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CIVIL WAR IN CHINA; U. S. GRABBING INTERESTS SENDING OVER WARSHIPS

Civil war is taking place in China between the armies of Gen. Chang Tso-lin and Gen. Wu Pei-fu. This will give the hungry imperialistic countries a chance to say that their interests in China are being jeopardized and that troops must be sent. The American legation in China has already wired Washington for a second United States warship.

Cables from China report huge armies of men marching in Canton Manchuria and in northern China. The extent of this civil war is greater than Russia and there are more people involved than there were in the former czar's empire. The military move against Peking has come from a Manchurian governor.

China is still a feudal country, and its political power is not centered in the hands of the head of the Chinese state but in those of the feudal lords known under the name of "tuchins." Like the feudal lords of medieval Europe, the tuchins represent not only economic power, but also the military. Each of them has his own army and is in fact a little king in his own state. Chinese national politics has been centered around the struggle of the various tuchins; a big national or civil war came whenever several tuchins joined hands against a rival tuchin group.

Chief among the tuchins of China are Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. Wu Pei-fu is known as the super-tuchin of central China. He is the principal supporter of the Hsu Shi-chang government, although he acts quite independently of Peking. Chang Tso-lin is the governor of Manchuria, which has an area of 365,000 square miles, three times the area of Norway.

Sun Yat-Sen Leads Canton.

When Yuan Shih-ka' the first president of China dissolved the Chinese diet which elected him president and proclaimed himself emperor. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a young Chinese idealist, educated in America and known as the father of the Chinese revolution, fled to southern China and with a few followers established himself at Canton. Among his followers was Dr. Wu Ting-fang, China's veteran diplomat who served in Washington as the ambassador of the old Manchu dynasty. Many Chinese liberals expelled by Yuan Shih-ka' from Peking joined Sun Yat-sen and Wu Ting-fang. Canton has thus become

the liberal center of China. These Chinese liberals, most of them legitimate representatives of the people, proclaimed themselves as the republic of Canton independent of Peking.

One after another the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Yunan, Hunan, Kweichow and others joined the new government and broke off all relations with the Peking administration. According to some reports the Cantonese government of Dr. Sun Yat-sen now claims a population of 200,000,000, almost equal to that of northern China and much larger than that of any European nation or of the United States.

Canton Joins Manchuria.

Relations between Canton and Peking have never been amiable. The Cantonese have regarded the government of Peking as having betrayed the revolution and the people of China. They considered themselves as the legitimate representatives of the people. The Pekingese, on the other hand, look upon Hsu Shi-chang as the legitimate successor of Yuan Shih-ka', the first president of China. They regard the Cantonese as rebels who will be subdued sooner or later and whose territory will be replaced under the control of Peking. Both groups have been quietly preparing for a war which has been generally regarded imminent.

The military move against Peking, however, has not come from the liberal Canton group but from reactionary Manchurian governor, a former bandit, whose sole motive in declaring war on China was jealousy of the prestige gained by the rival tuchin, Wu Pei-fu. Although Chan Tso-lin has apparently nothing in common with Sun Yat-sen there are some indications that their common hatred for Peking has brought these two extreme political groups together and that an understanding had been reached some time ago by representatives of the two powers that either one will declare war on Peking the moment its ally takes up the sword.

While the Manchurian and Pekingese armies have been marching and counter-marching, advancing and receding, all last week, there have been no reports yet of any military move on the part of Canton. Both generals, Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, are still claiming Canton's allegiance to their states.

LARKIN, GITLOW, FERGUSON AND RUTHENBERG RELEASED

"We have come out of prison more determined than ever, with greater faith in our principles than ever; ready to throw ourselves into the struggle of our cause, and to work for it as we have never worked before."

These words, spoken by Chas. E. Ruthenberg, interpret the spirit with which the Communist prisoners greet the breath of freedom given them by their release upon bail from the Sing Sing and Auburn Prison.

Face New Indictment

Isaac E. Ferguson and Ruthenberg were freed on parole Monday morning, April 24th. They had been brought to New York City from the Sing Sing Prison on Saturday, and placed in the Tombs over Sunday after having furnished \$5,000 bail required for their release on the certificate of reasonable doubt issued by Judge Cardozo, April 17. A second indictment is hanging over them for an article other than the Left Wing Manifesto, which had been printed in the July 5, 1919, issue of "The Revolutionary Age."

They were arraigned Monday morning before Judge Finch on this second indictment and were paroled in the custody of their attorney, J. R. Brodsky.

Gitlow came from Auburn Prison. Ben Gitlow arrived from the Auburn Prison, Wednesday morning, April 26, and was taken before Judge Finch for arraignment on his second indictment.

He, too, was paroled in the custody of his attorney. Bail set by Judge Cardozo, April 22, when he granted a certificate of reasonable doubt to Gitlow was \$7,500.

His case will also come before the New York Court of Appeals the latter part of May.

New Move for Winitzky.

The application for a certificate of reasonable doubt for Harry Winitzky will be filed early in the week.

Owing to the success in the Ruthenberg, Ferguson, Gitlow and Larkin cases, there is every reason to believe that a certificate will be ordered issued on behalf of Winitzky.

James Larkin, Irish radical, was ordered released April 29th on bail from Sing Sing, where he has served two years of a 5-10 year sentence for criminal anarchy.

Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo, of the court of appeals at Albany issued a certificate of reasonable doubt, which will enable Larkin to take his case to the higher court.

NATIONAL AMNESTY DAY TO BE STAGED MAY 20

CHICAGO. — May 20, which falls on Saturday, is to be National Petition Day in the campaign of the General Defense Committee to gather one million signatures on a petition to President Harding urging him to release all the remaining 113 war-opinion prisoners in federal penitentiaries.

On that day volunteers will be stationed on busy street corners and wherever there are crowds in the principal cities of the United States. Committees to arrange for this event are in process of formation in two hundred cities, and requests for similar action being sent daily to numerous other communities.

Labor and civic organizations covering a wide range of philosophic beliefs, but agreeing on the necessity of fighting to preserve constitutional guarantees of free speech and free press in America, are combining in the effort to make May 20 a day of tremendous significance.

Great dependence is being placed by the General Defense Committee upon the local groups which have pledged themselves to circulate petitions on the date set. Widespread and effective action is vitally necessary, the committee points out, so that the big job of gathering a million signatures may be completed before President Harding leaves Washington for his summer vacation.

Mayor Thompson Gives Permit.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago was prompt to grant a permit for Petition Day when the purpose of it was explained. In this city arrangements for circulating the petition-blanks are being made by the Chicago Joint Committee for General Amnesty for All Political Prisoners. Gertrude Branstetter Fenimore is chairman of the committee, while Rose Weiss is secretary.

So far this group includes delegates from the following: Chicago Federation of Labor, Ladies' Garment Workers of America, Women's Trade Union League, Socialist Party of America, Farmer-Labor Party and the General Defense Committee. New Defense Office in New York.

New York City is the scene of animate preparations for National Petition Day. The work of arrangement is the hands of L. S. Chumley, who has lately been appointed defense secretary for that city by the General Defense Committee. Chumley was formerly business manager of the Industrial Unionist. His headquarters are at 96 East 10th Street.

Caroline Lowe, who discussed the Wichita I. W. W. case at the House judiciary committee's amnesty hearing last month, is now in New York speaking in behalf of the politicals. She has been on tour in West Virginia and Ohio, addressing meetings of miners and steel workers. Miss Lowe was one of counsel for the defense in the Wichita trial.

Pastors and congregational holding membership in the Chicago Church Federation are enlisting in the amnesty campaign, and there is reason to expect a great deal of help from them. The Rev. Alfred J. Nickless of the Albany Park Presbyterian Church asks for enough petition blanks for a church membership of 450.

Congressman Pledges Help. Representative C. R. Davis of Minnesota writes from Washington to his constituent, Joseph T. Johnson, of Kasota, Minn., pledging himself to assist in all ways possible to effect the release of the war-opinion prisoners.

"Now that we are at peace with the world," Mr. Davis writes, "I can see no good reason why political prisoners should still be imprisoned. You may rest assured that I will do my very best in this matter."

Scott Nearing is calling attention to the million-signature campaign in his lectures to audiences in New York City and other communities in the East. He writes to the General Defense Committee saying: "Keep up the good work!"

San Francisco leads the list in the million-signature campaign this week. So far it has sent 1,009 signatures. Chicago is now in second place with 915; Kansas City third, with 786; Boston, 650. Providence, R. I. sent 260 names this week.

SIXTY-THOUSAND CHILDREN UNDER- NOURISHED IN N.Y.

New York.—There are in the New York City public schools 60,000 children so undernourished that they are classified as handicapped. They include crippled, tubercular cardiac and otherwise unfortunate children whose condition is directly or indirectly due to semi-starvation. So bad is their condition that it is described by John J. Lyons, secretary of state and chairman, School Children's Welfare League, as "bordering on famine."

"I am confident," said Lyons, "that not one citizen in 10,000 even dreams of the fact that right here in his own rich and beautiful New York City there is an actual famine condition pulling down thousands of our little children—if famine, indeed, means lack of proper and sufficient nourishment."

"Thousands of children, physically deficient, are compelled, because of the poverty of their parents or guardians, to go breakfastless to school every day. They sit at their desks, wan and faint, until noonday, and then, unless help comes from the outside, they again go without nourishment."

"By night time they are desperate for food, but they cannot be certain even then of getting the right sort of things to eat. In many poor homes I have discovered the wife and mother and even the children deprive themselves of food to some extent at least, in order that the husband and father may be kept strong and well so he can maintain a roof over the heads of them all."

Minimum Wage Cut \$1

California Commission Sets \$15 Weekly for Unskilled Women.

San Francisco. — The state industrial welfare commission has reduced the minimum wage for women workers in certain occupations from \$16 to \$15 a week. The California Manufacturers' Ass'n. had asked for a reduction to \$12. This brings the wages of unskilled women from \$10 to \$9. The reductions apply to women working in canneries, fruit and vegetable packing and general manufacturing. The minimum is still unchanged for office, laundry, restaurant, hotel and store workers.

Declaring that it is impossible for a woman to support herself decently on any less than the former minimum, the labor unions of the state are preparing to fight the award, which was made by a three to one vote of the commissioners. A joint petition to disapprove the reduction will be made to Governor Stephens, who is said to be opposed to the commission's action. The Sacramento Federated Trades council has started action for placing an initiative petition on the ballot next November, which will increase the minimum wage and abolish the industrial welfare commission.

RUSSIA RATIFIES TRADE AGREEMENT

Washington. — The Russo-Austrian trade agreement of Dec. 7, 1921, has been ratified by Russia, and will shortly take effect, according to a cable report from Trade Commissioner Upson at Vienna. It gives Austria the same trade advantages in Russia now enjoyed by Germany.

Pioneer Band Of I W. W. In Russia

Sebez, Russia. — The pioneer contingent of I. W. W. from the United States arrived here recently and was welcomed by officials from Moscow, who will accompany the party to the soviet capital on a special train.

The party expects to spend at least a week in Moscow before starting to Siberia to take charge of the mining, steel and farming concessions in which "Big Bill" Haywood is interested and expects to visit.

SOCIALISM IN ZION

Plantation That Can Never Become Private Property.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald describes in The Westminster Gazette his visit to a Jewish Labour camp on the northern slopes of Mount Gilboa.

The Jewish workers there, he writes are planting 4,000 pines, 500 cypresses, 10,000 olives, together with apple orchards, vineyards, tobacco plantations and orange groves.

The land belongs to the Jewish National Fund and can never become private property. Most of the workers are Socialists, and they work well because they believe they are laying the foundations of a new Zion.

TO AMALGAMATE RUSS RELIEF

The Swedish Red Cross has attained such unusual success in organizing relief work in the Russian famine district of Samara that Holland intends to turn over all Dutch aid for Russia to the Swedish authorities. Representatives of Holland's Red Cross are expected in Stockholm this week for a conference on the amalgamation of charitable efforts.

The success of the Swedish mission in Russia is due largely to the efforts of Eric Ekstrand, formerly secretary of the Scandinavian-American Foundation in Sweden, who is well known in Swedish circles in the United States. Through the terrible period of suffering last winter, Mr. Ekstrand worked indefatigably in the worst famine area and placed the Swedish relief work on such efficient basis that it aroused the admiration of even the American relief workers in that district.

Mr. Ekstrand is now making a short visit to his home to organize shipping routes for Dutch relief. He expects to return to Samara on June 1. Big shipments of grain collected in Southern Sweden have left Gothenburg for Russia in the last few days and other cargoes of supplies will go forward throughout the spring months. It is hoped that the efforts of Sweden and Holland will place the worst famine districts in Russia in position to harvest a good crop next fall.

FRANK MINER AT WORKERS HALL

"The workers have no power yet," said Frank Miner in his May Day speech at WORKERS HALL. "If they had power the West Virginia miners would not be shot down and herded like cattle. The railroad workers wouldn't be begging for a chance to live, men and women wouldn't be blacklisted, children would not be in the factories. They would be in schools. The American people are just beginning to understand what power they could have and are building up their organizations."

Mr. Miner dwelt on the best way to work for the amalgamation of the workers into industrial unions. He also talked of the Genoa conference from which he expects little. The Russo-German pact Mr. Miner thinks will benefit not only the workers of Germany and Russia but to some extent it will benefit the workers all over the world.

ALLIES LOSE THEIR GRIP; RUSSIA HAS 75 TRADE PACTS

Since the conference at Genoa the Allies find that the neutral nations are getting the balance of power into their hands. Whatever mandate may be designed to keep Germany and Russia apart it will not be obeyed. The Allies would like to keep neutral opinion on their side but the neutral nations like Norway and Sweden lean to Germany.

Scandinavian newspapers display little surprise over the Russo-German treaty, a fact that leads competent observers to speculate whether the neutral nations were entirely unaware of Germany's plans for action at the Genoa conference.

Ever since the days of the armistice there has existed among the neutrals a strong sympathy for Germany, based upon the belief that France was employing cruel measures in exacting reparations. This sympathy is now bearing fruit in open support of Germany's new venture into an alliance with Russia against the wishes of France. The point of view just cited is especially strong in Sweden, where the events in Genoa are being watched with intense interest. Further fuel for the antipathy of the neutrals toward France is supplied by the slight afforded to their representatives in not inviting them to join in the consultation over the note of the Allies and the Little Entente to Germany. There is no doubt that the Scandinavian newspapers will support the protest against the note.

Conservative newspapers in Sweden condemn Germany for signing the treaty secretly, declaring that such action was incompatible with the conditions which she accepted upon entering the Genoa conference. Other newspapers reflect their previous sympathetic attitude toward Germany.

Soviet Russia, despite its isolation, has signed 75 voluntary treaties agreements and conventions with foreign powers since the revolution.

lution of 1917, it is announced by an official state publication recounting the progress made by the Bolsheviks toward world recognition. This list does not include three compulsory conventions, such as the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which were concluded under duress.

The treaties are arranged in three groups, the first of which were concluded with the so-called independent soviet republics; the second with states bordering on Russia, and the third with states of western Europe including England and France.

The only agreement between Soviet Russia and the United States is the one signed last August, with the American Relief administration for the feeding of Russia's starving millions in the famine district.

Twenty-one treaties are embraced in the first group between the soviets and Armenia, Aterbajan, Bukhara, Georgia, Ukraine, White Russia and the far eastern republic. In general, according to the official publication, those alliance provide for the unification of various departments of the several governments with Russia.

Treaties between the soviets and the border states comprise 31 agreements concluded with Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Turkey, Afghanistan, Mongolia and Persia. The most important of these, the publication declares, in the treaty with Persia, which provides that Russia may send armed forces into Persian territory should a hostile nation at any time attempt to attack the soviets from that quarters.

Repatriation of military and civil prisoners and re-establishment of trade are dealt with almost exclusively in the third group. Trade agreements have been concluded between Soviet Russia and England, France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Italy, as well as agreements of one kind or another with Austria, Belgium, and Hungary.

Y. M. C. A. WORKER IN CHINA SEES BOLSHEVISM COMING

That it is essential that Canada and the United States act with the same promptness and magnificence as they did during the Great War, if China is to be won over to Christianity and saved from Bolshevism, was affirmed by Arthur Rugh, an American Y. M. C. A. officer, who has just returned from China. He was speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by W. H. Wiggs, a former president of the Quebec branch of the Y. M. C. A. — "Mr. Rugh's subject was 'What Next in China?' He declared that China is breaking away from its traditional past and searching feverishly for a new program by means of which to realize its renaissance national aspirations. The critical importance of this fact lay in the decision to be made between three alternatives now under consideration: Militarism, Bolshevism and Christianity."

He said that the contest between Bolshevism and Christianity were still very much in doubt. If the latter triumphed, then the world might have peace, but if the former was successful in China then indeed would probably come the war that would finally wreck civilization. The speaker then gave a number of graphic illustrations to show the tremendous fight that was being put up by the Y. M. C. A. and missionary workers on the one hand, and of the forces that were making for Bolshevism on the other; laying particular stress on the receptive mental condition of the Chinese themselves.

Description was given, for instance, of how the Bolsheviks endeavored to counteract the forward movement among the Christian students of China by sending three hundred non-Christian students to Paris to study French Socialism and carry on propaganda work on

their return. Reference was also made to an industry which boasted of being able to earn more than its capitalization through such advantages as sweated labor and "the absence of vexatious labor laws." In this situation, asserted Mr. Rugh, there was dynamite for it could not be accepted by any intelligent, educated labor class.

It was necessary for Canadians and Americans to act with the same promptness and magnificence that they had manifested during the war if China was to be saved. "Oh, the dream," he cried, resuming his seat, "of what will be possible to a Christian China, but oh, the nightmare in which a Bolshevik China will involve the world."

WEEKLY HERALD.

See Big Gain In Russia's Imports

Moscow.—Russian exports for January this year amounted to \$1,250,000, according to recent announcement, the goods being made up chiefly of oil products, flax, hemp and furs. The shipments went mostly to England, Latvia and Estonia, a small part being sent to America.

The imports of Russia for January amounted to \$8,710 tons valued at \$11,400,000, this being exclusively of the food taken into the country by the several relief organizations.

The imports show an increase of nearly six times as compared with January, 1921. The bulk of the imports came from Germany, with England next, then Latvia, the United States and Estonia in the order named.

WITNESS IN SACCO CASE ADMITS THAT HE LIED

By EUGENE LYONS.

BOSTON, Mass. — Confession of perjury by Louis Pelser, prosecution witness on identification, and the sworn affidavit of Roy E. Gould, an eye witness of the crime recently located by the defense, form the bases of a motion for a new trial in the case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, filed Wednesday in the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

The filing of this evidence is the first move, according to the defense group, in a sensational and thoroughgoing campaign of exposure of the New England labor case which has roused a worldwide protest.

Pelser Important Witness.

Pelser is one of the five witnesses—four against Sacco and one against Vanzetti—whose "identifications" of the Italian labor organizers was the only direct evidence to support the charge that they participated in the payroll robbery and murders in South Braintree, Mass., on April 15, 1920.

His testimony in court at the famous Dedham trial was to the effect that Sacco was the "dead image" of the man whom he claimed to have seen for a few seconds through a slightly opened window.

This testimony he now repudiates unqualifiedly. His statements on the witness stand were made the target of considerable ridicule during and since the trial because they included an attempted identification even of a tie pin supposed to have been worn by the bandit.

Not in His Right Mind.

"I couldn't have been in my right mind. I don't think I was exactly sane," Pelser says in explaining his lies.

In the course of close questioning by Fred H. Moore, chief counsel for the defense of the condemned men, Pelser indicated that he "must have been forced by someone" when made the perjured statements on which the defendants' lives were sworn away.

Gould, it appears from his affidavit, was on the crime scene and was shot through the coat by one of the occupants of the bandit car from him. He got a close view of as it passed within five to ten feet of the man in the seat beside the driver, a position corresponding to that of the bandit whom the Commonwealth sought to identify as Sacco. Neither Sacco nor Vanzetti, he declares positively after seeing photographs or both of them, and Sacco in person, is the man whom he saw and of whom he retains a distinct mental image.

Police Knew of Him.

The affidavit also reveals the significant circumstance that the police knew of Gould's evidence and of his first-rate opportunity to observe at least one of the bandits, but after a perfunctory interrogation by Jeremiah J. Gallivan, Chief of Police of South Braintree, they never made any effort to bring him into court. The defense located him in Portland, Me., after many months' searching.

In speaking to Harold Williams, Assistant District Attorney, on the morning before he took the stand, Pelser has asserted repeatedly, he now says, that he had not seen any one enough to identify. Williams, however, showed him several photographs and sent him down to take a personal look at Sacco.

Pelser is extremely vague and evasive in explaining the considerations which led him to testify despite the fact that he could not do so honestly. He does say that when he persisted in his assertion that he could not identify, Williams had said, "You know right well that's the man."

Who put the words about Sacco being the "dead image" of the bandit into his mouth—words which he admits he does not normally use—Pelser does not reveal.

"I don't know how I was forced to say them words," he said in answer to a question put to him by the attorney.

Pelser came to the office of Attorney Moore of his own free will on February 4 and voluntarily made the confession which has just been filed. His statement is in the form of an interrogation by the attorney recorded by a stenographer. An affidavit to the effect that everything included in the statement was voluntarily and truthfully said, forms a part of the record. It was sworn to before Stephen Bresnahan, Justice of the Peace, and in the presence of Thomas Doyle, Morris Gebelow and Miss W. S. Freed.

Gould was at the time of the

crime a salesman of a paste for sharpening razors. He plied his trade at factory doors, and was in front of the South Braintree factory because he knew that the men were to be paid off that day. The affidavit is a recital in detail of everything he knows in regard to the crimes committed there in his presence. It says in part:

"That the affiant sat down in the jail room while Moore and Sacco conversed one with the other for a period of upwards of ten minutes and during all of said time the affiant studied the features and all of the characteristic of Sacco and that immediately thereafter on leaving the jail the affiant stated to Moore that he was positive, and the affiant does now state that he is positive, that the said Sacco is not one and the same man as the man that the affiant saw on April 15th, 1920."

Pelser's testimony, as amended in the confession, fits with the statement given before the trial to Robert Reid, defense investigator, but which he disclaimed on the witness stand. He now specifically swears that the version of what he saw—and especially of what he did not see—which he gave to Reid was the correct one.

The motion will have to be ruled on by Judge Webster Thayer. Other motions predicated upon other new evidence—according to the attorney, of far more significant import—will be made in the next few weeks.

Want Pact Cancelled

By HARRY GODFREY.

New York. — Not satisfied, apparently, with having crippled Russian famine relief work in America by trying to create the impression that relief funds are being used for Bolshevik propaganda, government officials, bureaucrats and others now appear to embark on another plan to interfere with feeding the starving peasants. This newest adventure in anti-Russian propaganda has taken the form of statements given wide circulation in the press to the effect that the famine conditions have been exaggerated, and that the famine is about over, anyway.

Close on the heels of Secretary Hoover's reported statement to President Harding and the cabinet that it was probable that not all of the \$20,000,000 appropriated by congress for Russian relief would be needed, and that he (Hoover) understood the famine in the Volga valley was under control, comes ex-Gov. James P. Goodrich of Indiana, just returned from Russia as an observer for the American Relief administration. Goodrich said, on his arrival here:

"Conditions in Russia are not as bad as they have been painted—at least not at the time of my observation. It is true there is hunger and much misery, but I saw no dead or dying, nor did I see corpses piled up in the streets."

These statements and innuendos are absolutely denied by Capt. Paxton Hibben, secretary, American Committee for Relief of Russian Children, who as a Red Cross officer in Russia saw precisely the things Goodrich says he did not see—thousands of dead and lying and piles of corpses piled in the snow.

They are denied by the Friends of Soviet Russia, by the Russian Red Cross, 110 W. 40th St., on the authority of the society's Moscow headquarters; by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, recently out of the famine districts; by Edgar T. Whitehead, Workers' International Famine Relief committee of Berlin, and by Miriam West of Minneapolis, a teacher working for the Quakers at present in the heart of the famine area.

According to Hibben there still are more than 7,000,000 for whom relief is necessary—more than the total number of those now being fed through the American Relief administration.

It may be significant that Hoover's latest attempt to discourage relief contributions came April 18, the day after the announcement of the Russo-German treaty. Considered in the light of Hoover's activities in connection with Russia, there is a suspicion that this was a political move to force the Russian government, through the hunger of its 33,000,000 famine stricken in the Volga region, into cancelling the pact.

Amer. Lives Not Sacred But Amer. Property Is

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

New York. — The property of American business men in faraway Siberia is sacred. Those who wrongfully take it must answer to American law. The lives of American young men in Siberia are not sacred. Those who wrongfully take such lives are immune from prosecution under American law.

Such, in a few words, is the meaning of the telegram sent by U. S. District Attorney William Hayward to Senator Borah in answer to Borah's demand that Gregory Semenov, Cossack butcher, be prosecuted here for the murder of American soldiers by his troops in Siberia. Hayward, in his telegram set forth:

"He (Semenov) is not subject to prosecution in federal courts of U. S. because his acts do not come within the well-defined limit of their territorial or admiralty jurisdiction. No state court could try him as they all depend for jurisdiction on the venue of the crime? It appears that military courts are not empowered to try such extra-territorial offenses as Semenov is charged with."

So Semenov may be—and is—in jail here because he stole goods belonging to an American trading company in Siberia; but American law cannot touch him for the murder of Americans by the same troops who stole American goods.

Nevertheless, the Siberian Veterans' Ass'n, which served in Siberia under Gen. W. S. Graves, has added its demand to that of Senator Borah that Semenov be brought to trial for the deaths of the Americans who were ambushed by his Cossacks.

Still another angle to the Semenov affair is the manner in which the former Cossack chief's admirers and all the Russian royalists and czarists in New York have deserted him. None of the governments which, in his own words, supplied him with money and support in Siberia has found it convenient, now that he is of no further use to them, to furnish a few paltry thousands to get him out of a common jail.

He may, however, derive some consolation from the fact that the New York police are going to special lengths to keep him from being further annoyed when he takes his daily exercise in the jail yard. Policemen have been stationed on the roofs of all the surrounding tenements and at other points overlooking the jail yard to prevent the dwellers from shouting unkind things at him.

Better Done In France

About 1789 a prominent Frenchman of the time made a joke. When the people of France were starving, he thought it supremely comical to tell them to eat grass. This joke fell flat, but to give it point, Fouche was strung to a Paris lamp-post, with a bunch of grass stuck in his mouth, by a crowd that liked its humor as finished as possible.

Sir Alfred Mond must be careful. His well advertised joke on the housing scarcity may lead to strange consequences. We do not suggest for a moment that his portly form is likely to adorn a lamp-post. We shrink with horror from such a prospect, as modern lamp-posts are not adapted for heavy weights. Nor is it conceivable that a living room, however circumscribed, could be used in similar fashion to a bunch of grass. But, short though the memories of British workers be, Cabinet Ministers in capitalist governments would be advised to keep their jesting strictly private in future.

Let homeless Britishers cease to search for non-existent houseroom, and turn their attention to the Ministry of Health instead.

—Eng. Communist.

Scientist In Russia Discovers Typhus Germ

Moscow, May 1. — The discovery and isolation of the typhus germ by Dr. N. Kritch, a woman, under the guidance of Prof. Barakin, director of the Moscow Biological Institute, is confirmed by Dr. Walter P. Davenport of Chicago, acting head of the medical department of the American relief administration in Russia. Dr. Kritch is director of the laboratories of Socolnich hospital at Moscow, where she has been engaged for two years in searching for the germ.

The International Tool Collecting Week

As an immediate and pressing work, the Workers' International Famine Relief Committee, with the agreement of the Soviet Government, have set apart the week May 1st—7th as an international tool collecting week. There is nearly as great a famine of tools in Soviet Russia as there is of food. The whole industrial resources of Russia for the long years of war and blockade had to be thrown into the production of munitions with which to throw back the subsidized armies of the counter revolution. This, coupled with the cessation of imported tools and instruments from industrial Germany, has led to a frightful dearth of tools and metal instruments. To meet this dearth the industrial workers of the West can make a great contribution. Hatchets, hammers, spades, saws, knives, farm implements, ploughs, and all forms of metal utensils can be collected at tens of thousands of collecting stations in Europe and America. An exact schedule of what is required is being prepared so that we of the British working class shall not lag behind other national sections in our work for Russia. This is a big international job. It will require detail attention to organization arrangements in every district and locality. The centres where the collected tools can be received at will have to be arranged. For the present let us keep this in our mind, and prepare to do our share to putting the workers and peasants of Russia in contact with the tools that alone will enable them to build up a full and rich economic life for the whole people.

In this work of aiding in the revival of the economic life of Soviet Russia we have a field of activity in which all Workers' Organizations, both political and industrial, will be only too willing to co-operate. On the policy of helping to preserve Soviet Russia and helping to strengthen Soviet Russia there should be no dissident voice throughout the Labour Movement of the entire world, and the co-operation and assistance of all sections of the Labour Movement will be cordially welcomed in a spirit of true co-operation in this work of constructive aid. Workers of other countries have already achieved magnificent results in this work of aid for Soviet Russia. Let us do our share in Britain too.

—Eng. Communist.

Radio Opens Direct Swedish-American Communication Line

Stockholm.—For the first time in history Sweden and the United States will have direct telegraphic communication through the erection of a high-power radio station which is to be constructed immediately on the Swedish West coast. Heretofore all cable or radio communications between the two countries were relayed from London or Paris.

The riksdag long ago appropriated the initial sum of 2,000,000 kronor, more than \$550,000, to begin the work, but it was not until recently that the Swedish state telegraph board and the Radio Corporation of America reached a satisfactory agreement, under which the fees for all radio traffic will be divided equally between the two countries.

When the state telegraph board reported to the Swedish government that the previous obstacles in the way of building the station had been removed, contract bids were called for from the leading radio constructing companies of the world. On the basis of offers thus obtained, it is calculated that the cost of the new station will not exceed 5,000,000 kronor, about \$1,400,000. One reason strongly favoring an immediate start of work is the serious unemployment situation in Sweden. It is believed that at least \$1,000,000 will find its way into the pockets of the Swedish jobless who will be engaged in building the station.

The total telegraphic traffic between Sweden and North and Central America amounted last year to 1,660,000 words. The head office of the new station will be located in Gothenburg.

Living wage: a pay envelope that grants me what I want without denying me what I need. —Solidarity.

A Chicago man claims to have invented an apparatus that will restore the dead. Why doesn't someone invent a device to restore the living?

—The Dawn.

May Day In Minneapolis

(Special to "Truth")
By STELLA GEORGIAN.

Minneapolis — May 1st. — Five thousand Minneapolis workers marched through the downtown streets of this city Sunday afternoon in celebration of May Day, the international holiday of Labor, to demonstrate the solidarity of the labor movement throughout the world.

Among the slogans carried were those bearing the demands, "Amnesty for class war prisoners," "We Demand Recognition of Soviet Russia"; "Trade with Russia Will Open our Factories"; "Amalgamation will beat the Open Shop"; "Work, or Compensation at Union Wages for the Unemployed"; "We Demand a new Trial for Sacco & Vanzetti"; "We support the Striking Coal Miners"; "Long Live the International Solidarity of Labor"; "All Power to the Workers"; "Workers of the World United."

The parade terminated at the parade grounds in front of the armory where the mass meeting was addressed by R. D. Cramer, on the Open Shop, R. S. Wiggin on Industrial Courts, A. G. Cooper on Release of Class War Prisoners, Stella Campbell Georgian on Unemployment and by J. G. Soltis on Recognition of Soviet Russia.

The following resolution demanding the recognition of Soviet Russia was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the workers and peasants of Russia have overthrown the bloody and tyrannical government of the Czar and have established and maintained for over four years the first Workers' Republic, the object of which is to abolish the exploitation of man by man, and,

WHEREAS, the Allied nations including the United States have sent armed forces into Russia without declaring war and have supported with men, money and supplies the counter-revolutionary armies of Kolchak, Denikin, Wrangel and Yudenich whose depredations have destroyed Russia's industry and laid waste her agriculture, and,

WHEREAS, the Allied and the United States have furthermore maintained a commercial blockade against Russia which has prevented her from securing the necessary supplies with which to reconstruct her industry and agriculture, to which facts must be laid a large part of the responsibility for the severity of the present famine in Russia, and,

WHEREAS, Recognition of and Trade with Soviet Russia will enable that country to secure the necessary supplies with which to rehabilitate industry and create the necessary industrial basis for a Communist society, and will furthermore relieve the unemployment in the United States,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we, workers of Minneapolis, in Mass meeting assembled this 30th day of April 1922, demand that the government of the United States immediately recognize the government of Soviet Russia and re-establish trade relations with that country.

Among other resolutions adopted was the following.

WHEREAS, a famine is now raging in Russia caused by drought and aggravated by the seven years of war and the depredations of counter-revolutionary armies which were subsidized and supported by the Allied nations including the United States and by the commercial blockade participated in by the United States, and,

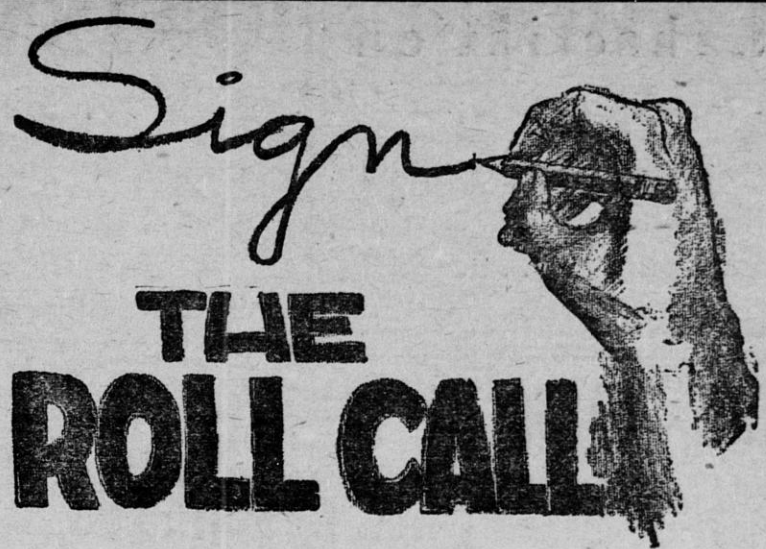
WHEREAS, authentic reports of relief agencies are that 50,000 people are dying daily from starvation and that the need for relief will not be over until August, and

WHEREAS, the West Virginia coal miners have been on strike for over two years and have been waging a desperate struggle against the combined forces of the coal operators, the courts and the state government, and

WHEREAS, the families of striking miners have been evicted from their homes and are suffering for the lack of food and clothing,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we, workers of Minneapolis, in mass meeting assembled this 30th day of April, call upon all the wage earners of Minneapolis to donate their May Day's wage for the relief of the famine sufferers in Russia and the striking West Virginia coal miners, as a practical expression of their solidarity with those sections of the working class which are bearing the brunt of the struggle against capitalism.

A collection was taken and May Day buttons sold. All proceeds over the expenses of the parade are to



You know what roll-call we mean. We want your name, on the blank below, to be pasted in the great Roll-Call book that will go to Russia with the big food and tractor Shipment resulting from this appeal.

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.

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be divided equally between the striking West Virginia Coal miners and the Friends of Soviet Russia. The Minneapolis May Day celebration was held under the auspices of a joint May Day Committee composed of delegates from the Workers' Party, the Trades and Labor Assembly, World War a number of Trade Unions, Workers' Political League, and various other working class organizations. An amnesty meeting for political prisoners was held in the Assembly room of the City hall May Day evening. Speakers demanded the release of all class war prisoners and petitions asking for general amnesty were circulated among the crowd.

LABOR UNIONISM

My HAL BROMMELS.

Way down deep in the heart of every toiler in the world is the hope and longing for a Brotherhood of Men. Among all it is consciously recognized or unconsciously felt, regardless of age, creed, nationality or race—it could not be otherwise. Yet the instrument (unionism) which has the power to bring that New Society to existence, is pitifully undeveloped and serves only a fragmentary part of its purpose. The reason for this is because the individual worker, whose heart bears this great hope, has failed to realize that all workers are much the same and are groping for light and strength as he is but lacking the initiative and energy to act and proceed. Of course, there are other obstacles which must be considered such as environment, language, age, physical condition and prospects (connected with experiences); but all may be summed as one: lack of CLASS EDUCATION.

It is a tragic history we have which records the struggle of the workers to organize. The fraternal guilds, plebian societies, trade, craft and community (or local) unions are all educational steps toward the goal of Labor. But they are steps ONLY. Modern industrialism has shown the workers that there is one more step to ascend. With the advantage and perfection of the machine process of production we find that this next form of labor-organization is final and all-sufficient for the purpose of the workers regaining possession of the industries, and carrying—on production on a co-operative, instead of private, competitive, basis. That form of organization is industrial unionism.

In America there are many such industrial unions, but they are independent, as yet. While the development of industrial unions is under process, the final aim of Labor should be kept in view: One Big Union of All Wage Workers. Closer co-operation must be gained, and unity of them all must be accomplished. What must be kept also in mind is that no one of the many industrial unions is all-sufficient in itself. Some may have gotten the idea that they alone are capable of recruiting all the workers under their banner, for the reason that they have charts and theoretical structure-plans for the complete thing. This is a self-praise and incidentally an overestimation of capability as well as underestimation of the unions existing and about to form. The thinking labor-man knows that industrial unionism is in itself the structure and ALL labor the material to fit into it. That unionized men will flock to a bare structure, or come as individuals to a thing already prepared for them is unconceivable. They must MAKE their own union industrial and when the time is ripe all will unite.

On the other hand one industrial union cannot seclude itself from similar groups in the same country or economic groups in other countries. The greatest possible co-operation must be maintained at all times between unions. To remain aloof from others is to hold in contempt the purpose for which they were created. To fantastically flout praises of their single group, a union is not recognizing its revolutionary purpose, and then only the structure remains revolutionary—not its administration, or function.

The struggle of the workers in other countries must be supported at all times. Their position may require varied tactics, and should these temporary-mode tactics be incorrect theoretically, the fact must be recognized that practice is more certain than theory. Stated standard and specified theoretical tactics become reactionary in event that tactics must be changed to meet peculiar economic developments.

Industrial unions above all must recognize environment and tendencies and be able to capitalize psychological opportunities. The Red International of Labor Unions is the first great step to the realization of World Labor's goal. The world over, capital as well as Labor, is keenly watching developments. The revolutionary economic groups of all nations have united with the R. I. L. U. and are forging Labor's international weapon. Other groups are preparing to enter it. Industrial unions which fail to do their share to build up International Solidarity are reactionary in administration, refute their "historic mission" and have no true workingclass significance, and moreover are destined to dwindle away so that others may supplant them and carry—on Labor's revolutionary work. International Solidarity must be the workers' slogan.

ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS!

FORWARD WITH THE RED INTERNATIONAL.

SOVIET REGIME IS DEEPLY ROOTED IN THE UKRAINE

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(European Director, The Federated Press.)

GENOA. — "The workers' and peasants' government of the Ukraine is now so firmly established that I have no fear of a counter-revolution," said Dr. Rakowsky, president of the Ukrainian republic and commissar for foreign affairs, in an interview to the representative of The Federated Press. "Such counter-revolutionary bands as tried to upset our regime came from Poland and from Rumania, but were chased back by the peasants of the Ukraine."

Osy Bezpalko, a member of Gen. Petlura's counter-revolutionary cabinet, had recently charged that the Bolsheviks had completely lost the confidence of the peasants, and that sooner or later a revolution to dethrone the dictatorship of bolsheviks was bound to follow.

"The soviet regime is as deeply rooted in our nation of 27,000,000 inhabitants as it is in Russia," continued Rakowsky. "After the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which opened up the Ukraine to the German troops, our peasants continued to resist the Germans until the month of April. Then, when all of Ukraine was occupied by the Germans and the Austrians, the peasants organized, under the leadership of the bolsheviks, revolutions in the governments or provinces of Kieff, Poltava, Tchernikoff, Ekaterinoslav and Chersov."

"The regiments formed at that time, and which finally successfully established soviet rule in 1919, are the same that now form the backbone of the Red army of the Ukraine. Toward the close of 1919 and at the beginning of 1920 the peasants of the Ukraine took an active part in putting out of business the regimes of Denikin and of Petlura, and still later the invasions of the Poles."

To Bezpalko's charge to the effect that the present government of Ukraine is in reality a government of foreigners, most of whom come from Russia, Rakowsky replied: "It happens in my case that the charge is true. I was born of Bulgarian parents in Rumania, but freed from a Rumanian prison, where I was interned because of my opposition to the war, by a garrison of Russian soldiers. It seems to me, however, that the charge comes with somewhat peculiar grace from Bezpalko, who himself is not only a Galician and not an Ukrainian, but who, during the war distinguished himself by his loyal support of the Austrian emperor, while I have been active in the socialist movement for over 30 years. As for the rest of the government, it is almost entirely in the hands of native Ukrainians."

"In weighing the charges about 'foreign' dictation of the government, you must take into account that from the point of view of the counter-revolutionists everybody who is not an Ukrainian nationalist, but an internationalist, is a 'foreigner'."

"What are the positive achievements of the soviet regime in the Ukraine?" I asked Rakowsky.

"The positive results from the viewpoint of the peasants and the workers are that, thanks to the soviets, the workers and peasants have been able to conserve the fruits of the old October revolution, namely, the nationalization of the large industries, and the principle of a workers' and peasants' government."

"During the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, of course, all efforts necessarily went into defensive warfare. It was not until 1921 that the soviet government could devote itself to the task of reconstruction and organization."

"Seven years of war and blockade, however, have impoverished the land and the work of reconstruction proceeds slowly and amid great difficulties. I feel confident, however, that we shall emerge victorious."

"If Europe and the United States become conscious of the fact that without Russia and her allies they cannot solve their own crises, and if they come to our aid, we shall gain our goal more quickly; but if they continue to boycott us we shall get there nevertheless, though more slowly."

The Ukrainian point of view at the Genoa conference, according to Rakowsky, coincides exactly with that of the Russian delegation. In fact, Rakowsky and his countrymen are here as a part of the Russian delegation, which votes as a unit on all questions.

LISTENING IN—

T—BONE SLIM.

New models in religion are springing up every day. Conan Doyle puts one over that looks like an old one re-varnished—Oh well, we must have our mental-dissipation . . .

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle says heaven will include dogs, cats, sows, horses—in fact, "everything we loved on earth."

Hurrah! Our pork chops are safe.

And to think, Joe Hill, (the noblest Swede of them all), was shot for saying, "You'll get pie in the sky when you die."

The effects of the coal miners strike is felt in Chicago—"Twenty five tons of radical literature, seized during war frenzy, was burned in the furnace of federal building—" Its a wonder they wouldn't buy their own fuel—price of paper so high, too.

I suppose when the coal miners strike is over and the paper makers go out on theirs . . . the federal building will give aid and comfort to the paper barons by writing injunctions on a piece of slate.

How it must tickle mine mules to get free bread while the miners are striking for more board—According to reports the mules are getting so good natured that it is safe to walk by their business-end.—Who knows? but mules, too, will go to heaven?—Doyle please answer.

To incur a job now days, one must be prepared to plank down \$3.00 for employment fee—You buy your misery.

The masters' voice on the job is as resonant as it ever was—"Hurry up, John", is the order of the day—"Go and get your time" is another one.

We must have more over production?

Strange isn't it that a man working in connection with modern machinery has no time to sit down and smoke his pipe.

There's a reason.

The capitalist class is fighting today the battles of the future capitalists yet unborn—The oppressors of today are moving heaven and earth to keep the slaves servile for the few to come in some dim, distant, future. Unselfish? What!

'Tis said the operators do not advertise. Why should they? They the American people—a head lock, have an absolute strangle hold on half-nelson, and a toe hold, (on the peoples' pocket book).

That isn't all they've got. They've got the first dollar the miners ever earned for 'em.

Why should they advertise?

It's a hard, hard life . . . Can't tell nowadays when you get a hold of a sausage whether its meat or bread. Milk is condensed and people grow shorter . . . And if packers take out any more meat from sausages we'll have to build mail boxes lower.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

(Bill Lloyd.)

There is a message I should say to you folks on this here May-day. The first of May is set aside for working folks to show their pride to show that they can stand together, no matter if it's roughest weather, to stand up so that folks can see their world-wide solidarity.

Of course the plus-precenters say we should not celebrate that way. Since capital ain't got no flag, but is just out to fill its bag, since it invests just anywhere, where interest, rates is more than fair, since it has Haiti by the neck, and Filipinos at its beck, since it is all set up to go to conquer poor old Mexico—it waves the flag and says you shall be very strongly national.

The international bankers say you darsent celebrate May-day. The French and German bankers think that May-day is too awful pink, the English bankers think the game, and our own bankers join the game. Their internationalism's jarred if you dare play your own trump card, and with an international mind leave all their petty fights behind.

To serve their international needs and follow up their monstrous greeds, they want big navies and their feet. They want you com-

a fleet and backward nations at mon folks to holler, supporting their invested dollar. They wave the flag and wave it high, so for their dollar you will die.

But May-day comes along to say, for workers there's a better way—that workers should be brothers all, the light, the dark; the short, the tall; the Frenchmen and the Slavic races; Italian with, their handsome faces; the Teuton and the British man; yes, even the American.

For labor, with its hands together, must pull us through this stormy weather, and watch a brilliant new sun rise, dispelling hosts of ancient lies.

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Sick Worker—I suppose you couldn't leave me the meals to take before the pills, doctor?

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TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.
J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

"Entered as second-class matter November 12, 1920, at the post office at Duluth, Minnesota, under the Act of March 3, 1879"
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COAL MINERS ARE COURAGEOUS

The number of coal miners on strike increases daily; 680,000 are out now, 166,000 of whom are non-unionists. West Virginia jails are full and the cupboards in thousands of miners' homes are empty.

This is not a new state of affairs, however, since the miners life at best is but a painful existence. His house a shack, his food scarce and poor, his mental life cramped. The average annual wages of the Pennsylvania miners for the year 1921 was \$760 or \$14.60 a week. This is not enough for one man to live on in comfort, not to mention a family. The conditions in Pennsylvania average up fairly well with conditions in other states. They live in want of necessities while they produce enormous wealth for the exploiters.

The latest Geological survey, 1919, says there are 776,569 men employed in the mining industry in the United States. These men mined annually 533,952,259 tons of coal. Think of the wealth produced, think of the loss of productive power that the operators are causing, think of the unnecessary suffering for the workers.

While the miners are standing up like men and fighting the coal barons, other groups of organized workers, the railroad and dock workers and machinists and other continue their work as if the miners' fight were a thing apart, when as a matter of fact the workers everywhere are up against the same Wall street bunch which the miners are fighting. By standing off and letting the miners battle alone not only the miners will be defeated but the whole labor movement will share in the defeat. Unless the struggle causes the workers to organize by industries and to prepare to cooperate between the industries when strikes are forced upon them in the future; all the suffering to which the miners are subjected will be in vain. If it teaches them this valuable lesson then the strike will be a victory for the whole labor movement.

THEY REMAIN IN PRISON BECAUSE WE DO NOT SPEAK

Larkin, Ruthenberg, Ferguson, and Gitlow have been released from prison. Let the good work continue. There are still over one-hundred class-war victims behind bars. President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty will leave them there until the expiration of their five, ten, and twenty year sentences, if those of us on the outside do not become more active.

The only reason many of us are out of prison is not because we hated capitalism of war less than they but because we have less backbone; we kept still when they spoke; we have less intellectual honesty; a less sensitive conscience.

The knowledge that we are more guilty than they should arouse us to action. Spasmodic sending of petitions and occasional letters help very little. Concentrated effort is needed. Make May 20th the day of awakening for the powers at Washington. Send millions of letters and telegrams.

These prisoners remain in because we on the outside are apathetic. We are afflicted with a stupor that is akin to mental death. Awake! Act! Get J. O. Bentall out. He is needed on "TRUTH", he is needed in the local labor movement, he is needed on the platform. Get the other prisoners out. Every last one of them is needed somewhere to help the work for a new civilization without exploitation and without war.

HEARST A PATRIOT

The Hearst press is considerably stirred up over "the British propaganda in our public schools that is going to ruin the U. S. ideals."

The U. S. ideals are dollars; dollars gotten thru robbing, stealing, murdering, exploiting. Producing does not pay. Those who produce, starve. The U. S. ideals are to exploit; to make someone else produce — exploiting pays. Can this ideal be ruined by British propaganda?

What is this British propaganda that the Hearst papers say is to be crammed into the gullible children's heads? We ask "What is it that the children are to learn along with the sacredness of the capitalist system?"

The Hearst press says: "This propaganda is the doctrine of denationalization for America. Our children are to become British patriots instead of American patriots and are to be taught thru altered American histories that Magna Charta is the real source of our liberties, while the Declaration of Independence marks no epoch in the evolution of free government; that the American Revolution was merely a civil war between the English people and their German king; that our forefathers were too ignorant to know that they never were oppressed; that such patriot leaders as Patrick Henry, John Hancock and Samuel Adams were mere disreputable characters; that the United States Constitution and all our free institutions are borrowed from England; that the war of 1812 was "a mistake"

SONG TO THE STRIKER

By ROBERT WHITAKER

Many have sung the saintly
The pure of all times and creeds;
But alas, the good have denied the food
For even the children's needs;
Kinder by far the striker,
And truly more righteous he,
For he stakes his meal on the common weal
And the justice that is to be.

Some day, when all are toilers,
And nobody toils for naught,
When the worker rules over kinks and schools,
And shapes all the realm of thought:
They shall sing the song of the striker,
No longer an outcast he,
But with arms abreast he shall stand confessed
In the triumph that is to be.

and an "unfortunate conflict between the sister nations of the English tongue."

How terrible! How these patriots will moan some future day when the proletarians come into power, as they surely will, and will teach their children that the American revolution was a business men's war — a war started by a few thousand business men and fought by millions of workers who were fooled by phrases of "freedom" and "equality". That Washington was a shrewd exploiter who had stolen about 30,000 acres of land from the English government while he worked as a surveyor. That Jefferson was an unscrupulous land grabber as was Washington, Franklin, and Hamilton. That John Hancock was a clever smuggler. And Lafayette, the French angel, who hastened to help America win "democracy" and "liberty" so loved liberty that he shot down those in France who rose in the French revolution. That the real cause of the American revolution was the interference of the English business men with the American business men, who wished to be free to exploit the American colonists. The American revolution was not to free American working people. They need a new Declaration of Independence to mark their freedom from the exploiters. When the day comes that the children will learn these facts in school then Hearst can howl some more.

As far as the intelligent workers are concerned they do not wish to see their children taught nationalism of any sort whether it be American or British patriotism. Working class internationalism is the goal for them.

CANADIANS ARE TIRED OF FIGHTING BRITAIN'S WARS

Canada's status is very likely to cause Lloyd George some anxiety in the future. The Canadians are beginning to rebel. They do not wish to be held responsible for or to participate in every war of the British Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George made the statement that the dominions since the war have been given equal rights with Great Britain in the control of the foreign policy of the empire and that joint control means joint responsibility.

But many Canadians do not wish to accept Mr. Lloyd George's definition of Canada's status and unite with Britain thru the foreign office, thereby shouldering responsibility for Britain's wars. Many wish Canada to assume power to deal with foreign nations as a sovereign power. And as such they wish to settle questions of peace and war for themselves. As a sovereign power they also will have complete power to settle their own civil and trade relations with the world at large. The whole question will soon be debated in the House of Ottawa.

Let the good work continue. When England finds that Canada is not going to shoulder Britain's war burdens she will be less anxious to fight. And then the Canadian working people once learn not to fight wars for the English capitalists they will also soon learn not to fight wars for Canadian capitalists.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF GENOA

By ELLEN WILKINSON.

(We print this article as one of interest and importance to the Communist Party. It does not, however, follow that we agree with it or are bound to it. — Ed. of Eng. Communist.)

It has always been regarded as a presumptuous thing to criticise another country or to make suggestions as to its internal affairs, but the lesson above all others that the Third International has tried to teach us is that we must recognise no frontiers in the Communist International, and should criticise the National Movements as we criticise our own colleagues.

To many comrades the Voice of Russia is the Voice of God. Any criticism of the Russian Movement is blasphemy and black treachery. This induces a mental attitude which first accepts whatever pronouncement comes from Russia, and then makes the facts fit into that, and justify it, instead of considering the case in the light of the available data. The result may be the same, but while the man who has reasoned out the position can face the world with the conclusion, the other attitude simply breeds insincerity.

Now we have got to face the fact that the situation in Russia has completely altered within the last few months. Every thoughtful person has realised it, and those Communists who deny the obvious do the Cause no good. While the Famine has been the immediate cause of this, the present position is one of the two alternatives that has been facing the Russian Party since the Bolsheviks assumed power. Either the Russian Revolution was to be the signal for a general European or even World Revolution, the Russian holding the front line trenches while the other countries formed themselves behind her, or the Soviet Republic would have to live in a Capitalist world and make its bargain with capitalism. The World Revolution has not happened and shows no immediate likelihood of happening, therefore Russia is being forced into the second course.

It is difficult to have patience with the K. A. P. D. and its "Infantile International" who say that Russia has given away the Revolutionary position. Presumably, according to their theory, the Russian people ought to starve to death while they are engaged in a leisurely process of converting the coward British or German masses to the idea of Revolution. The glory of Russia and our shame is that she has held out so long without our support.

The World situation being as it is, the Russian Government has offered concessions to capitalists, recognised the Tsarist debts, and may go to Genoa, where, if Lenin is not assassinated, he will naturally play for the recognition which Lloyd George is anxious to give, and which the French, behind all Poincare's gestures, appear not to be completely unwilling to refuse—on terms. Whatever these terms may be finally reduced to by notes and negotiation, one of the most obvious of them, with which all the capitalist countries will agree will be the complete and real cessation of subversive propaganda in other countries. This the Soviet Government will have to grant. How can one Government make treaties with other Governments and at the same time be openly engaged in the encouragement of propaganda to overthrow those with whom it is signing treaties? Lenin recognised this when he said, after the English treaty, that any such pact could only be a temporary cessation of the war, for Capitalist states could not live at peace with a Communist regime. Put bluntly this means either eternal war for Russia or that Russia ceases to be a Communist country in the sense that revolutionaries have hitherto understood the term.

In that case there is room for an Official Communist Opposition in Russia. Intellectually that has been present for some time, but every responsible person has felt that to do more than voice such views occasionally

at conferences would be treachery to the Revolution in its fight against invasion and famine.

If peace, and even de facto recognition are secured at Genoa, the fierce necessity for unity in face of the invader will be over, at any rate for the time being. Russia having taken any kind of place in the capitalist comity of nations, there will be as much need for a Communist Opposition to voice and work for the Communist ideal there as in other countries—in view of her revolutionary position perhaps more.

Such Opposition should take over the leadership of the Third International, the identification of which with the Soviet Government which has existed in fact though not in theory, being no longer desirable in the interests of either. After the crowded years of close unity, when all differences have been sunk in the one great purpose, it will be as unpleasant for those on whom the leadership of such Opposition will naturally fall, as it will be difficult for those who constitute the Soviet Government to get used to the idea of tolerating such a thing. But the Communist International cannot remain tied to any Government, however sympathetic, which has made its compromise with Capitalism. Such a position would be embarrassing for both. The Government would always be accused of the acts and words of the International, which in its turn would be inclined to consider its policy in the light of the possible reactions of the Soviet Republic.

If Lenin succeeds at Genoa, and our hopes are joined with those of the famine victims that he will succeed, then the new alignment must follow. A completely independent Communist International must lead us, more determined than ever, in the struggle with the Capitalism which has been able for a time, and only for a time, to secure a compromise with the pioneers of the Movement which will eventually destroy it.

RUSSIANS STILL AHEAD AT GENOA

The clever Lloyd George and the would-be clever French are finding the Russians, with Tchitcherin as spokesman, no easy marks at Genoa. It is only because they see the specter of revolution that they have not gone home peeved before this.

When the Allies decide in evasive language that there shall be no discussion of armaments at Genoa, Russia states bluntly, early in the conference that there must be discussion of armaments if anything is to be accomplished.

When the Allies come with huge sums that the Bolsheviks owe, the Russians come back with larger claims and with larger demands.

When the French ask the Russians to assume the Czar's and Kerensky's debts, Tchitcherin comes back at them in a flash "Yes, we may pay, but your demand implies that you recognize us as legal successors of the Czar and of Kerensky."

When the French howl about the secret treaty with Germany, Tchitcherin counters with "It is not a secret and there are no secret military or political clauses." Then he presents a model treaty without economic concessions and without military agreements—just a wiping out of old debts and old enmities.

When the Allies talk of infringing upon Russia's right to nationalize property Tchitcherin says that the property rights of former owners "can only be recognized in those cases where our fundamental laws permit it." But the Allies discover by discussion that the fundamental laws in Russia do not permit it.

So whenever the Allies come with drivel the Russians counter. If they should give up bluffing and bullying and come with sense the Russians will be able to match them. The honesty and frankness of the Russians are puzzling to the Allied world diplomats and to find them also shrewd is too much for them. They would have gone home long ago but for the specter.

BRAZIL A COUNTRY FOR CAPITALISTIC EXPLOITATION

Russia is not the only land of promise to the capitalists seeking to prop up the tottering system. Brazil is sure to bring an abundant harvest to prospectors.

Brazil is a commonwealth of twenty-free self-governing states and two territories, with a combined area larger than the United States.

As far as products are concerned, Brazil is a treasure house with an abundance of oil, coal, iron ore, silver, gold and diamonds. Agricultural products such as rubber, coffee, sugar, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice grow in unlimited quantities.

Brazil has waterfalls sufficient to furnish power to electrify all the railways in both Americas.

British capital is already there. The best railroads running from Sao Paulo to Santos are British.

It is now feared that Germany, so badly in need of raw materials will become Brazil's rival. Charles Sarolea, foreign member of the Brazilian Academy said recently that America, Britain and Belgium should unite forces and form a business combination to rival the Germans.

There is not as much difference between life in Brazilian cities and in our cities in the United States as one would suppose. Sarolea says that Sao Paulo is not very different from St. Paul, Minnesota, except that St. Paul is largely German and in Sao Paulo, Brazil, most of the people are Portuguese.

There is as yet no middle class in Brazil. This, the capitalists deplore because they consider a middle class a guarantee of stability and order. The masses of unskilled colored workers and skilled white workers who are the producers of the wealth are themselves propertyless. This makes the country less stable and more subject to revolutions than it would be if there were a bourgeoisie.

It is in the group of workers that communism is spreading. The absence of the middle class will make the final change to the new order easier.

IRISH WORKERS PROTEST

Irish workers greatly served their country by initiating the protest strike against militarism which received general support from all sections of the people. Labor has its feet on the ground; it knows that militarism and military dictatorship are evil things; it is interested neither in the personal politics of certain leaders nor in metaphysical nationalism. The things it cares for have a relation to freedom and well-being. But the encouragement that labor has brought to Ireland does not extend to Ulster. Militarism in Ireland has as yet abstained from bloodshed; in Belfast the bigotry aroused by an unscrupulous imperialism which plays upon fanatical Protestantism has since April 1, according to a statement by the Catholic Protective Committee, taken this terrible toll:

Catholics murdered, 14 men, 3 women, and 4 children; attempted murders, 27; wounded, 39; houses looted and burned, 75; houses bombed, 5; families evicted, 89.

The chief offenders in these programs are the "Ulster Specials" for whose support the British Government recently gave over one million pounds.

—THE NATION.

RUSSIA'S DAUNTLESS COURAGE AN INSPIRATION TO WORKERS

HELEN KELLER.

It is amazing that human beings calling themselves Christians should regard such a calamity as has befallen Russia with complacency. The fact is a very large number of people in this country are still in the dark about Russia. The policy of suppression and misrepresentation pursued by the newspapers and selfish interests has hardened the hearts of Americans toward that stricken land.

Our people are too prone to accept without examination whatever they read in the newspapers. They are told that the famine in Russia is due to Bolshevism, and that the money they give to alleviate suffering will go to strengthen the hands of "fanatics" who have brought about the ruin of their country! And the workers! How easily they have been deceived and befuddled by the powers that exploit them! They seem to put into their masters' keeping, not only their tools, but also their heads and hearts.

Any one who will take a little trouble can quickly ascertain the facts, and the facts make it clear that the Soviet Government of Russia is not responsible for the unhappy conditions that prevail there today.

Russia was the first nation sincerely to follow the ideal of world peace and brotherhood. Consider what it has cost her to take seriously that humane ideal—an ideal which the Allies professed with eloquent lips during the war. For upholding that ideal, she has been betrayed, blockaded, invaded, her provisions ravaged her citizens starved and reviled. Hungry and persecuted by all the strong ones of the earth she has driven back one army after another that would have violated her national integrity, and destroyed her liberty.

Whatever may be the defects of the Soviet government, the crimes committed against Russia by the Allies are so flagrant and abominable, they deserve the condemnation of mankind. In history they will take their place with the partition of Poland, the massacre of Armenia and the invasion of Belgium by the Germans. To my mind, the outrages against Russia are even more shameful because, America, Great Britain, France and Japan have been loudest in their profession of zeal for world peace and security, while their deeds have been one unbroken record of hypocrisy violence and treachery since the Armistice. In the grim accounting of Time, their blind wickedness will have to be paid for, and paid in full. Even now, the bill of retribution is being discounted in the privation and suffering which will prevail throughout the greater part of the world. For the law of life is inexorable — that the welfare of each is rooted in the welfare of all, and that if one part of Society is injured, the rest must bear the burden of the injury.

Oh, comrades and friends whom these words of mine may reach, I implore you with all the urgency of my love for the workers, to stand together and hold up Russia's hands in the hour of her extremity. The superhuman devotion of our Russian comrades to the cause of the working class should bind together the hearts of all workers everywhere. Let us carry into our own struggles the inspiration of Russia's dauntless courage. Let her example be an ever shining star in our darkness.

CHARLES TOWN FAMOUS AGAIN

Sixty-three years ago John Brown was hanged in Charles Town, West Virginia. He had marched to free the black slaves. Today five-hundred John Browns are being tried for treason in Charles Town because they marched last summer into Mingo and Logan counties to try to help to free the coal slaves.

Nine of the marchers who were unable to obtain bail when arrested last summer were brought shackled and handcuffed to jail and left for seventeen hours with the chains bruising their flesh.

The same officials are in Charles Town today. And the same brutal spirit prevails in the tools of the owning-class. The state is going thru the motions of seeking justice; but justice for the workers will not result from any court decision.

Justice for the workers will come in another way, some future day. John Brown was hung but black slavery was wiped out because the wage-slave owners had gotten economic power. In the new day the wage-slaves (black and white and yellow and brown) will obtain the economic power and end coal barons and other economic barons. They will then be past history with black chattel slavery. That new day is coming in spite of hangings and clanging of chains and jail doors and in spite of trials for treason.

Bernard Shaw, when asked by a group of social-minded churchmen to address a message to the Church of America, declined in the following language.

"I feel highly flattered that you should think the Church will listen to Bernard Shaw when it refuses to listen to Jesus Christ."

LET 'EM OUT, I SAY!

By ROBIN DUNBAR.

The time has cum, by gum, to let the boys go.
Their wives need 'em at home to look 'em over,
And the kids'd like to see their dads again, I swan,
And if ole Harding don't let 'em go, I'll... I'll...
I'll vote dimmyerat next time, by gosh, or wuss yit,
I'll jine the Workers' Party and stir up
trouble for them plutes,
Who liv on wrents, prophets and sin twisters.
No use talkin,' a new day has down,
and Israel has riz
Out of her sleep and seen her sons loket up,
With fetters and chains and cannon balls
on their feet,
And shouts a loud shout, saying,
Lazarus, cum forth!
And he'll cum, you bet your bottom dollar,
With grave cloths wrapt round his mug,
A tearing his windin' sheet and all;
And the ded wil cum back to life agin once more!