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RUSSIA'S DELEGATES ABLE; ALLIED DELEGATES ARE DAZED BY FACTS, NOT BY WHISKERS

Genoa. — The five leaders of the Soviet delegation—Tchitcherin, Krassin, Litvinoff, Joffe and Rakowsky—all are men of the highest education. Their linguistic abilities are amazing. All speak Russian, German, French, Italian and English, and some several other languages. They not only speak these languages, but speak them correctly.

Tchitcherin's English is flawless. At the opening session he read his speech in Russian, and translated it into French, and then into English, and finally into Italian.

The five chief delegates are all about 50 and of distinguished appearance.

Tchitcherin was educated in Russia and in Berlin and Paris and has doctor of laws degree. He is one of the most powerful members of the Soviet Government. A one of the five delegates, Tchitcherin is not married. He is above average height, slightly stooped, wears a closely cropped moustache and imperial.

Krassin for 25 years has been one of the leading electrical engineers in Europe. He was born in Siberia. While a prisoner there for political activity he helped build the Trans-Siberian Railway. He was one of the original founders of the Bolshevik party in 1903 and has been active in it ever since. He is a tall man, with a close-cut, iron-gray beard.

Rakowsky, one of the most interesting of the group, was born in Bulgaria and educated in Swiss, German and French universities, obtaining a bachelor of laws degree from the University of Paris.

He has been a Socialist since he was 15 years old, and has been expelled from Bulgaria, Germany and Russia for Socialist activity.

He was one of the leaders of the Russian revolution in 1905, and was jailed in Rumania for Bolshevism in 1917.

He was rescued by 35 Russian soldiers who took him to Russia, where he became one of the Soviet leaders.

Now Rakowsky is President of the Ukrainian Soviet republic. He is short and stocky, with smooth face and a keen sense of humor.

Litvinoff, a college professor, taught many years in the Berlitz School of Languages in London. He is one of the most remarkable linguists in Europe, speaking practically all languages. He is of average physique and has neither moustache nor beard.

Joffe is a lawyer of high standing, having a doctor of laws degree from the University of Munich. His whiskers are white and luxuriant. Litvinoff and Joffe are Jews, but the other three are not, though there are several among the subordinates of the delegation.

Their ability to speak languages gives the Russian a great advantage at the Genoa conference. Another great advantage is the fact that, excepting the British, they come better prepared with documents and figures than the other delegations. They insist on taking time to answer proposals and questions, but when they answer they back the answer up with such facts and figures that Allied delegates are dazed.

Russian Books Chief Attraction At Book Fair

The chief attraction at the forthcoming International Book Fair in Florence, Italy will be the exhibit of about one thousand volumes produced in Bolshevik Russia.

M. Worowski, the head of the Bolshevik Economic Mission, in Rome, has obtained the promise of the Italian foreign office to grant visas to four Russian delegates who will accompany the books which M. Worowski declares will bear comparison with volumes produced by the most modern artistic publishers in any other country despite the practical difficulties which the Bolsheviks have to face.

Debs Would Return To Prison Unless Others Are Freed

Washington.—Eugene V. Debs, released from Atlanta Federal penitentiary last December on commutation of sentence by President Harding has written to the leaders of the "Children's Crusade," that "if the fathers of these children deserve to be kept in prison I have no right to be at large."

"That (the politicals) are no more guilty than I," said Debs, in a letter made public here recently, "and I shall insist upon their release or upon my being returned to the prison."

RUTHENBERG NOW PARTY SECRETARY

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has elected C. E. Ruthenberg, former Secretary of the Socialist Party of Cleveland, Ohio, and first National Secretary of the Workers Party.

He is recognized as one of the ablest executive in the entire working class movement, and his release from prison came at a very opportune time to make his services available for the Workers Party.

Harrison National Organizer.

Caleb Harrison, former secretary expressed his preference for field work on behalf of the party even prior to his selection in January, and he will be able to follow the line of work for which he is himself best fitted in his new capacity of National Organizer.

His work in "District One" has materially improved the position of the party there.

Instead of being one of the weakest districts of the organization it is taking its place among the strongest.

Election of C. E. Ruthenberg and George Wishnak as party representatives to the International Ladies Garment Workers Convention at Cleveland.

Election of Robert Minor, Benjamin Gitlow and Moissaye J. Olgin to represent the Party at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Convention at Chicago.

Election of William F. Dunne to attend the 47th National Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at Detroit.

Election of Caleb Harrison to attend the convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor at Scranton, Pa., and the Greek Workers Party Federation at New York. Election of Henry Aksell and Jacob Turchin to attend the Estonian National Conference at New York.

The services of the comrades recently released from prison (Ruthenberg, Gitlow, Winitzky and Ferguson) are to be offered to party locals for use at picnics on condition that the collection taken shall be divided between the National Defense Committee and the National Organization fund, with a minimum guarantee of \$25 and railroad fare.

A committee consisting of Cannon, Harrison, Lore, Bittleman, Ruthenberg and Trachtenberg was elected to prepare a manifesto and thesis on the subject of the "United Front." A program of activity on the open shop and unemployment issue was also referred to this committee.

WHEN UNKNOWN MEN SHOOT CHICAGO POLICEMEN, CAPITALIST BULLIES SIEZE CHANCE TO RAID UNIONS

(Federated Press.)

CHICAGO. — Huge rewards offered by the so-called Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award and by the Chicago Tribune, together with an anonymous reward of \$10,000 for the unknown men who shot and killed two police officers and wounded a third, have made the attempts to round up the murderers take on the appearance of a vendetta against organized labor by Chicago capitalists, news, papers and the prosecuting authorities.

The Tribune offers \$5000, records the arrest of over 100 labor men on suspicion, writes a frenzied editorial on the "labor bully," and "rotten labor" and then blandly declares:

"The question is not between labor and capital. The question is whether Chicago shall be governed by law or gunmen."

The citizens committee offers \$40,000 in rewards. Police authorities recently admitted that many licenses to carry guns had been issued to private guards at the request of this citizens committee and evidence showed that \$65,000 a week was being spent by the committee on guards and "investigators" employed on non-union building work.

Chief of Police Fitzmorris, State's Attorney Crowe and C. F. Weihe of the West Park board have together offered \$5000 in rewards.

No hint as to the identity of the anonymous giver of \$10,000 has been revealed.

The unions raided by the police include the building trades council, the moving picture operators, the gasworkers, the glaziers, the marble setters, the theater janitors, the Chicago Musicians club, and the porters-union.

"Police terrorism" to discredit organized labor, was charged today by Edward Nockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in denouncing wholesale arrests of union heads.

Nockles declared police and prosecutors were working "hand in glove with the open shop advocates." "Wholesale arrest of labor heads is merely an alibi for the Chicago crime wave, which the police are powerless to stop and with which labor headshave no connection."

"When two policemen are killed under mysterious circumstances and three buildings dynamite, labor officials are arrested by the dozen and held in jail without bail. There is no question but what 'Big Tim' Murphy 'Con' Shea and Fred Mader, who now stand accused of murder, had no knowledge of the outbreak."

Nockles said Chicago labor would continue to fight the Landis award in a quiet, lawful manner.

A Resolution For Amnesty Introduced in the House

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington. — After five ineffectual attempts to secure a face-to-face interview with President Harding, the Children's Amnesty Crusade has gone to congress with its amnesty appeal, and a Republican senator and a Republican, a Democratic and a Socialist representative in the house have each introduced, making an outright grant of amnesty to the political prisoners by authority of congress itself.

The sponsors of this direct move for the prisoners' liberation are Sen. Ladd, North Dakota, Rep. Griffith and Rep. London, New York City, and Rep. Cooper, Wisconsin.

Their legal position, which was privately approved by Chairman Volstead, house judiciary committee, before the resolution was agreed upon, is that congress can grant a general pardon, precisely as President Johnson, after the civil war, granted a general pardon to war law violators of certain classes. Congress made the expression of opinion on the part of the minority, during the war a crime. They held that congress, having declared such expression no longer a crime—by its repeal of the espionage act clauses under which these men were sent to prison—can terminate the punishment of these temporary offenders.

"Be it enacted," reads their measure, "that full and complete amnesty be and hereby is granted to all and every person who violated section 3 or title 1, or section 4 of said title, in so far as said section 4 applies to said section 3, of the act entitled 'An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved June 15, 1917, or said section 3 as amended May 16, 1918, with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof."

None but the 113 prisoners held for alleged offenses of opinion would be affected by this amnesty.

Fifty-one members of the house recently signed an amnesty petition, they will now have a chance to get behind the Ladd-Griffin-London bill.

ROCHESTER SHOE WORKERS ON STRIKE

New York. — Four thousand shoe workers in Rochester, N. Y., members of the United Shoe Workers of America are fighting a strike for the very existence of their organization.

For about four weeks they had been negotiating an agreement for the ensuing year, when without any warning they received a communication signed by nine manufacturers of the Rochester Boot & Shoe Manufacturers' Association charging the union with not co-operating with the manufacturers for a settlement of the price lists and that the union was in the hands of radicals who were making unreasonable demands and attempting to take control of the factories, and stating that for these reasons and others, that they had come to a final and definite decision to have no further dealings with the organization.

The Rochester shoe workers are known all over the country as one of the most conservative organizations in the shoe industry. All during the war while workers in other places were raising their wages, and improving their conditions in the factories the Rochester workers were content with very small advances, being assured that it was their patriotic duty to keep working and that they would get their reward after the war would be ended, and they sure are and have been getting that reward.

Last August when the manufacturers had finished their season and they felt that they could afford to start something they made a demand on the union that they arbitrate for a reduction in wages. The union agreed to arbitrate and they picked their board which agreed that the hearings should be held in public and that all evidence presented by either side should be available for examination by both sides. After the hearings were all over and all evidence was supposed to have been in and the union had been able to refute every bit of evidence presented by the manufacturers they presented additional evidence privately to the chairman of the board which the representatives of the union were not allowed to examine as the chairman stated that it had been received in confidence by him, and on the strength of this secret evidence the workers received a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

In the present negotiations the workers were only asking that prices be leveled up, that the firms who were paying the low prices should come up to the firms who were paying higher prices.

President Harding Refuses to Read the Human Document

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington. — Official politeness to the children and wives of the political prisoners has not yet reached the point of permitting them to meet the president, but has developed to a mellowness of tone—almost apology—on the part of George Christian, secretary to Warren Gamaliel Harding.

Kate Richards O'Hare and her crusaders were shown into the cabinet room, and there Mrs. O'Hare was questioned as to her interest in the amnesty issue, and was informed that the president was extremely busy, but was looking into the cases of the political prisoners.

Christian, who had begun to realize that the contemptuous tone assumed last week by his chief and himself had not been wise, changed to a manner of serious thoughtfulness. He wanted to know why they could not write out their petition and send it in, so that the president could read it and weight it carefully.

Mrs. O'Hare replied "This is a human document we have brought you, to be read by the president himself in the faces of these mothers and their children. We want the president to look us in the face, so that he may read our petition. We are willing to come back every day until we can see him. We would like to go home as soon as possible, of course, but we know how busy the president is, and we shall wait our turn. We know he wants to see us."

The week end had been marked by proofs that the people of the capital are with the crusaders. The Rotary club's autobus for entertaining visitors took the whole party on ride around the city and to the zoo. Sunday the First Congregational church welcomed them. Sunday afternoon they spent on another auto ride and picnic, furnished by the Farmer-Labor party of the district. Monday afternoon they were guests of the Sells-Floto circus management at the circus and concert under the big tent.

Announcement was made that a California woman had telegraphed a pledge of \$1000 toward maintaining the crusaders here until the president frees the prisoners. The mothers and children, since leaving their forlorn homes to join the crusade, have gained in health and spirits, thanks to sympathy, better food, change of scene, and the interest of their great adventure.

LAST EXCUSE FOR DELAY IS REMOVED; WILL THE GOVERNOR PARDON TOM MOONEY NOW?

Winitzky Gives 2 Yrs. Prison Pay for Relief

Harry M. Winitzky, just released from prison, has turned in his pay for two years' labor as a Communist prisoner, to the Friends of Soviet Russia to help boost the famine relief fund. The contribution was accompanied by a letter as follows:

"Attached hereto is a check for the sum of \$8.48 which represents the compensation I received from the State of New York for the two years I spent in prison. I give this salary to the Friends of Soviet Russia toward the wonderful work that they are doing for our comrades in Russia who are valiantly struggling to maintain the Workers' Republic in the face of the united front of the capitalist class of the entire world. I appeal to all the men, women and children of the working class to give, and give liberally to the Friends of Soviet Russia, to contribute their all, for the splendid work that this organization is doing."

HARRY M. WINITSKY.

Twenty Tractors On Their Way To Russia

(By The Federated Press)

New York. — A unit of 20 tractors, with a personnel of 11 men and full equipment, has sailed from here for Russia on the steamship Latvia — the first such unit in the campaign of the Friends of Soviet Russia, to aid in the reconstruction of Russia.

The unit, at a cost of \$100,000, is fully equipped for any emergency. Each of the 20 big farm tractors will pull three 14-inch plows, capable of turning over 20 acres per hour. Carbide light: have been sent with each tractor so that, with two shifts, each one can be run about 18 hours per day, with an average 300-acre turnover daily. That will mean approximately 15,000 acres in 50 days of work which, it is expected, will yield about 1,000,000 bushels of grain. The unit will operate somewhere in the famine district between Saratov and Tambov, and will stay there about six months.

The members of this expedition go, in the words of The Friends of Soviet Russia, "not as arrogant scouts or capitalist leeches, but with a spirit of service to fight the effects of the famine. They will then return, and because of their experiences will be qualified to organize other units."

COOPERATIVE MEAT MARKETS SHOW PROFITS

The Star Cooperative Meat and Provision Company, founded by the Minneapolis Meat Cutters Union after a lockout a year ago, shows a net profit of \$3,515.55 for the first year of its existence. From this savings the retail customers have received a dividend of 5 per cent, restaurant patronage 2½ per cent, and 7 per cent hire has been paid the capital investors.

Out in San Bernardino, the Union Cooperative Society, which runs the most modern meat market and grocery in the city, has just paid out \$700 in dividends to its customers, the largest individual dividends check being \$23.65 and the smallest \$6c. The San Bernardino cooperators, like those in Minneapolis, are cutting the cost of meat by paying profits to themselves.

San Francisco. — Removing Governor Stephens' last excuse for delaying action on the request of District Attorney Matthew Brady, of San Francisco, that he pardon Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings on the grounds of proven perjury and fraud in their trials, Tom Mooney has dismissed his appeal from the order of the Superior Court denying him a writ of audita querela.

The appeal has been pending before the District Court of Appeals and was to have been heard Monday, May 8th. When the appeal was brought before the court for hearing Byron C. Parker, attorney for Tom Mooney, moved its dismissal.

In his affidavit requesting the dismissal of the appeal, Tom Mooney said:

"In view of the recent application for Executive clemency made on my behalf; and in order that the Governor, without being at all embarrassed by the pendency of any legal proceedings, may give speedy consideration to the facts and circumstances discovered in 1921, which were presented to the Superior Court by my Attorney, Byron C. Parker, in support of my Petition for a Writ of Audita Querela; and inasmuch as a Pardon, if granted, as the matter now stands, would, as I believe, be my only remedy, (which under the most favorable circumstances I might not be able to obtain through the Courts for many months to come).

"I hereby respectfully dismiss the pending appeal herein now duly set for hearing on the 8th day of May, 1922; and I hereby instruct my Attorney, Byron C. Parker, to sign this dismissal with me, and to take such steps as may be proper to carry it into effect without delay."

Commenting on the dismissal of the appeal, Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of Tom Mooney, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Mooney Defense Committee, said:

"It has been said that Governor Stephens would refuse to pardon my husband and Billings at this time, on the grounds that an appeal was still pending in the courts. The dismissal of the appeal removes this excuse and leaves the matter in the hands of the Governor for solution."

"Governor Stephens has all the evidence of perjury before him and there is no excuse for his not taking immediate action now that the appeal has been dismissed."

U. S. Leaves Door Open For Further Discussion On Russ

Washington. — The American note of yesterday declining to participate in the proposed meeting at The Hague next month for discussion of Russian conditions was intended to leave the door open for further conversations, it was said today at the White House.

Beyond this construction of the interpretation placed on the state department's communication today by Premier Lloyd George, no comment on the situation at Genoa or the American attitude toward participation in discussion or economic conditions in Russia was made.

Genoa. — Prime Minister Lloyd George does not feel, it was indicated this afternoon, that the American refusal to participate in the commission to sit at The Hague on Russian affairs is her final word, as the document indicates great American interest in Russia's economic reconstruction and the reply is regarded as one forming a basis for further correspondence.

Ambassador Child, handed the communication from Washington embodying the American refusal to Mr. Lloyd George shortly after noon.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Psychology and the Workers

By PRINCE HOPKINS in Labor Age.

The most baffling, in many respects, of all of our instincts are those connected with pro-creation. Yet from this group of impulses we get a drive toward that which is highest in our nature and in our civilization.

In the animal kingdom, the contest with nature and other species is so severe that a great proportion of those born are immediately destroyed. It goes without saying that only those species survive in this struggle which multiply proportionately faster than their rapid death rate. Primitive peoples had also to be prolific in order to overcome the destructive forces of pestilence, famines and wars—evils usually regarded as visitations of an inscrutable Providence, or the result of an unchangeable "human nature," from which it was impious or impracticable for man to hope to free himself.

Conflicting Views.

In present-day society, there is a growing conflict between those who urge the prolific breeding observed in former times, and those whose ideal is a more gradual increase in the population. The possessing groups generally find it to their economic advantage to encourage the development of large families among the workers. For the more numerous the workers, the greater the competition for jobs, and the easier it is to break strikes, to lower wages, and to secure recruits to aid in imperialistic exploits. Churches, schools and other agencies of public opinion could usually be depended upon to lend their encouragement to the large family ideals. Legislators have blocked efforts to disseminate birth-control information, and governments have at times given premiums to prolific parents. On the other hand, there is a growing realization on the part of the people that it is unfair to bring chil-

dren into an already overcrowded world, without likelihood of proper support.

The sexual instinct in men, however, is not lessened by the knowledge that it cannot be given rein in free and primitive fashion. The proper regulation of sex thus remains one of man's chief problems. And in modern society, as Dr. Sigmund Freud points out, the combination of continual stimulation and the continual repression of the sex instinct is one of the main causes of the nervousness which is such a deplorable feature of our civilization.

Effect of the Profit System.

The present profiteering order of society greatly augments this evil. Men write books, print pictures, present plays, design clothes, with the object of exciting this impulse and of gaining thereby big rewards. This aside from engaging in such illicit trades as the criminal white slave traffic.

At the same time obstacles are placed by modern society in the way of a normal sex life. The cost of living and the migratory nature of the employment of many make it increasingly difficult for the young man and woman to marry at as young an age as formerly. Our class system of society leads to many marriages where man and wife are ill-mated, and the poverty and insecurity in thousands of homes is a potent influence in breaking up family life. These conditions, among others, tend still further to augment the evil of prostitution, thus commercializing the most sacred things in life for the sake of gold and incidentally spreading disease among untold numbers of innocent people.

Sublimation

This dilemma does have a solution. Through the process known as sublimation, the sexual instinct can be translated to a higher emo-

tional activity. Sublimation is affected most easily, as a rule, through religion, art, creative activity, service to a cause.

Formerly religious devotion could be counted upon and to a lesser extent, can still be counted upon, to provide a channel for self-expression for millions. And in such devotion may be seen very visibly the element of love. For those who have given up their religion, and who have not as yet become absorbed in some creative art or in some great cause, the dilemma still remains.

The Creative Instinct

The creative instinct as such pervades much of our life.

The mother draws upon this impulse in rearing her children for lives of future usefulness. It is utilized by the engineer in his constructive projects; by the business man in his dreams of future commercial empires; by the worker, in his militant activity for a better world. One is pretty certain, of finding the secret of a serene and ripe happiness in life in some activity which includes the creative appeal.

Service.

The happiness which one attains as a result of any great interest of this kind is largely dependent on the abandon with which one throws himself into its service. In all matters of love half-heartedness and lack of faith are disastrous.

Yet, when an individual has decided to sacrifice for his work all lesser considerations, there develops a new and subtle danger which is likely to bring disaster on those failing to meet the problem squarely. That danger lies in the difficulty of reconciling the conflicting claims of work and of home life.

However important the cause he serves may be, the average man is likely to sacrifice that cause rather than see his wife and children suffer. This fact is taken advantage

of by many who want to stifle the enthusiasm of advocates of fundamental change. During the war many government agents, seeking to put a quietus on the pacifist, first terrified the woman of the family. It is a truism that "he who marries and has children, gives hostages to fortune". With women, marriages generally means the end of active participation in militant movements. With men, it usually leads to a more cautious attitude of mind. Such a sacrifice of the greater love to the lesser, of the humanitarian to the personal, is very human and very forgivable, but still none the less to be deprecated.

The Martyr Type.

A rare few go to the other extreme of sacrificing the family interests entirely to the cause. These are the martyr types. For this type there exists a special temptation of self-conceit. In an attempt to insure themselves against softness, the martyrs tend to develop a new intolerance of which those who are nearest to them become the victims. They take pride in the breadth of their sympathies, and give heed to the danger of developing a corresponding unsympathetic attitude toward their family, from whom they must constantly withhold the comforts of life. This denial, perceived by others, is often held against the very cause in the name of which they have sacrificed.

It should be observed that only that creative work gives true happiness which is not done for the sake of selfish happiness, and which can thus be embraced with an enthusiasm admitting of no rival love. It must therefore be a work the importance or which morally justifies such a sacrifice. The sacrifice must be made because of a genuine feeling that it is an inescapable duty; performed not out of lack of love, but humbly out of greater love.

To Care for Men Out of Leavenworth

The following members of the I. W. W. were released from Leavenworth federal penitentiary May 14: Dave Ingar, Jame Elliott, Ted Frazier, Herber Mahler, Joseph Oates, J. J. Manning, Wm. Moran and P. C. Wetter. Morris Levin and James Phillips will come out in June.

California District Defense reports that Wm. F. Steir was released from San Quentin April 28.

Of the men in this group the General Defense reports attempts to deport Mahler to Canada, Oates to England, Moran to Australia, Phillips and Levin to Russia. Deportation is being vigorously contested with a fair chance of being blocked.

Two of the boys are especially well known in the Northwest. Fellow Worker Mahler was in charge of the defense after the Everett massacre, and was arrested when he went to Chicago to take over the defense there during the famous Chicago frame-up. Fellow Worker Levin was active in organizing and street speaking in Seattle and vicinity. His arrest was probably due to this.

Men are turned out of federal penitentiaries with nothing on but the shoddiest of prison-made suits, and no money with which to face the world but a five-dollar bill. They invariably need medical attention, because of the abnormal life they have been forced to lead, and usually they must have a long rest in order to get back into shape again. In order that the world itself should not become just a bigger prison for the fellow workers who leave the capitalist jails, the Prison Comfort Club is raising funds to give the boys a start. They ask that every rebel communicate with them at 512½ Second avenue, Seattle, Washington, and send a donation.

Let California Hear U. S. Labor's Demand

Mooney Defense Committee Asks That Unions Flood Governor Stephens With Resolutions Asking Justice.

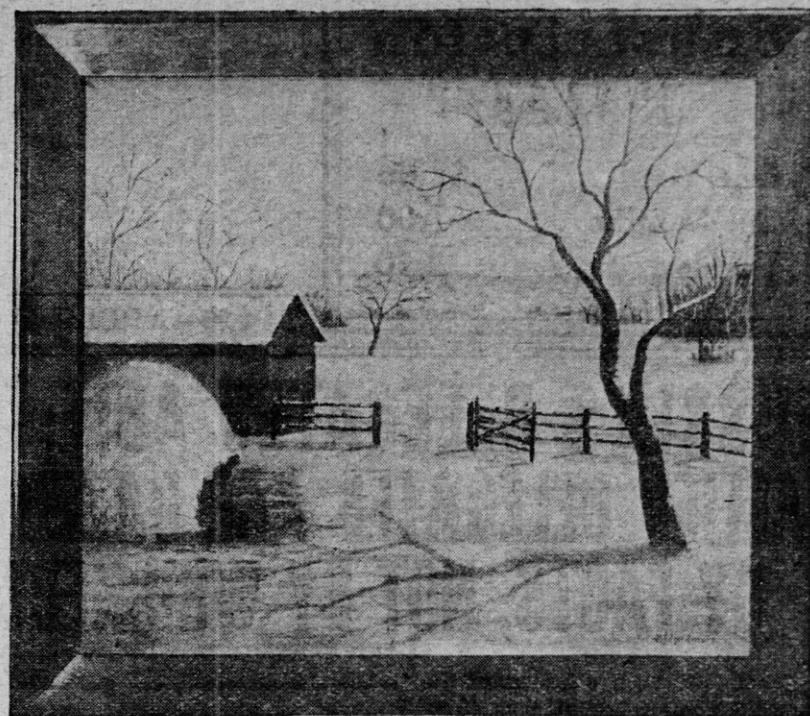
San Francisco. — Stating that the Governor of California has in the past refused to take action in the Mooney case on the grounds that "labor is not interested," the Mooney defense committee urges the entire trade union movement to remove the Governor's last excuse by adopting strong resolutions, stating labor's position in regards to the California "frame-up" on two active members of the organized labor movement.

The defense committee's appeal follows: The Governor of California has many times stated as his excuse for not taking action in the Mooney Case that "labor is not interested in the freedom of Mooney and Billings."

District Attorney Brady has requested that Governor Stephens grant pardons to these two men. It is up to the members of organized labor to take away the Governor's last excuse.

This is the time for action. Every member of the Trades Union Movement has no opportunity to be of real service in the present endeavor to secure belated redress for these two Trade Union champions. Every member of organized labor should enter into this drive at once with all of his or her might. Write a strong personal appeal to Governor Stephens, Capitol Building, Sacramento, Calif., requesting him to grant pardons to Billings and Mooney.

GET BUSY AND WIN THIS PICTURE



"The Barnyard"

(Read the editorial "Nordmark Helps 'Truth'")

DAILY BREAD

a One-Act Play

WILL BE GIVEN at

WORKERS HALL

19 Ave. West and 1st St.

Next Sunday, May 21st

The Cast Is As Follows:

Miss Davis, social worker ANNA SMITH
Mrs. Schultz, a neighbor MRS. JOHN WICKSTRÖM
Mr. Boyd, a working man AUGUST BERG
Mrs. Boyd, his wife SABINA RODBERG
Alice Boyd, the daughter RAGNHILD BONGBERG

Other numbers on the program are as follows:

Bertha Van Hove—Speaker, Lucile Thompson—Pianist, Mrs. John D. Nelson—Soprano, Morris Kohn—Violinist, Ernest Liljahl—Baritone.

Dance and Refreshments — Admission 15 and 35 cents.

COME EARLY — BRING YOUR FRIENDS

To Kuzbas

When the S. S. Rotterdam left New York on Saturday, May 13, she carried away the second of workers who are to participate in the reconstruction of Russian industry in the districts allotted to them by the Soviet Government. There was a party from Seattle, Wash., and group from Tampico, Mexico, as well as a Finnish miners section from Jacksonville, O. The Kuzbas Organization has been allotted the control of the famous Kuznets Basin in central Siberia, which possesses 250 billion tons of coal and hundreds of millions of tons of high grade magnetic iron, chemical factories, agricultural and timber reserves, cement, lime, glass, leather, brick and shoe plants. They are also taking over the famous Nadejdenzki Zavod. This is the largest charcoal iron plant in the world, and has its own private railroad of 250 miles, copper, iron, brown coal and manganese mines, 7 million acres of forest, sawmills, blast furnaces, sheet metal mills, martens ovens, rail and water transport facilities, etc. This is the first concession to the American working class and the properties are to be run on a non-profit basis, and under the management of highly skilled engineers and workers.

The Kuzbas organization are now accepting applications for participation at their offices, Room 301,

110 West 40th St., New York City. N. Y. Miners, carpenters, mechanics, agricultural, lumber and construction workers are needed immediately to proceed to Russia. The third party leaves within two weeks proceeding via Holland and thence to Petrograd by special steamer. The first party arrival in Moscow two days before the first of May and received a great reception from the Russian workers, soldiers and peasants.

Says Loaning Money To Liberia Is a Steal

Federated Press)

Washington. — "I protest against the establishment of an American Congo," said Rep. Meyer London, Socialist debating the Liberian loan bill in the house. "How much of a government will Liberia have after she will have accepted the loan from the United States? Her revenues will be under control of Americans; her expenditures will be under American control; her police department will be under American commanders. An examination of the terms of the loan proves that Liberia will have become an American dependency. The fact is that this is simply an attempt on the part of American capital to shut out British or French or Dutch capital from Liberia. Loaning money to weak people is not a favor; it is a steal."

The Sign Of Times

By T-Bone Slim

Tune: "Stung Right, Stung Right."
(Apologies to Joe Hill.)

Always loved the master's voice, so kind and good and true.
I joined the union of his choice (he loved my union, too).
You see there was no difference, no question here of theft,
For he got all the dividends, and I got what was left.

CHORUS:

Oh, I was stung right, stung right,
As if by dark design—
Stung right, stung right
All along the line—
But e'er the war was over—
I beheld a sign—
Industrial Workers of the World.
(It sure looks fine!)

Now, I have been a willing slave—I've won the boss' praise,
But though I labor, and behave, I find it never pays—
I've labored in the world-war times—Oh, I was there with bells
I saved a bit—but lost my wit—and joined the Four Flush L's.

And now I'm hiking round the town to find a job today;
I cannot find a single sign. "Men Wanted," by the way.
At each industry I inquired, if they were buying men.
But everywhere the boss desired . . . I should call again.

Now, working men, it's up to you—and not a bit too late—
To organize industrially to keep the bosses straight.
If you would gain a better lot, with others of your kind,
Come organize, chip in the pot, and let the masters whine.

TEXTILE WORKERS TO HOLD CONVENTION IN RHODE ISLAND

The Fourth Annual Convention of the United Textile Workers of America will be held in Providence, R. I. on May 28, 29 and 30. Providence is near the great textile strike that has been on since January, and the convention will be held in the hall of Providence Local No. 1 at 1753 Westminster St. It is anticipated that the strike will still be on and the holding of the convention in the strike region will be a distinct advantage from a strategic viewpoint.

The Amalgamated Textile Workers is just three years old, having been founded at a convention held in New York City in 1919. Its second convention was held in Patterson, N. J., October, 1919, and the third October, 1921.

In the May issue of the New Textile Workers, the official publication of the organization, there is a review of the development of the organization, and among other things it says:

"Ever since it was founded the Amalgamated has been the fighting organization of the textile workers. We have never sought struggle for the sake of struggle itself, but the Amalgamated was the union to which the workers turned when forced to revolt by the aggression of the employers. We have in our three years of life fought many big strikes, and have won notable victories which have benefitted all textile workers to an incalculable extent. Due credit for aiding in our success we gladly give to our numerous friends everywhere who have loyally supported us.

"Shortly after the launching of the Amalgamated, the big strike in Lawrence, Mass., was settled with victory, the workers, under the banner of the Amalgamated, gaining the 48-hour week with the old 54-hour pay. Thousands of woolen workers in Passaic, N. J., also won the 48-hour week through the Amalgamated.

"The Amalgamated local in Hudson County, New Jersey, was the first group of silk workers to get the 44-hour week, in 1919, and were followed by the silk ribbon workers of Greater New York, also members of the Amalgamated.

"In August of the same year the Amalgamated put up a big fight for the 44-hour week in Paterson, and won it for the whole city. In order to make the strike possible we had to wage a fight with the authorities for free speech, and finally,

due to the employers and the police, we had to lease at a high price a big hall of our own, where the strikers and members could gather.

"Later on the Amalgamated led a long strike of dyers in Paterson—the most exploited of all silk workers—and lifted them up out of the mire the master dyers had pushed them down into.

"We conducted a hard-fought strike of cotton mill workers in Utica, N. Y., all through the winter of 1919-1920, and won a 20 per cent increase of wages, thus clinching the gains of other cotton mill operatives. There were many long and hard strikes in New York, Philadelphia, Allentown, and in cotton and woolen centers of New England. These strikes cost the organization thousands and thousands of dollars, and the time and energies of many organizers. Nearly all resulted in victory, and all of them provided valuable training for the workers in solidarity and organization, and taught the employers a much-needed lesson.

"Aside from the economic advantages won for the workers by its numerous campaigns and strikes the Amalgamated Textile Workers has done a constructive piece of work of lasting value in the New York silk ribbon market, in the establishment of permanent collective bargaining machinery for the adjustment of wages and conditions of work, and the settlement of disputes."

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FASHION ME RIGHT, O NATURE!

By HAL BROMMELS

Fashion me right, O Mother Nature,
Give me a body free from disease;
Give me a mind with endless power,
Growing in strength to never cease
Yielding me aid in every hour!
Give me all this for I want to live
In glory of all that but you can give!

Fashion me right, O Mother Nature!
Give me a heart with kindness to spare
For people in misery everywhere.
Give me a spirit of cheerfulness,
That I may brighten some others way,—
For darkness hangs over all Today.
Let me speak well of those good-intentioned!
And over-look faults that need not be mentioned!

Fashion me right, O Mother Nature!
Let noble Principles be my guide;
Offer me Faith in undertaking
Duties as great as the world is wide.
Reason, be with me in all I do
That all my actions be counted true;
Let me not falter when Worth is in calling
For countless others are weak and falling.

Fashion me right, O Mother Nature!
That I may ever be in the Light!

APPEAL FOR UNITY OF REVOLUTIONARY FORCES IN THE WORKERS PARTY

The comrades of the Scandinavian Federation, in which the former sections of the Soc. Party and Soc. Labor Party have recently united, are voting on the subject of affiliation with the Workers Party of America. The Central Executive Committee has addressed the following appeal to the members of the federation:

To the Members of the Scandinavian Federation:

There is before your organization for decision the important question of the future affiliation of your federation. We are addressing this letter to you to show you that it is your revolutionary duty to become part of the Workers Party of America.

We are convinced that the great majority of the members of your federation are workers who respond to the inspiration of the Communist Movement and are ready to do their duty as Communists. We could not hope to prove to you that your place is within the ranks of the Workers Party if that were not the case. Believing that your organization is made up of such members we feel assured that it is only necessary to set forth the present situation to assure your taking your place in the Workers Party.

With the coming of the Revolution in Russia and the organization of the Third International there sprang into life a tremendous forward movement of the revolutionary workers. In this country that movement made itself felt in the struggle to compel the Socialist Party to adopt a revolutionary program, to take its stand with the Communist International.

The reactionary Right Wing leaders preferred to destroy the Socialist Party rather than have its program and tactics changed to meet the demands of the revolutionary membership. They expelled tens of thousands of members. Other tens of thousands left the party voluntarily. Differences arose between the groups which were expelled and which left the Socialist Party. No sooner were they organized than the iron fist of the capitalist struck down their organization, bringing greater disintegration and division.

It is not necessary to review the history of the last two or three years in detail. You know that history as well as we do. Our message to you is not about the divisions of those years but to give you the inspiring message that there has come a new growth, a new solidarity of the revolutionary elements. That solidarity and growth is expressing itself in the Workers Party of America.

The time for division, for separate organization is over. Just as it is the task of the Communists to build a united front of the workers, so it is also our task to build up a united organization of those class conscious disciplined workers who must lead the way in the struggle of the whole working class.

We must unite in one powerful, centralized disciplined organization the understanding, class conscious, fearless men and women who are the advance guard in the

workers' struggle. That is the task which the workers Party was organized to achieve and the progress of the last months shows that it is achieving that goal. It has united nearly a core of groups into one strong organization.

It is only after we have built a strong, centralized, disciplined party that we can hope to assume the place of leadership in the revolutionary struggles of the workers. Your federation standing alone can no doubt do some work among the Scandinavian workers. But how can it play an effective part in the revolutionary struggle in this country if it is not bound together with other workers and does not have a program of action for the greater struggle?

The Workers Party of America offers you a program which will not only help you build up your own organization, but a program that will be a guide in the greater revolutionary struggle. In becoming a part of the Workers Party you will be in a position to act together with the whole advance guard of the revolutionary movement in this country. You will have the guidance of the party in your work, you will have the inspiration of being part of an organization actually engaged in the daily fight of the class struggle.

Your duty, comrades, is in the ranks of the Workers Party of America. There you will be able to build a stronger organization among the Scandinavian workers in this country. There you will be able to perform your revolutionary duty to the working class.

Let every member vote for affiliation with the Workers Party. We do not want to split your organization. We want you to take your stand as a body in the ranks of our organization.

Let us go forward with the greater strength that will come to both you and us through your affiliation with our party. Let us build together the united, powerful, centralized, disciplined party that will lead the workers of this country to victory—the Workers Party of America.

Yours with fraternal greetings,
Central Executive Committee
Workers Party of America.
(Signed) C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD.
(By The Federated Press.)

In Chicago folks have met, some of the sociological set, to throw some facts upon the screen about Society Hygiene. Their aim it seems to be to knock us out of the grip of gonococcus, and other things that on us sneak, of which it ain't perlit to speak. They talked of petting, flirting, jazz, and other things that somehow has a bearing on our life these days, like chaperones and corset-stays.

They say Morals Court is shy of the old tarts that once got by and wore good leather off their feet by walking nights upon the street. Young girls is come to take their place, with lots of rouge upon their face.

O, me; O, my! I guess it's so;

that seems the way the world do go. It seems to go as fast a pace that have lost out in the race. In a few years, by this deduction, we'll see knee-pants held for seduction, and little girls in pinafores, besieging the divorce-court doors.

This Social Hygiene stuff will do a lot to help the world be true. This ignorance don't help a boy to shun the bad and find real joy. I favor throwing up the shade, and calling garden tools a spade, and telling young folks what is what about the bodies they has got, and urging it upon them prayerful, they should be good as well as careful.

But that ain't all we gotta do to make the world be good and true. Unless we own up that we've missed 'em, we gotta renovate the system. Folks must have houses and a wage, so they can easily engage in pleasures that are good and sane, so they can dodge the evil lane. Pleasure is now commercialized; real joy is somehow penalized. And love that should be pure as gold, is in the market bought and sold.

At least it seems that way to me; I've seen 'bout all there is to see.

Harding Says Wash. Wants Lloyd George's Program And Does Standard Oil Also?

By LAURENCE TODD.

Washington. — Indications of a desire to get aboard the British bandwagon, before the Russian and Turkish oil concessions are all delivered to the British oil combine, were exhibited at the White House following a cabinet meeting. In carefully chosen language the administration "permitted it to be known" that the Harding administration is not backing the French government in the Genoa game but is prepared to claim that the Lloyd George program is precisely what Washington has desired all along.

Sen. Borah, with his embarrassing demands upon Secretary of State Hughes for an accounting as to the \$187,000,000 loaned to Boris Bakhmetiev, the comic-opera "Russian ambassador," is credited with having forced this declaration as to where the administration now stands.

Hughes has not yet officially recognized Borah's questions as being entitled to his notice, yet he is quite aware that the public will insist upon an answer to them. If he sends them to Bakhmetiev, who is a continual affront to the dignity of the actual diplomats here, he may be asked by some other senator to deliver equally embarrassing questions to the British or the Japanese ambassador. That would lead to complications. Hughes' only ready escape from the dilemma planned by Borah is to have Bakhmetiev quit playing diplomat and disappear.

Harding and Hughes and Hoover, when they reviewed the Genoa situation in the cabinet session, had the 20 Borah questions in mind. If they dropped the Bakhmetiev game and told the public that they were in full sympathy with what was being worked out at Genoa, perhaps they could induce the Idaho senator to stop talking about Bakhmetiev's lack of credentials, his amazing jugglery of loans, his connection with Semenov, and his unwillingness to tell what he knows about the Kolchak intrigue. For what Borah is driving at is the anti-Russian policy of the past and present administrations.

Harding is not ready to make the bold statement that he likes the proposed European agreement to give de jure recognition to Moscow.

Oil men in the capital wondered, after the White House announced its harmony with the course of developments at Genoa, whether Standard Oil had finally made its bargain with the Russians, in competition with the arrangements which its giant rival the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co. has made, or is making with Moscow. They believed that as soon as Standard Oil has secured their share of the petroleum of Russia and the Caspian region, the Harding administration will be willing to talk of recognition of the Russian workers' republic.

A Correction

The last issue of Truth stated that Paul Miller is the editor of the Finnish "Socialist Daily" it should be the Industrialist, Finnish I. W. W. Daily.

Straightforwardness of Russians at Genoa Helped to Cut Out Cant

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

Genoa. — By common consent Russia is now regarded as one of the great powers at the Genoa economic conference, a result few persons anticipated before the conference opened April 10.

The Russians had little to lose and everything to gain from this first meeting of belligerent and neutral nations since the close of the world war. So much slander already been cast upon the soviet government, so many sacrifices had already been made by the Russian people, so cruel a blockade had already been launched against her, so completely had she and her sister soviet states been isolated from the community of nations that nothing could have happened at Genoa to make her lot worse.

Moreover, the Russian were not bound by the traditions of diplomacy, and clearly stated before coming that they would be there as merchants selling goods, not as diplomats.

Things looked dark for the Russians upon their arrival. There were threats of attacks by the Fascists of Italy. There was the unfortunate choice of headquarters designated for them by the Italian government in Santa Margherita, 20 miles from Genoa. Then there was the surveillance exercised over them by Italian police, military and the secret service.

A series of circumstances further helped them during the initial stages. Louis Barthou of France, who used the opening session for an uncalled for attack upon the Russian, caused France to stand isolated as the one great imperialistic force of the European continent.

The Germans, who had intended to play a cautious role, became so nettled at the arrogance of the five powers in holding private meetings among themselves and the Russians, that they signed the Russo-German treaty.

The straightforwardness with which the Russians from the first called a spade a spade, has helped to clear the atmosphere of diplomatic cant. The small group of countries that remained neutral during the war, and that since the close of the war has shown timidity in the face of the "Big Five," braced up on seeing Russia perform, and addressed a note to "the inviting powers, challenging the right of the big fellows to settle the conference problems in closed meetings.

RALPH CHAPLIN'S PRISON POEMS

(Federated Press.)

Sixteen lines of verse describing the emotion of a prison-bound father parting from his son have probably roused more Americans to the injustice of the imprisonment of 113 alleged offenders against wartime laws than all the speeches and banners at protest meetings and all the letters to the press and the Harding administration.

Ralph Chaplin, author of My Little Son, has written a number of other poems. His wife has collected and published them with an introduction by Scott Nearing under the title Bars and Shadows. If you want to know what it feels like to be coped up in prison when your blood years for your kind and your out of doors habits urge you to take a swim or a long hike in the woods, send \$1 to Mrs. Edith Chaplin, 7 E. 15th St., New York City, and you'll receive the answer in Bars and Shadows.

And who is Ralph Chaplin? He is a commercial artist who tried to do something towards bringing about a better world by speaking and writing for the Industrial Workers of the World. With a hundred other members of that organization he was rounded up during the world war and sentenced to prison as an example to others who might disclose doubts as to the wisdom of it all. Chaplin was better known than some of the others so he drew 20 years. Christmas, 1921, was the fifth consecutive Christmas that he has spent in jail.

Of course Chaplin is not guilty and indeed never was charged with a single act of violence against person or property. The government did not present a single witness to prove that his patriotism had been adulterated by anything Chaplin or his associates said or did, but nearly all of the men

picked up by the federal agents were given sentences running from five to twenty years.

Like Oscar Wilde and Arturo Giovannitti, Chaplin has done his best work in prison. The cream of it is in Bars and Shadows.

Five Christmases in a prison cell! Who could watch five New Years in and then write from prison to the free men outside as he writes.

Funds Are Needed For The Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Boston. — Declaring that financial stringency at this time is the greatest enemy they have to contend with, and that evidence clearing the Italian labor organizers will be produced soon if the money to pay for the final investigations can be raised, the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee has launched a stirring appeal for immediate and generous contributions.

The defense is on the trail of the actual authors of the Bridge-water and South Brain crimes for which Nicola Sacco and Bartholomew Vanzetti were sentenced to imprisonment and death on contradictory circumstantial evidence the appeal indicates.

Special significance attaches to this phase of the investigations because of the recent filling of two affidavits bearing on the testimony given in court. One is a complete repudiation of his "identification" by Louis Perser, prosecution's star witness. The other is the positive statement by a newly found eyewitness that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti was on the scene. The commonwealth knew about this witness from the beginning, but never brought him into court.

The Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee's address is Box 37, Hanover Sta., Boston, Mass.

Plan To Dump Unemployed Into Australia

(By the Federated Press.)

Melbourne, Australia. — As a result of the resignation of the Australian federal superintendent of immigration, it has leaked out that the Australian federal (anti-Labor) government was planning the dumping of 100,000 immigrants into Australia every year without first making provision as to how they were to be accommodated. The immigrants for the most part are coming out under arrangement with the British government, being transported free.

Trade union officials contend that this action, coinciding with the demand of employers in Australia for reduced wages and increased hours of toil, looks like an attempt by the government to flood the country with unemployed to assist in bringing down wages and increasing working hours.

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TRUTH

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J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

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THE BOMB THROWERS

J. O. BENTALL.

(Written before he went to prison but applicable now to the recent Chicago bomb scares.)

There are bombs of dynamite and bombs of nitro-glycerine and bombs of blasting powder and bombs "planted" and bombs discovered and bombs suspected and bombs that never existed.

But the wickedest bombs is the lie bomb.

Then there are bomb throwers. There are the insane bomb throwers, the hate-crazed bomb throwers, the revenge bomb thrower.

And the wickedest bomb thrower is the lie bomb thrower.

In a preparedness parade a bomb was thrown by the war lords to stir up hatred against organized labor. Tom Mooney was hurled into the dungeon and sentenced to be hanged.

In New York 14 bombs were "found" in the mails that were to blow up the country.

In Wall Street a wagon load of explosives was set off and dozens of people lost their lives.

In the Chicago Post Office a bomb tore away a portion of the building.

In each of these cases the big lie bombs went off and in each case the "reds" were blamed. In each case it has developed that the "reds" and "radicals" have had nothing to do with any of them.

The Mooney plot is now laid bare, and the witnesses have all confessed that they were all paid and bribed by the lie bomb throwers to perjure themselves to put innocent men to death.

The 14 bombs "found" in the mail were traced to the gang that made their millions out of war profits and that wanted to make the people forget this by calling their attention to bombs. Not a "red" or a "radical" was ever found that had the remotest connection with those bombs.

The Wall street Bombs were found to be engineered by criminal capitalists who were fighting labor.

The Chicago Post Office bomb is now known to have been handled by the haters of the I. W. W.

And so on.

The capitalist press of this country is a bomb thrower. It throws bombs of lies. It is a wicked calling. It is by far more criminal than for the foot pad to halt the man on his way from his work and rob him of his money. It is a greater crime than to blow open the safe and steal the cash from the bank. It is a lower deed than that of murder and arson.

For it degenerates the public mind. It makes the people suspicious. It makes everybody distrustful. It makes the nation nervous. Every bomb lie is a shock. It has its effect. It dethrones reason. It fosters falseness. It destroys faith in society and in the integrity of the human. It robs the people of their finest instincts and of their beliefs in security.

Vicious beyond all the viciousness of the lowest thug and the vilest brute is the lie bomb thrower.

And already public opinion has put the mark of Cain and Annanias upon him. Already the press is classified among the insincere and untrustworthy.

It has thrown lies into our faces. Back into its face the people hurl disrespect and contempt.

WHAT SHOULD WORKING CLASS CHILDREN STUDY?

As a rule children from the homes of workers are forced to leave school at an early age to help earn bread for the family. Sometimes however children leave school because the parents are aware that the public schools are conducted by the owning class to make good slaves of the workers. They think it is not worth while to send the children. The parents' dislike of capitalism makes them mistrust all education as a wobbly mistrusts the owner of a white collar.

We think this is a display of emotions rather than of insight and intelligence. Because one attends a school one does not need to swallow "hook and sinker." Karl Marx did not cut himself off from the results of scientific research as taught in the universities because the universities taught distorted history and perverted economics. He even took the economics. William Liebknecht, himself a graduate from a university, said "The schools teach the fundamentals which serve to make tools for capitalistic society." Did he take his son Karl out of school because he knew this was true? He saw to it that his son had the right social ideals—the well being of the many—and sent him to school to learn the things that would help to make him efficient to work for this ideal. Karl Liebknecht first went to Leipzig and later to Berlin. August Bebel, Rosa Luxemburg and most of the able Russians comrades who are carrying responsibilities now, got the best the universities had to give. They used discrimination then as they do now in getting information.

Working class parents should try to make their children class conscious, should try to instill them with the right social ideals as Liebknecht did his son then there will be little danger of capitalistic propaganda taking effect.

We are still living in a capitalistic society. The revolution isn't here yet and we still have to eat. Even after the revolution there will be most trying times and much work to do. Hence it behooves young people to make themselves capable and versatile. Hands must be trained as well as brains and sympathies must be enlarged.

Girls should learn to sew, to cook, to mend, to typewrite, to make their own hats. Whether they enter homes or offices or factories, clever girls do not wish to put all of their wages on their backs. They want to look nice but they also want books, travel and music. So they learn how to manage. Boys, too, cannot afford to have hands that fumble. The capitalists have seen to it that valuable information leading to hand skill is offered in the public schools. Boys should take advantage of it. Not to make themselves efficient slaves for the capitalists but to obtain skill to use in the new society when the chains of capitalism have been broken.

Minds should be trained. Untrained minds are as useless and noisy as squawking parrots. Astronomy, geology, biology, zoology, botany, chemistry, physics, mathematics and geography are all useful. They should always be studied to get general principles rather than a mass of details. Details are of value only as they lead to general principles. Science should be studied because

it is the great emancipator. It frees from superstitions, from traditions and outworn customs.

History, economics and sociology are vital subjects but of course these are at present full of owning class propaganda and must be studied with this in mind. Libraries should be searched for rebel authors not suggested by the class-room teacher. There are many excellent sources of information in spite of censorship.

It is an easy thing to say: "Enlarge the sympathies", but not as easy to accomplish. An ideal class room would be one in which children of all races and nationalities would study together and mutually benefit by the exchange of ideas. This would make for real culture—a sympathetic understanding of all the peoples of the world. But that is not possible now. So all socially minded people are busy long after they leave the schools, studying enlarging their human interests. Education is a life long task. Children's interest in studying should be stimulated. They should be started young and started right.

ARE THEY GETTING INTO THE BAND WAGON?

Not long ago in the Chicago Evening American there appeared an editorial entitled "DISGRACE TO THE NATION. WHY HOLD POLITICAL PRISONERS AFTER ALL OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE RELEASED SUCH PERSONS?"

The Philadelphia Bulletin which is a very conservative paper recently made a strong plea for the release of four of the prisoners who are from Philadelphia. It gave facts that showed that it was an outrage to have these men in prison.

The Duluth Herald which certainly cannot be classed as a radical paper also had an editorial under the caption "FREE THE WAR PRISONERS". It said in part:

Most if not all of these one hundred and thirteen prisoners were members of the I. W. W., and are charged with being parties to what was called a conspiracy of that organization to weaken America in the war. America at war had a right to defend itself against its enemies abroad and at home. In the process of exercising that right many injustices were done, yet most Americans feel that it was a duty to exercise it, and that where there was actual conspiracy to undermine the nation's war effort imprisonment was justified.

But the war is long over. In some measure at least it is known that injustice has been done to some of the men now in prison. Even those who were justly convicted from the national viewpoint probably have been punished enough.

Certainly those regarding the justice of whose conviction there is doubt should be released. The feeling that the time has come when the nation, in largeness of spirit, can afford to free them all is widely held and is spreading. The feeling that when opinion is so large a factor in the offense, and when it is by no means clear that these people are not in prison less for being against the war than for holding views abhorrent to the existing social order, the nation cannot afford to hold them longer, is not quite so large, but it, too, is strong and is growing.

There would be wide rejoicing, and no great amount of complaint, if the president in the exercise of his prerogative of mercy would empty the prisons of all war prisoners and put a period to the whole affair.

The Baltimore Sun recently spoke of the treatment of the politicals as "ONE OF THE GROSSEST OUTRAGES EVER PERPETRATED IN ANY COUNTRY."

What is happening? Is it possible that the administration is going to open the doors at last? And are the echoes of the powers that be, climbing into the band wagon?

Practically all the liberal and labor press have long been in favor of amnesty. The religious press is now also generally committed to it. Resolution have been passed time and again, by all branches of the labor movement as well as by religious civic and other organizations asking general amnesty. The American Civil Liberties League says that there is no active opposition.

Remember to help with petitions letters and telegrams on May 20th. Maybe the President will act.

MOTHER'S DAY IS MERCHANT'S DAY

Mother's Day has come and gone, what was it? A day used by the sellers of wares to stimulate buying. "Buy a handkerchief, a rose a book", said they, "for mother dear." The handkerchiefs, roses and books were dear too but they didn't tell us that. It was really merchants day just as all days are merchants or owning-class days. Mother's day is yet to come and it will also be father's day and brother's day and sisters day—and all workers' day at the same time.

Then it won't be one rose for mother which daughter wears but gardens and roses for all and leisure to enjoy them.

CHEERFUL WORDS FOR WOMEN

If you work you are a slave to the alarm clock and seldom see woods or lake or mountain.

If you are a parasite you are a slave to the meal-giver and seldom see sincerity or candor or truth.

If you read you are a bore and a high brow.

If you do not read you are a moron and an easy mark.

If you encourage admirers you are a trifle.

If you disdain attentions you are not attractive.

If you tell the truth you are blunt.

If you lie adroitly you are sweet.

If you are sensitive to love's wounds you become a cynic.

If you are not sensitive to love's wounds you become a prostitute.

If you don't marry you tabulate your lover's foibles and deplore his great capacity for selfishness.

If you marry you tabulate your husband's foibles and deplore his small capacity for earning.

If you are strong he lets you build fires and shoulder heavy burdens but he secretly longs for a weakling to protect.

If you are weak he gives you tenderness and money but his soul-fires are kindled by a stronger more vital woman.

If you agree with him you have no personality.

If you do not agree with him you are stubborn.

If you are a mother ninety times out of a hundred, you die mentally of selfish home interests.

If you are not a mother you die of anguish for want of the experience.

If you do not gain economic independence you will suffer degradation of all life-giving forces.

If you do gain economic freedom, not you but your children's children will probably be freed from capitalism's smirch and ready to live.

OBJECTIONS TO COMMUNISM MET

(T. A. Jackson.—English Communist.)

Right here we may wipe off the chief objections to Communism. You will have been told by parson, politician, pressman and pamphleteer that it is impossible. If you examine their objections closely you will find that they all fall into one of these two classes:—

(a) Because it is too good for Human Nature, and (b) Because Human Nature is too good for it.

Now first of all let me say a few words about our old friend "Human Nature." What are the things in which every human being, at every time, in every place, and under every set of circumstances is exactly alike?

This "Human Nature" argument rests on the supposition that there are such things and that they can never by any art or craft be eradicated. They are fixed and final characteristics of the type "Man." And again I ask what are they?

True all men are alike in a general way because all men's physical frames and functions are in a general way alike. But just as men are tall and short, lean and fat, red-haired, black and brown, bald and curly, straight eyed and squinting, bow-legged and K-kneed, and in a word exhibit every possible variation on the general theme of their common resemblance so still more in their appetites and desires their range of variation in particulars is simply incalculable.

Take feeding. All men must eat—but the sort of food that one relishes another would be revolted at. An Esquimaux would eat a tallow candle with relish; a Hindu would be nauseated by the sight of a meal of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding; the overwhelming majority of British workers would die of hunger sooner than feed upon the favourite dish of the Australian Aborigines—a mess of red ants pounded up with grass seed.

So also in the matters of mating and marriage—and in the social virtues we emulate. All these things show not the overmastering compulsion of an irresistible natural instinct so much as the almost infinite extent to which natural impulses are subject to modification in association with one's fellow men.

At one stage of social development a man is ashamed to be caught eating alone—at another ashamed to be seen eating. At one period a man is proved to be ferocious—at another ashamed of ferocity. At one time madmen are treated as criminals, at another as the chosen of God, at another as subjects for pathological supervision and treatment.

In short, what we call "Human Nature" is an individual expression of human society's needs and accomplishments. It changes as they change and is as capable of an infinite series of modifications in the future as it has been in the past.

Is it possible?

It is urged that Communism demands a degree of selfishness to which it is absurd to expect human beings to rise.

This is wrong on two counts. First because under the necessary social stimulus men are capable of enormous self-sacrifice. Secondly because, for the mass of the people, Communism will entail no self-sacrifice at all.

Those who say that Man is an incurably selfish animal—meaning that he will gratify himself at whatever cost to others—should reflect upon the situation and history of the British working class.

What did these workers get for making Britain the "Workshop of the World?" What have they got for winning the Greatest of all Great Wars? Or for winning any of the wars which made the British State and its ruling class lord over the Mightiest Empire that the World Ever Saw? If you reflect on these things for a few moments you will have gathered material not for an essay on Selfishness but for a diatribe against the Criminal Self-Sacrifice of the British Working Mass.

Communism will not involve the sacrifice of anything beyond the dream of rising from the ranks of the plundered into those of the plunderers. But as that is a dream which has become nothing beyond an insulting mockery for the vast majority it will be sacrificed not only without tears but with positive gladness.

Every worker knows the evil price that must be paid by even those favoured ones who are promoted to the dignity of foreman, gaffer, or overseer. For a few extra shillings and a little extra security in their jobs they must take up the hateful task of driving and squeezing. They lose the companionship of their workmates and gain the "right" to be patronised by the boss whose tools they have become.

Between the men's dislike and the bosses disdain they live as men who have ceased to be men and become embodied functions. Communism would release them from prison and dignify their function into a welcomed and respected service of social responsibility.

It is simply not true that the average man cannot enjoy his dinner unless somebody else has none. The whole secret of the bitterness of competition in modern life lies in the ever present fear of poverty, unemployment and want that stalks at the heels of everybody. The men who have saved a bit—the men who have managed to buy their own houses—the men who have put a bit into the Co-op.—the motive behind all of them was the desire to be secure and to make their children secure against the abiding horrors involved in failure to succeed in the labour market. Give those men and their like a guarantee that there will be no want, no degradation, no unemployment and no misery, and they will, I am persuaded, gladly abandon their footling little private hoards in return for the security of a Communist Commonwealth.

All that Communism requires is common sense enough to enable men to see that they will gain as individuals far more from co-operation for common well-being than the average man could ever hope to gain from a competitive scramble for private advantage.

Is it wicked?

But it would be wrong, say some, to reduce everybody to a dead level. And still more wrong to do this by confiscating the hard-won earnings of great talent and special ability. This could only be done by violence and "Human Nature" would be revolted alike by the end the means!

To this I would reply: (1) that nobody proposes any "dead" level; (2) that there is no such thing as the hard-won earnings of great talent and special ability; and (3) that if "human nature" isn't revolted at Capitalism and its consequences it is never likely to be revolted at anything.

We propose certainly a state of "equality"—a "dau" level is something quite different. If you had two pots one of a pint size and the other a quart and put a pint of milk (?) into each they would contain equal quantities but they would not be equally full—if they were equally full they would contain unequal quantities.

Communism will take from each man the best he can give; it will give him in return as near to complete satisfaction as is humanly possible. It will be a state of equality because no man will be born with any arbitrary

social advantage over his fellows. It will be a state of inequality in the sense that nobody will be expected to enjoy exactly the same things as his neighbours. No social pressure, no fear of "the sack," and no desire to curry favour, will make a man either go to church or stay away from it. Those whose tastes run to beef and beer and those who prefer art and literature will be equally satisfied—provided that each does his share of the necessary work.

Those who have special ability, whether it be to paint pictures or to handle picks and shovels, to manage and supervise, or to invent and contrive—everybody with a special talent can be (and will be because it is to the public advantage) guaranteed an occupation in which their talents have full scope. They will not be rewarded by being better fed or housed than the general run of mankind. Mean greediness of that kind will be discouraged utterly, but whatever else can be done to make their work efficient will be done as a matter of course. And above everything they will be rewarded by the respect and admiration of the community whose interest they have worked with conspicuous distinction.

If you compare the lot of the artist, the scientist and the inventor to-day with the state of things I have just described you will see the difference between a life of fellowship and esteem in a Communist Republic and that of a more or less tolerated prostitute to the base ends of a brutal capitalism.

When you add to that the plain truth that the wealth of the rich all turns out on examination to be wealth plundered from the poor, you will see how little of honesty there is in this charge that we Communists wickedly propose to "rob" the honest and industrious.

The ingredients of Communism already exist and only require bringing together in a co-ordinated system. Already trusts exist which control entire industries from a common centre and on a predetermined plan. Already the workers co-operate; already collective ownership is the rule within the ranks of the owning class. Equally of incomes is all but completely realised among the workers and collective responsibility is preached even by the bosses. It wants but the necessary will among the mass to develop these into an organised social system.

Communism, a state of thing in which "all we are members one with another," is possible when the working mass have the necessary enthusiasm, courage, self-reliance and solidarity to bring it to pass.

A GLANCE AT JUGOSLAVIA

(International Press. Correspondence.)

Jugoslavia is the most reactionary member of the reactionary Little Entente. That is unequivocally born out by her domestic as well as by her foreign policy. Within the country, the Jugoslavian government has introduced the brutal regime of the White Terror; the notorious anti-Communist law puts Jugoslavia out of the pale of civilization. Mere membership in the Communist International is considered as a crime and punishable. Towards the Croats and Slovenes the government of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, is pursuing a policy that gives an all-around advantage to the hegemonic tendencies of the Serbian bourgeoisie. This policy has given rise to a general national discontent, which must sooner or later result in an eruption. The foreign policy of Jugoslavia fully corresponds to her domestic policy. Jugoslavia stands in a semi-colonial relation to Allied imperialism, particularly to French imperialism, in whose sphere of influence Jugoslavia is included. This relation comes to light in the question of resuming relation with Soviet Russia. France exploits the circumstance of the Little Entente's financial dependence for the purpose of transforming the Balkan and Danube countries into an operating base against Soviet Russia. The most servile exponent of this scheme was Jugoslavia. It even went as far as becoming the main operating base for Wrangel's army. Wrangel himself and his general staff have recently entered Belgrade in a special train placed at their disposal by the Jugoslavian government and was immediately received by the king in solemn audience that lasted several hours. Jugoslavia has thus formally become the center of counter-revolutionary activity against Soviet Russia.

Jugoslavia has gone to the Genoa Conference with her hands tied. In no question whatever, has it any definite, independent viewpoint. The ruling bourgeoisie has surrendered itself to the mercy or mercilessness of French imperialism, and should it come back from Genoa with another failure to its discredit, it would only accelerate the bankruptcy of Jugoslavia and contribute to the clearing of the domestic confusion.

NORDMARK HELPS "TRUTH"

Carl Nordmark has come to the front again. He will encourage sub-getters by offering a fifty-dollar painting to the one who secures the most new subscribers to TRUTH in the next two months.

Not all artists are as generous as comrade Nordmark. TRUTH is fortunate to have him as a booster. And some sub-getter will be fortunate also. Look for the cut of the painting, which he calls "The Barnyard" in this issue. The actual size of the picture is 22 by 26 inches.

Here is a chance for someone to secure a beautiful painting for the home. Why shouldn't a hustling woman win it? She can put the baby in the cart and let it enjoy the sunshine while she calls on her acquaintances to get their subs.

"DAILY BREAD"

Don't forget to turn to the inside page of this issue and read the program for next Sunday. You will receive five times your price of admission in good music and fun. Usually our daily bread costs sweat and toil. This time you can sit and laugh and get "DAILY BREAD". You know the actors; they are well known. You cannot afford to miss seeing them.

A POEM

By Ralph Chaplin.

Mourn not the dead that in the cool earth lie—
Dust unto dust—
The calm, sweet earth that mothers all who die
As all men must.

Mourn not your captive comrades who must dwell—
Too strong to strive—
Within each steel-bound coffin of a cell,
Buried alive.

But rather mourn the apathetic throng—
The cowed and the meek—
Who see the world's great anguish and, its wrong
And dare not speak!