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"TRUTH"

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THE CRIMES OF U. S. MARINES EXPOSED BY HORACE KNOWLES

Dominican Homes are Burned, Women Outraged Leaders are Chained Imprisoned and Shot

(Federated Press)
Washington. — Possibly you never have heard of Evangelista, leader of the strongest force of patriots resisting the advance of the American marines, with their torches and firing squads, their seizures and crimes of violence, in the Dominican Republic.
Probably you never heard of Capt. West, the American who planned and carried out the betrayal of this native, nor of the American military commanders who approved and assisted, nor of the American soldier who ended the story.
Horace G. Knowles, former American minister to the Dominican Republic, tells the story, and vouches for its truth, as merely one of a great number of incidents which have marked the seizure and conquest of this country with which the United States has two treaties guaranteeing its independence and liberty.
American marines had been sent out to "pacify" the interior of the republic, which had been in profound peace — except for petty thieving by groups of comparatively harmless vagabonds here and there. Homes were entered, liquor seized, presently houses in great number put to the torch. Crimes against women were reported in increasing number. The marines were making the Dominican republic a land of terror and sudden tragedy, compared to which Belgium in the summer of 1914 and Ireland in 1920-21 were safe places of abode.

Patriot forces grew up in a day. Among the bravest and most ingenious of the leaders of all these "bandit" forces there comes to be known Evangelista. The marines determine that he must be taken — if the taking is not too risky.
Capt. West comes forward with a plan, and his superiors give him authority to go ahead. He learns the location of Evangelista, and goes to him under a flag of truce, which Evangelista honors. He tells the Dominican leader that the Americans want Evangelista to call his followers together to surrender their arms, in return for which Evangelista is to become governor of the district, and 50 of his best men, to be picked by himself, are to be taken into the gendarmerie to assure the maintenance of order and understanding between Dominicans and Americans.
Evangelista calls in his force; the arms are given up; the 50 picked men are sent down to the coast and placed aboard an American naval vessel, to proceed to the capital of the district by water. Evangelista goes overland to the capital. The naval vessel does not stop at the district capital, but goes straight away to San Domingo City, where the fifty Dominicans are landed on the wharf between heavy cordons of marines, and are marched into prison. Later they are tried and every man is sentenced to death as a "bandit." The admiral, weakening in face of the (Continued on Page 2)

Lumber Interests Arrested Elmer Smith

Aberdeen, Wash.—Being scheduled to address an amnesty meeting in Eagles' Hall here on the evening of February 12, Lincoln's birthday, Elmer Smith, the fighting attorney of Centralia, arrived by stage in good time.
But he did not speak in the Eagles' Hall. He didn't speak much anywhere. He did make an attempt to recite the Declaration of Independence, but was permitted to utter only the first sentences. Anything so seditious as the Declaration of Independence may not be spoken above a whisper in the city of Aberdeen.
Smith no sooner stepped from the stage than he was arrested by a police officer who proceeded to take him to the police station. When asked for a warrant, the officer said, "I have the only warrant I need right here on my belt." At the station he was told that he would not be allowed to speak. Nothing daunted, the young attorney informed the chief of police and others in hearing that he intended to speak in Aberdeen that night, either in the Eagles' Hall or elsewhere.
A proclamation by the mayor was served on him and he was turned loose. There were five policemen in front of the Eagles' Hall and over a thousand who came to attend the meeting were turned away. Entrance was refused to all, even members of the Eagles' Lodge being turned away from their own hall and clubrooms.
A large gathering of people had congregated at the Finnish Hall, and the speaker went over to that place, but was told on entering that he would be arrested if he attempted to speak. That would not have prevented him, but the directors of the hall had been threatened and were afraid to permit the meeting lest their hall should be closed or perhaps wrecked.
Several police and deputy sheriffs were in the Finnish Hall, and one Aberdonian asked a deputy if America was not a free country. "I should say not!" was the reply. "If it were, I would shoot Elmer Smith down this second."

Being refused permission to speak in the hall, Smith then announced that if they would adjourn to a near-by vacant lot he

HELP THE STARVING!

A Georgian, the director for the state of Minnesota, for the FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA, is in Duluth. Thousands of dollars must still be raised for the starving men, women and children in famine stricken Russia.
Now is the time give. In a few more months it will be too late. They eat grass, shavings, barks of trees and clay. Twenty-five cents will save a life, if it comes in time. Give generously at this critical period. Help to save the only working class government in the world!
Max Learner is giving illustrated lectures in Minnesota, to show the needs and to help raise funds.
The lecture dates in Minnesota are as follows:
International Falls, March 3rd; Virginia, March 4th; Chisholm, March 5th; Hibbing, March 6th; Bovey, March 7th; Gilbert, March 8th; Eveleth, March 9th; Ely, March 10th; Tower, March 11th; Two Harbors, March 12th; Cloquet, March 14th; Brainerd, March 15th.
On Sunday, March 9th the same lecturer, Max Learner, will be in Fargo, North Dakota.

would address a few remarks to them on the principles for which our ancestors fought in 1776.
Arrived at the lot, he started: "We hold these truths to be self evident," etc. Up stepped the law, in the form of a burly "bull," who probably mistook the words for a quotation from a lecture by Lenin. Smith was again arrested, taken to the jail and booked. About two hours after, a warrant was read charging him with a misdemeanor in having violated the proclamation of the (Lord) Mayor.
The mayor's proclamation stated that "a state of public feeling exists in the city against his speaking publicly." Judging from the large crowds that had gathered to listen, there seems to have been a state of public feeling much in favor of his speaking publicly.
The fact of the matter is that the lumber interests are afraid that if the truth of the Centralia conspiracy, which resulted in the killing of five men and the imprisonment unjustly of eight more, is allowed to be spread broadcast throughout the Grays Harbor country, the effect on their dividends might be disastrous. The truth must be suppressed at any cost.
Ind. Worker.

A Message To 16 R. R. Labor Unions

James P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers' Party of America, today released for publication an open letter to the conference called by the Authorized Committee of the Sixteen Standard Railroad Labor Organizations for February 20th, at Masonic Temple, Chicago. He said in part:
"To grow dynamic power, the labor mass must organize within its boundaries. A social power can be mobilized only by a great common economic need. A sharp line must be drawn between the toiling masses and their exploiters. It is the line of the class struggle. He who obscures the class struggle helps to defeat the workers.
"Labor leaders such as you are guilty of having led the workers to hope for benefit through political instruments made up of themselves with their enemies. The result is the chaos of disaster which we all see, and of which the labor leaders who called this conference complain. Will you again deny the class struggle?
"Your choice is narrow. If you have the courage, you will call upon the workers as a class to close their ranks and fight for themselves. If you have not the courage, then turn and run back to the cowardly device of dividing and betraying the workers—recommending that they trust themselves to be saved by those that are destroying them. Tell them again to trust themselves to the Landis, the Wilsons, the Palmers, the Hardings and William J. Burneses, whose collective name is Elbert H. Gary. The capitalist press will praise you for it.
"If you have the courage, you will defend the unemployed from hunger; defend the workers' organizations from destruction; defend the toilers from being abused into more miserable slavery—do it at the EXPENSE of the wealthy class interests.
"We speak only to such Labor elements as may find themselves in this 'Conference of Progressives.' We ask this conference, if it has a character not entirely disgracing the twenty-five hundred railroad workers in whose name it was called, to move for a general Labor Congress to be elected by the rank and file to consider these problems."

PAPER TRUST'S OPEN SHOP WAR BRINGS HARDSHIPS TO WORKERS

"White Collar" Slaves and "Straw Bosses", Company Lawyers and Doctors Against the Workers

(The Federated Press)
Fort Edwards, N. Y.—For ten months 8,000 paper pulp workers, paper makers and minor crafts, comprising seven unions in the American Federation of Labor, have been waging an aggressive fight against the International Paper Co. in the timber country of north-eastern United States.
It is the familiar "open shop" fight forced by the Paper Trust in its 33 mills in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, with the object of destroying the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. To break this defensive strike the company is using state constabulary, strike-breakers from city slums, local politicians, and drastic injunctions.
The most notorious case of judicial force used against the workers is that of Michael Curtin, president of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers of Bellows Falls, Vt., who is serving a six months term in the Windsor penitentiary for calling a strikebreaker a "scab." Six others are in jail and scores of cases are still pending in the courts.
Recently President Burke and Frank Barry, third vice president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, have been cited for contempt of court for alleged violations of the terms of the injunction obtained in this state and are liable to summary punishment in the discretion of the court. They will probably go to jail.
To cope with the situation effectively the seven crafts engaged in the strike have formed a committee in each center, known as the Allied Trades. While the separate international unions supply their strike benefits directly from the national headquarters (the paper makers from Albany and the pulp workers from Fort Edwards) these amounts are supplemented by funds gathered by the allied trades in each community.
The local organization is composed of delegates from every craft and functions as an extremely compact strike committee and relief organization. Every communication is read here and a sort of weekly correspondence from each strike center is kept up so that all the scattered mill towns are fully informed on local developments.
Towns of from 3,000 to 5,000 inhabitants have sprung up along the railroad where the 33 mills of the paper trust are located, and these towns depend almost entirely upon the good will of the company for employment. The business men are suffering, although they have more resources than the workers whose savings are invested in their homes as a rule. Every luxury is dispensed with. Insurance premiums (Continued on Page 2)

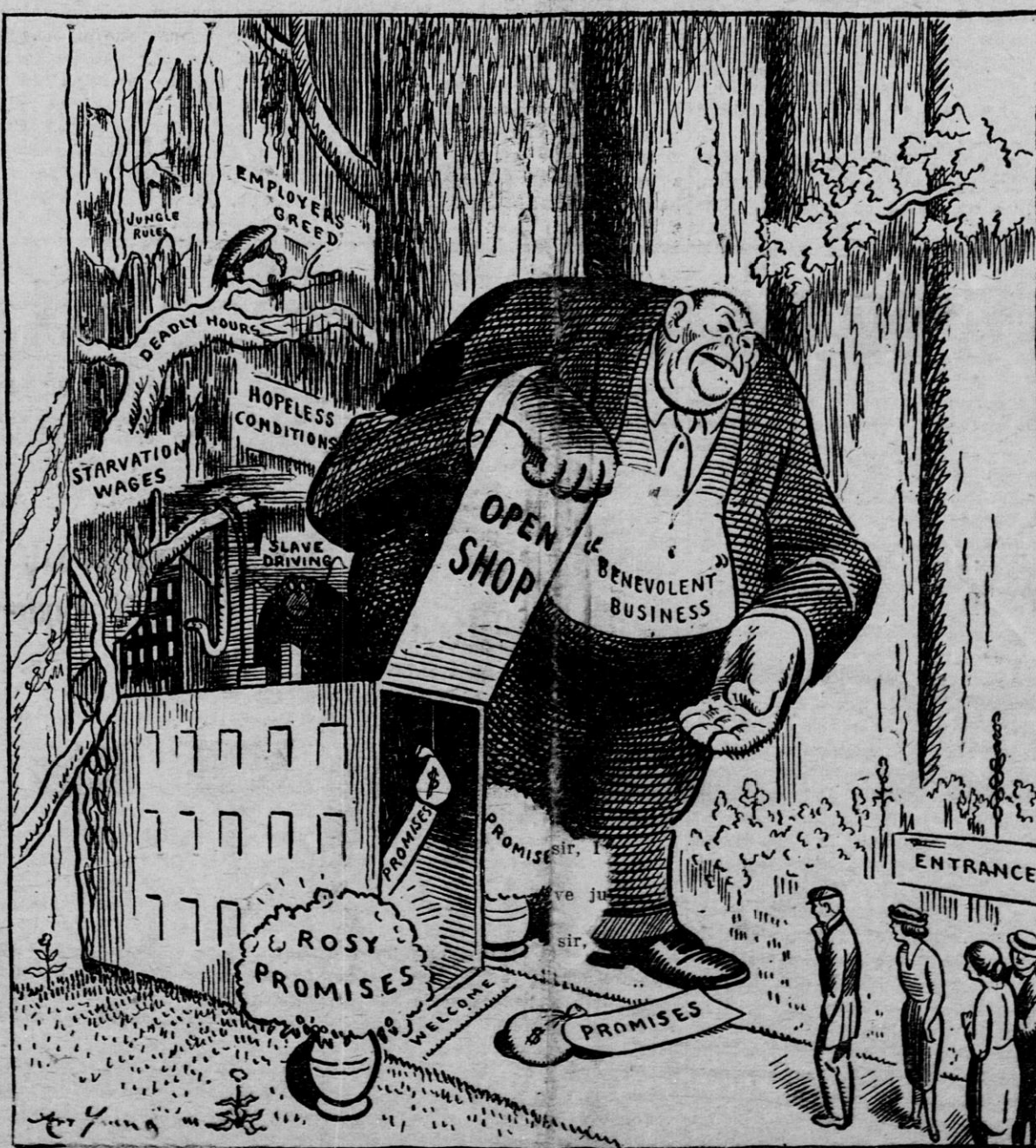
ARE AMERICAN GIRLS COOLIES

By Jeanette D. Pearl
"A working girl can dress comfortable and neatly on \$90.00 a year and could live on \$60 a day for meals," according to the testimony introduced by Emporia merchants at a hearing conducted recently by the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.
The capitalist class is starting its campaign for a six dollar a week wage-scale for girls and women. The hearing begun in Kansas will ultimately make its circuit thru all the states in the Union.
The coolie-wage is what the capitalist class means to foist legally, thru its Industrial Relation Courts, first upon girls and women and then upon boys and men.
Women constitute fifty per cent. of the population and one third of the working population in the United States. Yet the number of women organized in the ranks of labor is comparatively small. Women must not permit themselves to scab on their male workers by working for less wages. Equal pay for equal work must be their slogan and an ever increasing pay one of their aims; to achieve which, women must organize together with their fellow workers, as co-workers in the class struggle, to end that class-struggle.
The relatively small proportion of women in the ranks of organized labor, indicates that there is something wrong with our method of approaching women. A correct method of approach should yield a greater response. That the response has been meager is due to the fact that organized labor has never taken into consideration the different psychological, physical and social traits of women. An appeal to reach the broad masses of women must be worked out on the basis of these differences. That does not mean that women are inferior to men. It simply means that women are different from men and this difference must be taken into consideration.
Those with a knowledge of organization work among women, the Comrades in Europe and particularly Russia, have found that as a recruiting ground for organization work among women, a woman's independent organization is most fruitful. As a preliminary, to entering the organized ranks of labor, the broad masses of women must first be drawn into women's organizations where their timidity, their reserve and lack of self-confidence will be dispelled and a knowledge of class consciousness will be instilled, so that they can take their places in the class-struggle side by side with their fellow wage-slaves, battling for emancipation.
Working Women's Educational League, Room 405-799 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WOMEN MAKE SOAP FOR RUSSIANS

By NELLIE SHIMER

Home-made soap from Owatonna and other towns in Minnesota has been going to the relief of the Russians.
"Many boxes of this white, pure product of our farm-home kitchens has been shipped this winter," said Mrs. Grace Brewer in her office today, exhibiting a box ready for shipping.
All over Minnesota, on the farms, women have been making soap and gathering together clothing and shoes for Russian relief. Soap making for Russia had a place on the printed programs that went to all of the Women's Nonpartisan clubs throughout Minnesota, Mrs. Brewer said.
A message from Club No. 38 in Olivia says that 222 pounds of clothing and shoes has been gathered and will be shipped immediately.
"It is an inspiration to see the women on the farms, isolated, with little or no knowledge of organized effort or time for it, taking this step of their own accord."



THE TRAP

EMPLOYED MEN ARE HUNGRY

A meeting of unemployed was held at WORKERS HALL Sunday. Matt Daly urged the unemployed and the employed to unite to end the system that starves even those who work from dark to dark.
Mr. Daly mentioned the investigation that was recently made by the Charity Organization here, in which they found four hundred underfed children in the schools coming from homes where the fathers are unemployed. He said if the Charities would carry that investigation into the homes where the men are working every day from early morning to late at night, they would find twice that number of hungry fathers. On \$2.75 a day whole families starve. It means robbing a child of bread if you buy him shoes, or of clothes if you give him food.
The workers can end this condition, Mr. Daly said, the store houses are full. If the workers unite they can take what they produce.
The following resolutions were passed and sent to the President.
Whereas, there are 6,000,000 working men and women in the United States asking for work and suffering because they cannot find it; and
Whereas, here in Duluth, 37 per cent. of all wage earners are out of work; and
Whereas, the capitalists have closed their shops and factories and are letting the workers starve because there is no profit; and
Whereas, there is one market that is open to the capitalists of this country namely, Soviet Russia, where quantities of agricultural and industrial machinery and manufactured products of every character are needed; therefore be it Resolved, that we, the representatives of the 37 per cent. unemployed workers in Duluth demand that the government establish trade relations with Soviet Russia so that there may be work for American workers.
Be it further resolved that until work shall have been provided the government must provide maintenance.
We ask work or compensation at labor union wages.
Unanimously adopted at a meeting of unemployed.
Auspices West End Labor Association, Duluth, Minn.
Whereas, there are still 118 political prisoners behind bars in the United States, and
Whereas, these were convicted of offenses, (during the war) involving expressions of opinion
Whereas, we believe they committed no offence in exercising their rights of free speech and free press, and that their prosecution was the product of war hysteria and a conspiracy of employing and other interests, the whole record of which reeks with injustice and prejudice, and
Whereas, there is no difference legally between the men who were released and those still in; therefore be it Resolved that we, the representatives of the 37 per cent unemployed workers in Duluth demand that the government release all political prisoners, restore them to citizenship and dismiss the untried cases.
Unanimously adopted at a meeting of unemployed.
Auspices West End Labor Association, Duluth, Minn.

The Shame of California

The Reproach of America that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings Should Rot in Prison—the Frame-Up Victims of Perjured Testimony.

CAPITALISTS "SOW HATE"

By ALBERT THALIN.

The DULUTH HERALD IS CRYING OVER THE CONDITION IN IRELAND. The editor of the Herald realizes that, what we sow, we will reap.

He says:

"There is one crop that never fails. If you sow hate, and cultivate it assiduously, the harvest is sure—and deadly.

"Blood runs in the streets of Belfast, where flying bullets mow down young and old, male and female, parents and children. At this writing—they fall so fast that the toll mounts while you count it—several scores are dead and wounded in Belfast, and the battle goes on.

"Why?

"Because through long generations men have taught themselves to hate each other.

Because the population is divided according to religious creed, and men hate other men because they bear a different Christian label.

"Because religious intolerance and bigotry have been sown so thickly and cultivated so diligently that there is ever a harvest of black hate to be reaped with death's grim sickle.

What have the Herald and all other capitalist papers, all over the country, sown the last five years, but hate towards the foreigner, the I. W. W. and every thing that stands for the betterment of the workers.

You all remember that during the war and after the war, they hung and tarred and feathered members of the working class.

That is the result of the hatred sown through the capitalist papers.

Now the Herald comes and tells us that there is one crop that never fails. "If you sow hate, and cultivate it assiduously, the harvest is sure—and deadly."

Neither the Herald nor any of the other capitalist editors thought of any reaction from that teaching.

Some day the workers will take a stand and protect themselves with whatever means they see fit. We will not forget, how we have been treated, by our oppressors. The workers have come to the conclusion that it can not be any different as long as there are two classes in society.

The only way hate, and teachings of hate can be abolished is, by abolishing classes. Make it only one class; the working class of the world.

U. S. Oil Men In Mex. To Lose "Acting Henry" Their Jumping Jack

Washington. — No sooner has Secretary Hughes departed upon his vacation trip to the British West Indies than Henry P. Fletcher, acting secretary of state, becomes responsible for a whole swarm of rumors, innuendoes and "high official" whispers to the effect that Mexico is about to overthrow the government of President Obregon.

Fletcher has been known as a foe of the Mexican liberal regime. He is about to depart for Europe, to be ambassador to Belgium. This is his last opportunity to serve the American investors in Mexican oil and mining properties.

Luis N. Morones, president, Mexican Federation of Labor and chief of the bureau of supplies of the Obregon government, has reached Washington on a business trip for his bureau. He says there is no significance in the reports of alleged uprising in Mexico; that these local disturbances along the border represent only a handful of theatrically-minded individuals who have an eye to front-page mention of themselves in American newspapers. Serious American journalism and public opinion, he finds, has long ago discounted these rumors of the downfall of the Mexican government.

When the Carranza regime was overthrown, and Morones was appointed, he discovered that half of the persons on the payroll of his department were imaginary, and that of the real persons half the cost could be saved. He reduced the payroll 75 per cent, and in his first year reduced expenses \$1,000,000.

Morones is denounced by Mexican Communist speakers as a reactionary, and by the Washington Post as a dangerous red—since he is one of the radical element consulted by Obregon.

On the issue of American recognition, Morones said the Mexicans are not now disturbing themselves. —Fed Press.

Roger Babson Admits Capitalism A Failure

Roger W. Babson, head of a statistical agency which supplies great capitalistic institutions with periodical reports on industrial and social conditions, admits that capitalism is not a success. This remarkable admission is made by Babson in an opinion on the practicability of the golden rule in modern business, written at the request of the Interdenominational Conference on Industrial Problems, which has brought together Catholic, Jewish and Protestant clergymen here.

Declaring that statistics points to the golden rule as the only solution to our troubles, Babson proceeds to say:

"Surely the capitalistic system is not a success. Capitalism is distinctly opposed to the teachings of religion and cannot be defended. Capitalism develops those selfish qualities which are anti-religious. Modern industry and commerce are based on selfishness in contrast with the teachings of religion, which are based on service."—New Day.

Sacco And Vanzetti Prosecution Witness Turns Somersault

Boston. — One of the chief prosecution witnesses on whose testimony the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were sworn away in Dedham, Mass., last summer has voluntarily made a complete and unequivocal denial of his statements in court, in the presence of the Federated Press correspondent, counsel for defense and other persons.

In a long affidavit he repudiates categorically all his answers to essential questions put to him on the witness stand and admits the truth of the counter-testimony bearing upon the same point introduced by the defense. The affidavit was sworn to more than two weeks ago, but for reasons of defense policy it was not possible to reveal the fact until now. Even at this time the attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti feel that it is best to withhold the name of the witness until the full details are presented to the courts, together with other newly discovered information, as a basis upon which a new trial will be demanded.

Both the defense group and the lawyers are frankly enthusiastic over recent developments. They assert that the confession of this witness is the first breach in the prosecution case and that other serious cracks are already showing.

"Railroaded" To Prison

Washington.—Convinced that the Oklahoma group among the political prisoners at Leavenworth are chiefly the victims of "jamming" or "railroading" on the part of the prosecuting authorities, Senator Harrell of Oklahoma has been trying to secure the assent of the administration to their release.

One of the political prisoners from Oklahoma is Stanley Clark, who was arrested on the charge of having made a seditious speech, but was taken to Chicago and tried with the 105 I.W.W. prisoners brought there from the Pacific Northwest and from the headquarters in Chicago.

This is one of the cases which makes me believe that most of these Oklahoma prisoners were simply 'jammed', said Senator Harrell. "Mr. Nebeker, the Government prosecutor, told me when I took the case up with him that Clark and one other man ought to be pardoned. He thought that Clark would never have been convicted if he had not made a scathing statement on his own arrest, after he was in jail. That statement influenced the verdict, presumably. So far as I am aware, Nebeker has not followed up his admission by recommending pardon to the Attorney General.

I know about the general condition under which they were taken and tried, to be justified in urging that all of the cases be reconsidered on a basis of the facts. It is clear that Clark, for example, should not be in prison under sentence for an alleged speech in Oklahoma, if he was really convicted for the offense of making a quite different statement after he was in jail. That is not law nor justice."

Man Buys Flour In Russia 40 lbs. For \$1 In U. S. 50 lbs. For \$2.35

Duluth.—When Charles Rivers, 1011 East Fifth street, sent his aged mother in Russia a dollar bill with which to purchase bread, he was unaware of the fact that the soviet authorities would commandeer the currency and issue instead to his mother a credit of 190,000 rubles.

That is just what was done, however, according to Mr. Rivers, who holds a receipt from the Russian authorities for the amount. A reproduction of the writing, crediting Mrs. Rivers with 190,000 rubles, is printed herewith.

In her letter to her son, Mrs. Rivers writes that famine brings death to hundreds daily. With the 190,000 rubles, she adds, she was able to buy 40 pounds of flour.

Mr. Rivers explained he sent the dollar two months ago merely to learn whether it was possible to offer relief through the strict soviet censorship. It was his belief that the authorities prized American money highly, retaining it at every opportunity by virtue of its greatly increased value over their own financial paper.

The letter containing the receipt bore 10,000 rubles worth of stamps, 10 stamps of 1,000 rubles denomination. In prewar days they would have a value of approximately \$5,000, he said.

—Sunday News Tribune.

German Workers Not Fooled This Time

Essen, Germany.—Union labor has rejected the plan proposed by the Krupp works, under which workmen were to have purchased a special issue of stock, with their savings, and were to receive certain administrative privileges, looking toward co-operative management of the plants, according to the Krupp announcement.

The resolution in which the plan was rejected by the Krupp shop soviet declares that the Krupp management intended to "unload" stock on the workmen, and by creating "capitalists among the laborers" destroy the solidarity of the working classes.

The labor leaders believed participation in the management of the plants, as stock owners, could in no manner lead to better economic relations with employers.

MORE RAIDS

(By The Federated Press)

Los Angeles.—Police here are renewing raids on the homes of radicals. It is believed that the object of the raids, which are without search warrant, is to destroy literature and to prevent testimony being given at the coming trial of Harry Clayton, Dan Duffy, Dan Stevens and William Fink, I.W.W. members accused of criminal syndicalism. Open warning has been sent out that any witness for the defense will be arrested on the same charge. Among the places raided were the homes of Carrie Jensen, Ed Moffitt and Louis Swift contributing editor of The Rank and File, San Francisco, a Federated Press member.

Crimes of U. S. Marines Are Exposed by Knowles

(Continued from page 1)

almost-completed massacre, commutes the sentences to 90 years imprisonment at hard labor.

Evangelista comes to the district capital, and finds the guard drawn up to welcome him. Half a dozen big marines rush at him from behind. He is handcuffed. Heavy chains are fastened from his handcuffs to his manacled feet. In chains he is paraded through the streets of the capital where he was promised he was to be governor.

In the prison, after midnight, an American soldier comes to him. "Evangelista," says the soldier, "you have had a rough deal. Everything is quiet. Make your escape quickly."

Here, at least, was an American of honor. Evangelista's hands and feet are soon free. He thanks his benefactor. He turns; moves 20 paces. The American raises his rifle and fires.

Evangelista falls dead.

Paper Trust's Open Shop War Brings Hardships

(Continued from page 1.)

iums remain unpaid; also the installment on the phonograph and the piano. Retail business is dead.

The remarkable fact is that the moral and financial support of the small retailer still remains with the workers. Exceptions, of course, are the company banker, the company lawyer and doctor, and village officials who are subservient to the company which pays the bulk of the taxes, and the "white collar" slaves and the "straw bosses." The local newspapers strive to be neutral, being caught between two fires, their subscribers and the trust.

The principal source of the storekeepers' antagonism to the corporation is their realization that starvation wages, the 9-hour day and the "open shop" will so reduce the purchasing power of the workers that business will suffer permanently. They are carrying over the burden of ten months' bad business and staying off their creditors with the hope of good business when the strike is settled. What money is now spent in town comes from union funds distributed as strike relief and from money for provisions donated from outside.

In such communities the strike-breaker is a social pariah and not the hero that some captains of industry would have him. His children are ostracised and his reputation is gone. The chief strike-breakers are the company's crew of foreman and straw bosses recruited from all the mills to travel from place to place to give the appearance of great activity, to start up operations, and to instruct the strikebreakers in the art of paper making.

Mountain-People Suffer

(By Rostan Quillan)

Once upon a time the people of the southern mountains were contented and happy in their crude way. This was in the period before the insanity of the war and before the frenzy of finance rooted out sentiment and love from homes.

K. Marx predicted that as capitalism continued soon sentiment, love, family ties and virtues long held sacred would be disregarded for the almighty dollars. Such conditions prevail today in this once somewhat free land of ours. Now the diabolical frenzied financial system is creeping to the mountain sections of the south, the hitherto protected region of modern so-called civilization.

The people have not much to eat, nor is the prospect encouraging. The mountaineers, always simple livers, are living the life of extreme simplicity, or poverty.

Lack of markets have taken from them their little spending money, therefore, they like the rest of the world are paying the price of maintaining a crazy system of prices and profits—debased competition.

The jails are full and so are the poor farms, which facts find a counterpart in the increase of crime and poverty in the rest of the world. Thus it is manifest more and more, that the present social system is breaking down and during the transition, all alike must suffer, even the most secluded regions of the country.

An Answer to the Syndicalists

(By L. Kamenoff)
(Excerpt from "The Dictatorship of the Proletariat")

The dictatorship of the proletariat is a form of government of the State which is most adapted to the carrying on of a war with the bourgeoisie, and to guarantee most rapidly the victory of the proletariat in such war.

Whoever does not recognize the necessity for the severest proletarian dictatorship during the transitional period from capitalism to Socialism; does not prepare the necessary conditions for the proletariat, on acquiring the central apparatus of power, at once directing it to the suppression of the resistance of the exploiters; who-ever does not explain to the proletariat, on acquiring the central here and now, of its victory the inevitability of an armed struggle and harsh measures against treason and hesitation, and does not arm the proletariat with the suitable weapon—that person is preparing the ruin of the proletariat and the victory of the bourgeoisie.

But if the dictatorship of the proletariat is an organization of power, which is best adopted to

the carrying on of the war against the bourgeoisie and the suppression of its resistance, than we have an answer also to the question which is generally put to the Communists by the syndicalists of various schools of thought. The latter while admitting the dictatorship of the proletariat, cannot divest themselves of their old prejudices against a political party of the proletariat. The question, consequently, is: what organization is capable of achieving a solution of the problems of dictatorship?

There can be no doubt that, at the moment of a decisive class war, the power of command and compulsion must lie in the hands of a definite organization, capable of bearing the responsibility for each step it takes and of guaranteeing the logical sequence of these steps. The army of the proletariat, moving in battle order, must have its general staff. When leading its regiments to the attack, that general staff must be capable of surveying the sum-total of the international, political and economic conditions of the struggle. It must possess equal authority over all kinds of arms at the disposition of the working class. It must be

in a position to carry out its decisions through the trade unions, and the workmen's co-operatives, through the factory committees, and through the leagues of young workers, by means of written propaganda, and through fighting militia of armed workers.

At the moment when the old power is overthrown and the apparatus of government is seized by the revolting proletariat, that general staff has new tasks to perform. The victory of the proletariat signifies the disorganization of the old system. The formation of a new army, the feeding of the country, the building up of industry on new principles, the organization of courts, the establishment of relations with other countries—these matters become at once the immediate tasks of the general staff of the victorious proletariat. Any delay in the accomplishment of one of these tasks, or any hesitation in the decision, is capable of bringing great harm to the further victorious development of the proletarian revolution.

Consequently, this general staff must be an organized, responsible, and centralized institution, prepared

to deal with, and decide all political, economic, social, and diplomatic problems. An organization which would satisfy all these conditions and solve all the problems incumbent upon it may be called, of course, by any name whatsoever; but in reality—and if we do not play with words—such an organization can only be the political party of the proletariat; i.e., an organization of the most advanced, revolutionary elements of the proletariat, united by their common political programme and an iron discipline.

Such an organization cannot be formed in a day or even a week; it is the result of a prolonged process of assembling and selecting experienced leaders, who have proved, by their daily work, to be capable of estimating rightly each phase of the labor struggle, and the interests of each separate group of the working class, from the higher point of view of the general interests of the entire working class as a whole.

The greatest misfortune which could befall the proletarian army after seizing the strongholds of capitalism, would be if the apparatus of leadership proved to be

in the hands of men, groups, or organizations whose previous work had been carried out only in the sphere of the labor movement.

The suppression of the resistance of the exploiters—which is the fundamental task of the dictatorship—is not only a military, or only a political, or only an economic task; it is all of them—military, political, economic. The resistance of the exploiters acquires only its most acute form during an armed conflict; but the rich peasantry, which will not give the bread for the famishing population; the engineers who sabotage industry; and the bankers who bring confusion into the mutual account of the industrial enterprises by concealing their books—are not less important factors in the resistance of the bourgeoisie. The suppression of all these various forms of resistance can be as little the work of an organization created in the narrow sphere of the trade union movement, as, say, of a workers' co-operative organization. It can be successfully achieved only by a general organization of all the workers, in the shape of their Soviets, in which are represented

all the forms of the labor movement, and which are under the guidance of a political party, concentrating in itself the whole experience of the previous struggle of the working class.

In the epoch of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Party is still more necessary for the working class than in any other. It constitutes an essential condition for victory. A refusal to work for its creation and strengthening means a renunciation of the efficient carrying on of the class war; i.e., a renunciation of dictatorship, of a condition of the victory of Socialism, and may engender, although unconsciously, the most cruel betrayal of the working class cause, by depriving the proletariat, at the most critical moment, of its most important weapon. Anyone who doubts the inevitability of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as a necessary stage of its victory over the bourgeoisie, facilitates the conditions for the victory of the latter; anyone who doubts or renounces the political party of the proletariat, is helping to weaken and disorganize the working class.

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AN APPEAL

Life is too brief to utter blunderous words—
One misplaced word can wreck a mortal mind,
One evil hint can end a bright career—
We should be prudent when we judge, and kind.

We should inspire, cheer, encourage, help
Brothers who struggle Freedom's rocky way.
We disagree, at times, and then call names;
Our enemy he laughs—and holds the sway.

Brothers unite, go hide the ancient grudge;
Dig under earth the groundless hate you bear.
We shall achieve the goal we all aspire
When we have learned to treat each other fair.

—HAL BROMMELS.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN INDIA

Revolutionary Movement Grows Even Tho Leaders Are Jailed

(Written for The Federated Press)

In this era there cannot be any revolution without some economic significance and the Indian revolutionary movement cannot be an exception to this tendency of the age. If we carefully study the party politics of India we find the cleavage is sharp on economic lines. The "conservatives" of India are the Indian princes, the Indian landlords, British tea and indigo planters and those merchants princes who are the keepers of the vested interest. Some intellectuals who lack idealism and depend upon the good will of the vested interests are with this class.

The Center party of India is the party of the moderates, who wish to see a change in the condition of the people, but they are cowards and too calculating and they are to be divided into two groups—the right, which are known as National Liberals in India, and the left, the pacifist Non Co-operators.

Mr. Sastri, who came to the Washington conference as the representative of the British government, is a fair representative of the liberals who want to remain within the empire and wish to bring about home rule in India through reforms.

Gandhi is the best representative of the left wing of the Indian Center party. Gandhi wants to

have self government but preaches pacifism and opposes men like Hazrat Mohani and others who want to have absolute independence and a republic. Gandhi does not represent the real left wing of India and it is every day becoming more apparent from the developments in the revolutionary movement. The British government regards Gandhi as dangerous because of his hold on the mass, but the British authorities are anxious to have Gandhi work on his scheme of pacifism so that the real left wing of India would not have absolute control over the direction of the national policy and revolution.

The most hopeful thing in the progress of the revolutionary movement in India is the growing consciousness of the workers and peasants of India, who form about 99 per cent. of the population of the country, and they are really the backbone of the whole movement. They are co-operating with Gandhi and that is the reason Gandhi is powerful. Gandhi feels for the oppressed, down-trodden of the masses of India and that is the reason they want to follow Gandhi with the faith of the common folks, not tarnished with sophistication. They mean business in the revolution and it is sure that the "special privilege" of the landed aristocracy and others is bound to crumble down with a successful revolution which can be successful with the aid of the peasants and workers under the direction of seasoned leaders.

The class struggle is on in India and the visit of the Prince of Wales has given the indication of it. The partial or general cessation of business, revolutionary strikes and commandeering of the whole city transportation system by the national volunteers (as was the case in Calcutta where the national volunteers ran the city and no taxi or any other vehicles could run without a permit "By Permission of The National Volunteers") are supported by the mass.

The real leaders of the Indian left wing are rotting in jail, and they went to jail without a fight to keep their promise with Gandhi regarding the program of "non-violence." The non-violence program of the followers of Gandhi has not disarmed the British Indian government's policy of unrestrained repression and legalized pillage.

More vigorous assertion of the left wing in the Indian political arena than at present will be the beginning of a new era in the class struggle in Indian revolution.

THE ENEMIES SIZE-UP THE RED ARMY

(By Associated Press.)

Moscow.—Soviet Russia today celebrated the fourth anniversary of the creation of the Red army. Leon Trotsky, the war minister, in the Red Square of the Kremlin, reviewed the Moscow garrison in what probably the largest review since the days of the emperor.

For two hours, infantry, lancers, Cossacks, gunners, engineers, motor corps, tanks, and airplanes passed in the bright sunshine. The men appeared to be in good condition, were well uniformed and saluted in snappy fashion as they filed past the stand. A little more precision in alignment, better uniforms, better horses and older soldiers, and they might have been the regiments of the Old Guard passing before Emperor Nicholas. On the other hand, they were as different from the tattered undisciplined Red army of 1918 as the Concord farmers of 1776 were from General Pershing's picked battalions.

Haywood Looks On.

Near the reviewing stand were Clara Zetkin, German Socialist;

William D. Haywood, of the American I. W. W.; Katayama, the Japanese Socialist leader, Bela Kun, and members of the Third Internationale.

The predominance of Communists among the spectators was the only reminder that it was not a pre-war spectacle. The illusion that it might have been the old Russian army coming back to life was heightened by the predominance of old regime officers at the heads of companies, and the little group of staff men about Trotsky, most of them bearded generals and colonels of many years' service.

Trotsky wore a gray overcoat of military cut. Alert and smiling, he stood sharply at salute and reviewed the passing soldiers like a general.

Warns Of Capitalist Dangers.

"Within a year the army will be stronger and more united," he told the troops. "We do not know what will come in the next few months, but events will not find us unprepared. Looking west, east, north and south we find the danger is not past, because power in the capitalist countries is still in the hands of our enemies, who hate us and have not abandonment the idea of crushing us."

J. Carr, who represented the American Communists at the All-Russian Communist conference here recently, apologized for the actions of Americans on the Murmansk and Archangel fronts. If they ever were ordered to fight Russia again, he said, the Americans would fight their own government instead.

WILL WIN

Minneapolis.—The strike of the International Typographical union for a 44-hour week already is four-fifths, won, and ultimate 100 per cent victory is inevitable.

This is the message brought to the twin cities typographical workers by John McParland, national president.

"Thirty-two thousand printers in job shops now are working under the 44-hour plan and the number still out has been reduced to 7950, a large percentage of whom are apprentices," said McParland. "The number of shops still holding out is 1394, and this number is being reduced daily. We have in our treasury today over a million dollars more than we had when we went out. Since the strike began we have paid out in strike benefits \$6,224,810 and collected in strike dues \$7,106,362. We have been able to reduce the special strike assessment of 10 per cent to 5 per cent, which reduction will go into effect next week."

The situation in New Haven, Conn., McParland said, which was one of the worst in the country at the outbreak of the strike, is now practically cleared up, there being but eight men still on strike in that city. The Illinois situation also is practically cleared up, Chicago being the only city in that state where union men are on strike.

In New York City, where the union has a membership of 20,000, the last report showed only 554 still on strike.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By Bill Lloyd

The Arms Confab has come and went, and shows a capitalist bent. It ain't put wars upon the blink; they never thought of such a thing. They wondered how they could get by, with cost of war way up sky-high. Europe had got just where it must cut down expense or else go bust, and pacifists in this here land somehow had shown enough of sand, so they had Congress in a frame where 'twas inclined to cut the game, while it still straddled the fence by keeping armies for defense.

They found big ships were obsolete (for bombs could take them off quite neat). So they agreed with lots of glee to cut them out to a degree. The submarines are things they'll keep, of which each nation has a heap. The aeroplanes they still retain. No poison gas they'll use again—at least that's what they seem to say, though in a war and battle-fray, 'twill be most difficult of course to make a rule they can enforce.

The Eastern Question came up last and they got through it awful fast. From what I read of it, I think the Jap will still hold on to the China.

We'll end up wars when working folk throw off the capitalistic yoke. Taint common people wants to fight, but those who have the power and might to load up cannons on the trains and send boys out to save their gains, to stop our mouths with a gag-law, so we can't speak of what we've saw, turn us all into hypocrites while plus percenters all has fits.

The National Smile Week Is Over

It makes me smile...

We have been exhorted to smile: Smile shoes onto our feet; smile a pair of socks to the same place; smile a new pair of pants to be deck, and warm, our Americanism. "Smile, darn you smile," they say!

Pay your rent with smiles; smile again when the landlord pockets your smiles—smile, both of you, smile! It's worth while!—and beats spot cash.

Smile a pound of porkchops—try it. If your lips crack before you get the chops—the grease will heal them. (after you get'em)

"A soft smile turneth away all semblance of intelligence."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

You may as well smile. Be a sport. A smile is all you have left—you have been robbed right and left and between.

If you can't smile, grin!

If you grin, you will look so delightfully foolish.—A smile on the "hand" is worth two to the boss.

If you are a girl be a Smilo de Venus.—It's going to be the survival of the slickest smiler.

St. Paul Pioneer Press says: "All successful men won their spurs by smiling. Charlie Schwab, E. S. Gary, J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller—all of them."

Jessie James and J. J. Hill were not mentioned, but still and all, they may have been smilers of great ability.

"They won their spurs" (?)—(That isn't all they won, by smiling.) They won the whole pot... I understand that Charlie Schwab is one of our leading smilers. He heads the list.

Yes, slaves, they have smiled—and laughed at you. Can you blame them?

When I see your smiling face in the soup-line—I am tempted to smile as I join you; When I see your knees smiling thru your threadbare clothes—I smile, and cover my own nakedness.

We smile, millions smile; weak, wan under nourished smiles, but smiles, nevertheless.

We have the tear-streaked-smile, of the child holding out its undimpled hands, for bread which the head smiler of the family cannot provide.

"They won their spurs"—won, is right—they certainly didn't earn them. But they smiled for them—and we, poor-boob-smilers, that we are, have endeavored to work for our spurs.

Spurs—and sharp ones. Ever notice how our smile fades when we feel them.

Smile, and the boss laughs at you; Weep, and he kicks you out.

When you take over industry, smile! He will think you are doing him a favor.

Organize! —T-bone Smile.

Housewife—Could you eat an egg for your breakfast?

Jobless man—I don't know much about an egg. I think I could eat the hen who laid it.

"You should stand by your grocer," argued the Business Booster. "I always do when he is weighing my purchases," replied Mrs. Housekeeper.

Sympathetic Friend—I hear your wife has left you. What rotten luck!

Henry Peck—That's nothing the worst is yet to come.

Sympathetic Friend—Great Scott, man—what?

Henry Peck—She'll come back.

Clerk—Please, sir, I'd like a few days off.

Boss—But you've just had your vacation.

Clerk—I know, sir, but I want to get married.

Boss—Why didn't you get married during your vacation?

Clerk—I didn't want to spoil it.

"Jack and I had planned an ideal life; love in a cottage and all that, you know."

"Well, why didn't you carry it out?"

"The man, who owned the cot-

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tage insisted on his rent to advance."

—Minneapolis Journal.

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But the class conscious working man has other definitions. He says constructive work is any work that brings us nearer to a state of society in which there are no classes. A state of society in which there are

They see it in the rickshawmen, in the soldiers, in the farmers, in the fishermen, in the coolies, in the masses of men working in the shops and factories. Today they ask the vote. This is an infringement upon the political power of the wealthy element. They are defiant in their demand. What will they ask tomorrow? That is what is troubling the Japanese big business interests. This ignorant rabble asking the vote — where will it end?

Natalia Satz, the organizer of the children's theatres was seventeen when the Bolsheviks came to Smolny. She was a very beautiful "student of piano", aristocrat to her slender finger-tips. Told that she would have to

"For whatever my lot on earth may be
And whether I swim or sink,
I can say with pride, "I do not obey—
I do not obey, I think."

Why do you quarrel? United you are strong.
Why do you take nothing? You made all.

All petitions must be sent to T. E. Latimer, Security Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota. Personal letters to President Harding and to Attorney General Daugherty will also help. Send copies of personal letters to T. E. Latimer.

Inasmuch as the war is over; we, the undersigned, ask the release from Leavenworth of J. O. Bentall, who was convicted of offenses (during the war) involving expressions of opinion.