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# TRUTH

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## ORGANIZED LABOR ATTACKED BY BILL NOW IN CONGRESS

By LAURENCE TODD.

Washington. — Watch for the springing of a trap upon the Organized Labor movement by the Harding administration.

The bait for this trap will be a plan for industrial courts, innocently worked out by Senator Kenyon in his report on the West Virginia mine war as a remedy for the terrorism and oppression exercised by the nonunion mine operators against their employees. Kenyon is sincerely desirous of helping the workers—so long as they do not try to change conditions "radically." But the great majority of Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and House are apparently ready to swamp his bill with amendments which will make of it a machine for breaking the labor organizations in this country.

Since labor is deeply suspicious of all such industrial-court schemes—with good reason—a series of preliminary drives upon the flanks of the labor forces will be necessary to bring them up to the vicinity of the trap. The Supreme Court has begun the first drive by its two decisions upholding the power of district judges to enjoin unions against picketing. Within a few weeks, it is confidently predicted, the Supreme Court will hand down its decision in the Coronado Coal Company case, finding that the United Mine Workers of America must pay \$600,000 in damages to a coal company because of loss suffered through its organizing activities. The decision, drafted more than a year ago and withheld until a safe moment, destroys the immunity of labor union funds from seizure for alleged damages due to the mere fact that the union has won a strike. Union funds will thenceforth be constantly in jeopardy, and the exercise of the right to strike will be restricted by willingness to lose all the property and funds of the union.

While this attack is being developed on one flank, the Albert Johnson citizenship-qualification bill will be turned upon the other end of the line. This bill, if enacted, will hold over the head of every alien, and every man whose citizenship is not more than five years established, the threat of loss of citizenship and of deportation if he takes an active part in the labor movement. For it forbids membership in, or encouragement of, any organization which, among other things, favors "unlawful injury to private property." As this sort of

injury is precisely what the courts declare strikes and pickets to be guilty of, and as the alien is peculiarly open to intimidation at this point, the labor organizations in which large numbers of aliens or new citizens are active will be crippled the moment the bill becomes law.

As though to make sure that no one in the labor ranks shall escape the new terror, Senator Sterling announces that he will again bring forward his permanent sedition bill, aimed at Americans who hold radical economic views and who engage in railroad, coal and food-transportation strikes. As in the citizenship bill, he talks of "unlawful injury to property" as the crime which must be prevented or punished.

If American labor can be persuaded, by press propaganda and presidential speeches and statements by cabinet officers and others, that it cannot win its liberation through strikes or through organizing the unorganized, or through radical economic changes which may be secured by peaceful political means, it may possibly look with relief toward the Kenyon plan of industrial courts, with their code of principles and stipulations of rights for capital and labor. Then, when the original Kenyon plan has been accepted in principle, and the public has been taught to believe that it will be enacted, the real purpose of the administration will be disclosed through a series of amendments "putting teeth into it." Those teeth will furnish the compulsory feature which will abolish the right of men to quit work in order to improve their working conditions.

Some of the highest labor union officers in Washington, anticipating the Coronado decision, feel that the Supreme Court is taking the position that Organized Labor is most dangerous when it has financial standing, and that the business ventures of certain unions such as the Locomotive Engineers and the Machinists are an affront to the employing class which cannot be tolerated. By inviting all hostile employers to come forward with damage suits, the court may soon drive labor from the financial game, and reduce its organizations to the status of mere temporary committees. At the end of this road lies the Industrial Court, stretching out its steel arms to gather the workers under its firm "protection" and rigid control.

## RISK LIFE IN SENDING PETITION TO ARMS PARLEY

Federated Press.

Washington. — Risking their lives as well as their liberty, some 400 prominent Koreans have signed a petition, presented to the conference here, asking for a hearing for the Korean Commission upon the question of restoring Korea's independence and expelling the Japanese forces from that country.

Every one of the signers is now within reach of the Japanese military police, and unless Japanese policy is drastically changed by reason of the fact that the eyes of the world are upon her, the Tokyo government may be expected to throw them into prison and to torture or hang a large number of them, as a warning against future "treason." Twenty-seven thousand Korean patriots have already been fatally flogged by Japanese soldiers, while many thousands of others have been shot or hanged.

Not only are the various national patriotic societies represented by the signatures of their leaders, but the religious, educational, legal, medical, labor, economic, and women's societies join with the representatives of the old nobility headed by Prince Ewha, second son of the late emperor. There are also the signatures of elected spokesmen of each of the 13 provinces

double methods—diplomacy in the west to cover up what she is doing in Korea; and military suppression in Korea itself to silence all voices of protest and to throttle any movement for national restoration. The result is that some 20,000,000 people face virtual extinction as a race.

The petition states that the Japanese oppression includes: Schools so few that only 2 per cent of children of school age are accommodated; the Oriental Development Company, a Japanese corporation, has taken nearly one-third of the best land in Korea; Korean farmers are evicted to make room for Japanese farmers; Japanese preferential treatment of Japanese business enterprises in Korea; systematic efforts to crush out liberty and the culture and morals of the Koreans; refusal to permit the entry of western culture and civilization.

The Provisional Government established at Shanghai is recognized by the signers as the only genuine government of the Korean nation, and the Washington Conference is asked to give a fair hearing to its spokesmen. The Conference is reminded that Korea's restoration is essential to peace in the Far East, since Korea is historically the buffer state between Japan, China and Russia.

## DETECTIVE SCHOOL TO BREAK LABOR

Milwaukee. — A national school of detectives, with headquarters in Milwaukee, and claiming through literature to specialize in fitting men to be private detectives in labor cases, has come to the attention of local organized labor leaders and an investigation is being made. The "national" school has its apparent place of business at Box 1083, in the postoffice, but the name of the secretary, through whom circulars are being put in circulation, cannot be found in the city directory.

He claims in his circulars, which are minus printed letterheads, that the school operates in three cities: Chicago, Milwaukee and Philadelphia.

One of the circulars, which has fallen into the hands of union leaders, is worded to make it appear that the school teaches general sleuth work, but also enumerates "the remunerative field of industrial espionage."

The circular says the school offers two courses, but it is the factory spying that it takes most of its space to recommend. It says there is a "tremendous demand" for industrial detectives.

"The industrial detective has come into his own in the last few years," it says, "and manufacturers have found his aid invaluable, resulting in permanent positions at a high rate of pay, ranging from \$150 a month to \$850 or more."

It is set forth a labor detective can later employ others and so build up a lucrative business. In proof of this, the circular instances the strikebreaking Corporations Auxiliary of Cleveland employing 40,000 labor detectives, which, it claims, was built up "in a very few years."

## CORN DID NOT BRING FREIGHT

Recently a car load of corn was shipped from Verona, Neb., to Billings, Mont. It was sold at \$416.05. The freight was \$416.56. The owner of the land had to give the railroad company the entire shipment free of charge and pay 51c for the privilege of billing it out. This shows how profitable it is for the farmers of the great central west to raise their staple products. — Ex.

## JANITORS ARE HIT

SEATTLE.—Happy New Year was a poor joke on nearly 1000 county employees here when wage cuts averaging \$15 a month were instituted January 1. Janitors and elevator operators were the worst hit. Many employees are being laid off indefinitely, despite the already harrowing unemployment.

## Arms Conference Ridiculed By Workers

(By The Federated Press.)

SYDNEY (N. S. Wales).—Prominent spokesmen of the Australian Labor Party and the Australian trades unions have been interviewed by The Federated Press correspondent regarding their views on the Washington conference.

With one voice they ridicule the idea that the Washington conference will liberate mankind from the bloody thrall of war. They refuse to be deluded into any expectation of such an achievement. It is their studied opinion that the Washington conference will not abolish war because it has neither the power nor the will to do so.

The "Australian Worker"—official organ of the Australian labor movement—sums up the Washington conference in this manner:

"The purpose of the Washington conference is now clearly exposed to the most credulous optimist. Capital ships are very costly. The workers, pushed down to the vicinity of the bread line, cannot be made to pay for them by a further degradation of their status. The exploitatin class have got to find the cash themselves, and the big idea has struck them that if each national group of capitalists ceased the construction of these leviathans, no group would put itself at a disadvantage compared with the others, and a vast deal of money would be saved for them all."

"The Washington conference will not attempt to deal with the evil of war by striking right at its roots. As a capitalist creation, it dare not do so, for it would mean the end of capitalism."

"The conference will not place its ban upon conscription. It will not order the disarmament of all land forces. It will not prohibit the employment of submarines and aircraft in offensive operations. It will not pronounce against the atrocious development of chemical warfare of which we witnessed with horror no more than the crude beginnings in the conflict that is over."

"Not the capitalists of the world, but the workers of the world, can destroy war. Not those who wax prosperous by the strike of nations but those who suffer the agonies of the battlefields and are subject to the tortures of the aftermath, can say: 'Away with this hellish thing!' and back up the adjuration with effective action."

## MILITARY TRAIN IN SCHOOLS PROTESTED

Minneapolis, Minn. — Protest against further inauguration of military training in the public schools of Minneapolis was voiced by the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, following a statement by Lynn Thompson, organizer, that an effort was being made "to foster the spirit of war as a part of the training in the public schools."

Thompson announced that the School Board was re-instituting the schools and charged many of the boys now in the State Militia assisting in the breaking of the St. Paul packing employees' strike, were there as the result of the training administered in the public schools.

## Before President In Sackcloth And Ashes

Washington. — Among the thousands of citizens who stood in long lines before the White House, Monday afternoon, in the bitter wind, to get a chance to shake hands with President Harding, was Urban Ledoux with a company of the unemployed who are sheltered at the "Stepping Stone" relief station here.

Ledoux described them as "a hundred Americans, eager to work and unable to find work, who are suffering from hunger and cold and who want to present their case directly to the President."

Among them were men of all ages from 17 to 65, and they included farm hands, skilled mechanics, common laborers, ex-sold-

iers, clerks, and former small merchants.

"They represent the misery of millions of unemployed, which is becoming more intense every day as the winter goes on and work fails to offer them a chance to be fed and clothed and sheltered as decent human beings must be fed and clothed and sheltered. The Hoover conference on unemployment, and all the other official gestures of consideration for the problem, have removed less than one-fifth of the unemployed from this army of despair. I am taking these men to see the President, to demonstrate to him their immediate need and to urge him to do something specifically for the relief of their hunger and cold and that of the great numbers who share their plight."

When Ledoux finally came to the reception room and shook hands with the President, the spectacle of the leader of the unemployed in a suit of sackcloth, sprinkled with ashes, appeared to make more of an impression on Harding than did the fact that the remainder of the delegation had begged their lunch that day.

## NOT CHANGED BY RELEASE

CHICAGO. — "I made no recantation to the government and I have not changed my views," declares Ed Hamilton, one of the I. W. W. W's released by President Harding at the time Debs was set free.

Hamilton says he will keep on working for the I. W. W. and the release of the political prisoners who remain behind the bars. He had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a fine \$20,000.

Two and a half years in solitary have left their mark upon Hamilton. His throat and lungs are weak and he has a persistent cough. The prison physician gave him two tests for tuberculosis, negative, but Hamilton's friends both times, reported the test as fear for his health. He was put in solitary in connection with the famous bread riots several years ago, though it was never shown that he was in any way responsible for them. At first he was chained to the bars and for eight days he was on bread and water.

William Weyh, another I. W. W. in Leavenworth, is reported to be dangerously ill in the prison hospital with acute pulmonary tuberculosis. Friends are making special pleas for his release in the hope of saving his life. He has served nearly two years of his five-year sentence.

## SCAB CHRISTMAS PRESENT RETURNED

Seattle.—A union man who had received two pair of non-union socks purchased in a notoriously unfair store as a Christmas present, recently asked through the columns of the Union Record what he should do. He was swamped with letters offering to buy him two pair of union-made socks in a union store which advertised in the union daily, if he would return the sock personally to the manager of the unfair store.

## REFUSE TO SEND PERJURY PROOF

San Francisco. — The Tom Mooney Defense Committee in a letter to Governor Stephens has asked the governor to order District Attorney Brady of San Francisco to forward to him documents proving the perjured testimony in the Mooney and Billings trials. The District Attorney has several times promised to do this, but has so far failed to keep his word.

## Silk Workers Cut

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Six hundred weavers employed by the Royal Weaving Company, silk manufacturers, went on strike here when they were notified that their wages would be cut from 20 to 22½ per cent.

## SECRET PLOT TO ATTACK RUSSIA IS MADE PUBLIC

(Federated Press.)

Washington. — Just as the Russian revolutionists in 1917 upset the schemes of the Allied diplomats by publishing the notorious Secret Treaties, so now the Chita delegates representing the Russian Far Eastern Republic have thrown the Washington Conference into confusion in its closing hours by disclosing a Franco-Japanese understanding for the maintenance of Japanese military power in Siberia. The foremost militarist government in Europe, dealing secretly with the outstanding militarist power of the Orient, shipping the remains of the Denikin and Wrangel troops to Vladivostok to be armed and equipped by the Japanese for new wars against Russia, in order that the American policy in Eastern affairs may be foiled—this is the story told by documents which the Chita delegates have tossed into the conference by way of the press. One English correspondent cabled three thousand words to his paper on this Siberian sensation.

Are the documents genuine? If so, how did the Far Eastern Republic get them? Has it more of this information? Why has it not been made public earlier?

These questions arise when the Japanese vice-minister of foreign affairs, Kanihara, and the French Foreign Office spokesman, M. Kammerer, flatly deny that any such messages or negotiations passed between their governments.

Boris E. Svirsky of the Chita delegation, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Far Eastern Republic, and previously vice-chairman of the provincial zemstvo at Vladivostok, answers for the delegation:

"We are under a responsibility to save our people from the horrible atrocities committed by the Japanese, and in doing so we have gathered information wherever we could. We have received information from various quarters, some of which is contained in the documents we have made public. We have much more to disclose. We waited until it appeared that the conference might not give us a hearing. The whole world has now heard. We will be glad to tell the rest of our story to the conference; if it does not want to hear it, we will again talk to the public. The life of our republic is at stake, and it is our duty to let the conference know what we know of Japanese designs in the Far East."

The documents, which trace the French and Japanese negotiations from January 6, 1921, to September,

ber, begin with a Japanese military mission's report, from Paris, that the French have agreed with them on the disposal of the remnants of the Wrangel troops which are to be used for the benefit of the French on condition that the French "support us by all means in the Siberian question." The text of a protocol drawn up in Paris is then given, indicating that these White Guard troops are to be shipped to Vladivostok at French expense, to be equipped and supported by the Japanese for a war in Siberia against the Far Eastern Republic and Soviet Russia. The French agree to Japanese "temporary occupation" of Siberia, while Semenov and other White Guard leaders with Japanese aid are to "liberate" the country. A Japanese protectorate is to be established over the White Guard government which will then be set up, and Japanese control over all of its affairs is to be conceded.

A secret conference in Tokio, a telegram from the French Foreign Office to Tokio, and a treaty between the French, Japanese and the Russia White Guard representatives, develop the plot, which is aimed at the "Bolsheviks and Social Revolutionists" in Siberia. Then a telegram from Paris to Tokio, in September, stating that the French expect to have only the support of the Japanese at the Washington Conference, and warning the Japanese against withdrawing their troops from Siberia, since France and Japan will be in conflict with American Far Eastern policy at the conference, and must not endanger their possession of the Chinese Eastern Railroad and other strategic positions. Finally a wireless from the Japanese commander in Siberia, reporting to Tokio the arrival of Wrangel troops and the fact that the French inform him that these soldiers come under agreement with the Japanese government.

The translations are crude, but the whole tenor of the documents is held genuine. Russian aristocrats, fleeing from Vladivostok when the American troops withdrew, crowded into Tokio. Many were employed in Japanese secret service. They had access to secret archives. Many have since then left Japan. Spies are always subject to change of employment. The denials made by the French and Japanese are not convincing, in view of the fact that French and Japanese actions in the conference, as well as in Russian affairs for the past five years, serve to support the Chita delegates' suggestion.

## BIG BILL IN CHARGE OF HUGE COAL INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

Moscow has been agog with the topic of conversation quite awhile. Press reporters have been waiting to waylay "Big Bill" Haywood to extract some information. It is rumored that in the springtime "Bill" intends to cross the Urals and return to his old occupation as a miner in the wonderful region which has recently been allotted to the control of Haywood and his friend Rutgers and others.

A little while ago a small body of American wobblies left Moscow on the Far Eastern express with quite a quantity of baggage. They were bound for the coal-bearing region situated on the Tom River, south of Tomsk City. They are going, they say, to prepare housing and get things into shape for a body of about 6,000 workers who are expected to arrive from America during next spring.

I talked for a few minutes with one of the crowd. He had been on the American industrial front for many years, in fact, he was on it before I was born.

"Yes," he said, "Genghis Khan conquered Europe from Kuznetz Basin. He forged his spears and swords there, and they were hefty,

good-tempered weapons. But Seng-Kuznetz expedition. It has been the topic of conversation quite awhile. Press reporters have been waiting to waylay "Big Bill" Haywood to extract some information. It is rumored that in the springtime "Bill" intends to cross the Urals and return to his old occupation as a miner in the wonderful region which has recently been allotted to the control of Haywood and his friend Rutgers and others.

"Don't you think that you'll freeze this winter over there," I asked him.

"Freeze?" he said with scorn, "Freeze? With a few hundred billion tons of coal just pushing itself out of the hillsides along the Tom River! Not on 'em. We won't freeze. And what's going to die of hunger."

There's a chunk of country over there that's bigger than the grain belt of the Middle West and Canada, that will grow anything, and we're moving in on it.

"But where are your plows?" I asked. "They are on their way," he said, "and they're big fellows with

a big snorting tractor to pull 'em along. Most of us here have worked in the Dakotas and Manitoba, and we won't stand for tickling the bosom of Mother Earth with a stick dragged along by a horse and two full grown men. The skyline is the limit with us. We aren't going to die of starvation, take it from me."

"And when is 'Bill' coming over?" I questioned.

"'Bout next spring, I guess," he answered.

And as he climbed on the train he said: "Well, you know, Bill's a fine book. We had a banquet the other night. It was a mulligan, jungle style. Only cost about three hundred thousands bucks. Bill even had pepper in it. About thirty of us rolled up, and we sang Ralph Chaplin and Joe Hill through from cover to cover. Bill was chairman. He's a good chairman, but a better cook."

As the train moved out slowly, he shouted: "Of course, we had to celebrate our agreement to dig those few billions tons of coal, and we had to borrow the roubles to do it. If you happen along in a couple of years time 'round Kuzbas, after we get on our feet, we'll stand you a plate of mulligan."

This winter "Big Bill" will sit in a Moscow office without a red cent in his pocket, one of the Board of Management and the local representative of properties running into tens of millions of dollars.

## Our Minneapolis Letter

A little labor, now and then, is relished by the best of men. And if the wobbles have their say—the "best of men" will work some day.

There seems to be a consensus of opinion, in this capitalist ridden country, that, the workers have been "hornswoggled."

Captain Kidd would would be right in his element, were he alive, today.

Our country is in a woeful state—the workers are idle—the shirkers are worried—the "public" is in the soup.

The masters' worry means nothing—He always worries, when the slave straightens his back.

A little while ago we were headed straight for normalcy—today we are headed for hell. But...our wonderful president, says, "We are sure to find a return, to prosperity and our need of happiness."

We started from prosperity to go to normalcy, and now, we will return to prosperity. It is so plain. We can hardly lose our way.

This people of Mark Hanna and Richard Crocker are conquering the difficult problems of today, so less worthily, and with faith and confidence which they bequeath to us.

"With faith"—let me say that again—and confidence. Faith. We've all kinds of it—and if we have less faith, I'm sure, it will not retard our progress toward where we are going—

The Rotary Club is using a few gallons of paste (which would make good soup) to stick up a poster (of hope and cheer) in the words of our worthy president, Mr. Warren G. Harding—I hate to see so much good gravy wasted in these trying times of difficult problems. —But then, and again, we ain't got anything to spread it on, any way. It may as well be put on the "boards". Spread 'er on, thick, Rotarians!

Now, dear reader, while we are both here, let us look over the miserable creatures in the soup line—Organized capital, in its supreme wisdom, has reduced these working men to mere shadows of men. Great God, there is no mercy, or sentiment, in Business.

Once in a great while a real man is seen among those pitiful examples of this (super-induced) panie. As a rule, these poor unfortunates, are so run down they are incapable of, ever again, serving a master, except in the capacity of a stool or a snitch.

Working men feel it is impossible, for a man who works, to receive charity from those who do not work—

Working men reason, that if these charitable people do not work—whence comes this wealth which these parasites donate to prolong the agony of slow starvation?

They are even now asking this question—and they will continue to ask this question, with ever growing insistency, until it is answered satisfactorily.

T-bone Slim.

## "TRUTH" WILL GO ON

Don't be worried about the future of TRUTH. There will be no danger of its stopping just because its present editor is to be taken away.

The Board of Directors have prepared to keep it going and have secured editorial talent that will make the paper better than ever. Further announcement will be made when all plans are completed.

Moreover, there will be a decided effort to put the paper on a self-supporting basis in the near future. Only about 2,000 more new subscribers are needed. That is not by any means a big task. This should be done in the next few months. The comrades are not going to rest till it is an accomplished reality.

So boost TRUTH. Show the management that you are on the job doing your part. It will inspire them and show them that their work is not in vain.

## EDUCATION DURING 1921

By M. H. HEDGES

Enter the Labor college. This is the pre-eminent contribution of the year 1921 to the field of education. More than twenty-six institutions have sprung up like mushrooms in the year just closing.

At the same time institutions like Bryn Mawr, Amherst and Carleton have revamped their courses to make special appeal to the workers.

Outstanding developments of the year in the field of education are marked by awakening of interest in the rank and file of the 500,000 teachers of the country in economic and professional aspects of their occupations, and by drawing together in closer harmony of the official heads of the educational system.

The year 1921 may mark the beginning of educational bureaucracy in America. The following events are significant.

Passage of the notorious Lusk laws in the state of New York, designed to limit freedom of teachers.

Agreement reached between heads of the National Education Association and officials of the American legion on a program of "Americanization."

Appointment of John J. Tigert as federal commissioner of education at the request of the American Legion.

On taking office, Tigert issued an interview to the Associated Press in which he declared he would declare war at once on "communism, bolshevism, socialism, and all other forms of government that do not recognize the rights of property and the right of genius to its just rewards."

The year also was marred by campaigns for increased funds for private colleges to raise salaries of professors. Campaigns were conducted openly on the basis that "bolshevism" must be downed in colleges by giving the "professor a living wage." Added to this was the tendency of state universities to increase tuition charges with the result that many poor students were forced to seek education elsewhere.

Union of teachers for legislative action marked the year. In California the state teachers' association practically control the legislative program of the state. In New York teachers united to resist the Lusk laws.

In Minnesota the overshadowing event was the union of the 18,000 teachers of the state to affect a legislative program. Three outstanding objectives are named.

Revision of the tax system in order to divert more money to education especially for the improvement of country schools.

To obtain a tenure law for teachers.

To improve pension laws for teachers.

In Minneapolis the city's 2,000 teachers have co-operated to resist cuts in the salary scale and to establish a permanent salary schedule.

## FARMERS MUST EARN LIVING OUTSIDE THEIR OWN FARMS

New York. — "So far as I can learn, no farm in my neighborhood is supported by farming." This statement is made in a letter written by a farmer in Glennie, Alcona County, Mich., to his friend, a well known economist in this city. The latter turned it over to The Federated Press as an indication of the condition of American agriculture.

"Some farmers with their sons and their teams work on automobile roads to meet deficits," continues the writer. "Sons of some farmers work in cities and daughters of the farm often teach school. I understand that farmers who lacked outside help could not pay their taxes last year and cannot pay this year."

"We have known good crops but often we cannot get enough for them to pay us wages for hauling them to market. The prices quoted in the papers are misleading. If we have hay, we cannot get enough for it at our station to pay for baling and hauling; it is cheaper to let the hay rot."

"If we ship stock the law requires feeding in transit. Our sheep are fed hay that we would not eat; and that they will not eat; we are charged \$50 a ton for it. The last ewes that I shipped brought me 25 cents a head above expenses; on winter feed, 25 cents will keep a ewe about four days. Since that shipment my culling is done with a rifle. Dead animals are not skinned; the hides will not pay for the time they take."

"Last spring potatoes and onions that had been stored through the winter were hauled to the fields and dumped. These are a few of the facts. I could tell you many more."

"Newspapers tell wage-earners that 'labor needs capital and capital needs labor,' that the cost of living is high and the farmer must be deflated. Farm papers tell the farmer that he must have cheaper transportation, and that the only obstacle is union labor. So far, the scheme works."

"Wage earners have some good papers. Farmers need a national weekly. Lacking that they are mis-

informed and misled. They are called 'the bulwark of capitalism' and a sufficient bulwark they are. If farmers and wage earners do not go forward at about the same rate there will be trouble. Farmers are isolated and farmers' colleges will not be as effective as workers' colleges are. An honest national weekly that farmers would want would hasten things and save trouble. Is there any way of getting it?"

## Surplus War Goods To Be Sent To Russia

Washington. — Governors and mayors in various parts of the country are writing to Senator France of Maryland endorsing his bill, S. 2718, which authorizes the donation to famine relief in Russia, China and the Near East of the surplus war supplies available and now on the hands of the War and Navy Departments and the Treasury and Shipping Board. These supplies, including food, clothing, machinery, tents, trucks, etc., are valued at between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000,000.

The Senate military affairs committee, to which this measure was referred on Nov. 14 has not yet granted a hearing upon it. Chairman Wadsworth of the committee, is sponsor for another bill, S. 2708, adopted by the Senate December 6 last, donating the surplus medical and surgical supplies and medicines on the hands of the War Department to the American Relief Administration in Russia. The House committee on military affairs has amended this Wadsworth bill so as to limit the gift to \$4,000,000 worth of medical and surgical supplies and medicines.

The value of the surplus supplies covered by the France bill is steadily diminishing. The food is deteriorating, the textiles and tentage and machinery are suffering the slow damage of time, and the cost of housing and guarding them is a drain upon the treasury.

## STOCKYARD DUBS ARE JABBED

The state guard is in South St. Paul to break the picket line of the workers. Military rule exists. Armed men terrorize peaceful people.

Will those who still believe that government is for the protection of the weak awake from their mental sleep? Or is the experience of the stockyard workers in St. Paul not enough?

There are dubs who never read. Their mental horizon never gets beyond the path from the sleep and eat shop to the sweat 'shop. Things that happened in Ludlow, Centralia, Calumet are for them as if they never existed. They are in the world physically—pulled to and from the job as the literally bound with chains.

But now in the beaten path to the job, there is an obstacle.

Armed men with the government uniform on, shove the dubs from their beloved path, they jab them in the side, the chains clank.

Why are these gun-men here? The dubs are not strikers, they are not strike-breakers. They are just dead dubs walking to jobs somewhere. Will physical terror move the brain cogs? Will this make them see that the hog-barons and the government work hand in hand? The dubs know the strikers are out because wages are to be cut. This comes within their mental capacity. Will they see now that the government is helping the packers to cut the wage? The government always helps those who have wealth to crush the weak. In Virginia, in California, in Arizona, in Kansas, always, every where, government is used by the powerful to further their own interests. But the dubs do not know where Kansas is. They know the path in S. St. Paul, they know the feel of the gun on their rumps. Will they wake up?

## TO UNITE ALL WORKERS IS AIM

Chicago. — Plans for the unification of all the independent industrial unions of the United States and Canada are being promulgated by a committee formed in Chicago known as the Temporary Committee for Working Class Unity, of which Roy Brown, former chairman of the general executive board of the I. W. W., is secretary, and Mike Novak, ex-chairman of the Metal Machinery Workers' Industrial Union, is chairman.

George Hardy, former secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., who is associated with the committee, explained its program in an interview with The Federated Press.

"The program of the Temporary Committee for Working Class Unity is to unite all small organizations in one industry into one industrial union dominating the industry," said Hardy. "All these unions should be brought into one solid body, thus creating a federation of all independent unions."

"There are approximately twenty-four independent unions in the United States. Our aim is to solidify the unions that are definitely in control of industries or dominate the fields for organization. For example, the Lumber Workers of Canada and the O. B. U. of Canada are two separate organizations, but one confines itself to the lumber industry, while the other organizes the workers generally. On this side of the line the I. W. W. organizes the same workers as the two organizations named above."

"There is no reason for two organizations existing in any one industry. The Lumber Workers of the United States and Canada should have one organization covering the whole industry."

"In the eastern states there are many independent unions in the shoe industry that should be combined into one industrial organization. The Automobile and Aircraft Workers and the Amalgamated Food Workers are types of independent unions which should work together."

"It must be definitely understood that this is not a movement in opposition to the existing unions within the A. F. of L., but intends to confine itself to the industries already organized independently. We will not charter unions in such industries as coal mining, printing, the building or clothing trade, or any field in which definite organizations function."

"Our intentions are to affiliate with the Red Trade Union International, which recognizes that there are many independent unions that cannot, and should not now, be liquidated, such as Metal Mine, Textile, Foodstuff and Agricultural

Workers. The Executive Board in Moscow has sent out instructions to unite these various independent unions and to approach the unification project according to the conditions prevailing in each country. The bureau lays down no definite program.

"Incidentally, if the Trade Union Educational League is able to create sufficient sentiment for affiliation with the Red Trade Union International within the big unions of the A. F. of L., there would be no further reason for independent unions. We are out for the greatest possible amount of solidarity and we do not care under what banner it is achieved."

"Temporary committees to carry out our project are being organized in all important centers of the United States. We believe that a majority of the rank and file membership of all independent unions are in favor of unity."

## Legionaire Mobbist Made Commander

Olympia, Wash. — One of the six prosecutors who sent seven of the Centralia Industrial Workers of the World to prison for 25 to 40 years for defending their lives against a mob, has lately been elected state commander of the American Legion. He is C. D. Cunningham.

Publicity matter sent out by the American Legion News Service, which supplies material to country weeklies all over the land, reveals a curious fact about Cunningham which was never made known in the eight weeks' trial of the I. W. W. at Montesano.

Cunningham was one of the leaders of the posse which captured Wesley Everest, who escaped from the Industrial Union hall after the mob's attack. The Legion's publicity service now makes this clear, but does not explain whether Cunningham took part in any one of the three lynchings, the bayoneting or the castration which were employed by the mob-men against Everest before they finally killed him.

"In the court proceedings," says the Legion, "Cunningham was pitted against the best legal talent that the national organization of the I. W. W. could muster. Cunningham was victor, however. The radicals were convicted and a year later Cunningham won again, when the Supreme Court upheld the verdicts."

This has an impressive sound, but it does not tell all the truth. The Legion fails to mention that five other prosecutors, including the official county prosecuting attorney, Herman Allen, co-operated with Cunningham in the effort to send the Industrial Workers to the gallows.

It fails also to mention that it fell to the lot of a single attorney, George F. Vanderveer, to defend the Centralia I. W. W., because the bar associations of the whole West pledged their members in violation of their oaths as lawyers not to defend any I. W. W., no matter how small the offense with which he might be charged. Only a handful of attorneys, loyal to labor in the face of the stampede, refused to make this pledge.

So when the trial at Montesano began, no attorney except Vanderveer was available for the case, and he had been unable, because of work on the Chicago I. W. W. appeal, to get into action on the Centralia case until three days before the trial date.

During the war Cunningham served as an infantry private at Camp Pike, Arkansas, the Legion publicity bureau states.

No action has ever been taken against the members of the mob who tortured, mutilated and killed Wesley Everest, although the names of at least 28 men in that mob were long ago offered to County Prosecutor Herman Allen of Cle Elum. At the end of the Montesano trial Allen admitted to a Federated Press correspondent that he was powerless to do anything except to carry out the wishes of the Centralia business interests in the prosecuting of the I. W. W. and in doing nothing about the lynching of Everest.

### PROFIT OF PRODUCTION

Two farmers met after church, as usual, and had this conversation:

"Sold your pig?"  
"Yes."  
"What'd ye get?"  
"Thirteen dollars."  
"What'd it cost ye to raise it?"  
"Paid \$3 for the shoat, \$5 for the lumber in the pen and house, and \$5 more for the feed."  
"Didn't make much, did ye?"  
"No, but I had the use of the pig all summer."—Ex.

## The Legal View Of The Pre-War Debts.

"Istvestia" of November 30th writes: In connection with the recognition of the pre-war debts and the negotiations which are to be expected in this question some remarks upon state loans and obligations are in place.

Statesmen, lawyers, and economists have always busied themselves with the question of the expediency of domestic and foreign loans and the obligations which arise from them. Some consider the state loan as a purely private contract with all the consequences foreseen in civil law. A complete or partial suspension of payment on the side of the state as debtor is to be regarded as a breach of contract. Many others including famous authorities in the realm of political economy and law are of another view. According to their opinion a loan is not a matter of civil law but a political act which is completed by the sovereign state in the interests of the whole people. The state cannot be pursued under civil law nor under administrative decrees on account of any non-payment which may arise. As to the foreign creditors they have made a risky business right from the beginning on speculative basis and therefore have no right to be given a preference over domestic creditors.

The history of Europe is rich in state bankruptcy. Nearly all the European states have consolidated themselves in this manner of getting rich which is, in the opinion of one group illegal and in the opinion of the other group legal. One only needs to think of the deceitful bankruptcies of the princes of the Middle Age, later of these of the kings and emperors right down to the bourgeois states. In the last short time before the war such states as Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Portugal and a number of republics in Central and South America who obstinately would not pay, made much trouble for the European bankers. The great European states who looked after the interests of the finance groups had to interfere in the affairs of the non-paying states from time to time. However this interference only took place in the case of the weak states. In the case of the republics of Central and South America they had to withdraw in the presence of the slogan "America for the Americans".

The instructions of Lord Palmerston to the foreign representatives of England in the year 1848 deserve great interest. They say: "The claims of English subjects against foreign states are for the government of Great Britain questions which can be handled at discretion but in no way questions of international law in the sense that these questions can be settled by diplomatic means. The government of Great Britain of the opinion that losses which imprudent persons have suffered abroad are a sound warning for the others. Nevertheless the government can suggest the solution of these questions by diplomatic means." It is quite clear that the door is here left open for the possibility of exercising a pressure not in the interest of the English creditor but of English imperialists.

After the Peace of Versailles the Entente went much further than Palmerston in order to squeeze the payment out of insolvent debtors and France here achieved a really high standard of technique. But this very circumstance is the best warning for the Soviet Federation. —ROSTA WIEN.

## Labour Protection Under Present Conditions

"Makovik", the organ of the Petersburg trade unions publishes the following guiding principles on the above question from a speech which was made by Semashko.

- 1) For the extension and execution of our labour protection the conditions which we meet in our other social political activity are deciding, namely the lack of all social resistance owing to the most extreme poverty of in material means which is a result of the impoverishment of the country.
- 2) The legislation over labour protection as it is enacted by the Soviet government is the best that is known in the world and the principle upon which labour protection is based is an ideal.
- 3) In spite of that the practical execution of labour protection frequently does not satisfy. This is explained by lack of both organization and material means.
- 4) The material poverty has specially disadvantageous results for the technical side of labour protection. In this respect a noticeable retrogression is to be noted. It must be made the order of the day to bring about an improvement here.—ROSTA WIEN.

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These millions—babies, children, women, men—would THANK YOU for a piece of bread. You can forego a meal today. You can forego a meal a day for a week. You can give these meals (in the form of money with which to buy JUST BREAD for the grownups and MILK for the babies) to the starving of Russia.

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New York City.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

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## RELEASE OF ALL POLITICALS IS CRY NOW IN AMERICA

Washington. — Since President Harding up to the present time has entirely failed to recognize the principle of amnesty for political prisoners by his "act of grace" in commuting the sentences of Eugene V. Debs and 23 others, the fight for amnesty will continue. A vigorous campaign will be conducted including mass meetings to be held here and in other cities soon after the first of the year.

The purposes for which the amnesty campaign will continue are stated by Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, as follows:

"Release from prison of all men convicted of offenses (during the war) involving expressions of opinion.

"Restoration of citizenship to citizens. No deportation of aliens who were convicted merely for expression of opinions not involving overthrow of the government by force and violence.

"Dismissal of all untried cases brought under the Espionage act and other special war laws.

"Further review of the cases of all soldiers court-martialed during the war for offenses involving only breaches of military regulations or expressions of opinion.

"Of course this campaign is directed primarily to a recognition of the principle of free speech in time of peace, whatever argument may be made for suppression in war time. We want to hit all the repressive measures which have followed the war persecutions, particularly the state sedition and criminal syndicalist acts, with the disposition of judges everywhere to deny the principle of civil liberty."

As soon as an appointment can be made with the Attorney General for the purpose, a brief presenting the present legal status of the three I. W. W. cases, namely, the Chicago case, the Wichita case and the Sacramento case, will be submitted to him by Albert De Silver of New York, Francis Fisher Kane of Philadelphia, and H. Jackson Ralston of Washington.

In the foreword of this brief the attorney, states that: "many of the offenses that the defendants were convicted of in the lower courts having been nullified by the action of the Court of Appeals, the legal basis for holding them in prison likewise has been changed." Since the reversal of the industrial counts on which three-fourths of the evidence was introduced these cases are in every essential analogous to the case of Mr. Debs.

Attorney General Daugherty in his five thousand word letter to President Harding recommending the commutation of the sentence of Debs as "an act of grace" says—

"No penal statute can long exist or can be uniformly respected and obeyed, unless it has its sanction in justice and necessity and is authorized by the Constitution and not only so, but these things should be patent to all." Further along in this letter, in giving his reasons for recommending the release of Debs from prison, the Attorney General says:

"There is, however, in this particular case of Debs a danger not often encountered, and that is that his prolonged confinement will have an injurious effect on a large number of people who will undoubtedly regard his imprisonment as unjustifiable, either as judged by his acts—that is as considered by his utterances—or by existing conditions. If this thought affected only a few it would be immaterial, but undoubtedly a large number of persons will entertain this same view, and since the pri-

mary object of punishment is the beneficial effect it will have upon society, from the standpoint of example, continued confinement beyond a certain period may, under the conditions set forth be far from beneficial in its tendency in other respects and operate also as an example of extreme and unjustifiable harshness."

"The 'prolonged confinement' of the 125 political prisoners who are still being held in prison under long sentences for exactly the same 'crime' that was committed by Debs, will also have an 'injurious effect on a large number of people' who will undoubtedly regard their imprisonment, as 'unjustifiable.' Hence one of the purposes of the campaign to be conducted will be to enlighten the public regarding the facts in these other cases, some of which are much more pitiable than that of the leader of the Socialist party.

An analysis of the 23 cases which were included with Debs in what are commonly called the "Christmas pardons" has been made by Mr. Baldwin, and he declares: "Five of them were not political prisoners at all. They were men convicted of offenses during the war which might be crimes at any time, though brought under special war statutes. Two of them were men who sold draft exemptions through their official connection with a draft board. One brought aliens into the country without going through the regular channel. One left the United States unlawfully. One, indeed, was convicted of an offense committed in 1915, namely of organizing a military enterprise against Great Britain and India.

"Of the nineteen whose offenses were opposition to the war," continues Mr. Baldwin, "two were convicted of resisting the draft by force of arms. Seventeen were political offenders in the sense usually used, namely convicted for expression of opinion. Of these nineteen, five were already out of prison. So were two of the five nonpolitical prisoners, making seven out of 24 who weren't even in prison. Of these one was a case in which the Attorney General had 'confessed error,' thus dismissing the government's case against him two years ago. The Christmas pardon merely discharged the bond put up by the defendant when he appealed.

"It is interesting to note," says Mr. Baldwin, "that of the nineteen real political prisoners, three were held for deportation, two are alleged to be mentally unsound, three are penitent and have recanted their radical views and three deny that they ever said what they were convicted for.

"Thus, there are only three out and out cases in the lot, where no mitigating circumstances excused to the public the administration's action. These three were the cases of Debs, Joseph W. Caldwell of Rhode Island and Ed. Hamilton, a member of the I. W. W. No excuse was offered for releasing Hamilton, but as a matter of fact he has been ill in prison for a considerable time largely as a result of being held in solitary confinement.

"Compared with the 125 who are still in prison many of those released at Christmas time seem to be without particular merit. No intelligible basis of discrimination can be seen. There is obviously a general disposition on the part of the Administration to deny the same consideration to the members of the I. W. W. as to others, though their standing before the law is precisely the same."

With respect to the I. W. W.'s it is pointed out in the brief sub-

mitted to Attorney General Daugherty, that by the action of the Courts of Appeals of the seventh and eighth districts in the Chicago and Wichita cases, these men were found innocent of acts of sabotage or other industrial crimes. Their legal status now is the same as that of Debs before his release. In other words they are held in prison for expressing opinions in opposition to war.

"If any one thing is established in this case beyond the bounds of dispute," says Mr. Christensen, "it is that continuously for twelve years prior to the declaration of war, the I. W. W. had carried on the most active propaganda against both these institutions (war and conscription) and had largely succeeded in developing among the

members a psychology distinctly opposed to war. — It might be, to say the least, a suspicious circumstance if a man who had always advocated armaments and militarism and who had always taken up the cudgels of war in every international controversy should on the outbreak of war suddenly turn pacifist; but there is nothing sinister in the fact that a man in his intimate correspondence with his family or friends continues to hold and express the same view which he had heretofore held and expressed. In fact it would only be normal and natural to expect that the outbreak of war would lend new impetus to such discussion. Anything else, we submit would be unnatural and call for an explanation."

## SOMETHING MUST BE DONE ABOUT THIS BRUTAL OUTRAGE

Recently an Oil Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. was launched and many delegates and members made their way to the oil districts of Oklahoma and Louisiana to assist in building up this new organization. This move had been initiated by the Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union at their convention in October and as a consequence many fellow workers from the harvest fields turned south. That many of them are in the southern oil fields and were busy organizing is well known and as the following account of terror and torture will show. We have received a letter from Shreveport, La., written by a fellow worker who is a delegate, which describes outrages which far surpass anything heard of in the past. It is not hard to believe when one remembers Tulsa and the lumber regions of the South. But the terrors connected with those affairs seem less severe than this latest outrage. But we will let the letter tell its own story, in the writer's own style, and just as it has come to us. Following are extracts from the letter:

"It is almost impossible to exaggerate the need of a live attorney here to defend the many fellow workers who are in the Parish County Farm doing 90 days because they had cards, organization literature or were active on the jobs. — This camp (Bert Edsell's) is bulled-up at all times. One to three company bulls frisk thoroughly every man coming to and leaving camp. — Camp was frisked one night, Dec. 30, at 11:30 p. m. The bulls rushed into each tent 3 strong and about that many more on the outside. They were looking for red cards, Wobs and literature. — The timekeepers are sworn in as deputies."

Here follows a description of conditions in the Parish County Farm told to the writer by one who had just come out of there.) "Hickey (this is Fellow Worker W. M. Hickey who was taken from a camp while working and given 90 days for vagrancy) is coughing

and spitting very badly. Hell, no! he can't sleep. One blanket in a cold building. He has been beaten three or four times, once for breaking a pick handle (accidentally) while working. Other times for general principles or at their (guards') pleasure. After beating you bleed and your pants are bloody. You are placed on a bench, while a negro sits on your head and another on your feet. A guard or superintendent beats you with a four or five inch rawhide as many times as he feels like it.

"Hickey has lost ten lbs. all withered up. Can't work and has to run at a dog-trot, to and from work, 3 miles each way (twice each way) making it 12 times per day. Why he (Hickey), because of his condition, can hardly walk. Has work that is too hard for a mule. Pulling stumps, etc. Hickey will bump off out there. He will come out on a slab. — He has done 33 days out of the 90 days sentence. Is in need of shoes, and money should be sent him for medicine. Weighs 110 lbs. but still retains his smile. Was in Arizona for lung trouble.

"I saw a negro getting whipped. This negro is crazy. He looked around to get ready to stand the shock and the guard cursed him and then kicked him as many as thirty times in the face. This negro's name is Temple.

"The guards talk all the time like this: 'Gee, I wish some of these! — would run. I am out of practice; haven't killed no one since — etc.' 'Yes,' says another, 'I feel like a little blood myself.'"

Fellow workers, such are the conditions in the locality where Fellow Worker is. It is the same in other parts of the oil district. The Defense Committee has already received wires from that section to send a lawyer from Chicago as the ones there are afraid to act. We have sent an attorney and he is now there. The situation as described calls for immediate action. Something must be done for the members serving time on these 'Hell Farms' and those who will no doubt follow them.

## CALL FOR UNITED EFFORT TO FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS

The release of Debs and six members of the I. W. W. on Christmas brings to the fore again the question of a general Amnesty for all political prisoners. It forces again upon our attention the necessity of striving more than ever before for the release of those who still remain in the prisons. The release of Debs and the six fellow workers though representing small results from tremendous endeavors, yet impels us forward to more and greater efforts. Our task of securing Amnesty can and will end only with the release of the last political prisoner that is today behind the bars.

We believe it is self-evident that the recent release of political prisoners is a grudging compromise to what is an insistent demand. Popular opinion among the masses is in favor of complete Amnesty for all political prisoners. This opinion expressed, as it was, thru various mediums was not so strong as it might have been, yet it was sufficiently emphatic to open the jail doors for some. The few released could just as well have been all, and it would have been so if the maximum sentiment of the people could have been crystallized sufficiently by the added efforts of many who did not realize that had they co-operated previously, not a single political prisoner would have been left behind to continue the

dark hellish life of unjust imprisonment.

The recent releases demand renewed and vigorous efforts; a determined, unceasing campaign that will carry the publicity into the homes of every village and city in the country. It is useless to lobby in the ante-rooms of political power because, after all, to those in whose power the present political prisoners are, it is the demands of the masses, organized properly, that causes them to find reasons for releasing 'unjustly held' prisoners. A well organized campaign of publicity is then the first requirement that presents itself. We must have no uncertain, intermittent campaign of publicity but one which from a steady vigorous application will end in placing the unjustly jailed political prisoners outside where, with their families and friends, they most certainly belong. This makes it plain that every member of the I. W. W. or any one else must hold him or herself in readiness to co-operate to the fullest extent with the next move which will soon be launched to free the remaining political prisoners.

The General Defense Committee has laid the plans for the next, and let us hope, the last drive for the freedom of political prisoners. It includes extensive publicity and a well-conceived plan of co-opera-

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tion between all those interested in Amnesty for political prisoners. The launching of this drive will only be delayed if there is a lack of funds, and money for this purpose must be raised in the quickest way possible. Delay now, while the subject of Amnesty is on everybody's tongue, will make the task more difficult. Therefore, if you who read this have a dollar or a dime that it is possible for you to send in, do it as quickly as you can. Take up collections among the workers where you are get them to co-operate in arousing the sentiment of the people in that section. Hold meetings if it is in any way possible to do so. Write in to us and get us to furnish information on how you can best co-operate. Don't fail, we must make the supreme effort now for the final release of those in jail.

GENERAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE  
1001 West Madison St.,  
Chicago, Illinois.

The success of the Co-Operative movement is  
contingent upon the support of the workers.

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## NEXT SUNDAY

The order for the departure of J. O. Bentall to go to Leavenworth had not arrived when TRUTH went to press and unless it arrives before Sunday he will speak on the subject

## What Makes a Revolution?

There is a historical background to every revolution and there are causes that lead up to it. It is well to be posted and know the trend of events in order to be ready to act effectively and wisely when the crisis comes. And it is coming soon. Hear this lecture. Come early, or you will not be able to get a seat.

## Worker's Hall, Jan. 15th

Admission free till 8. Thereafter 15c and 35c

# TRUTH

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J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

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## THERE IS SOMEWHERE A JUDGE

There is somewhere a judge. We do not remember his name nor the place of his residence. We heard of him once. Some of the papers spelled his name correctly then, but not one of them could do so now without referring to the morgue.

He sat in the case of Eugene V. Debs. He was very important then. For a while he borrowed light from Debs and was floundering around in it. He was backed by patriots and profiteers. But they, too, have forgotten him.

Oblivion is probably the blackest doom to which any man may fall victim. He who knows the word "forgotten" and its significance has no need to fear a future hell, for there is none worse than the one he is already in.

Let's see. There was also an attorney who prosecuted the case against Debs. Who was he?

There were 12 jurors who found him guilty — very guilty. Have they a friend? Will anyone pay so much attention to them as to spit at them?

Is also appears that there was a court of appeals, spelled without capitals, that reviewed the case and found the proceedings good and proper. Will some brainy university professors of ancient or modern history please name one of them as a proof of his fitness to teach young America the important characters that make our institutions safe? Go to it. If you stumble you are no worse off than the rest of the hundred and ten million of our population.

In the normal march of the case onward and upward it reached the supreme court. This court which sits far above the clouds of the petty storms of the common people looked at the case and looked wise. The first judge was right and the other judges were right and the law was right and everything was all right. Debs was a criminal and he must serve his ten years in prison.

In the long course of dignified steps an attorney general steps in and steps lively. He had power and used it. Where he is or what he is now or who he is remains a mystery to the one hundred and ten million people who have forgotten — forgotten.

And it came to pass that in those days there was a president who also had a streak in him that called for repentance on the part of Debs. Debs looked in the dictionary and found the word there all right, but when he looked into his own heart and conscience he could not find it. Therefore he could not deliver the goods demanded by the president. He might have requested that particular president to repent having helped drag the nation into the hell of war, but that would have been useless.

Anyhow the judges are forgotten, the courts are forgotten, the attorneys and the president are forgotten and the whole mess of ugly uprightness and dignified idiosyncrasy is forgotten.

But Debs and the cause he stood for is not forgotten. He lives because he represented a living ideal that cannot be imprisoned or killed or forgotten.

And President Harding will not be remembered as one of the presidents of the United States, but as "the president who liberated Debs."

## FORGIVING THE WAR MAKERS

We are now told that the Allies will abandon further proceedings against the German military leaders who instigated the world war.

That is very significant.

According to general reports there were some very wicked war makers in Germany and among them the kaiser. After he found a soft bed in Holland, where he collects more revenue than the Allies collect war indemnities, there were a few arrests of co-conspirators who were supposed to be quite responsible for the war.

It must be remembered that at the time it was considered quite bad to start a war by fellows who lived in Germany and were Germans or were friendly to Germany. It was indeed quite dangerous to be pro-German.

And even now it is seeping thru the cranium of the people that the whole war was somewhat of a failure so far as providing the world with peace and prosperity. Fact is that it is the unanimous opinion of all decent people that it would have been better if the war had not taken place. Nay, it now appears that the world can never quite recover from the disaster of the war. The death and destruction wrought by it seems irreparable. The crime of having pulled of the war looms bigger every day. The outrage upon the people is endangering a bitterness that is very decided. People who cried loyalty to the masters are no more loyal to them. Soldiers who responded to the draft-swear that never again will they respond. They will die first.

The whole monstrous affair is looked upon as a huge swindle and a murderous crime.

But the instigators are now to be forgiven and turned loose upon the suffering masses again. The Allies feel that the fellows who were at the bottom of the war game must not suffer incarceration or inconvenience. They are good boys and fine fellows and should not be restrained.

There are probably two reasons for this.

In the first place there is a splendid fellow feeling among criminals. A horse thief from Texas is loyal to a horse thief from Montana. They are brothers in thievery and love one another as such. This is the relationship of the German warmongers and the Allied warmongers. So they come to the rescue of their kinsmen in the spirit of murder.

Another reason is the more important one. As yet it is not generally known that the war was agreed upon by all the parties to it. As yet it is not openly confessed that long before 1914 it was agreed among the masters of finance in all countries to pull off the fight and to divide the gate receipts among the promoters. These promoters were in cahoots in the game. Stimmes of Germany, Morgan of America, Lloyd George of England Briand of France, Czar Nicholas of Russia and all the rest of them had put their heads together and devised means to set the world a fire and sit on the hill and play the fiddle while it burned.

When the horrible fact became known that all the participants in the war had been drawn in under false pretenses and when the people wake up to the realization that it was all a fixed plan they will not

remain so patriotic and willing to buy liberty bonds and offer their sons upon the altar of this inhuman slaughterfest.

It may be that the fellows who are now being liberated have important secrets to divulge. It may be a matter of wisdom to give them freedom as a sop and a guarantee for silence.

So these arch conspirators who had a hand in the deed that killed ten million in war and thirty million more in pestilence and privation that followed are to be set free. Small criminals these.

While the I. W. W. and war objectors who have stood only for peace and the welfare of their fellowmen, for justice and equity in the world and for a clean and upright order of society languish in prison and die in the dungeons of the masters.

The temper of the masses is rising under such treatment. The masses are learning to resist these attacks upon justice. The old system has not a long future ahead. Its future is in the past. Its grave is dug and the funeral march is being composed by the intelligent workers who have decided to take charge and run the world and run it right.

## DRUGGING HUNGRY CHILDREN

This is not in starving Soviet Russia. It is in over-stocked America.

Among the journals that enter most of the homes in this country is one called "Good Housekeeping." It is not given to criticize American conditions. It tries to excuse as far as possible whatever miseries and wrongs it may discover.

Elizabeth O. Toombs is one of the ladies who writes for "Good Housekeeping," and she has an article in the January number that should wake some of the hundred percenters up, if such a thing is possible.

She tells of an incident in Stratford, Conn., where a dozen children fell asleep over their books in school. This brought to light the fact that in practically every class the same thing had happened and when an investigation was made, it was found that many of the foreign born parents, due to unemployment, were drugging their children to keep them from feeling hungry.

But suppose we let Elizabeth tell her own story in a couple or three paragraphs so you may not think it is some Bolshevik exaggeration when we say that there are hungry children in this the "richest country in the world."

To quote from Miss Toombs:

The stupefied children falling on top of their desks opened Stratford's eyes. From the mayor down, the town was organized, first, to feed and cloth the children and their parents; next, to provide work, any sort of work, for the fathers. The mayor started repair work on the roads and town buildings, using funds, he acknowledged, more or less illegally; but Stratford made no objection, for the town-people realized that their unfortunate neighbors had to be fed and housed, law or no law.

The experience of Stratford is being repeated today in varying forms throughout this broad land of ours. The United States, the richest country and the greatest potential workshop in the world, has between three and five million idle breadwinners, more men than were in the army we trained in 1917-1918 to help win the war. In every industrial community in this country there are half-fed, half-clothed children, whose parents do not know where to turn for succor. Such families are not on the lists of organized charities, for they are members of the self-respecting working class, which holds its independence dear. Fathers and mothers, willing to work their fingers to the bone to provide a decent meal, a decent home for their children, are now faced with one alternative to starvation—begging, and to beg they are ashamed. The one thing they will beg for is a job.

"And society really is to blame for much of this unemployment that it devastating the homes of America; that sends children to the streets and the schools hungry and cold, or forces them to take jobs which, strangely enough, they are given even when work is refused the father. The records of the Children's Bureau at Washington show that far more than the normal number of children are dropping out of school this winter and taking jobs to help feed their smaller brothers and sisters. How can these children secure work when their fathers can not? The answer is that many employers prefer child labor to man labor, and, too, there are jobs that can be offered children which no man would think of offering to another man. Many times, too, these children work to supplement the meager earnings of the father forced to do odd jobs for what he can get. The father may be a skilled laborer, but with plants and mills shut down all over the country, with building stopped and no public work being carried on, where is he to find a job that will pay him living wages? And remember, there are more than three million like him in our country.

You might note that in America there has been no revolution and here is no Soviet government to blame. There has been no crop failure and no interference by other nations. There has been no blockade and no blowing up of bridges or destruction of factories by any enemy.

Moreover, the storehouses are as yet quite well filled. There is more food in America than we can use just now. We are burning corn instead of coal because the coal barons want to starve out the miners till they can cut their wages to the bone.

So the children have to go hungry. And we drug them to keep them from falling to sleep in school.

If such a condition should be found in Russia the whole outside uncivilized world would make an attack and crush the government of that country. And we would be among the fellows to go over and "get" the Bolsheviks. No government that starves its people when there is food in the land has any business to exist. Such a government should be destroyed and must be destroyed. It will destroy itself.

In face of the dire need and the frightful distress it is a crime to keep up the vicious plans and appropriations for war as our congress is doing. It is a crying wrong to allow the government to destroy the nation's means on killing instruments and murder programs.

Only a dead citizenship will stand idly by and let this go on unchallenged.

In these days of injustice it is good to be a revolutionist and fight with will and might to get rid of a system so wickedly and criminally wrong. He is no man at all who stands idly by and feels no prick of soul or conscience. He is no man at all who stops his fight on this injustice and waits for lazy normalcy to cringingly arrive and nothing change, but only gracefully perpetuate the tyranny of the oppressor.

Be men! Think! Act! The world demands that you be men.

## WHY GIRLS GO WRONG

Judge Victor P. Arnold of the Chicago Juvenile Court says, according to the Duluth News Tribune: "Parent's are to blame for wayward girls. They are poor housekeepers, don't make home attractive, let their daughters dress gaudily. Working girls are the weakest in respect to dress, generally going in debt to acquire something beyond their means. Daughters of well-to-do families or those of greater culture usually have tastes running more to refinement."

If this is a sample of Judge Arnold's thinking, then Chicago's juvenile court certainly has taken a backward step since the time of Judge Pinckney.

Let us help Judge Arnold get to bed rock on the wayward-girl and bad-taste-of-the-working-girl business.

All girls, rich and poor are female animals with food, sex, and mind hunger.

Well-to-do girls have good food furnished — well cooked.

Poor girls have poor food—if they have a job out of a paper-bag.

All girls wish to attract men. Female birds wear bright colors to attract male birds. Some girls wear bright colors to attract men—some do not. It depends on what the girls think the men, whom they wish to attract, will like.

Rich girls have good materials and well made clothes. They have time to read. They can travel and learn thru mingling with many people.

Poor girls can travel to their jobs, can buy a newspaper once a week, can read the want ads, and can mingle with other girls who know as little as they.

On thirteen dollars a week the working girls must purchase food and all their clothes. The well-to-do girls spend that on handkerchiefs and gloves.

But the working girls see the rich girls with men and theaters and dances. They want men and to get them they want clothes like the rich girls' clothes. And they will take the butter off their bread or go into debt in order to get them. Sex is a strong force and women's dress is tied up with it.

Rich girls never get into juvenile courts even though they also commit so-called sex indiscretions. It is all hushed up—only a whisper is heard.

The working girls' troubles are aired and Judge Arnold scolds them because they spend so much on clothes. And because on \$13.00 a week her clothes do not look as "refined" as those on the backs of the rich girls.

Poor, poor judge! If you have any brains grease them up and realize that it is not these incidentals which you point out that bring girls into trouble but an economic system which gives workers only crumbs to live on. One cannot have good homes and education and culture on crumbs.

When we workers cease to take crumbs we will have better clothes, better homes and cleaner homes, because we will have more time to spend in them. Now we are away from our own homes so much of the time, keeping the homes of the well-to-do people clean for them. When we workers cease taking crumbs we will have more time for mind and heart culture also.

Then you and your juvenile court will be on the scrap-heap. There will be fewer troubles. If any difficulties arise in our juvenile sex life they will be taken care of as it is now being done in your so-called "refined" families, without being aired in any juvenile court.

## THE VITALITY OF THE REVOLUTION

The vitality of the Russian revolution can hardly be realized to the full extent. It is so marvellous that it affords the miracle of the age. Friend and foe alike stand aghast at its tenacity.

Could any capitalist country stand alone that long? To ask the question is to answer it.

For example: If all countries except England were Bolshevik, could you imagine England able to remain Capitalist for a whole year? There would not be one chance in ten thousand.

If France stood alone as a capitalist country how long could she endure? Not a week.

If the United States were the only capitalist country left it could not stay such over night.

And the fall of capitalism in any such country would not need to be effected by force or coercion. Not a shot would need to be fired to accomplish the collapse of the system in a lone capitalist country. The example of the rest of the world would be sufficient to make the continuation of capitalism impossible.

With only one lone nation of Bolsheviks it is the most astonishing spectacle of the ages that it can remain intact.

Every nation on the outside is united against Russia. The armies of the whole world have been amassed against her. The inhuman blockade has brot hardship and famine to her. Attacks by counter revolutionaries have been continuous and fierce. Acts of treason by former revolutionaries have sought to lessen the morale. Every attempt on the part of the united capitalist forces of the world to reduce the enthusiasm of the masses over the revolution has failed. Russia stands there today stronger than ever and better equipped to withstand her enemies than ever before.

And this is not because of brute power or dogged determination. It is not because the Red Army is physically strong or well supplied with weapons. Not that.

But the Red army is controlled by an undying ideal. It is compelled by the force of conviction and driven by the power of love of liberty. The spirit of internationalism holds it in its grip and the knowledge of coming freedom from economic and mental slavery fascinates and inspires it.

Then, too, the Red Army is not composed of uniformed and selected men only. The Red Army is the potential force of the entire population of Russia. Every man and woman in Russia is a potential member of the Red Army. More than that, every class conscious worker in the entire world is a potential member of the Red Army. The soldiers of capitalist armies are rapidly falling for the propaganda of the Reds. There is much mutiny of soldiers in capitalist armies. There will be more. There is no mutiny of soldiers in the Red Army. The Red Army is fighting for itself. In Capitalist armies the soldiers fight against their own interests and for the interests of the capitalists.

All the cards are stacked against the miserable rulers of capitalism. The people are tired of capitalism. The soldiers are tired of it. The capitalists themselves are tired of it. The whole thing is a nightmare and a terror and a death song.

Only the Revolution gives promise. Only the reality of a coming change inspires hope. In that hope the workers are going forth to establish a new society in which shall dwell justice and righteousness.

## THE STRIKE AGAINST THE PRINCE

Among the few princes left to prance about for the admiration of silly people is the Prince of Wales.

When Great Britain gets into trouble in any portion of this globe she sends the prince to tickle fat mammas of pretty daughters under the chin and to get the attention of the people transferred from their misery to the society pages of the Sunday supplements.

It was somewhat necessary for England to secure the good will of American snobdom a couple of years ago, as you will remember, and the princely prince was placed in a ship and shipped over to thrill our pugnosed ladies and their pugnosed pups. And the visit of the prince would have been a pronounced success except for one reason — he failed to accept the invitation of our then pugnosed governor and left broken-hearted Burnquist sobbing like a fat baby that had been spanked for tipping the gravy bowl just as company arrived for Christmas dinner. But let us forget this sad history as we have long ago forgotten the bum governor who wept so pitifully when he and his wife found that the prince had cancelled his visit to their little town.

But the prince has been used ever since as smoothie oil to soothe troubled waters on England's restless seas.

There was India — India, the oppressed and starved colony of Great Britain. Heathen India and also ignorant India.

Under the iron heel of the British tyrants she began to revolt. Christian bayonets and Christian guns from England could not quell the uprising of the miserable people driven to desperation by hunger and the biting lash of the slave driver. The people of India demanded freedom and a better portion of life. It has not been the custom of England to grant such childish demands. She would not grant them now. And without granting them she could not put down the rebels.

She had one more card to play. The Prince of Wales.

She sent him to India. The people would come out and look at him and settle down. They would stand in awe at the gold ribbons on his shoulders and the stripes on his pants. Just as the boobs of England and America gazed with their mouths open at that thirteenth wonder of the world when it strutted up the avenues of our enlightened civilization.

Not so in India. These worshippers of strange gods and these stupid wallowers in deep ignorance slipped in a thrill that the present generation will hardly forget. They simply called a general strike against the little prince and refused to go out and see him or holler for him or so much as clap their hands for him.

They stayed in their houses and huts and told the prince that if he wanted to see them they would set apart an at-home day for him so he could visit them if he made it snappy.

This was an insult to his lordship and he ordered these strikers arrested. The British police got the Christian command and arrested 3,500 for obeying the strike call. Some British reports say that the strike was a failure, which other dispatches declare that there was not a hindu on the streets to welcome the prince.

This is scandalous and shows to what degree of degradation a people can sink when they have no Sunday schools and too few missionaries.

## STREETCAR VALUATION

The Duluth streetcar company is again making desperate efforts to get a rate increase.

On previous occasions the company has based its demand for a higher fare on its generosity to the workers in its employ. But now since it gave the streetcar workers that nice New Year's gift of a 12 percent cut in wages it feels that it is entitled to a gift of a penny or two more on each fare from the slaves who have no limousines.

In order that the state railroad and warehouse commission may be able to square itself with the people it wants to know a little about the valuation put on the properties of the company.

The city officials are supposed to protect the interests of the people and have therefore engaged appraisers to determine the value of the streetcar properties. It appears that the investment of the company is about \$3,000,000 in round figures so far as the company knows and is willing to admit.

Good and well.

But at that rate the five cent fare gives a very satisfactory return. So the company claims that the property has risen in value since the original investment was made. This added valuation is the result of increased population, to which the families of the company have not contributed perceptibly. That people have moved in is not greatly due to the rotten service of the streetcar company, and yet it wants to reap the benefit. It says that the property is now worth \$10,000,000. It wants dividends on that valuation. It claims that the five cent fare does not supply that dividend.

What we cannot understand is the pious modesty of the company. It seems that it might have valued its property at a very much more respectable figure, say about \$20,000,000.

But maybe it had spent all its gall in making the cut in the wages of the slaves and handing it down as a Christian New Year's gift.

## RELEASE THEM... OR?

By John E. Nordquist.

Why write long resolutions  
To plutocratic power,  
Beseeching liberation  
Of imprisoned rebel flowers?  
Why fool with courts and presidents  
Who represent the few?  
Our pleading bring us nothing—  
Why should we longer sue?

We prate of DIRECT ACTION

And sneer at politics,  
Yet wait and wait and wait,  
While bosses take the tricks.  
Carlyle tells of real action  
As practiced long ago—  
That freed imprisoned workers  
And laid the bastille low.

Why do we wait and trouble  
And let the years roll by —  
We who are still unfettered —  
While men in prison die?  
Awake! awake! to action!  
TO HELL WITH LAWYER'S TALES!  
Amnesty for the boys.  
Or—LEVEL ALL THE JAILS!