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"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

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TOTAL FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF AND HOW IT IS DERIVED

The total to date is \$415,000.00. The largest contributors of the week were:

Appeal to Reason \$6364.57, Lithuanian Section of the F. S. R. \$2098, Paterson, N. J. \$1000, Chicago \$1000, San Diego \$500, Newark \$500, Russian Section of F. S. R. \$422, Grand Rapids \$400, Boston \$300, Co-operative Temperance "Idrott", Chicago \$300, New York \$249, Vancouver \$247, Philadelphia \$268, Brockton, Mass. \$200, Duluth \$150, Rochester \$150, France-Belgium Propaganda Club, Lawrence, Mass. 140.

TEXTILE WORKERS STAND FIRM BOSSES THREATEN STARVATION

The mill-owners of New England have asserted that they will starve into submission the 500,000 textile workers who are striking against a 20 per cent wage cut and a 54 hour week. The answer of the workers has been the establishment of chain of community restaurants, with special provision for feeding the children of the strikers in their homes. An urgent call has been sent out for financial aid in "the battle of hunger gainst cold", as the Amalgamated Textile Workers Union puts it in its appeal for funds. The union further states that with the 20 per cent wage-cut the average wage of the textile workers would amount to \$17 a week. It also asserts that the workers "live herded like neglected cattle in dilapidated company houses under vile conditions. No running water except a big pump in a common back yard serving each group of overcrowded shacks. No sanitary drainage. The mill interests have prevented social legislation for women and children. Women work all night in mills without legal restriction."

One plant, the Acme Finishing Plant, employing three hundred workers, has settled on the strikers' terms; but otherwise the strikers are still out in full force. In many mills other workers are being called out in sympathy, and in general the struggle is developing a solidarity hitherto unknown in the Textile Industry.

The Hope Mill in Pawtucket Valley has reopened, under a guard consisting of civilian police, cavalry and a machine-gun unit, while overseers went from house to house, trying to persuade the workers to scab. Result—a total of six persons is now working in the plant.

As to the question of arbitration, the strikers are holding firm in their determination not to submit to secret arbitration proceedings in which the facts and figures relating to operating costs would be withheld, as the mill-owners demand. They insist, moreover, that the 48 hour week, the old wage scale, and no victimization must prevail before they will consider the question of arbitration.

Superior Helps Russians

Last Saturday Superior had a tag day. About 75 people were on the job and the gross receipts for the day's work were \$864.70.

After the canvassing had been completed the canvassers had a good time at a lunch and dance. The orchestra donated its services and the coffee and the lunch were donated by local business houses, so that none of the money collected was used in this way. All money, except \$11.00 paid for printing, has been remitted to the national office of the F. S. R. in New York City.

The Central Co-operative Exchange at their annual meeting recently contributed \$600 from their treasury.

The Trades and Labor Assembly of Superior gave \$50 and they are co-operating by sending delegates to the local conference.

The comrades of Superior are enthusiastic and are planning to continue the good work.

HARDING REJECTS WORKERS

Despite his passion for conferences, preferably those accompanied by much pomp and circumstance, President Harding does not approve when the workers so far forget their place as to request a conference on matters touching their own interests.

A delegation of Maintenance of way employees, representing 450,000 workers, recently appealed to the President for a hearing on the wage-cuts ordered by the Railway Labor Board, and the arbitrary methods of the Railway heads.

The President refused to receive the delegation, which was informed that the question was one in which the White House could not interfere.

Murderer From Siberia May Enter U. S.

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Grigory Semenov, Siberian Cossack leader, charged with many crimes against American soldiers in Siberia, has received permission from the American government to enter the United States. Semenov, known as the greatest murderer in Siberia, hopes to raise funds in the United States for a new revolution in his country.

Protests against his entry in the United States lodged with Secretary of Labor Davis by the American Legion and others familiar with his conduct in Siberia while the American expeditionary forces were there, proved ineffective.

Junius B. Wood, Chicago Daily News correspondent in Siberia, has this to say of Semenov:

The Japanese military party, which had liberally supported Semenov as part of their plan of harassing Siberia abandoned him last June after the foreign consuls protested against his landing in Vladivostok. Permission to land in Japan at that time was refused and also when the ship bringing him to America touched at Japanese ports. He dare not return either to Siberia or to Russia, except under the protection of the Japanese army, as he would be promptly tried and executed as the slayer of hundreds of his fellow countrymen.

The Asiatic-Siberian government, of which Semenov announces himself to be the head, and for which he intends to raise funds in the United States, is nonexistent. It is merely a catchy name for collecting cash under the pretense of a resumption of the Cossack barbarities and an attempted overthrow of the present constitutional republic in Siberia.

During the time of the allied occupation in Siberia in support of Kolchak, Semenov contented himself with pillaging the Zai-Baikal country and hampering the operations of all the allies except the Japanese. He was repudiated by the British, French and American forces, denounced as a traitor by Kolchak, but after the latter's execution assumed the title of supreme leader, and after the execution of the royal family dubbed himself ataman of all the Cossacks, the title of the crown prince.

The only time he was under fire was when a bomb was tossed into his box at a Chita theater.

The present beautiful consort who is announced as Semenov's

MINERS: NO DISTRICT AGREEMENTS R. R. MEN: LEAVE SCAB COAL ALONE

JACK CARNEY.

The blessings of democracy are once more showered upon us. This time it is the miners who are to reap the untold benefits to be derived from living in a democratic republic. The wages of the miners are to be reduced, check-off system, the only control the union has over the scab will be abolished and all around the miners are to submit to a decided reduction in their living standards.

In "voice of labor" January 27, we pointed out the inevitability of the miners' strike due to the coal trade war that is at present being fought out between America and England. The coal trade of the world, if needs be, will be won by the coal barons of America.

If it costs the manhood and health of the miners of America this foreign coal trade must be had. The United States Government will not interfere unless the miners resort to violence. The miners will not resort to violence unless they are compelled to retaliate. The provocation will come from the troops and the private army of gunmen employed by the coal operators. If the government wants no violence to show itself in the coal strike let them immediately cause to disband the private army of gunmen of the coal operators and the government, itself, refrain from sending in troops, or using its legal power against the miners. But the government will side with the mine-OWNERS. "All the powers of the State" will be at the disposal of the MINE-OWNERS. A government that could draft men to die cannot see its way clear to draft coal-operators to compel them to give to the miners a living wage. One was the sacrificing of human lives and the other the sacrificing of profits and the government will NOT ALLOW PROFITS TO BE SACRIFICED. Which only goes to show . . . what?

That we are living in a republic where only one class rules and that is the CAPITALIST DICTATORSHIP. In Russia, there, only one class rules. A WORKING-CLASS DICTATORSHIP. But in Russia profits are sacrificed and NOT human lives. That is why the same cowardly, parasitical gang which now fights the miners also fights Soviet Russia.

Miners Conditions.

Professor Ogburn of Columbia University, note that he is not a Communist, otherwise he would not be on the faculty of Columbia University, states that the average wage-earner in the mining industry should receive, at least, \$2,243.94 per year to maintain his family in the barest minimum of health and decency. The miners receive, on an average due to loss of time \$1,000.00 per year.

Not alone do the men suffer from a lack of the necessities of life, even when they are working they run risks that are as great if not greater than the risks obtaining in any other industry. Every year TWENTY HUNDRED MINERS ARE KILLED AND THIRTY THOUSAND ARE INJURED. The very coal we burn drips with the blood of the miners who pay the terrible sacrifices the work entails for so little remuneration. Every 260,000 tons drawn up from the mines of the United States carries with it THE DEAD BODY OF SOME POOR

wife was introduced as his secretary when the ship stopped in Japan a fortnight ago. His bona fide wife and son, an exact image of the stocky, overfed father, were in Japan in 1920. They later disappeared mysteriously. At that time Semenov was in Chita and was reputed to have \$40,000,000 in gold deposited in Japanese banks.

The most famous of his "wives" is "Marusya, the gypsy," now living in Shanghai. She was his wife at the height of Semenov's barbaric court in Chita and the head of the American Red Cross distribution at that time. Relief was given only to those who passed

WORKINGCLASS VICTIM — a sacrificial victim on the altar of American capitalism.

Mine-Owners Conditions.

The coal industry is owned by Rockefeller, Morgan, Vanderbilt, Baker, Widener, Stetisbury, Girard, Peabody, Mellon, Be wind, Madiera and Watson. These parasites are estimated to be worth:

(In millions of dollars.)

Vanderbilt	500	Rockefeller	2,500
Baker	150	Morgan	200
Stetisbury	100	Widener	100
Peabody	50	Girard	20
Be wind	100	Mellon	300
Watson	50	Madiera	50

The above parasites, already possessed of millions, have annual incomes running into the millions also. Peabody, for an example, one of our own leading citizens, draws down \$1,500,000 per year, a sum equal to the average wages of 1500 miners for the same year. The man who does NOT work receives 1500 times the amount of money received by the man who goes down in the mine, takes all the risks and does the work. It's a great life, if-----

Business is Business.

The coal operators can forego their profits for the sake of allowing the miners a standard of living that is not even an approach to a decent standard. They have their. Their coffers are overflowing while the pockets of the miners are empty. Why can't they do this? Can they not see that they are making the miners more and more discontented? Will they not pave the way for revolution by their present attitude towards the miners? BUSINESS IS BUSINESS. No sentiment in business and no reason is displayed. The business grips the exploiters like dope habits grip dope addicts. Business men can more detach their minds from the business than W. J. Bryan can forget prohibition. They are governed and controlled by the very system that gave them power. The coal operator as an individual cannot step out of the terrible mess. In the present system of society the individual must go with the crowd. Capitalism is full of economic contradictions and eventually these contradictions will lead to a collapse of the system. The capitalist does not know this that is why he seems so satisfied, despite the fact he is on the brink of the abyss, where soon he and his system will go floundering to their doom. It requires a certain detachment of mind for the capitalist to sanely view the present situation, but as we said before — BUSINESS IS BUSINESS — and because business is business the capitalist is unable to bring that detachment of mind to bear on the situation which confronts him. The coal trade war will go on. The living conditions of the miners will be reduced more and more. As the war becomes more intense the workingclass all round will find their standard of living more and more reduced. This tendency is not confined to America. It displays itself all over the world. That is why the capitalist press is alarmed at the activities of the Communists in Germany.

The drive against the coal miners, the railroad workers, the stockyard workers, the steel workers, etc., is better Communist propaganda than much of that put forth by the Communists themselves. It is

ONE FIGHT! ONE ENEMY! ONE ISSUE! ONE SETTLEMENT!

We urge every organized worker to lend assistance to the miners. As soon as the strike is called agitate for an emergency meeting of your central body and even the international organization. You may not be able, due to various reasons, to be in a position to strike, but you can see that food, etc., is supplied to the miners' wives, children and the men themselves. You can do this and do it well, if you feel so disposed. The battle is on. The miners will soon take to the trenches and battle for the whole movement. You stand at the base. Get ready the supplies and let us stand solidly together and battle with the coal operators, that is with the entire capitalist class. Keep the miners supplied with the necessary sinews of war. If we stand behind them we may speed the victory. If, in this critical hour of the miners' organization, we fail, then the labor movement will receive another blow and we shall be compelled to retreat so much further back.

Let us have solidarity and back the miners to the uttermost.

are the resting place for hundreds of man and woman victims of Semenov's murderous soldiers. After one of his armored trains fired on a sleeping camp of American soldiers, Col. Morrow, a brother of the governor of Kentucky, captured the officers and men, who frankly recounted how they had assaulted and tortured women and girls, killing them as fast as new victims were found. Flogging women with chains or red-hot ramrods, tying babies to fences to freeze to death, mutilating and crippling men, and similar fiendishness was the only fighting which Semenov's forces did during the time of the American occupation.

18 MINE WORKERS MISSING AFTER BLAST; 8 BODIES FOUND

Trinidad, Colo., March 29. — Eight bodies had been recovered early tonight from Sopris mine No. 2 of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company near here, where an explosion occurred just after the day shift of 200 men had left the mine. Ten other employees of the mine still were missing tonight.

The explosion occurred in the main working 3,000 or more feet in, and most of the missing men are believed to be from 3,000 to 5,000 feet inside the mine. Two of the four bodies recovered were found near the entrance of the mine.

The cause of the explosion has not been learned.

RAILROAD OWNERS' TACTICS ARE EXPOSED

Railroad Telegraphers Overtime Pay Cut

A new code of 22 rules governing hours and working conditions of telegraph and telephone operators on railways all over the country has been promulgated by the Railroad Labor Board. It became effective March 16th. The order deprives 60,000 workers of the eight hour day, the rate of time and a half being paid only after the ninth hour of work. For Sunday and holidays only regular rates for eight hours will be obtained.

The charter opens with the statement that the workers of every country form an oppressed and exploited class. The union includes all labor groups throughout the country regardless of their doctrines. Socialists, Communists and organizations with anarchistic leanings belong to the union.

La Prensa states that the federation is dominated by anarchistic notions which were introduced here from abroad and that the federation under the shelter of the law which accords the right to meet and unite for peaceful ends is preparing a revolution to which a portion of the world's proletariat is aspiring.

Teacher Protests Against Deportation

Detroit. — Helen Kinney, teacher of English in one of the board of education's schools for foreign-born residents here, has told Dr. P. L. Prentiss, local immigration inspector in charge, that he was undermining the Americanization work of the public schools by deporting harmless aliens. Miss Kinney was aroused by the deportation warrant obtained for William Kravchuk, a young Russian worker and student, whom she looked upon as one of the few most promising products of her course.

Nicholas Mansevich, another Russian worker who is awaiting decision on his appeal from sentence of deportation, has lost his job in an automobile factory because he refused to pay his foreman whisky money or bring him whisky. Mansevich was receiving 45 cents an hour. Mansevich, his wife and three little girls are thus again without income, excepting the little Mrs. Mansevich can earn in restaurants.

LABOR ORGANIZES IN ARGENTINA FOR MILITANT ACTION

BUENOS AIRES.—Labor unions embracing every class of workers in Argentina have just been unified under a federation known as the Argentine Regional Labor union. The statutes of the organization openly advocate strikes, boycotts, sabotage, insurrectionary movements and even a social revolution itself as weapons against the capitalists.

RUSSIA'S POPULATION PUT AT 130,707,000.

Moscow.—The population of Russia, excluding Siberia, is 130,707,000 according to recent estimates. The town and city population is put at 16 per cent.

By CARROLL BINDER
(Federated Press.)

Chicago.—How much would the railroads "save" if their appeal to the United States railway labor board to cut wages of their employees from 8 to 35 per cent is successful? J. W. Higgins, executive secretary of the associations of western railways, who presented the appeal of all of the western roads for cuts to the board last week admitted that he did not know how much the roads would profit by the proposed cut and that no effort had been made to estimate the "saving."

Board Member Wharton, who drew this admission from Higgins, has addressed a letter to the rail executives pressing them for data on this point. Considerable astonishment has been manifested in board circles that information of this nature was not compiled when the roads were gathering the voluminous reports on the success of other industries in forcing their employees to accept wage cuts which were offered in evidence last week.

Cynical observers attribute the railroads' diffidence to sensitiveness over the manner in which labor officials have demanded that the \$400,000,000 taken out of the employees' pay envelopes in July, 1921, by a board decision, be translated in reduced rates. E. J. Manion, president of the telegraphers, repeated these demands the first day of the present hearing and declared that further cuts would be hogged by the roads just as the July cuts were absorbed. This time, say the labor men the roads sought to avoid making public their possible gains so as not to unduly arouse those seeking reductions in railroad rates.

Vice Chairman Hooper's comment on the railroad's policy on contracting out repair work so as to avoid compliance with the transportation act requiring standard pay for employees are interpreted by many students of railway affairs to mean

(Continued on page 3)

Noted Speaker Coming

Another speaker has been added to the list of the F. S. R. Henry Sara, the noted British speaker and lecturer has come to America and will tour the country for famine relief. Comrade Sara is one of the best orators on the British platform. He has been active in the labor movement of Great Britain since 1907. Having spent a considerable time in Russian and become thoroughly familiar with the new policies, Sara is one of the few men capable of giving a proper perspective to Soviet Russia, its problems and needs at the present moment.

He will be in Duluth April 6th at the Shrine Auditorium, 1st and 2nd Avenue West, at eight o'clock. His subject is "The Grief and Glory of Russia, Old Russia—New Russia—The Famine—New Policies." No one should miss him. Tickets are on sale at the headquarters of THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA at 8, 6th Avenue West. All workers in Duluth should help in the sale of the tickets and should hear the lecture.

"All By Myself"

Down on the stem I am "marching,"
Peddling a tale of despair—
I stroll along on the gilded thorough fare;
"Pling'ing" everywhere:

"Mister can you spare —
Spare me a price of a doughnut,
The kind that we had "over there"—
Imagine just a bulldog eating a strawberry—
So humble and merry—
Down on the "Stem".

T-BONE SLIM.

Defense Organizations Get Together For Drive

New York.—The various defense organizations merged into alliance for amnesty of New York State political prisoners. Those in alliance are the National Defense Committee, The Workers Defense Union, the Italian Defense Committee and Civil Liberties Bureau.

They believe that the propaganda conducted generally for the freedom of political prisoners is not sufficient to free these workers who have been sentenced as a result of the raids conducted under the Criminal Anarchy by the Lusk Committee.

Among the political prisoners of whom there are nine in New York State are I. E. Ferguson, C. E. Ruthenberg, Benjamin Gitlow, Harry Winitsky and Gus Alonen. They have now been in prison for period from 1½ to 2 years.

Merge with Sacco-Vanzetti Committee

Because of an already existing amnesty committee formed from representatives of various industrial political and labor organizations at the Conference for Sacco-Vanzetti the Amnesty Committee for New York State Political Prisoners will attempt to unite the two bodies in order to make a one united drive for the political prisoners.

Every labor union and every political labor organization should devote the next few months to a strenuous campaign for the freedom of these workers and for the repeal of the Criminal Anarchy laws.

Milk Drivers Must Pledge \$500 Not To Join Union

After three months of hard fighting, with all the odds against them, and there own union had refused them support, about 6,000 of the milk wagon drivers who went on strike November 1, to resist the companies, open-shop campaign, are still out.

It is reported that now the milk trust demands a deposit of \$500 from any former striker who applies for work, to be held by the company as a guarantee that for one year he will not join a labor organization or participate in a strike. This amount is in addition to the usual \$150 required to guarantee the collection of accounts for milk sold on the route.

—W. P.

H. M. WELLS IS ARRESTED

Recently, Hulet M. Wells, of Seattle, who had been billed to speak at a number of meetings on the coast on behalf of the famine sufferers of Russia, was arrested in Vancouver by the immigration authorities. Comrades endeavored to have him released on bail on following morning, but their efforts were without avail.

Wells came into Canada by road, after having been refused admission by the Canadian officials in the United States. He spoke at New Westminster on Sunday night, but all other meetings had to be cancelled.

On Wednesday the immigration authorities decided to deport him back to the United States, and he was shipped back on Thursday morning.

The Friends of Soviet Russia are naturally incensed at having their speaker debarred from speaking, as his mission was to secure funds for the famine sufferers, and the members of that organization realize that the authorities have by their action, stopped the collection of a few hundred dollars for the starving people of Russia.

Finnish Lumberjacks Go To The Karelians

(The following story appears in a Finnish newspaper to explain the latest controversy between Finland and Soviet Russia.)

There were about seven hundred or eight hundred Finnish lumberjacks in the camp along the Karelian border who decided to communicate a part of what their labor had created. So, one day they hitched the horse to the sleighs, loaded on the camp supplies and went over the line to their comrades in the Karelian Labor Community.

Of course, the bosses must try to recover their property so they sent to Helsingfors and to other places for some "riff-raff" led by Finnish officers and sent them over into Karelia to recover their property and if possible to stir up a rebellion. But it did not take long before the Red Guard, with the help of Finnish Communist ski-runners gave them such a chase back into Finland that the Bolsheviks did not stop before they were thirty miles over the line. So, it has been a very unprofitable season for some of the Finnish Wier-housers.

—R. N.

AMNESTY HEARING BEFORE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The hearing before the House Judiciary committee was called March 16 to consider the London resolution recommending to President Harding a general act of pardon or commutation of sentence for those 113 persons who are still serving sentences—some of them running as high as twenty years—for expressing their opinions against the war. Included in this list are 95 members of the I. W. W. and the appeal for their release was apparently greatly strengthened in the minds of the committee, judging from comments and questions, by an argument made by Maj. Alexander S. Lanier, formerly of the Military Intelligence, who reviewed all the evidence in the Haywood case, tried in Chicago.

Maj. Lanier read extracts from letters he had written to former President Wilson and to President Harding, urging the release of all the defendants in the Chicago I. W. W. case, declaring that a careful review and digest of all the evidence had convinced him that all were convicted as a result of psychological conditions of the war and not on the evidence which did not prove any one of them guilty of the charges in the indictment.

"Such a miscarriage of justice," he said, "tends to give concrete corroboration of the correctness of the charge frequently made by laboring men that they cannot get a fair trial in the courts of this country."

Major Lanier stated that an examination of the records shows that both Philadelphia and Wilmington, where the I. W. W.'s had complete control of the docks, were the safest ports for loading vessels in the United States, while in New York and Boston vessels were frequently deliberately misloaded and even had bombs placed on board.

This statement was corroborated by Dr. Franklin Edgerton of the University of Pennsylvania, who spoke in behalf of the four men from Philadelphia. Dr. Edgerton called attention especially to the case of Walter T. Nef, secretary-treasurer of the Marine Transport Workers of Philadelphia, who is serving twenty years in spite of the record of his union and his own personal position which was one of approval of war which would end the rule of the German Emperor. Dr. Edgerton read statements from Nef's employers, expressing in the highest terms, appreciation of his high character, efficiency and moderation.

Considerable interest was manifested by members of the committee in revelations made by Mrs. Bertha Hale White of Chicago concerning her personal investigations of the rebellion of the tenant farmers in southeastern Oklahoma. Mrs. White had been told the records of the Department of Justice showed that as the result of that rebellion, six or seven men had been killed, that the farmers had large stores of ammunition, and that it had been necessary to call out the state militia to suppress their uprising. The Department of Justice

gave her the names of the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff who were alleged to have been killed.

Mrs. White told the committee that she had gone to Oklahoma to investigate the facts and had been driven about the territory where the rebellion occurred by the Deputy Sheriff who was supposed to have been killed, and she had a statement from the Deputy that he is still alive and that not a single shot had been fired during the uprising. No munitions were ever found in the neighborhood.

The marshalling of witnesses at the hearing was conducted by Albert De Silver of New York, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union. He declared that his organization was not asking amnesty for anyone who had committed an overt act against the government during the war, but was seeking the release of those who were still in jail for expressions of opinion. He declared that John Lord O'Brien had made an exhaustive investigation into many of the war cases immediately following the armistice, but that by the action of the Circuit Court of Appeals, reversing the convictions of the Industrial counts in the I. W. W. indictments and other matters, the record had been materially changed since that investigation occurred and he contended that the Department of Justice has never made a comprehensive study of the cases since then.

A review of the Chicago I. W. W. case was given by Otto Christensen, one of the attorneys who tried the case. Miss Caroline Lowe spoke for the two Wichita men whose case she handled. She brought out the fact that no prominent witness offered any testimony proving that any defendant had committed any act specified in the indictment.

The members of the Judiciary committee were apparently much impressed by the fact that two ex-service men appeared before them to urge the release of these prisoners. Allen S. Olmstead, the first to speak, enlisted soon after the declaration of war. He is now of a member of a conservative law firm in Philadelphia. He opened with the following statement:

"Two months ago when I was urged to do something for the release of Nef and the three other members of the Philadelphia I. W. W., I would not do it because I could not credit the statements made to me about the injustice that had been done to these men. Since then I have made an independent investigation, and I am now convinced of the injustice, but likewise know that the Department of Justice has not investigated the facts."

When Olmstead was challenged on that statement he quoted an assistant attorney general of the United States who said to him: "Don't get excited over these cases, there are lots of innocent men in jail." Olmstead declared that he felt that he owed a duty as a citizen and an exsoldier to raise his voice now against continuing the injustice that was done in sentencing men to serve from ten to

BANKRUPT SALE!!

Stock of Sherman Dry Goods Co. of Minneapolis

Bought at our own price, will be placed on sale Thursday, March 30th, at our Store at 1831 W. Superior St. (Corner 19th Ave. W. and Superior St.)

To Be Sold At

40 Cents on the Dollar

WORKINGMEN! Here is Your Opportunity.

A. Y. LITMAN

1831 West Superior Street

The Store Where The Workingmen Trade

EN CIGAR

ett trefligt lustspel, kommer att uppföras å
WORKERS HALL

Söndagen den 2 April kl. 8 e. m.

Dessutom kommer ett omväxlande och roligt program att givas, bestående av Deklamationer av Fru Erikson, Historier av Sabina Rodberg, Visor av Carl J. Nordmark, Tal av Viset. MUSIK i långa banor och

EFTER PROGRAMMET DANS.

Inträde 35 cents för Herrar
25 cents för Damer

Judge Rules That Membership in I. W. W. Does Not Constitute Crime

SAN FRANCISCO.—Evidence that a man is a member and an officer of the I. W. W. and the established possession of I. W. W. literature are not sufficient to justify holding him to prosecution under the state criminal syndicalism act, according to ruling by the District Judge Sylvester J. McAtee in the case of Evans Lohne, a young sailor here.

In Sacramento, Los Angeles, and other parts of California, mere membership in the I. W. W., without any evidence of an overt act by the individual on trial, has been enough to insure conviction.

Numerous pamphlets issued by the Industrial Workers of the World were introduced against Lohne. Of this literature, Judge McAtee says:

"These pamphlets contain much with which we could not agree, much that is radical, and generally are the expression of crooked-headed social and economic philosophy. But those characteristics alone are not sufficient to bring them within the inhibition of the law.

"We must look for evidence that the I. W. W. is an organization which advocates, teaches, aids or abets the doctrine of criminal syndicalism. I am not to consider what I may think of the I. W. W. nor what extraneous unfavorable

impression I may have gained of the I. W. W.

"We cannot give our approval of this propaganda before us. We may believe it is vicious social and economic reasoning, but it does not

demonstrate in my opinion that it is evidence solely and alone to support a charge of criminal syndicalism against this defendant. I am therefore obliged to dismiss the charge."

Special Introductory Price

For a limited time only, 3 quart
MIRRO ALUMINUM SAUCE PAN
with aluminum cover. Only 89
cents while they last.

Martin Erickson Hardware
2005 W. Superior St. Rex Hotel Building

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

THE UNION CONSUMER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,

1911 West Superior St. Phone, Melrose 321

When the German Ambassador Comes!

NEWS NOTE: A German Ambassador is reported to be coming to the United States.



AMERICAN LEGION OFFICER: "That's where we keep the boys who didn't believe in our late misunderstanding."

For General Amnesty

(To J. O. Bentall and Other Class War Prisoners)
By HAL BROMMELS.

Beshrouded from the breeze and sun
From joy and light and happiness;
They find no friendly eyes to meet,
No voice to cheer, no love's caress.
(For what does Mammon care for those
With hopes and dreams,—for they are foes!)

My heart speaks out to all the world
Of happy people everywhere—
For cannot you afford a thought
For those the Iron Heel keeps there
Beshrouded from the breeze and sun
And kept from home and life and fun?

They wait on YOU thru days and nights—
The days which slow as ages pass.
They fought to conquer Labor's rights,
For all earth's struggling workingclass.
SPEAK OUT and let the captors know
That jails for labor-men must go!

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD.

As spring draws near, what'er we like, there's apt to be a miners' strike, and it is well to pause a while, while gleaning at our coal pile, to think how owners greet the spring and then remember what a thing it is the miners have to face, to hold their wages up in place.

The owners will join other dubs in flocking to the country clubs, where they will work off surplus fat by swatting golf balls with a bat. (Bat makes a rhyme. I know it's "brassie," so don't you dare get too darned sassy.) And if they should run short of dough, coal will go up a plunk or so. They will give out an interview to tell the public it is true that miners spend in real fast living all the high wages they are giving.

Meanwhile the miners will cut down upon their living in each town. Their wives will go without a dress, and every day they'll have to guess whether they've got the dough or not with which to buy meat for the pot. And if they live in company shak, a roof they very soon will lack, and when they cannot pay the rent, they'll seek the shelter of a tent.

Militiamen will soon come in, and things paid with the owners' tin. They will patrol along the border, just to maintain our "law and order," and sometimes kill. And then to make you a good hater, they'll blame it on an agitator, a "foreign" agitator, "course; they'll shout the word till they are hoarse. Your sympathies should be with men who make their struggles once again, who for better hours and wage, are taking up the battle gauge.

These fat rich owners get my goat, when they get at the workers' throat.

Says U. S., Paris, Tokio Discuss War On Russia

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Has armed invasion of Russia and Siberia been discussed by the Harding administration with French and Japanese militarists, in the very midst of the arms limitation conference, as a means of overthrowing the working people's republic in Russia?

The question is raised by the printing of an article in Ruski Krai, the official newspaper of the Merkulov or Priamur Vladivostok "government"—which has just been driven to shelter under the Japanese guns by the forces of the Far Eastern republic—received and translated here by the delegation from the Far Eastern republic.

Under date of Jan. 25, 1922, this organ of the royalists says:

"We are informed from a reliable source that in American governmental circles are being discussed problems of the intended active military operations against soviet Russia in the spring of this year. Animated discussions are taking place between Washington, Paris and Tokio. Field Marshal Joffre has instructions to conclude negotiations with the Japanese government."

This item is significant because it would not have gotten into print without the tacit approval of the Japanese military command in Vladivostok.

Under date of Jan. 26 the same paper says, under a Vladivostok date line:

"From an authoritative source we are informed that a declaration made by Field Marshal Joffre regarding Europe's desire to fight militant communism not only by an economic blockade, but by force of arms was received with great satisfaction by the Japanese military circles."

Near-Beer Cooperation

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—Reports published broadcast of an alleged cooperative failure on the Pacific coast say a receiver has been appointed to manage the involved affairs of the Pacific Cooperative league, which owned 43 stores in California, New Mexico, Oregon and Nevada, with a membership of 16,000. The Co-operative League of America, the recognized national headquarters of cooperation, declares the bankruptcy of the Pacific league proves nothing but the failure of what has been dubbed "near-beer cooperation."

The Pacific league was dominated by a small inside clique that demanded full control of the affairs of each local store. The daily receipts of these stores were forwarded to the central office of the league in San Francisco, which was under obligations to pay the bills incurred by local stores. However, dozens of stores had their credit impaired by the failure of the league to pay for goods ordered, though the daily receipts of the local stores continued to pour into the league's treasury. The membership of the local societies had nothing to say about the appointment of store managers, and the policies of the business.

As pointed out by the Co-operative League of America, centralized control of cooperatives violates principles of democracy and co-operation, and has always resulted in business failure. Within the past two years, large chain-store groups in Chicago, Hoboken, Seattle, St. Paul, and Pittsburgh have failed, with heavy losses. Now the last of the group has gone to the wall.

The enemies of cooperation are seizing upon this as the text for many serious sermons on the alleged failure of cooperation. The facts should give them little consolation. Three thousand thriving cooperatives are doing business in the United States, on the Rochdale basis that has been successful in Europe. They are independent, self-governing bodies, controlled by the votes of their members.

"Wobs Spoil Country"

N. LARSEN.

"The I. W. W. spoiled the country," said a specimen of the assinine types, to me. And when asked to contribute to the starving people of Russia, the same creature ejaculated, "when a poor man has a chance to make a dollar he must always give it to something like that. Why don't you go to John D. Rockefeller?"

Yes, for the degenerate type of beings the I. W. W. spoiled the country. They also spoiled his den when they obtained sanitary sleeping quarters. They spoiled his vermin infested litter when they burned his filthy blankets and straw pile and gave him a spring and clean mattress to sleep on.

They spoiled his odor when they made him take a bath and wash off an integument of several years gathering. They spoiled his fare when they gave him wholesome food to eat instead of the bosses' compound.

They spoiled his respiratory organs when they removed him from the mephitic odor of his den to sanitary sleeping quarters.

They spoiled his cerebral equilibrium when they attempted to teach him industrial unionism.

They spoiled his heaven on earth when they made him work eight hours instead of ten. But when he discovered that the I. W. W. were attempting to spoil the bosses' profits, his indignation knew no bounds.

Not Poetry But Truth

They told us when they drafted us
And sent us off to war
That freedom from tyrants
Was what we were fighting for.

So we sailed across the sea
To make this old world free
For that wonderful idea
They called "Democracy"

Many thousand men were slain
And many more were maimed
Wives and mothers cry in vain
For loved ones, that will never live again.

They suffered a sorrow
No human words can tell
For those who faced the battles
Horror
And amid the conflict fell.

To those who lost their all
This epithet was given:
"There is no greater patriotism
That exists under heaven!"

But now, since the war is over
To us another problem comes
Millions in our land so free
Are face to face with poverty.

Do you think it wrong to mention
That all the rich give up their fortune
That everything may be right
Remember those who gave their life!

—An Ex-Service Man.

RAILROAD OWNERS' TACTICS EXPOSED

(Continued from page 1)

that the forthcoming decision of the board on the "farming out" issue will declare it illegal. Hooper said that the transportation act will be void if the roads are allowed to evade its provisions by this subterfuge. The shop crafts are embittered by the tactics pursued by the roads, especially the Erie and New York Central. Union conditions which have prevailed for 30 years are wiped out over night by the contracting device.

The "lynching bee" which John G. Walber, spokesman for the eastern roads, told the board was imminent in Elkhart, Ind., because union officials were trying to intimidate workers who wished to return to piece work was not threatened after all. Walber withdrew the charge after B. M. Jewell, president, railway employees department, A. F. of L., read into the record accounts showing that union officials had intervened to save an agitator for piece work accused of being a company agent from being ejected from the union hall by irate union men.

Walber's original charges were published all over the country as corroboration of his claim that the rank file workers were ready to take cuts and return to piece work, but were held in check by terroristic tactics of their officials.

Tuesday's session of the wage hearing was given over to presentation of material which Jewell said proved that on no road in the United States was there a preliminary wage conference with the employees in the spirit required by the federal transportation act.

Reading the transcript of conferences held on the Santa Fe system and newspaper clippings established, Jewell said, that the rail officials had orders from the Association of Railway Executives to consider nothing but the wage reductions determined upon by the small clique of bankers now controlling the roads of the country. Conferences on other roads were conducted in exactly the same arbitrary fashion, he said.

Chinese Sailors Win

WASHINGTON.—Wages for the entire period of their strike, with an increase of 15 per cent in their pay on seagoing vessels and 25 per cent on coastwise ships, have been won by the Chinese seamen who have paralyzed commerce in Hongkong and Shanghai, according to information reaching Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's union here.

The organizer of the big new maritime union in the Chinese ports is reported to be a former leader of the local union of Chinese sailors formed in New York in the strike of 1919.

British shipowners have retaliated, since their defeat, by discharging Chinese and shipping Hindus and Filipinos, among whom unionism has not yet become an important influence. Japanese shipowners are at the same time finding difficulty in suppressing the unions of Japanese sailors.

RUSSIA OUR HOPE

(By ANDREW HEIDT)

That the capitalist system is at the end of its rope, is not a question but a fact. To prove this statement we must first consider what keeps the capitalistic government in existence. In the first place, capital must make a profit out of labor. This profit must be disposed of in foreign countries for the people of this country cannot buy it back with what wages they receive, therefore it must be disposed of abroad. But what are these foreign countries going to buy this surplus profit with? They are bankrupt and they also are looking for markets in which to dispose of their surplus profits.

Every country in the world is fighting against imports and for exports. There are at present only three governments that could be exploited by the capitalist governments of the world. They are, China, India and Russia. The latter not being recognized by the capitalist governments as a fit government to deal with, being too "communist," although they have the money and are willing to pay for what they buy from the capitalist governments. India, on the other hand is in open revolt against the British government, which is robbing that country of every necessity, they need. The people of India have finally gotten tired of this monstrous suppression and are taking what they consider the best course of ridding themselves of this capitalist monster of exploitation. But it must be remembered that these people have been so suppressed and downtrodden, they were not even allowed a gun with which to defend themselves against the "beasts of the jungle". Then how are they going to rid themselves of this armed camp of suppression? There is only one hope for the people of India that I can see and that is, to join hands with the "Bolshevik" government of Russia. For there never has been a people, be they ever so great or so many, that have won their freedom from capitalist suppression without a bitter fight. The Russian people have fought for four years and are still fighting and there will be still more fighting of a much worse nature than there has been in the past, and the time is not far distant. It is quite easy for Trotsky to say, "It is hard to foretell what the next few months will bring, but our enemies will not find us unprepared." Trotsky is nobody's dam fool. He is wide-awake and able to see what is coming in a short time, and is keeping prepared for it.

There is one hope left for the capitalist world today, and that is the Genoa Conference. But I think it is very safe to predict its failure, for I don't believe that Lenin and Trotsky will be as easy marks for the diplomats of Europe as was our "near-statesman" at Washington.

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