Attorney Edward Ewans of New York was drawn to two cases, in each of which three women claimed the same man. John William Murray, handsome, blonde, and 33, was declared to be the husband of Marie Posener, known to theatrical folk as Yvonne Paris; Marie Elizabeth Dougherty, a war welfare worker; and Anita May Southwick, a popular motion picture actress.

At the same time, Harry A. Newton, an attractive young actor, was accused of marrying three actresses: Florence Madella, Glenn Argos and Iva Edmondson, all young and beautiful in various degrees.

Back of them, figuratively speaking, stands the former vice chancellor of New Jersey, the Hon. Joseph Merritt Lane, who found a loophole in the Connecticut law which permitted him to take one wife in New Jersey and another in

Connecticut and still keep out of jail. From the same state came Herbert Andrews, stockbroker, who slipped through the same mesh in the statutes with two wives under one roof.

Bigamists Are Proliferating.

G. Roy Salisbury, of Brooklyn was arrested with three wives confronting him soon after. Roscoe Reich, 70, feeble and wealthy, was arrested on two wives' complaints after he had married four, two of whom had died.

Of mere bigamy, the cases are almost beyond calculation.

Otto Heier, of Pittsburgh, faced by two wives, in jail vainly explained that he was a victim of amnesia and could not recall the second marriage.

When pressed for particulars of his first alliance he stated that his mind was a blank so far as that was concerned, too.

Charles H. Straub, Jr., of New York, confessed in Bridgeport to having married Ida Shaw and Alice Callahan without the formality or inconvenience of divorce.

14 Wives in a Month.

But the apex of achievement in matrimonial activity was that of Harold Hammond, a lad of 20, living in Bensonhurst, a Brooklyn suburb. In two months, it is charged, he married fourteen girls.

to me in private. "This town will be drenched in blood within a fortnight. I have inside information."

Three weeks later, when I asked the British consul in Reval for a visa to England, that official was amazed that I had lived to quit Moscow.

"What about the new revolution?" he cried.

"Do you mean the revolution of October 18?" I had remembered the date of the revolution, which proved to be the consul's also.

Thereupon I got out my diary and read aloud the entry I had made for the day. Here it is:

"Walked from the foreign office to my home at 4 a. m., distance one and one-half miles. Met only two people. One was friendly guard on bridge below the Kremlin walls, dressed entirely in American clothes.

Afterward this same youngster that was guarding the bridge on the night Moscow was to be drenched in blood invited me to wait to see the sunrise, "because it is so beautiful across the golden domes of the Kremlin." The Russian capital was, in point of fact, as peaceful as Sunday afternoon on the banks of the Wabash.

Policemen Mile Apart.

In Moscow, policemen were stationed a mile apart. In Petrograd, the only guardians of order I saw in the street were policemen directing traffic. In both Petrograd and Moscow passes were required to enter the offices of the more important members of the Communist government.

But hordes obtained these passes and continually poured in and out of the Kremlin and the requisitioned hotels.

My first visit to the political prison was in search of a Californian, Mr. Kalamatiano, an employee of the American government, charged by the Bolsheviks with an attempt to blow up the railroad bridges leading to Petrograd and with a plot to capture Lenin and Trotsky and deliver them to the American forces in the Murmansk.

I had been informed in the American legation in Copenhagen that Mr. Kalamatiano was in an underground cell and had lost his mind.

That statement, I learned, was not true; then I visited his jail thirty minutes before dinner time so as to taste the food.

Released 23 Americans.

In a room eight by sixteen square feet in the third story of the building I found my compatriot sitting on a well-blanketed bed, the two tables in his room covered with books in many languages, his cell door unlocked.

The other prisoners—an international lot, all charged as counter-revolutionists, and a very talkative and agreeable company—were confined in their cells only at night.

In the common room had been built a small stage, on which they acted plays they had written for one another.

The kitchen was immaculate. I helped myself to a savory meat soup

from one of the caldrons and a plate of the Russian porridge called "kasha," and I was so appreciative of the superior quality of the prison bread that the warden was kind enough to send a twenty-five-pound loaf to the foreign guest house.

Toward the end of my stay I achieved the release on parole of twenty-three Americans, most of them held, since early in the Bolshevik revolution, on charges of counter-revolutionary activity.

The Americans interned in Moscow when I departed numbered sixteen, of whom six were confined in the place I have described and ten lived in hotels and had the freedom of the city.

They were all charged with counter-revolutionary activity on money furnished from abroad.

Harsh Against Grafters.

Before I left Moscow I gave the Russian negotiators, as formally and impressively as I could, a well-merited compliment on the "cleanliness" of the whole negotiation. I meant, quite simply, the absence of graft. None of the several score of men with whom I dealt had been privately and financially "encouraged" to yield to my demands; I had seen not one indication that any of them could be.

I had done business very differently in the old Russia.

"Have you uprooted graft in Russia?" I asked.

The answer was a sketch of Soviet history confirmed by everything I saw or heard across the frontier.

"As you know, the old regime was worm-eaten with graft," said the spokesman. "Up to a year ago we put men to death for stealing, and we imprisoned them for attempting to steal. Among responsible Communists there has been for a year no instance of graft."

"Communists are still liable to the death sentence, under the rules of their party organization, not of the Soviet state. When non-Communist officials are convicted of theft in any form, they are imprisoned. But the habit of stealing is dying out; Russia has changed."

Great Business Deal.

I laid a second proposal before Lenin and his associates. What if a responsible American business man emerged from Russia with a contract for American goods big enough to startle the world? What effect would that have on the British and French competitors of America? Would they permit their governments to go on promoting the futile adventures of Denikin and Wrangel and the Poles? What effect would such a contract have on the restoration of trade with Russia—and hence in Europe generally?

The answer was obvious and my offer was accepted. Within ten days I completed arrangements for the Vanderlip syndicate to acquire a fiscal agency for the Russian government in America for the purchase of \$3,000,000,000 worth of American goods within a period of three years. — Chicago Herald and Examiner

REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND TO COME IN GREAT COAL STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

strike of the miners. We decided to load any ship that was ready to leave England with its full cargo of coal, for we figured that in this manner the existing supply of coal in England would be quickly reduced. But when we discovered this trick of the government and the shipowners, we passed out the word, 'either the whole cargo of coal or none at all.'

"I appeal to you now as workers, don't defeat the British miners by acting as scabs and strikebreakers in your respective ports. We in England, despite the breakdown of the Triple Alliance, shall refuse all work which in any way can cause disadvantage to the miners. We will do nothing to help the government break down the strike. We appeal to you to show similar solidarity."

To which the delegates replied by thunderous applause, and by pledging themselves to support the miners of Great Britain. The international secretary, in fact, was able to call attention to the fact that the waterside workers of Holland and especially Germany had already taken action along the lines urged by Gosling and Williams.

Vicious Lies Spun By Chicago Papers

(Continued from page 1)

thing straight. Haywood, however, is an organizer, not an expert accountant, and in some cases entries were made in an amateur fashion. This led to the remark by the present secretary during his report to the convention that it had taken some time to straighten out Haywood's accounts.

Reporters from the loop newspapers were present. The first day of the convention a motion to exclude all reporters except those from The Federated Press and the I. W. W. publications was voted down by a narrow margin. So the reporters were there. McDonough and Egan, the "bomb squad" detectives mentioned in the Herald and Examiner story, have long been known to collaborate extensively

with these reporters in "framing" stories of this kind. "Roy Martin," mentioned as Haywood's successor, upon whom most of the libellous statements were hung, was manufactured on the news desk of the Tribune by the simple device of taking the first name of Roy Brown, chairman, and the second name of John Martin, Haywood's immediate successor.

This is probably the most vicious story the papers have printed about the I. W. W., said Brown. "There was not even an implied criticism of Bill Haywood during the secretary's report. There was no suggestion of the 'riot' described in the Tribune. The story is a monstrous fabrication from beginning to end."

LONDON WRECKS COMMUNIST OFFICE

(London Herald Cable to The Federated Press.)

London, May 9. — The headquarters of the Communist party here was invaded yesterday by the police, who arrested Albert Inkpin, secretary of the party. The raiders removed all papers, pictures, newspaper files, money, stamps, and other supplies and carried them away in a furniture van. They even appropriated a gold watch that had been presented to Arthur MacManus, chairman of the party, but left intact a statue of Karl Marx that is calmly presiding today over the scene of wreckage.

ANOTHER VICTIM FOR LEAVENWORTH

By John Nicholas Belfel.

Providence, R. I. — Whatever the Appeals Court may have said about Francis Miller, who was tried and sentenced with the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago, the people of Providence have a great affection for him, within and without labor circles.

When he left the other day to serve the remainder of his 10-year sentence at Leavenworth, his fellow-workers at the big Riverside textile mill took up a collection to pay his fare to Kansas. And his foreman, Captain John Kelly, a Spanish war veteran, shook hands with Miller heartily, and

said: "Hurry back, Frank; your job will be waiting for you when you come."

A quiet, gray-haired spectacled man of 40 is Miller; I spent some hours with him just before he went away. We talked about the trial days in Chicago, the crude methods of the prosecution, and the vile Cook County jail in which he was held. If he had been tried separately from the others, as was his legal right, he might never have gone to prison.

His one offense was that he was a member of the I. W. W. general executive board. Business correspondence with William D. Haywood was used as evidence against him.

Miller's wife is a fine motherly woman. She has gone to work in the mills so that the household may be kept together, and that she may send occasional gifts to the man behind the gray walls. There are two Miller boys, Harold 20, who has turned to mechanics, and Earl, 11, who goes to school.

German Communists Working In Union

(By The Federated Press.)

Essen, Germany. — Reports from various industrial centers show an increase in the membership of the communist party since the new tactics of operating within the trade unions rather than outside and against them were adopted.

The party has established headquarters, here, the heart of the Krupp welfare work institutions. In Dusseldorf and other big steel towns they carry on most of their activities through walking delegates. In the Bendorf works the communists have managed to get control of the Metal Workers' union.

HOW TO KILL YOUR UNION.

Don't go to the meetings. If you do go, go late. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of going. If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and members.

Never accept office, as it is easier to criticize than to do things. Get sore if you are not appointed on committees, but if you are, do not attend committee meetings.

If asked by the chairman to give your opinion on some matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everyone how things should be done.

Do nothing more than absolutely necessary, but when members use their ability to help matters along, howl that the institution is run by a clique.

Hold back your dues, or don't pay at all.

Don't bother about getting new members. "Let George do it." — (Commercial Telegraphers' Journal.)

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by SCOTT NEARING

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THE LAW VINDICATED

So says the News Tribune. The law is vindicated and that is the end of all ambition and the attainment of the highest ideals.

According to the law a certain woman should be stoned. Jesus said there was something higher than the law, so he told the saintly fellow who was very much like the editor of the Tribune that he who is without sin should throw the first stone. The guy slunk away, for he was a thousand times blacker than the woman—only the law gave him the right to ruin a woman and then stone her. If Jesus had agreed to that procedure he would never have been crucified. He would have vindicated the law and would have been invited to the drinking fest where more women were ruined and made fit to stone.

The law!

Now it happened about five years ago that a very good judge in Denver refused to betray the confidence of a boy. Judge Lindsey had gained the respect of the boys in Denver and had helped thousands of them into paths of right. The boys would tell him everything and he would use the information to help them—not to jail them.

So it happened that one of the boys told the judge about his mother who was on trial for the murder of her husband. At the trial Judge Lindsey was asked to tell what the boy had revealed to him. Judge Lindsey refused to tell. He said the boy had told him his story in confidence. Lindsey refused to betray that confidence. The trial judge held Lindsey in contempt of court and imposed a fine of \$500. Lindsey refused to pay. The case was carried through all the courts to the United States Supreme Court. All courts upheld the trial judge and Lindsey was told that there was no escape—he had to pay the \$500 or go to jail and serve it out.

The case had attracted international attention. It was hard to jail Lindsey. The authorities feared the sentiment that the case had aroused. Justice stood there and said that Lindsey should not be jailed. It said that the trial judge had no right to ask a man to betray the confidence of a boy. It would hurt all the boys in Denver and all the boys in America and all the boys in the world. Lindsey looked at the boys and at Justice. He had obeyed Justice. He felt that he could easily go to prison where he would have all the hearts of the boys and all their love. Justice and the boys looked good to Lindsey.

On the other side stood Law. Law said that Lindsey should tell every thing and assist Law in its grim deeds. Law does not worry about such incidentals as mothers and boys. Law has no feeling about men and women. Law didn't ask about the future welfare of the boys in Denver and the good influence Judge Lindsey had over them in all this land. Law demanded the pound of flesh.

Up to this time no one knows what the boy told Lindsey. No one wants to know—except the vultures of the press and Law. The mother was acquitted. It may be that the boy told Lindsey that she was guilty. It may be that he told him that she was innocent. We do not know. We do not want to know. We only know that Lindsey was true to the boy—true to all boys and to Justice.

The world knows that now. The boys know it and Lindsey still has the confidence of the boys. That is the big thing. He has been faithful through this bitter struggle and come out victorious. There was no need to hold out any further. He can do more good among the boys than in jail, so Lindsey paid the \$500 and told Law to take it if it did it any good. It was like a holdup game. The highwayman sticks the gun into your face and you fork over the cash. You are done with it. You don't do it because you want to vindicate the robber, but because he has the drop on you. That was what Lindsey did.

The Tribune says the law is vindicated and gloats over the fact that the law won.

But did Law win? Does a holdup man win when he pokes the gun into your face and robs you? For the time being he does. But such victories will end in defeat.

The Duluth Herald takes a different position and says that Lindsey won. We think the Herald is right.

Law is a mighty fine thing as long as it goes hand in hand with Justice. The idea has been abroad that law and justice are partners, or that Law is a servant of Justice. Law has usurped the power that Justice should have. It has dethroned Justice and set up a tyranny. That tyranny must be destroyed. Law must hitch up with Justice and serve its ends. Law without Justice must be destroyed.

PEEVED AT GOVERNOR

If you are the president of a bond company and want an interview with the governor and he is too busy to talk to you, the thing to do is to have that governor impeached.

To fail to listen to a bond company man is high treason, so Victor H. Arnold felt that the only and surest thing to do was to get rid of the governor. It was Governor Blaine of Wisconsin.

Blaine is a nonpartisan and carries his ideas right into office. He pretends to practice the principle that the president of a bond company has no more right to his time than a lumberjack. That is where the shoe pinches.

Now it seems that some hod-carrier should go down to our capital and ask the governor for an interview. It would be a nice thing to do. Ask him if he can help you to a job or to better wages and shorter hours. Then if he refuses to give you a couple of hours of his time just fire impeachment papers at him. It would be just as sensible for a lumberjack or a hod-carrier as for the president of a bond company to get huffy if the governor failed to accommodate him.

In Russia they have impeached the president of bond companies. Mebbey we'll do that in this country too, some time in the near future. Mebbe.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS HORRIFY

There are 22,000,000 school children in the United States. Of these there are 16,500,000 defective in a physical way. Most of these defectives are undernourished. Many of them have bad eyes and bad teeth. Only a few of the more capable of going through high school.

When the draft board examined the boys in Pennsylvania it found 55 per cent unfit for service. You will remember that Pennsylvania is one of the worst states in the union when it comes to child labor.

Capitalism is destroying the family and the home and the whole race.

We must destroy capitalism.

Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the boys are maching the streets, looking for a job

BLIND MATERIALISM.

Under this head the Duluth Herald prints the following boilerplate propaganda editorial which is furnished by the syndicate that is trying to discredit the communists:

The Communists who control Russia are, it is said, making a new attack upon religion. They have virtually destroyed the church, the representative of religion in Russia, and now they are striving to erase the last vestiges of it from the hearts of men, where, of course, religion has to be to amount to anything.

It is said—that phrase has to be repeated in every sentence of comment upon Russia because so much that has been reported from there has turned out not to be so—that the Communists have nailed to the door of every church in Russia this legend, printed in letters of red:

There is no God. God no longer exists. God is an invention of the czars, priests and capitalists. There is no life after death. Man has no soul. He differs in nothing from the animals; once dead nothing remains of him. Man lives only on earth. He must occupy himself solely with his material existence. His duty is to ameliorate and liberate himself from all exploiters.

If this is a communistic output—and it sounds like it—it goes a long way to make communism and Communists easier to understand.

It pictures a corroding, self-destroying materialism eating at the heart of those who are its victims. It is a warning, too, to those who, professing spiritualism is the caricature.

It is a warning, too, to those who, professing spiritual purposes but not practicing them, are living about as they would if this monstrous communistic doctrine were theirs.

"It is said." That's it, and the Herald is decent enough to tell you it does not know, but not decent enough to leave those things alone till it does know. It has to babble about things that "it is said" exist but have "turned out not to be so," in so many cases. But such little things do not shut the Herald's mouth. It does not even seem to have a sense of shame over the reports it has made that have "turned out not to be so."

Now this religion which the Herald is so anxious about and this God it tries to defend is a mighty big asset to the Herald when it reports things about the Communists that "has turned out not to be so." Without its dear religion it would be hard for it to make such reports. The Herald and the czars are compelled to make gods to help protect them especially when they lie to the people. Who else would?

From reports that we get, which generally turn out to be so, the Bolsheviks have not interfered with religion in Russia, except where it was used for counter-revolutionary purposes. Then they treated it as they treated any other enemy of the people.

While the Bolsheviks have not made themselves ridiculous enough to post the above reported legend "to the door of every church in Russia", there are some things in that "legend" that we presume the Bolsheviks would gladly accept.

For instance, that "His duty is to ameliorate and liberate himself from all exploiters." It is very likely that this is one of the ideas of the Communists. It is very materialistic—and very realistic.

The Communists are so materialistic that they want bread for the hungry and clothes for the naked and freedom for the oppressed. If we may presume upon the memory of the Herald we might remind it of a similar materialism preached and practiced by a very good man called Jesus, whom the class that the Herald represents crucified. The early apostles were materialistic Communists and some of them were stoned and some beheaded for this materialism.

Think of it! The Communists want a "material existence." They believe that the duty of man "is to ameliorate and liberate himself from all exploiters."

What an awful materialism! What a warning to those we profess spiritual purposes! Like Steel-Trust Gary—and Oily Rockefeller—and Weezy Schwab—and Grain-Gambler Julius Barnes—and Banker-Angel Morgan—and Powdermaker Dupont—and Ham-What-Am Armour—and the war profiteers—and the 17,000 new millionaires—and Newspaper Saints—and \$50,000 Judge Landis—and Republicans—and Duluth Street Car Company—and—and—and the long list of those "professing spiritual purposes."

We are duly rebuked and sadly sad over our blind materialism. We worry terribly over our low aim to get the children out of the factory and the women off the streets and the men into jobs and the people in to freedom. We are guilty of this gross and blind materialism which is corroding us and eating at our heart.

But we lift up our eyes and see a bright and shining star of hope in the beautiful heaven above. We behold a galaxy of saints of slave drivers and war lords and profiteers and prostitute editors and employers of children and wage cutters and rent hogs—all high above the "blind materialism" of the Communists and among them the holy Herald gloriously and unashamed "professing spiritual purposes."

ENGLAND TURNS PRO-GERMAN

Did you ever hear about the pro-German? It was the finest slam the patrioteers could hand out during the butcher spree whenever a fellow said a word about the murder game that the profiteers were engaged in.

Now that there is profit in fighting Poland against her aggressions in Upper Silesia England joins her late enemy, Germany, and goes in with her arm in arm to lick Poland, one of the former Allied countries.

The next cry will be pro-Polish.

Then if there is a fight against some other country there will be a change of pro. Every time you are against the gang that loots you, you are pro the victim it is trying to rob.

But it takes. The boobs are so dull that there is no danger of arousing them by this or any other hypocritical war cry. Sometimes it seems that war has its mission in killing off a lot of fools who are encumbering the earth.

And some day the war lords themselves will have to reap the results of their propaganda for war. This thing cannot go on forever. The workers will take charge and then the question will be who is pro-capitalism.

The Braggy Spargo Failure

On the jacket of one of the finest books written about Russia—Brailford's "The Hussian Workers' Republic"—there is an advertisement that reads:

"JOHN SPARGO,

THE GREATEST FAILURE IN ALL HISTORY"

We knew that much ourselves, but no one would listen to us. Now comes Spargo's own publisher and brands him for what he really is, besides being the cheapest scandal monger ever known to have crawled upon the face of the earth.

Our modern civilization is wearing a lot of ideas which the monkeys have outgrown.

THE FARMERS AND THE CITY WORKERS

You will have to get next to the truth about the farmer sooner or later. It will not do to be in ignorance about the worker who feeds the world. He has a big job and you should understand it.

When you buy your foodstuffs you pay an enormous price for them. You are inclined to 'blame the farmer. The press has poisoned you and told you that the farmer is getting rich at your expense. You believe that and feel that you have nothing and want to have nothing in common with the farmer.

You buy a forty-pound sack of flour and pay \$2.35 for it. That seems high to you and you blame the farmer. Now it takes one bushel of wheat to make 47 pounds of flour. The bran and middlings and other by-products from the bushel of wheat which produces 47 pounds of flour more than pays for handling and grinding and placing the flour upon the market. For that bushel of wheat the farmer gets 90 cents. You should get your forty pounds of flour for less than \$1. You pay \$2.35. In other words you pay the profit class which does no useful work \$1.35. And then you get mad at the farmer.

You pay 10 cents a pound for apples. That means about \$5.00 per bushel. The farmer gets 35 cents per bushel. Your other \$4.00 goes to the useless workers and the speculators, if you figure 65 cents for handling, which ought to be a plenty.

Meat costs you on the average 30 cents per pound. For beef and veal the farmer gets 6 cents and 2 cents for canners and cutters. Allow one-fourth for dressing and you give the farmer an average of less than 8 cents a pound for his beef. If you allow two cents for handling you are still paying 20 cents to the useless element and the speculators. The farmer gets 7 cents for hogs and you pay 35 for pork.

And so on.

Now if you should ask what it costs to produce meat and compare the labor that the farmer puts into his product you would find some astonishing figures.

It is safe to say that the farmer receives less than one-tenth as much for his labor as the average city worker. If you work out the average income of the farmer and his wife and children you will find that it amounts to a fraction less than three cents per hour.

The only reason why the farmer endures this state of affairs is that it is difficult to get the actual figures of his earnings. He has no idea that he is spending his entire life for a mere existence. He has no idea of the extent of his exploitation.

The workingclass must take the farmer into its confidence and train him into the same class-consciousness as that of the lumberjack and the section man. He has no business to be ignorant of the condition he is in. He will be a mighty force in the revolution when he is once awakened.

Do not blame the farmer for the high prices of food. Don't blame the scrub woman for the high rent. Don't blame the brakeman for the high freight and passenger rate. Don't blame the lumberjack for the high price of lumber. Don't blame the soldiers for the high cost of war.

It is the profiteering system that is to blame. That whole system must go, and the farmers must help to brush it away.

BRAINS HE HAS NIX

Some years ago there was a cartoonist who drew what he called a "mechanism man." By pressing a button on him the fellow could outrun an express train, but he hadn't sense enough to stop but would speed right into a city or a forest or a lake and get all mused up. He would go to a party and shake hands with the host, but had not sense enough to let go and spoil the whole affair. The inventor would press the button and make him shovel snow, but before he was through he would have a block of houses piled into the huge snow drift. Each time the inventor would exclaim that the "mechanism man" was a wonderful actor and very strong and quick but everything was spilt, because, as the manager would say, "brains he has nix."

We could never understand why this cartoonist was fired, until we began to study the underlying meaning of his drawings. It appears that this was too strong a dose for the plutocratic patriots who have made it a point to boast of the average intelligence of the people of this country.

The worker makes shoes and goes barefooted. He makes houses and goes homeless. He makes food and goes hungry. He can produce everything and does produce everything, but he lets the master rob him till he is a helpless wretch.

When it comes to looking out for himself, then "brains he has nix."

The farmer raises grain and cattle and fills the bins and markets of the country and the world, but lets the gambler run away with the whole business and leaves him in utter destitution. "Brains he has nix."

The young fellow who hears the noise of the patrioteer rushes off into the butcher game and kills fellows who never hurt him and gets killed by fellows whom he never hurt, and thinks that he has served his country, when in reality he has only helped the profiteers to get an excuse for robbing the nation. He is a fine fellow and a good worker, but—"brains he has nix."

The "Army Mental Tests" showed that 67 per cent of America's best young men had not sufficient brains to go through high school even if they had a chance. They were not mentally capable of finishing a course in an ordinary high school—say nothing about a college course.

The young men of our country are all right to be used by the profiteers, but—"brains they have nix." At least that is what the army examiners tell us.

Therefore Congress has hit upon the highly intelligent idea that it should appropriate \$94 for war and \$3 for education. Congress is wonderful, but—"brains it has nix."

The plut press howls loudly about Russia, where the greatest attention is paid to education. It cries about the Bolsheviks and goes into spasms about the Soviets, while in our own country and in all capitalist countries, hunger and unemployment and graft and war and robbery drive the people crazy. The plut press is a great thing, but—"brains it has nix."

COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANISM.

Communism and Christianity: Analyzed and contrasted from the Marxian and Darwinian points of view. By William Montgomery Brown, D. D. The writer, a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, smites supernaturalism in religion and capitalism in politics.

Comments: "One of the most startling books ever written." "One of the most extraordinary and annihilating books I have ever read. It will shake the country." "Bishop Brown is the re-incarnation of Thomas Paine, and his book is the modern Age of Reason."

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OPEN SHOP AND SLAVERY

Comrade Editor:

Is it a logical conclusion that the open shop means retrogression to slavery?

"Truth" of May 13 has an article headed "Alliance Out to Kill Labor Unions." The contents of this article are nothing out of the ordinary and what we are used to hear every day, but it seems to have had a depressive effect on the editor's mind, in so far as he seems to take it for granted that in case the Alliance should succeed in killing off the unions it means inevitable retrogression to absolutism and slavery. This would undoubtedly be an irreparable calamity to humanity in general, if true, but looking at it from the point of view of the materialistic conception of history with its dialectic reasoning of the relativity of matter and force, such a conclusion would be untenable.

If we take into due consideration the unprogressive, absolutely conservative status of the present trade unions, which outconserve even the most conservative of our bourgeois exploiters I fail to see what great harm could come to the rest of humanity, if this block to human progress was gotten rid of, provided the rank and file of class conscious labor would immediately consolidate into one indivisible phalanx along lines of communistic industrial unionism.

And even granted that an immediate reorganization of labor along lines indicated would be out of question, the wiping out of trade unionism could never tranquilize the laboring masses at their present industrial development into the abject status of slavery for the simple reason that the capitalist productive system in consequence of its own inherent economic contradictions cannot retransform itself into an outlived phase, or *modus vivendi*, of society in which slavery prevailed.

This should be self-evident to every posted Marxian Socialist.

Let the trade unions fight their own little miserable battles about a little more "hay and oats," or "a fair day's work for a fair day's wage," which at its very best is nothing but an indefinable, mystifying catch phrase without sense or meaning in social economic science.

The war cry of the revolutionary Socialist is a very definite and uncompromising one: "The total and unconditional abolishment of the whole contemptible wage system."

Fraternally your steadfast and solitary comrade,
PAGANINI SHOWME.

The editor is very thankful for the above communication—and is in entire accord with the ideas therein expressed. The same ideas are the basis for the article in the May 13 issue, to which the writer takes exception. The writer seems to think that labor unions are all right, but feels that the demise of the "trade unions" would not necessarily mean the destruction of humanity. Wherein again we agree. Now it happens that in the article criticized by our comrade there was no reference to "trade unions." It was labor unions. We still hold that if labor unions could be destroyed it would look mighty bad for civilization. For it is labor unions that will save the human race from destruction. It is the labor unions that are in power in Russia. It is quite Marxian to hold that the united workers will be the fellows who will do away with the wage system. So if the comrade will read the article criticized he will discover that the bone of contention is not found therein.—Editor.

ON CONTENTMENT.

By BISHOP BROWN.

The answer to one of a series of question by The Wanderer of The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Question—Is the feeling of contentment a vice or a virtue?

Answer—On the theory of the supernaturalistic interpretations of religion, contentment is, for the orthodox adherent of any among them, a virtue, because it is resignation to the will of his god; and, on this theory, virtue consists in doing the willings of a god.

But the celestial gods of these interpretations of religion (Jesus, Jehovah, Allah, Buddha) are not realities, but only symbols of the terrestrial god, Capitalism.

And Capitalism divides the world into two classes of people, a class of owners who, as such, are parasites, and a class of workers who, as such, are victims.

The great unrest which is sorely afflicting the world is due to its division into these classes. While they endure all the discontent which arises from this unrest will be so much virtue, and any contentment on the part of a victim "in that state of life into which it has pleased God (Capitalism) to call him" will be a crime.

TIME IS SLIPPING AWAY

You are going to get that Painting offered by Comrade Carl J. Nordmark to the one who secures the largest number of subs for TRUTH by July 1, are you not?

But you are awfully slow. We never dreamed that there would be so few who would go in for that painting.

We are going to guess the reason: you think you will stand no chance. Is that it?

Well, listen. You have a fine chance so far. It will take only a few subs to be abreast with the head sprinter as things stand now. It may be that you can go out some afternoon and beat the whole bunch. Try it.

We are not going to say anything more about the picture. Only this must be said: You will never put your efforts to better use than to earn that picture. It would pay you to get a big bunch of subs even if you never got a look at it, for you will do so much good through this work. But when you consider that there is a painting which only the modesty of an artist puts at \$50 and which might bring as much as \$500 if placed on the market is right ahead of you to come into your home and remain there if you only hustle a bit, then it seems to us that you have a double incentive.

Send in your subs as you get them so each may get TRUTH right away. Let us add a thousand new readers to the list by July 1.

Use this blank for the contest:

TRUTH, Duluth, Minn.

I want to earn the beautiful Oil Painting offered by Carl J. Nordmark to the one who gets the most new subscribers to TRUTH between now and July 1st.

Herewith find enclosed \$..... to pay for the following:

Name Year

Address

Name Year

Address

(Indicate if one year or half year. Use additional sheets if necessary. Send in subs as soon as you get them.)

My name is

Address