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TRUTH

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

Phone Melrose 530

ONE YEAR OF NO JOBS HAS 20,000 SUICIDES

(HARRY GODFREY)

New York.—There were in 1921—the year in which unemployment in the United States was worse than at any time since 1893—23 per cent more suicides than in the preceding year. The number was approximately 20,000. Of that number, 840, or more than two a day, were in New York City. Eight hundred and fifty-eight were children averaging between 15 and 16 years old, and—509 of those who ended their own lives are described as "soldier boys".

The figures are made public in the annual report of the Save-a-Life league, 108 W. 77th St. The accompanying comments make reading which, if not very instructive, at least is interesting, and which if not tragic would be funny.

Almost every condition of existence which is a result of present-day social and industrial life is described as a cause of the frightful number of suicides; and remedies which are seriously suggested are stricter laws regarding the purchase of drugs and firearms! Loss of employment is mentioned, almost casually, among other causes, including reaction from the war.

Complexity of modern life, gen-

eral unrest, and even women's mode of dress are blamed in large part.

Other data, however, compiled from the statistics of life insurance companies, of the national committee for mental hygiene, and various organizations, shows that the astounding increase in the number of cases of self-destruction is a direct result of unemployment. In 1920 the suicide rate among insured wage earners was less than one-half what it was in 1911. Then came what the "captains of industry" are pleased to term the period of readjustment and the suicide rate shot up. Exactly a year ago a bulletin issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.—putting the statement in the form of a question—asked:

"Has the less favorable industrial situation of the latter part of 1920 and the early part of this year resulted in increased numbers of suicides and homicides? There has been more of each recently in the wage-earning group of the population."

Last August, The Federated Press called attention to the fact that Tuesday had become suicide day

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Amalgamated Gets Ready For a Fight

(By The Federated Press.)

New York.—A national reserve fund of \$2,000,000 is being collected by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to be used in the event the critical situation developing in the Chicago and Rochester markets develop into a strike or lockout. In these centers new agreements must be reached by May.

The manufacturers have demanded restoration of the 48-hour week, the right to hire and fire at will, abrogation of the principle of equal distribution of work, increase of the quantity of output required under the standard of production, and a 25 per cent reduction in piece and week work rates.

The demands are practically the same as those made by the New York manufacturers in 1920, but which they were forced to abandon following a strike in which the Amalgamated gained an overwhelming victory.

An editorial in the current issue of "Advance," the official organ of the A. C. W., declared that to accept the demand of the Chicago employers would mean to surrender the organization. "In New York the employers sought a fight with the union," the editorial continues, "and made unconditional surrender a condition of peace. In Chicago both sides are seeking to arrive at

an understanding rather than otherwise. With that end in view the negotiations are now being continued.

"Industrial democracy, to the extent that it has so far been developed in the clothing industry, is now being tested in Chicago. It is the first great test without resort to strikes."

Rand School Picketed

New York City, N. Y.—People's House, the home of the Rand School is being picketed. The Lunch Room Workers' Branch, with the full endorsement of the International Workers in the Amalgamated Food Industries, has declared a strike against the Rand School Cafeteria. The cafeteria which has recently changed hands is now known as the "Rendez-Vous Cafeteria."

The Lunch Room Workers branch declares the strike was called

BECAUSE—The former employees of the Rand School Cafeteria and their organization, the Lunchroom Workers Branch of the International Workers in the Amalgamated Food Industries, were deliberately ignored at the re-opening of the place, and

BECAUSE—There is a secret understanding between the Peoples' House management and the new owners of the Cafeteria that no member of the Lunchroom Workers

(Continued on page 3)

Pays Owing Pig-Men For Soldiers' Eats During Strike Duty

The sum of \$17,915.94 was paid by the state to Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., South St. Paul, for rations for national guardsmen during the 60-day packinghouse strike.

The money was paid on the basis of 90 cents per day, per man, according to E. A. Walsh, deputy adjutant general. The troops were at South St. Paul to protect the plants of the two firms.

After getting this information, the reporter called the subsistence department of Fort Snelling, on the telephone.

"What is the subsistence allowance per day, per man at the fort?" he asked.

"Twenty-seven and a fraction cents a day," was the answer.

"A day?"

"Yes, the government feeds the boys on that," was the answer.

The money paid to Swift and Armour was part of the bill of \$81,411 run up by the state as total expenses for the guardsmen's 60-day stay at the packing plants.

The troops were ordered out on the second day of the strike by Governor Preus, before there was any disorder, and the strike was

(Continued on page 3)

A TEMPLE DEDICATED TO THE GOD BUSINESS

(LAURENCE TODD)

Washington.—A \$3,000,000 monument to the "open shop" campaign!

A vast marble edifice to mark the extreme high tide of reaction on the political beach of the United States!

A temple of the God Business, dedicated to social and industrial repression, on the site of the home of Daniel Webster!

This is the plan which has just been solemnly voted by the board of directors of the chamber of commerce of the United States, for the construction of their new building in the national capital.

"Open shop, from excavation to the last tapestry on the walls," is the slogan which the direction have adopted. "Open shop," of course, is tacitly understood to mean what Judge Gary knows it means—the product of nonunion labor, employed under autocratic conditions.

This marble pile is to be erected in much the same spirit as Pharaoh built his pyramid, or as the Bourbon kings built the palace at Versailles.

Persons of caustic wit have toyed with the irony of this reflection—that old Daniel Webster's ghost, murmuring of "liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and for-

ever," might haunt the old garden there at the north of LaFayette Square, facing the White House, where this demonstration of the weakness of unions and the absence of liberty is soon to be attempted.

Attempted is the word. For in spite of the court decree which Attorney General Daugherty has just secured, ordering the bricklayers and masons' international union to use nonunion material at the pleasure of their employers, the organized building trades in the United States are in a healthy condition. They have a sense of humor, and of the fitness of things. They will manfully assist the chamber of commerce of the United States in making this enterprise a monument to the high tide of reaction in the Harding regime. The question as to how they will express themselves and what sort of monument will emerge from the play of wits, is quite another matter.

A great majority of the reputable building contractors in the United States employ union labor. There are 21 building trades represented in the building trades department

(Continued on Page 2)

Capitalist Dailies Advocate War With Japan; R. Ward Sees Koreans Held In Slavery By Japs

What Japan is Doing in Manchuria and Korea Seems Bad To Ward. How Does it Look to See the U. S. in the Dominican Republic, in Mexico, In Haiti, in West Virginia

(Robert Ward, Chicago Exam.)

This is a ghastly tale I am about to relate. Volumes would be required to give the story in all its horrifying detail. Intermittently, you have been reading in the headlines of the oppressions by Japan in Korea. I have seen many of those oppressions. I can tell you, fellow Americans, what is behind the dispatches that evoked those sensational headlines.

My motive is two-fold: First, to bring forcefully to your attention the sufferings I have seen. Second, and more important, if it is to hammer home to America a further warning to be prepared against Japan. For whatever Japan may be doing today in China and Manchuria and Korea and Siberia is merely preparatory to the day when Tokio will give the word to attack the United States! What has happened in the Far East, if we do not plan against such possibility, may happen in America.

You have read of girls of Korea being stripped naked and flogged, and dragged through the streets to even more flagrant indignities and torturous death. You have read of families being executed, of meetings of patriots being clubbed to death, of cruelties practiced even on American missionaries.

The stories are true. Too true! Not many years ago the Japanese were a handful in Seoul, the capital of Korea, and in the interior. The Koreans, a peaceful race akin to the Chinese in their love of quiet, were prospering in agriculture and in extensive fisheries. Today they are being gradually exterminated, for that is the Japanese program, and the Japanese in Seoul far outnumber the Koreans.

The richest lands have passed into Japanese ownership under duress.

Language Abolished.

The Korean language has been abolished in the public schools. The children must study and speak the Japanese tongue. Korean students are not permitted higher education.

All Koreans are forced to salute the Japanese flag and to worship the Japanese Emperor's tablet.

There is constant and bitter persecution of Christianity in all its activities.

That one who has never given the situation in the Far East much consideration may the more easily understand Korea's plight, I will recount, as a proper background, the manner in which the Hermit Kingdom of Korea, most passive and peaceable of nations, was subjugated.

With the Russo-Japanese war came a communication to all nations from Tokio of Japan's solemn intention "to guarantee definitely the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean empire."

A treaty was made in August, 1904, by which Japanese money was made legal tender, the Korean army reduced from 20,000 to 1,000 and all Korean garrisons abolished. A Japanese official was appointed to exercise eminent domain. It was, apparently, a protectorate.

In November, 1907, Marquis Ito arrived in Seoul with demands in treaty form, giving Japan control of Korea's internal administration and wresting away Korea's independence. Aghast, the emperor and his cabinet refused.

Marquis Ito forced himself into the emperor's presence time and again and in vain. Outside the palace Japanese troops were making a show of military maneuvers to give impression of the force they could exert if necessary to employ aggressive tactics to that extent.

This display was not without its effect. For the cabinet could not forget that terrible night in 1895 when Japanese soldiers had forced their way into the palace after a similar demonstration and murdered the queen. If Japan had done this before, would she hesitate to repeat?

Rule by Bayonet.

Japanese troops with fixed bayonets entered the courtyard and lined up under the emperor's

apartment as the marquis again forced his way to the ruler. The emperor again declined to yield. Eventually, however, the strident demands of the Japanese had their effect on some of the ministers and by force the treaty was put through. A native newspaper in Seoul, Whang Sung Shinmun, printed a true account of what had happened. It was suppressed and the editor jailed. This was what it printed at the end:

"Is it worth while for any of us to live any longer? Our people have become the slaves of others. The spirit of a nation which has stood 4,000 years has perished in a night!"

Under the treaty Japanese officials took "control of foreign relations and affairs in Korea" and it was "agreed" that "Japanese diplomatic representatives and consuls will protect the subject and interests of Korea abroad."

The Koreans "bound" themselves "not to negotiate any treaty or agreement of a diplomatic nature without the intermediary of Japan."

It was "agreed" that "the Japanese government will appoint a resident general as its representative and the Japanese government is entitled to appoint a resident in every Korean open port."

The emperor abdicated in favor of his son, a mental incompetent and a pawn in Japanese hands. Tokio was able to put over the final "treaty" of subjugation shortly after. It said:

"All laws to be enacted and all administrative measures to be undertaken by the Korean government shall previously receive the consent of the resident general."

"The government of Korea shall follow the guidance of the resident general in affecting administrative reforms."

"Appointment and dismissal of high officials of Korea shall be at the pleasure of the resident general."

"The government of Korea shall appoint to government offices of Korea any Japanese the resident general may recommend."

"The government of Korea shall engage no foreigner without consent of the resident general."

Thereafter, the rest was easy. A complete control of business and commerce, absolute administration of government without a Korean voice in political, religious or educational affairs, made annexation of Korea by Japan on August 29,

1910, a matter that failed to draw international attention.

Patriots Defy Tokio.

Despite the drastic methods employed by Japan to break up meetings of patriots the Koreans were able, on March 1, 1919, to issue a Declaration of Independence for the 20,000,000 citizens of the subjugated nation. The Declaration will bear repetition of some of its clauses:

"Love of liberty is something that cannot be stamped out or stifled or gagged or suppressed. We have experienced years of agony of foreign oppression, with every loss of the right to live, every restriction of the freedom of thought, every damage done to the dignity of life. If the defects of the past are to be rectified, if the agony of the present is to be loosened, if future oppression is to be avoided, if thought is to be set free, if we are to deliver our children from the painful, shameful heritage, the first thing is independence."

Thus far, my article has been general. Now I will be specific. First, as to Japanese business and industrial dominion in Korea.

Every function of national and local government in Korea is Japanese. No Koreans are employed in government capacities except, rarely, in very minor capacities. The police are Japanese. The troops, and there are many, are Japanese. The streets have Japanese names. Fortifications and garrisons being erected everywhere are Japanese. Shipbuilding is Japanese. And so are business and industry.

Confiscation Methods.

Japan is colonizing Korea at a tremendous rate. That means the need of control of business and industry. A Japanese want a certain business establishment. He offers the Korean owner a price. The Korean refuses.

The price is ridiculously low. The Japanese takes it to court. He is upheld. The Japanese wants a certain farm. He gets it the same way, almost for nothing. The Japanese have the best lands, they have the fisheries, they have the railroads and the mines. They have everything they sought and are getting everything they seek.

Official control of the nation's per capita finances makes Korean competition with Japanese merchants impossible. The Koreans have been thrown into industrial serfdom.

Restrictions of religious control have been effected drastically. Pastors of any faith have been forbidden to preach without a Japanese license. No religious gathering of more than five persons may be held without sanction. Japanese police keep complete copies of all church rolls. Secretly they harass young men and women engaged in church and mission work. Theological students must secure a Japanese license before they can be ordained. Often this is denied if the student is a patriot.

Christians Oppressed.

Fearing the democratic and liberty teaching doctrines of the Christian religion, the Japanese have been particularly offensive to Christianity in Korea. News is censored. Lies are sent out by the Japanese instead of the real news. Nevertheless, there have come out of Korea the stories of these oppressions.

You may recall a story two or three years ago telling how thirty-five Koreans were shot to death or bayoneted by Japanese soldiers in a Christian church building at Cheam-ni, forty miles from Seoul. American and British consular and missionary representatives will confirm this for you. The Japanese explained it was a gathering for independence!

At approximately the same time three Christian churches were burned in three villages.

To offset the Cheam-ni massacre Japanese soldiers ordered all male Christians into the church. Then they opened fire and charged with bayonets.

A Korean communicated to an American missionary that he had been maltreated. Thereafter he was beaten, imprisoned and placed in solitary confinement. He was placed in a press and compelled to sit in an upright position, the sides of the press contracting when a wheel on the back was turned. They tied a cord around the middle finger of the right hand, passed the end of the cord over a board at the ceiling and pulled the cord until the man was hanging by the finger.

Forty Burned in Church.

Again, two score men were sent to a church by Japanese orders, on pretense a proclamation was to be read. Volleys were poured into them until the floor was covered with the dead. Two women who had approached the building were bayoneted. Kerosene was poured

386 Koreans Were Slain in One Batch by Japanese. Ward Calls This Frightful. What should One Call the Slaying of Millions of Russians by Refusing to Trade With Them?

on the bodies and the church set afire.

Whenever there is a clandestine independence meeting and the Japanese discover it there is death for those who participated. Time and again I have seen these patriots dragged through the streets, prodded with bayonets and cast into jail.

I have seen girls forced through the streets at bayonet points in Seoul and elsewhere. They have been compelled to strip naked before Japanese officers. They have been put to unspeakable indignities, little children of 14 and 15 and even younger. Then they have been tortured and starved or given to the soldiers to do with what the soldiers willed!

Groups of girls, thumbs tied together, have been forced thus through the streets to their terrible doom.

Bury Victims Alive.

Men have been dragged from their houses and their homes burned and their families cast adrift, while the men were led off to execution for the reason that they were suspected of being patriots! I have seen executions. I have seen Japanese troops blindfold a them and shoot. I have seen one such victim writhe after he had been left for dead. The Japanese returned, discovered he was alive. Did they shoot again? No. That would be too much bother.

They buried him as he was—alive! I do not get that from hearsay. I saw it from a distance. I took photographs, surreptitiously, of course, of that execution. The pictures printed with the articles were taken by me that day.

Countless thousands have been jailed because they sought independence. They cannot stage an uprising. For they are not permitted to have guns. They are not allowed to gather in groups. They cannot stand on the streets in groups. After dark they must go home.

Burning of houses is common. Killing of scores at a time is not infrequent. Flogging in an ordinary punishment. In one jail of a capacity of 800 there were 2,100 prisoners—political prisoners. The best men of Korea are in jail.

Thirteen months ago 386 Koreans were summarily executed in one batch. Nothing as frightful was ever committed in Belgium by the Germans as this massacre. Eighty-six wives and twelve mothers, guilty of no other offense whereabouts of their husbands and than being unable to reveal the sons, were among the 386!

Two years ago the Japanese spread a report among the Japanese population in Korea that America was back of the Korean demand for independence. This false report stirred a demonstration against all Americans. Three British subjects, mistaken for Americans, were mauled by a Japanese mob in Seoul.

Play With Bayonets.

Students of a theological school in Ling Yang, Korea, were seized, stripped and tied to rough wooden crosses, which they were compelled to carry through the streets. They were Christians. The Japanese soldiers prodding them with bayonets, shouted gleefully that as their Father had borne the Cross, they too, should have the privilege!

Practically all Korean publications are suppressed. In school everything is Japanese. The teaching of Korean history is forbidden. Only those are teachers who speak Japanese.

The text books are printed by the Japanese government. They exclude all subjects relating to European history and literature which might tend to personal culture or acquaintance with European struggles for freedom. Students of Korea are forbidden to go abroad to further their education. They are, indeed, forbidden to leave the country for any purpose. The Korean who gets out of Korea gets out by stealth and is in danger of death if caught.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

R. R. MASTERS' CONFESSIONS OF FAILURE AIRED BY WORKERS

Bulletins under the caption "The Truth about Railroads" have been prepared and circulated by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Those who read can see that the railroad owning class is all tangled up in its own lies and inefficiency. Bulletin No. 1 follows:

Why the Railroads Were Taken Over by the Government.

"Why did the United States government, on January 1, 1917, take over the control of the railroads and operate them during the war and until February 29, 1920?"

This question was answered by William Gibbs McAdoo, former director general of railroads during federal control, before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, on February 2, 1922. He said:

"In the fall of 1917 the inefficiency of the American railroads made them unintentionally, but nevertheless actually, the strongest ally of the German Kaiser. The collapse of the railroad under the burden of war traffic had almost cut the line of communication between the American army at the front and its base of supplies."

When the United States entered the war it had agreed to supply certain quantities of food to feed the allied armies and civil populations. Railroad congestion under private management made it impossible to keep these commitments.

Allied Nations Faced Starvation. On February, 1918, the "situation was extremely black for the allies." On the 8th day of that month the President sent to Mr. McAdoo a collective message from the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy, saying:

(1) That the bread cereals sent from North America were in December, 1917, 500,000 tons below the amount fixed by the Paris conference; and in January more than 400,000 tons below the adopted program.

(2) That this deficit of 900,000 tons had been caused by the congestion of the railroads and the lack of cars and coal and would result in a condition especially serious throughout the allied states.

(3) That the failure of the railroads to deliver food had already resulted in the rationing of the Italian army being twice reduced and the rationing of the French army once; that unless food supplies were rushed to Europe immediately and in adequate quantities starvation would inevitably overtake the civil population of the allies; that the armies could not be adequately supported and that defeat would undoubtedly result.

The Railroad Administration, upon assuming control, immediately gave its attention to this exceedingly grave problem. Empty cars were rushed west, loaded and then sent to the Eastern seaboard. The result was stated by Mr. McAdoo to the Senate Committee:

Europe Saved By Railroad Administration.

"On the 15th day of March, 1918, one month and one week after the February meeting (Mr. McAdoo refers to a meeting of railroad and government officials to consider and outline plans for meeting the emergency) I had the pleasure of addressing a letter to the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Italy, informing them that loaded cars of food had accumulated to such an extent at the leading Atlantic seaports that it would be necessary to seriously consider an embargo against the food movement unless immediate relief in the way of ships could be afforded, so that the cars could be unloaded and put back into the essential commerce of the country."

The congestion of traffic had

reached such an acute stage that on December 1, 1917, the Interstate Commerce Commission submitted to Congress a report sharply calling attention to the critical situation that faced the country.

"Menace to the Public Safety."

On January 2, 1918, Commissioner Aitchison, of the I. C. C., told the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, discussing this special report: "The conclusion which we all reached was that existing conditions were intolerable and constituted a menace to the public safety."

On March 22, 1917, Samuel Rea, President of the P. R. R., informed the Interstate Commerce Commission that Railroad Executives had reached the same conclusion. He said: "We realize that the condition of the railroads today presents a menace to the country, not alone to the owners of the properties, but as affecting directly the international situation."

Upon the declaration of war, April 6, 1917, the Council of National Defense organized the Railroad War Board, composed of Fairfax Harrison, Julius Kruttschnitt, Hale Holden, Samuel Rea and Howard Elliot, and it undertook to secure co-operation between the various railroad systems. Despite the activities of this committee, Mr. McAdoo says, the condition of the railroads grew steadily worse until there had been an almost complete paralysis of transportation. On December 22, 1917, the Railroad War Board confessed its inability to solve the problems of transportation.

During this period not less than five committees of railroad executives had failed to restore the proper efficiency to the transportation system.

Followed Recommendations of I. C. C.

It was upon recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the confession of failure by railroad executives that the president, on December 26, 1917, directed the taking over of the railroads as a war measure.

"Of the advisability and necessity of this action there has never been a question," declares Mr. McAdoo.

Julius Kruttschnitt, recently spokesman for the Railroad Executive before various tribunals, admitted before the Senate Committee that "what has been done has been done for the best."

"I have gathered from general intercourse with railroad executives that they have all accepted the situation as the best thing to be done."

"This breakdown of the railroads did not occur over night," said Mr. McAdoo. "It resulted not alone from lack of unification, but from the impaired physical condition of the roads extending over a period of years, and from long-deferred maintenance and improvements."

When the roads were taken over by the government the records of the I. C. C. disclose, there were 145,000 cars of freight in excess of normal in the territory east of Chicago and St. Louis and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers.

The facts, as they have been adduced by the Senate Committee, are:

On January 1, 1917, the transportation system had broken down and was inadequate to the nation's needs. The American government's war program was hampered, the allied armies were short of food and materials and the civil population of our allies in Europe were facing starvation. The railroad executives, after eight months of effort, were unable to correct this situation and confessed their inability to do so.

The government acted only when

it became clearly established that refusal to do so would invite irreparable disaster.

On January 17, 1919, after a year of Federal control, A. H. Smith, C. H. Markham, R. H. Aishton, Hale Holden, B. F. Rush, N. D. Maher and B. L. Winchell, among the ablest railroad men in the United States, officially reported to the Railroad Administration:

"The measures taken during the year 1918 called for no apologies. The efficient operation of the railroads in support of the government during the war justifies every act of the administration during that period."

This testimony is ample refutation of charges that the railroads were taken over for political reasons and that they were operated inefficiently.

Dinner Pail Epics

By Bill Lloyd

Reformers now have much to say about jazz-dancing of today, and seem to think, while many giggle, that 'tis a most immoral wiggle. The lecturers and preachers tell that young folks jazz themselves to hell. But from their quiet studious nook, there is one thing they overlook. Most things have economic cause; jazz music falls within its laws.

Way back when folks weren't in a crowd and each had room enough allowed so he could follow up his bent, without considering the rent, the dancing floors were plenty large, so youthful spirits could discharge. In great big barns, when nights were still, they danced the old and staid quadrille, and when ballrooms were larger yet, they paced the stately minuet. When rents went up and space grew small, the waltz came in to charm us all, and when the rent went up still higher, the tango came in for a flyer.

Now rent is up so awful high, the dancing master can't get by, with just few people on the floor, and so he packs in more and more, and so jazz music he has lent to solve the question of his rent.

You don't have room to glide and prance; you have to dance right in your pants. You have to dance right up and down, and keep your feet on little ground. You have to vibrate in your tracks, which may make morals pretty lax.

Reformers who would morals fix will have to get in some good licks at rent and economic cause, which seem to govern dancing laws. At least I think that I am hep, each time I shimmy or one-step.

RUSSIAN PICTURES

BY ANISE

When we changed cars at Minsk I saw a man in linen

Who could speak German And Polish and Russian; He asked me if the baggage Heaped beside me

Was my own possession, But when I told him "No," That it belonged To a Czechoslovak delegation

Going to Moscow, He drew away regretfully, Still watching it,

So I asked him why He had questioned me, And WHAT Was his occupation, And then—

He shuffled away quickly, And they told me he was A SPECULATOR Buying up Russian roubles To sell in Poland,

Or any kind of stuff To sell in Russia.

I saw in the station at Orsha A well-fed woman Seated on a bag of grain With other bags heaped round her Waiting for her train To Moscow;

And they said she also Was a Speculator, And that the price of grain In the "free market" Was twice as much in Moscow

As in Orsha, And she was taking up These few bags To sell for many

Hundred thousand roubles. And I told them to ask her About her business, But they said: "What use? She would deny it."

Then I said: "WHY Will they not tell? Is it not now ALLOWED To buy and sell grain At a PROFIT?"

Have you not new regulations Permitting this private trading?" "Certainly," they answered, "It is LAWFUL, But they are ASHAMED! It is not considered in Russia An HONORABLE occupation! They are making MONEY Instead of helping the famine!"

One Year of No Jobs Has 20,000 Suicides

(Continued from page 1)

In New York and other large cities. Jobless men and women who had answered—unsuccessfully—the Help Wanted ads in the Sunday newspapers, killed themselves on that day—victims of the war for democracy and its aftermath of "putting labor in its place."

Still one more sidelight may be thrown on the climbing suicide figures. Last July Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, New York, who was a colonel in the army medical corps during the war, told a United States senate committee that in 1920 400 ex-soldiers committed suicide in New York state, most of whom "would be alive today if they had been given the proper attention." Then he added, "It is time to think about the 400 or more young ex-soldiers who may commit suicide in the next year."

At that time, he said, in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut there was not a single hospital bed for the accommodation of veterans under observation for mental diseases resulting from the war, although there were in that area 410,000 ex-service men.

Ireland is now free — to abolish her own capitalist masters.

Unemployment is an industrial condition where there is not enough slavery to go round.

A Temple Dedicated to the God Business

(Continued from page 1)

A Temple Dedicated to the God... of the American Federation of Labor. Their local organizations cover the continent. Feeling quite as strongly on the subject of this marble monument, or mausoleum, as do the gentlemen of organized business, the organized building mechanics will advertise the project everywhere. They will let every contractor know about it. They will give him the benefit of the disclosures as to nonunion construction obtained by the Lockwood committee in New York. They will give the same information to all local chambers of commerce and other bodies that contribute to the building fund of the chamber of commerce of the United States. They will tag every organization, every business enterprise, which builds itself into this monument. The thing will get into the political campaigns in various regions. Organized labor will lend a helping hand to make it indeed a memorable enterprise.

What's Your Number?

The present number of TRUTH is 246. If the number on your address slip is below that, you are behind on your subscription and all that is necessary is to send in the renewal. Thank you!

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

—of—
FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA OF SUPERIOR
—from—
Sept. 12, 1921, to Feb. 28, 1922.

RECEIPTS:	
Sept. 12.—Russian Famine Relief Buttons sold	24.36
Contributions collected with lists	699.97
Collections at Public Meetings:	
Sept. 12.—Caleb Harrison-meeting	27.67
Nov. 12.—P. P. Cosgrove-meeting	64.85
Dec. 8.—H. M. Wells-meeting	52.51
Dec. 13.—"Russian Relief Night", Palace Theatre	83.39
Jan. 17.—Geo. Hardy-meeting	30.76
Feb. 20.—A. S. Broms-meeting	58.10
Donations	322.23
Door Receipts:	118.40
"Russian Relief Night", Palace Theatre (\$5.00 misc. included)	174.65
A. S. Broms-meeting	59.00
Bazaar (gross receipts)	349.37
Literature sold	24.23
Total Receipts	1,772.06
Bank account overdrawn	15.07
	\$1,787.13

DISBURSEMENTS:	
Advertising and Printing	81.12
Hall Rent	44.00
Stamps & Office Supplies	3.55
Palace Theatre, 50% of net door receipts of "Russian Relief Night"	75.02
War Tax on Door Receipts "Russian Relief Night"	19.36
Jos. Fisher, travelling expenses	3.50
Refreshments etc. at Bazaar	4.22
Freight and Drayage on Clothing etc. Donated:	230.77
Great Lakes Transit Co., Frt. to New York	10.16
M. S. P. & S. S. M. Ry. Co., Frt. to New York	15.20
Drayage on Clothing etc.	1.50
Express paid on Literature	26.36
Remitted to National Office of F. S. R., New York:	2.10
Oct. 26.—Cash	209.00
Nov. 10.—Cash	300.00
Nov. 12.—Cash	48.25
Nov. 17.—Cash	30.00
Dec. 8.—Cash, by H. M. Wells	5.64
Dec. 10.—Cash	33.51
Dec. 25.—Cash	300.00
Jan. 19.—Cash, by George Hardy	15.00
Jan. 30.—Cash	375.00
Feb. 11.—Cash	100.00
Feb. 28.—Cash	120.00
	1,527.40
	\$1,787.13

Friends of Soviet Russia of Superior,
(Signed) EDWIN RASI, Treasurer.
AUDITORS' STATEMENT.
We, the undersigned, have this day audited the accounts of the Friends of Soviet Russia of Superior, Wis., from Sept. 12, 1921 (when the organization began its activities) to Feb. 28, 1922, and note the following:

Gross Receipts	\$1,772.06
Miscellaneous Disbursements	259.73
Remitted to Headquarters of F. S. R., New York	1,527.40
Bank Account Overdrawn	15.07

We have verified all receipts to duplicate copies of receipts given to parties contributing and to Contribution Lists. Also we have verified the Disbursements to receipts received from parties to whom payments have been made. We note them to be correct.

As to those items from which we were not in a position to see vouchers of we have referred to the minutes of meetings of the organization and note them to be correct.

Superior, Wisconsin, March 2, 1922.

J. E. LUOMA. E. V. LATVALA.

NEXT SUNDAY

MATT DALY

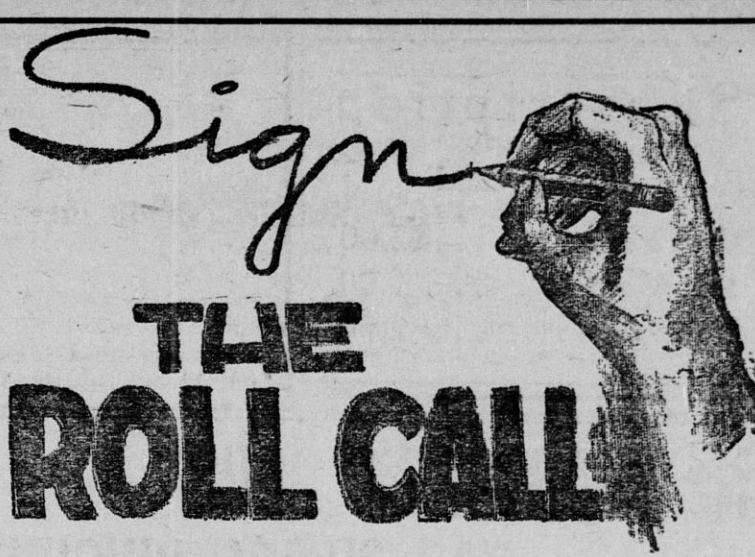
Will Speak at

Workers' Hall

19th Avenue West and First Street

Good Program! Music and Dancing!

Admission 15 and 25 cents. COME EARLY!



FAMINE BECOMES WORSE

The famine has spread in Soviet Russia. Cannibalism has raised its head. Stories — authentic stories — corroborated in their fearful details, have reached the world. Two women in Raval Rugatschev have eaten the corpses of two children and lured to their hut an old woman, whom they killed and ate. In another village, corpses have been taken from the graves, cut up and eaten. In another, a peasant woman gave her children the corpse of her thirteen-year old daughter to eat.

All news from Soviet Russia is most disheartening, when one thinks of the misery that the Russian workers, men, women and their children are passing through. Starvation has increased. More and more millions are drawn into the maelstrom of death from which then seems to be no rescue. The bitter winter that has harassed Soviet Russia has added fresh hundreds of thousands to the death toll. Death—Death, everywhere!

The food your money will buy carries with it the ROLL CALL BOOK, in which YOUR name MUST appear. Your signature in this book will mark a permanent record of your true friendship for Soviet Russia. Deposited in the archives of Soviet Russia, the Roll Call Book will constitute a document treasured by International Labor and its sympathizers.

Collections

Collections made to date total \$675,000. Money collections from workers and others in sympathy with Soviet Russia, \$400,000. Collections in food, clothes, medicines, tools, estimated at \$275,000.

Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th Street, New York City.

My contribution for famine relief in Soviet Russia is \$-----, which sum is herewith enclosed. Please insert this coupon with my signature in the ROLL CALL BOOK registering me as a friend of Soviet Russia in the hour of her greatest need.

Name-----
Street Address-----
City-----State-----
(Insert name of paper)

Write to the Friends of Soviet Russia for a page out of the Roll Call Book and secure signatures and contributions in your locality.

WORKERS! --- READ, LEARN!

Now is your chance to get some of the best and most educational books.

War of the Classes by Jack London, clothbound, reduced to 50 cents

The Russian Revolution, by Wm. Z. Foster, paper bound 50 cents

The Red Labor International, A pamphlet containing Resolutions and Decisions of the First International Congress of Revolutionary Trade and Industrial Unions 15 cents

Any of these valuable books will be promptly mailed to you, postpaid, for 50 cents. Send orders to TRUTH, Duluth, Minn.

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1/4 Pint Fixall Varnish Stain

in any shade

Light Oak, Golden Oak, Walnut, Cherry or Mahogany

Fill out coupon and bring it in to in and receive free sample.

Fixall will make old and marred furniture look like new. One can will convince you.

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Good for 1/4 Pt. Fixall Varnish Stain (25c size) until May 1-22.

Name

Address

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Calif. Supreme Court Scraps

9 Hour Law For Drug Clerks

(By The Federated Press.)

SAN FRANCISCO. — The nine-hour law for drug clerks may now be evaded by employers, under a state supreme court decision in a test case. The judges decided that the defendant in question, although he had been obliged to work ten hours, was occupied for only two hours in the duties described in the act, selling drugs, etc., and for eight hours was amusing himself selling cigars, soda water and stationery. The decision criticizes the act itself for not being more specific—which is small consolation for the drug clerks, whose working hours are now no longer limited, provided they do not compound prescriptions for more than nine hours daily, but amuse themselves otherwise in adding to their employer's income.

Asks Removal of Censorship From Student Forum Meetings

(By The Federated Press)

Madison, Wis. — "Take your screwdriver, remove the tablet from Bascom hall on the university campus and sell it to a junk dealer, if you cannot be true to the sentiment expressed thereon," said George P. Hambrecht form member of the state legislature, and now secretary of the state vocational education board, in speaking at a banquet of The Federated Press league at the Presbyterian church.

Hambrecht read the inscription on the tablet which was erected in 1894, when an attempt was made to oust Prof. Richard T. Ely from the chair economics for teaching Socialistic doctrines. The tablet reads:

"We cannot for a moment believe that knowledge has reached its final goal or that the present constitution of society is perfect. In all lines of investigation the investigator should be absolutely free to follow the paths of truth wherever they may lead. Whatever may be the limitations which hamper inquiry elsewhere, we believe the great state of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continuous and fearless sifting and winnowing by which truth alone can be found."

Hambrecht, who is a member of the board of university visitors recently appeared before the board of university regents and made a plea in behalf of the removal of all censorship of the forum meetings which are conducted by liberal students organized as a Social Science club.

PROGRAM FOR UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL, SUPERIOR, WIS.

A mass meeting of unemployed, part-time workers, ex-service men and unionists met at Workers' Hall, Superior, Wis., Sunday, March 12th. Permanent officers were elected consisting of a general secretary, a recording secretary and an executive committee of seven.

They went on record as not wanting charity — They said, "We want work and the right to provide for ourselves and our children."

Their program consists in working to make the following demands effective.

We, the workers make the following demands of the City, State and Federal governments which we have placed in control of our affairs.

1. That the Government (Municipal, State and Federal) provide work for the jobless and more work for the part time workers. Said compensation to be raised by a tax on all incomes above three thousands dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum.

2. That the legislature enact and enforce a law prohibiting any employer from working his employees more than six hours per day in six days per week; and that the employees salaries must not be reduced on account of this action.

3. That the employees be compelled to open their factories and in case they refuse to do so, the government shall take control of same.

4. The stopping of all expenditures for armaments.

5. The immediate granting of the bonus promised to the ex-

soldier, which has so far been shamelessly sidetracked by the government.

6. That the government (Municipal, State and Federal) institute a housing program by which all homeless workers be provided with living quarters.

7. That the government (Municipal, State and Federal) immediately take care of the feeding of the unemployed for whom no work can be found, and of the part time workers in distress.

8. That the government (Municipal, State and Federal) assist in the provision of work by undertaking all public work, (overdue and otherwise).

9. That the legislature enact a law prohibiting the employment of anybody under 18 years of age, and that they be provided education and maintenance directly or by work allowances to their parents or guardians.

10. That all work be done under union conditions and with union scale of wages.

11. That normal trade and political relations with Soviet Russia be immediately resumed.

The unemployed question is the most pressing national question today. It must be solved. If our government will not act, we, the workers, must and will act.

Our watchword shall be: WORK OR COMPENSATION!

Adopted at Public Mass Meeting of unemployed, part time workers, ex-servicemen at unionists at the Workers' Hall, Superior, Wis., March 12, 1922.

Eskel Ronn, J. B. Wirkkula, Chairman. Secretary.

ONE THING AFTER ANOTHER

CALIFORNIA.—James McHugo, James Malley, C. F. Bentley and Thomas Hooker, I. W. W.'s serving sentences under the criminal syndicalism law at San Quentin, have been released on parole. Charles Lesse, has been paroled to Immigration officials pending deportation to Germany. The indeterminate sentences of N. Steelik, Wm. Stein, R. V. Lewis, John Craig, John Golden and H. Williams have been fixed at 5 years, that of J. C. Taylor at 2 years.

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—The board of education of this city denied the request of H. J. Levitan to speak in the high school auditorium on behalf of relief for the starving children of Soviet Russia.

SEATTLE.—Ten thousand dollars in cash and \$10,000 in clothing is the record of the local unit of the Friends of Soviet Russia in aiding the stricken Slav millions.

LONDON.—Thirty thousand men who came out in the recent German railway strike have been victimized, according to a Daily Herald dispatch from Berlin. The Federation of Labor, says the dispatch, at a special meeting, decided to inform the chancellor that new action—and a new strike—may be expected if the cabinet refuse to renounce this punishment.

"It may be more than a coincidence," comments the Daily Herald, "that before the strike the Stinnes party was insisting that it

was necessary to dismiss 30,000 railway men in order to balance the railway budget. The strike is apparently being used as a pretext for carrying out the demands of Stinnes—behind which are the demands of the Entente."

WEST VIRGINIA.—Thirty-five thousand miners' families in West Virginia are on verge of starvation because of the widespread unemployment in the coal fields—unemployment due, the miners and union officials charge, to the pressure exerted on the operators by the United States Steel Corporation. These thousands of miners and their hungry wives and children are not on strike.

In Mingo county 1,100 miners are still locked out because they demand the right to organize.

CHICAGO.—Sixty thousand railway telephone and telegraph operators were deprived of the eight-hour day by the United States Railway Labor Board in a ruling the "principle" of the eight-hour day holds for this group of railway employees as it does for all other employees previously deprived of the eight-hour day. The roads, however, are obliged to pay at the rate of time and a half only after the ninth hour of work.

The revised rules also prescribe regular pay for Sunday and holiday work, for eight hours. The split trick of eight hours, over a spread of twelve hours, is authorized.

Great Radio Station For Russian Soviet

(Associated Press.)

Moscow.—Soviet Russia will soon have a wireless station capable of transatlantic service, says H. Nikolaieff, Assistant Commissar for Posts and Telegraphs.

The station is in progress of erection at Bogorodsk, near Moscow, and is expected to be one of the most powerful in the world. Its towers will be more than 900 feet high, which is 300 feet higher than the famous German wireless station at Nauhen. The new Russian station will have a strength of 500 kilowatts.

Nikolaieff adds that Soviet Russia has made great progress in wireless communication in the last four years, and cites as evidence of it the fact that the station at Moscow is able to hold telephone conversations with another at Chita, Siberia, 3,000 miles distant. Russia now has thirty-eight sending stations and 290 receiving stations.

New wireless stations will be erected within the next few months at Tashkent, Kharkov and Novonikolaevsk as well as at the radial points of the Siberian water basin and along the Arctic seacoast, where new stations were installed in 1921. —N. Y. World.

Rand School Picketed

(Continued from page 1)

Branch be re-employed in the place, and

BECAUSE — The Rendez-Vous Cafeteria is not conducted as a union place, as only a contract from Waiters' Local 1, A. F. of L., which is a trade union pure and simple, is shown, and therefore the rest, like dishwashers, countermen, etc., are not covered, and

BECAUSE—The request for reinstatement of the former employees has been bluntly refused, and

BECAUSE—This refusal of the employers is nothing more nor less than a plain LOCKOUT.

A conference was called composed of respectable heads of unions who always stand for peace. As long as the letter of the law is kept these individuals will not stand with the workers even though there have been grievances. They whitewashed the Rand School management. This committee consisting of Max Zuckerman, Sec'y-Treasurer of the United Cloth, Hat & Cap Makers; Peter Monat, Sec'y-Treasurer of the New York Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Samuel Breadley, Organizer, Jewelry Workers Union; Morris Kaufman, President International Fur Workers Union; Max Pine, Sec'y United Hebrew Trades; and Israel Feinberg, General Manager Joint Board Cloak Makers Union; met to investigate matters. They said that the present cafeteria, the Rendezvous, is not owned by the Rand School, the only interest of the School being that the clause referring to Union help to be severely lived up to.

That the Rendezvous Cafeteria owned by Silverman and Weinberg has lived up to this clause and is employing Union help exclusively. Each and every worker employed in the cafeteria holds a union card and the officials of the Waiters Union subscribes to the statement that the restaurant is one-hundred percent union.

The Amalgamated Food Workers say that only waiters are union members now no matter what a hundred union heads say. Formerly all the help was organized. They continue to picket. The Building Maintenance men-

bers of the Public Service Union, employed at the Rand School, have struck in sympathy with the Lunch Room Workers and the action has been endorsed by the United Labor Council.

The reason for the stand taken by the management is clear. More profit can be made in a Cafeteria where only the waiters are organized than in a place where all employees belong to a union and enforce better working conditions. The Food Workers have decided not to use the capitalist courts in their fight.

Pays Owing Pig-Men For Soldiers' Eats During Strike Duty

(Continued from page 1)

one of the most peaceful in the history of Minnesota labor troubles.

Colonel Walsh said the adjutant general's department considered the subsistence bill "reasonable." It cost the state \$1.31 a day for each man to feed the troops, when they were called out to fight forest fires last summer, he said.

Swift and Armour first made a proposal of \$1 a day, he said, but it was considered too high by the state, and they consented to cut it down.

"I don't see how they could have broken even at 90 cents," he said. "They served splendid meals, and served them four times a day, feeding the troops when they came off guard duty at midnight."

Swift & Co. were paid approximately \$11,000, he said, and Armour & Co. \$6,000.

Although the troops were quartered in buildings of the two companies, he said, the companies charged no rent to the state.

The novelty dance, held at the Workers' Hall in Superior on March 8th was a success. A fair sized crowd enjoyed the dancing till 2 A. M. and went home feeling that a good cause had been helped. The dance was given by the local Friends of Soviet Russia. The admission ticket prize was won with No. 566. The winner can have same by producing stub of ticket with said number at the Työmies book store, 601 Tower Ave., Superior.

FOR RENT

Two fine five-room flats, hardwood floors, gas, water, sewer and electric lights for only \$12.50 per month. Call at 319 or 317 18th Ave. West, Duluth, Minn.

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TOM MOONEY MOLDERS' DEFENSE COMMITTEE, Rena Mooney, Sec-Treas., Box 344, San Francisco, California

NOTICE!

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

DANCE

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

Every

Thursday Night

Good Music! — All Welcome!

Admission 15c and 55c

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