

Subscription Rates:

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

Phone Melrose 530

NO. 21—WHOLE NO. 256

International Press Correspondence

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1922

Member The Federated Press

FIVE CENTS

The Politicals Are Still In Prison; Fine Lives Ebb Out In Slow Torture

The capitalist papers are clamoring for Amnesty, still the President does not act. An editorial urging the release of the politicals has appeared in all the Hearst afternoon dailies including the Chicago American, New York Journal, Boston American, Detroit Times, Washington Times, Wisconsin News and Atlanta Georgian. These papers have a total daily circulation of 1,581,291.

The Hearst editorial says: "Our courts did themselves little credit by the hysteria with which they undertook to punish men who dared to express their opinions against the recent war as Lincoln and Webster and others of our great forefathers expressed their opinions in other wars."

Pointing out that in Italy political prisoners were released one week after the armistice, and specifying the short periods served by the war politicals in other countries, the Hearst papers say:

"One of the things that gave this administration its tremendous majority was the revolt against the tyrannical, oppressive and lawless methods of the Wilson administration in its willful attempts to have its own way despite its constitutional restraints.

"We ought to end this shame upon our institutions and upon our sense of justice by releasing immediately all political prisoners who were guilty of no act of violence or attempt to obstruct our military preparations or conduct of the war."

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN JURORS IN THE CENTRALIA CASE REPUDIATE THEIR VERDICT

By John Nicholas Bieffel.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

CHICAGO. — Two of the jurors who sent seven I. W. W. members to prison for 25 to 40 years in the trial arising out of the Centralia, Wash., tragedy on armistice day, 1919, have become conscience-stricken, and have repudiated their verdict in a joint affidavit which expresses the belief that all seven—and another now in an insane asylum—were innocent of killing or injuring any one that day.

This news was received here by the Central Defense committee from its representatives in Seattle. Attorneys for the Centralia defendants will begin local action at once to effect the release of the prisoners, who became unpopular in Centralia because of their activity in organizing the lumber workers in the big forests nearby.

The two jurors, W. E. Inmon and E. E. Sweitzer, Grays Harbor county, Wash., admit in their sworn statement that they believed when the trial ended that the defendants were all innocent of the killing of the four marching service men in the battle at the I. W. W. hall, and that the marchers attacked the hall before any shots were fired from within.

They sought to convince the other

jurors that this was true; but declare that they were finally coerced into returning a verdict of guilty because they feared the consequences if they did not give in.

"During the consideration of the case," Inmon and Sweitzer alleged in their affidavit, "another juror, Harry Sellers stated in substance that 'every one of them is guilty and ought to be hung, no matter what the evidence shows.' That evidence actually showed, we are satisfied, that not one of the defendants killed, wounded, nor harmed anyone.

"But both of us believed that in the event of a hung jury, a new jury would have been called and in the face of the hysteria which then existed, innocent men might have been hung. Rather than have this happen, we believed it was better to return a second degree verdict against these seven defendants and acquit two, thus leaving the two free to work for the release of the others and giving an opportunity to spread the truth.

"As jurors in this case if we had been permitted to receive in evidence what we now know to be true about the Centralia tragedy, our verdict for all of these defendants would be 'not guilty' and no power nor influence could induce us to return a verdict of guilty in any degree."

Inmon and Sweitzer swore to this statement before Attorney Elmer Smith, Centralia, a notary public. The affidavit is in the hands of the Northwest Defense committee in Seattle. That committee also holds an affidavit from a Grays Harbor county woman declaring that before Harry Sellers was drawn for service in the Centralia trial, he declared in her hearing: "If I get on that jury, I'll hang every god damned one of them."

Pressure from the other ten jurors is the explanation given by Inmon and Sweitzer for their agreeing to a verdict of guilty after Dr. Frank Bickford, one of the marching soldiers, has testified that the marchers broke open the door of the I. W. W. hall before the shots came; and after various witnesses had testified that an ex-clergyman carried ropes in the parade.

The seven defendants, now in Walla Walla penitentiary, are Britt Smith, Bert Bland, O. C. Bland, Eugene Barnett, John Lamb, James McInerney, and Ray Becker. An eighth defendant, Loren Roberts, a boy who was made insane in the terror which dominated Centralia Nov. 11, 1919, also is included in the affidavit absolving the I. W. W. members of guilt. Roberts is in the state asylum at Walla Walla.

He that will not reason is a bigot; he that cannot reason is a fool; and he who dares not reason is a coward and a slave.—William Drummond.

Butcher Semenov Released! \$10 Costs Awarded

New York. — Gen. Gregory Semenov, Cossack butcher, was ordered released from arrest by the appellate division of the New York supreme court on the ground that the court in China which granted a judgement against Semenov for seizure in Siberia of supplies owned by the Youroveta Home and Foreign Trade society had not established its jurisdiction. Ten dollars costs were awarded.

Hoover Schemes To Break Strike By Starvation

(By The Federated Press.)

Washington. — Nonunion coal operators of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Utah, and Washington, summoned here by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, answered recall to the number of 40 and proceeded to indorse his scheme for distributing their nonunion product as widely as possible during the strike. The idea expressed by Hoover was that they should relieve the inconvenience of that part of the public which is running short of coal during the strike, and that they should prevent any increase in coal prices due to competitive bidding for this coal.

With many protestations of sympathy for the public, the nonunion operators agreed to elect a committee to act as a clearing house for their product until the strike is over. This committee went into executive session in Hoover's private office. They took the attitude that any scheme which would postpone the day when the general public would insist upon settlement of the strike would add to the chance of breaking the union by the starvation process.

Hoover assured them that Atty.-Gen. Daugherty thought that their nonunion coal combine, if used to hold down prices, would be legal and proper. He would have representatives of the government and of the consuming public act with the operators' committees in each district where coal is being mined.

Education in our schools at present is a wonderful thing. The bright student may become a white collared college professor at \$1900 a year or a soft collared foot ball coach at \$15,000 a year, or he may become a collarless workman and get board and lodging in a box car or on a park bench.

The mine owners say our goal is their coal, but we deny the coal is theirs. They never put it in the ground, neither do they take it out.—New Solidarity.

Amnesty Getting Popular School Men Sign

Boston. — Presidents of two New England universities, the dean of Radcliffe college, Harvard professors, authors, lecturers and clergymen joined in a petition to President Harding circulated by the local Civil Liberties union asking for the release of all political prisoners.

The signers of the petition include Ellen F. Pendleton, president, Wellesley college; W. A. Neilson, president, Smith college; Marion Park, dean, Radcliffe college; William Ernest Hocking, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Felix Frankfurter, Jack G. Jack and Henry J. Cadbury, all professors at Harvard; John Graham Brooks; George W. Coleman, president, Babson institute; Greenville S. MacFarland, editor, Boston American.

Russians Are Not Deceived

News has come of an address of Leon Trotsky, the soviet war minister, to Communist cadets.

Trotsky is reported to have said to the future red officers:

"Don't believe in the Genoa speeches; trust only in your bayonets and your batteries. Conferences will not give us what we need; this only can be obtained by having the red army cross the frontier of capitalist states and the red flag wave over the whole of Europe. Perhaps during the summer the red army will be called upon to give proof of its fighting force."

It is noted at the same time that Tchitcherin, as the representative of the soviet, gave his adherence to the nonaggression pact. Delegates at Genoa are asking: "Which of the two really reflects the thoughts of the soviet government?"

M. Tchitcherin, head of the Russian delegation at Genoa said to the Italian delegates: "I am glad to be able to state that the reception of the Italian government, the sentiments cordially manifested towards us, the useful services rendered us, the conference, together with the sincere and spontaneous sympathy with which the great Italian people surrounded us, have surpassed our most optimistic hopes and have been a revelation to us."

Ancient Ties Unfaded. "Ancient ties have united the Italian and Russian peoples. We representatives of new Russia look upon Italy as the country where the great precursors of our doctrines found hospitality, safety and tranquility for their studies."

He placed particular emphasis on the following passage in his speech: "The Russian people do not forget that the Italian government was the first to proclaim the necessity of resuming relations with Russia, nor that the Italian representative in the supreme council was the first to bring up the question of the recognition of new Russia."

It is better to move alone than stand together.

Death Enters Deb's Home; Mrs. Debs Ill

CHICAGO. — Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. A. Metzger, mother of Mrs. Eugene V. Debs, which occurred in the Debs home, in Terre Haute, Ind., May 14. Word also comes that Mrs. Debs is suffering with a nervous breakdown, induced in part by long nursing of her mother and the anxiety as to the health of her husband.

Coal Dealers Gouge Public; Price Goes Up

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

New York. — While 40 operators in nonunion soft coal fields were conferring with Secretary Hoover in Washington on a maximum price for coal, New York dealers decided it would be a good time to raise coal prices. Accordingly they advanced the retail price here \$1 to \$3 a ton on soft coal, saying the move was justified by the scarcity of the product.

At the same time these dealers were gouging the coal users just a little bit more, the American Railway Ass'n. was making public figures which were said to show the car loadings for the week ending May 6. These figures set forth that the car loadings of coal in that week were 75,410 cars, or only 222 fewer than the preceding week. And those cars, granting the figures were correct, would just about have been delivered to the dealers at the time they announced price increases of \$1 to \$3 a ton.

Meantime the conference of the subcommittee of anthracite operators and workers which has been in session here almost two months to formulate a new contract to the hard coal fields, remains at a standstill.

The operators proposed to make future contracts cover a four-year period instead of the two-year period which all nine union agreements have stipulated in the past. This was rejected immediately by the miners' members of the committee. They discovered the operators' proposal contained a clause which would, morally if not explicitly, have compelled the workers to surrender the power to bargain collectively and to submit matters at issue to a so-called arbitration body, or an outside person. According to Philip Murray, first vice president, U. M. W. A., the proposal would deprive the miners of the only weapon which has enabled them to maintain their rights—the power to strike.

Now Sweden has told Emma Goldman to move on. It looks like Emma is going to see quite a lot of the world.—American Lumberman.

"One today is worth two tomorrow."—Franklin.

COAL OPERATORS PAY 348 DEPUTY SHERIFFS AND VIOLATE STATE LAWS

By ART SHIELDS
Somerset, Pa. — Three hundred and forty-eight special deputy sheriffs appointed since April 1 receive their wages directly from the operators of Somerset county in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania. The men are selected for appointment by the operators and take their orders from the men who pay them.

This revelation is made in the coming issue of the Penn-Central News, the co-operatively owned labor paper controlled by the miners of central Pennsylvania, and is confirmed by the independent investigations of the American Civil Liberties union which has two representatives in this strategic and newly unionized coal region.

Investigations began when Sheriff Griffith attempted to disclaim responsibility for the lawless operations of the notorious deputy Jack Bentley, who was captaining the armed forces resisting the movements of the United Mine Workers in the earlier stages of their organization drive. Griffith apologized for his official relationship to Bentley, saying he had no authority over him, and that the man to see was John C. Bryden, president, Somerset County Coal Operators' Ass'n.

Approached by a News and Civil Liberties' investigator Bryden denied positively that he had anything to do with Bentley. Further investigations, however, confirmed the report that the disbursements for Bentley came from Bryden's office. Later the payment of each of the other special deputies was traced back to individual operators and the finding will be made public.

This system of private payment of public servants makes the sheriff's deputies a strong arm crew for the operators and renders impossible any evenhanded execution of the laws. It is contrary to Pennsylvania law.

Deputy sheriffs who were sworn in since April 1 are for the most part from other states. The sheriff has refused to deputize representatives of the miners, alleging that his other deputies would start shooting at the protectors of the workmen and a civil war would result. This statement was made in the presence of the two Civil Liberties representatives.

The News charges that Sheriff Griffith is paid \$1 per diem by the operators for every operators' deputy in the county. Threatened with exposure of the law breaking involved in the Somerset county system Griffith made a show of fair play by personally interposing several times when violence was threatened by organizers.

When the raping of a miner's wife at Windber, by a Berwind-White guard who was also credited by the governor as a coal and iron policeman, occurred, Griffith said that he did not know what authority he had over the coal and

iron police, but would find out from Judge Berkey.

Were deputies paid as the law provides, the wage bill to Somerset county would amount to \$1050 a day, plus expenses. But were deputies paid as the law provides and neutrals chosen for the jobs, there would be no need of such an army. No violence is coming from the miners themselves, as Sheriff Griffith testified in the injunction hearings in Judge Berkey's courtroom in Somerset county.

Deputy sheriffs are not the only officers controlled by the coal operators. There are nearly as many coal and iron police, out-and-out company guards, who have the sanction of the state. Each coal operator is allowed to have a certain number of coal and iron police according to the size of his holdings. He fills out a form, with the name of the man he wants appointed, and the governor of Pennsylvania then credentials the specified person. Other guards are sworn in as special borough police. The operators always manage to get some kind of governmental sanction for their gunmen.

Even the Pennsylvania state constabulary, whose pay comes directly from the state government, have to depend on operators for local services, such as the use of automobiles.

This condition in Somerset county prevails to a lesser extent in Cambria and Indiana counties, and to a nearly equally serious extent in the coke regions of Fayette county.

Joe McCarthy Will Be Released June 18. Got 5 Yrs. For Being A "Wob"

CHICAGO. — In reply to an inquiry by the General Defense Committee here, the warden of Leavenworth penitentiary, W. J. Biddle writes that Joe McCarthy, convicted in the Chicago I. W. W. case and sentenced for five years will be released "if good conduct be maintained" on June 18, 1922.

McCarthy was an organizer and delegate for the Lumber Workers Industrial Union in Minnesota previous to September 30th, 1917. The prosecution introduced a file of correspondence concerning this defendant, but in the correspondence there was no evidence that McCarthy had ever made any comments on the war with Germany nor on the subjects of conscription, registration or military service. He was convicted solely on admission of membership in the I. W. W.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

PROFIT-SHARING IN NEWSPAPER OFFICES IS GOLD MINE FOR EDITOR-PROPRIETOR

William Allen White of Emporia, Kan., Has Scheme Netting Worker
16 2-3 Cents a Day After 20 Years.

HAPPY COWS GIVE MORE MILK.

By E. J. COSTELLO
(Managing Editor, The Federated Press)

CHICAGO. — You can take it from Will Allen White, editor, Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, that the profit-sharing plan, so dear to the heart of the big business man who hates union labor, is the "oil for the human machinery of the plant." That is, if you will believe Ellwood Lloyd, traveling correspondent of the Editor and Publisher, who seems to be making a tour of the country to ascertain the profits to big business in profit-sharing schemes.

Be it known that White has found profit-sharing a wonderful agency in bringing labor turn-over to almost irreducible minimum. Lloyd declares that what he calls the soviet is the real thing in the Gazette office, but neglects to tell his readers that a soviet presupposes ownership by the workers. However, he offers the important statement credited to Editor White that "there is nothing whatever altruistic about his plan. It is slimy with self-interest." Lloyd says White nonchalantly puts it aside with a wave of the hand, remarking: "Oh! That's oil. Oil for the human machinery of the plant."

ALL MEMBERS OF SOVIET

The writer tells with considerable éclat how every member of the Gazette organization, from the printer's devil up to the big boss has a voice in the management of the newspaper and how regular meetings of the "soviet" are held, wherein it seems the workers are privileged to offer suggestions which will make for a larger bank roll for White. White reserves the right of veto because it so happens that he owns the paper.

Here's how it is done, according to Lloyd, who says the plan is simple. It can be applied to any successful enterprise where workers are exploited. White, as sole owner of the Gazette, issues certificates to his employees, the amount being \$50, multiplied by the years of service of the employee. The certificate agrees to pay a certain percentage of its face value on the first day of January each year.

In other words, White gives the employee a participating interest in the organization by issuing a form of note which shall bear an increasing interest during the time the employee remains in continuous service with the Gazette. The certificates are not negotiable nor is the principal ever paid. All the worker gets is the interest, which for the first three years is 6 percent, and thereafter increases 1 per cent for each period of three years, the maximum interest being 12 per cent for 19 years, or more of service.

"If contented cows give good milk, why shouldn't contented newspapers workers have a larger percentage of cream in their output?" says White, according to Lloyd.

That is the story of the constantly growing success of the Emporia Gazette—"a broad visioned employer" ably backed by a bunch of helpers, all pushing in the same direction. Lloyd fails to show what White's profit-sharing scheme means to the worker. He's not writing for the worker.

\$3 FOR FIRST YEAR.

Set down in cold figures, if one of the Gazette writers should remain on the paper for 20 years he would have increased his income by exactly 16 2-3 cents a day, but he would have had to sacrifice his independence of thought for 20 years. In other words, if he submits to the chloroform sponge for one year, Santa Claus, in the person of White, will put \$3 in his sock, which is less than 1 cent a day. If he manages to hold out for two years he will have \$6, and for three years \$9. When he has devoted his fifth year to the strengthening of White's limousine appetite he might be able to buy two pairs of shoes for \$17.50, and if he is so fortunate as to like the "soviet plan" for 10 years, he may purchase a new suit of clothes for \$45.

The advantage of the scheme, so far as White is concerned, lies in the fact that it is made to look big on paper on the theory that the average worker hasn't brains enough to figure it out for himself. The article in the Editor and Publisher was not written by Lloyd for the benefit of the worker. It was written for big business employers in the interest of more profits and greater dividends.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.
(International Press Service)

In the prisons of the United States there are many victims of treachery and conspiracy. Some of this conspiracy grew out of the maddened brains of fanatics suffering from war fever. But in many instances much sadness and tribulation has been directly caused by the cold-blooded conspiracy of capitalists and their political henchmen. This would be a desperate assertion if the facts were not conclusive. There are thousands that can vouch for the truthfulness of the statements made here, bitter though they may be, to those who imagine America to be a country of democratic benevolence, or a place of freedom, where one may hold and express his personal opinions. Those who are laboring under delusions of this kind are entitled to become acquainted with actual conditions, and to know something of the many splendid characters who are rotting behind prison walls.

There is the case of Tom Mooney, a metal worker, which is one of the more serious cases, as this young man is serving a life sentence of hard labor in San Quentin, California. Mooney was convicted of murder, charged with being an instigator of an explosion which caused the loss of many lives during a "Preparedness Parade" — a campaign of advertising to arouse the people of America to war, years of such activity being necessary before the United States was ready to plunge into the world's blood fest.

It has been shown beyond peradventure that Mooney was not guilty of the crime for which he was convicted and sentenced to death. His trial and conviction was brought about by the machinations of Prosecuting Attorney Fickert. Tom Mooney's sentence has been committed to penal servitude for life. He is not being punished for a crime he committed but because of his untiring efforts to improve working-class conditions.

In January 1916 a gigantic nation-wide conspiracy was entered into by the United States Government, the State and City authorities with the assistance of the many private detective agencies that

abound throughout the U. S. against the I. W. W. This fact was admitted by Hinton J. Claybaugh, a secret service man, Superintendent of the Department of Justice, at the great Chicago Trial. Relentless persecution has followed ever since. Offices and halls raided, homes invaded, and thousands of members of the organization arrested. Hundreds were put on trial, convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Chicago, Sacramento, Wichita Falls, Centralia, Omaha, were the scenes of these terrible travesties of Justice. In nearly all cases all counts of the indictments have been eliminated except the counts referring to the Espionage and Selective Draft Laws. These laws have since the declaration of peace been expunged from the statute books. In spite of this fact more a hundred men are undergoing the ignominy of a vile and unjust imprisonment. In many States men have been railroaded to prison under so-called Criminal Syndicalism Laws. The victims of Centralia sentenced to twenty and twenty five years penal servitude are now confined in the Walla Walla Penitentiary. The crime of these men is loyalty to the working-class.

The New Year Raids of January 1920 were another outrage of the White Terror so general in the United States. On this holiday occasion over 3,000 members of the I. W. W. and the Communist Party were thrown into prison. The Communists that were tried at Chicago were convicted, but an appeal was taken and their cases are still pending.

Comrades Larkin, Gitlow, Ruthenberg and Ferguson, indicted and tried in the State of New York and sentenced to long terms of penal servitude, are still confined in prison.

The cases of Sacco and Vanzetti which have become international in importance are also "frame ups" showing what is done in the name of justice in the so-called free United States. Both men are under sentence of death, having been convicted of murder, a crime that it committed as they were not in the was impossible for them to have locality at the time the deed was done. Their offense is that they

have at some time belonged to some school of anarchy.

Arising out of the coal-struggle in West Virginia, this strike began in May 1921, the main issue being the right to organize. It developed into what might properly be termed civil war. The miners with their families who had been evicted from their homes pitched their tents on the hillside and ridge opposite the mining property. The thugs and gunmen of the company on the other side of the narrow valley without provocation fired volleys into the tent colony of miners who later armed themselves in self-defense and demonstrated their power by marching through Mingo County when the President of the United States threatened to declare martial law. Federal airplanes flew over the marching miners dropping bombs of chlorine gas. The outcome of this strike which is still on is the indictment of 113 miners who are charged with treason. 19 have been arrested and if convicted their sentence will be death.

This briefly presents the glaring outrages perpetrated against the working-class of America, which in the spirit of comradeship calls for international support.

Father Ryan Defends Children's Crusade

Washington. — Rev. John A. Ryan, director, social action department, National Catholic Welfare council, and professor in the National Catholic university, has rebuked the editorial writer of the Washington Herald, who repeatedly attacked the Children's Crusade for amnesty.

In a letter published by the offending paper, Ryan proves, sentence by sentence, that the writer of the editorials impugning the honesty of the crusade and the character of the political prisoners is ignorant or is deliberately misleading his readers as to the facts. He quotes government officials, Major Lanier, the trial records, the known attitude of the Philadelphia I. W. W. toward war activities, and closes with a discussion of war psychology which the editorial writer asserted the crusaders were seeking to utilize.

Visit Litman's Store
Friday and Saturday

TWO HUNDRED TENTS FOR MINERS' FAMILIES EVICTED BY OPERATORS

By ARTHUR SHIELDS
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Cresson, Pa. — Two hundred tents now on their way to central Pennsylvania will help in stemming the tide of distress arising out of the dispossession of miners' houses. This is the first batch of tents the district has found necessary to order since Secretary of War Weeks refused John Brophy's request for a thousand army tents.

The tents are ordered as a counter to the eviction weapon which is regarded as the most dangerous weapon immediately at the disposal of the operators. This policy of throwing people out of their homes is not so dangerous as in the West Virginia communities however, because the proportion of company-owned houses is not so great in Pennsylvania.

Of the 43,000 miners unionized before the strike hardly more than one-third are supposed to live in company houses. In the late non-union fields of this district, where some 20,000 men have been organized and called on strike, the ratio is higher, ranging up to 50 and 70 percent.

So far nearly 2,000 eviction notices have been served, though only a few hundred families have actually been vacated. The value of the eviction notice lies rather in its threat than in its execution. Once the miner has been evicted and found other quarters the company's bolt has been shot.

President Brophy announces that all evicted families can be cared for as fast as they lose their homes. Tents will be used only in extreme cases, as for instance in towns 100 percent company owned, where there is no other place to put them. The men so far put out have for the most part been taken in by miners who live in their own homes, and in some cases by sympathetic farmers and in others in halls and outbuildings.

Lawyers for the miners warned fight that housing preparations should be made as there was no legal recourse where miners had signed the usual five-day notice clause. This clause in the lease nullifies the usual 30-day notice rights of Pennsylvania tenants. It was made legal by a joker inserted in some farmer's legislation more than 20 years ago.

Miners in the nonunion fields say they had no opportunity to read the leases when they were hired and given housing, the company officials telling those who started to read that if they didn't sign at once they would have to go, but attorneys say this fact does not take away the evicting power of the company. Legal redress is theoretically possible only where

women and children are put out with violence or where household belongings are damaged in the summary dumpings out which have been so common.

Evictions have seldom been attempted in the long established union fields—an exception being at Bitumin, Center county, where 41 families were put out by the Kettle Creek Mining Co. In general the union operators hesitate to run the risk of permanently embittering the men with whom they will have to make another working agreement if they fail to win the present fight to end unionism in the coal fields.

Somerset county leads in the eviction program; Cambria and Indiana counties coming next. In these three counties some 20,000 formerly nonunion men have been organized and taken into the strike movement in the drive that began April 1. In Somerset county the leaders in the eviction program have been the Berwind-White and the Consolidation Coal companies, controlled respectively by the Pennsylvania railroad and the Standard Oil. The Berwind people have served about 400 notices and the Consolidation company nearly half as many.

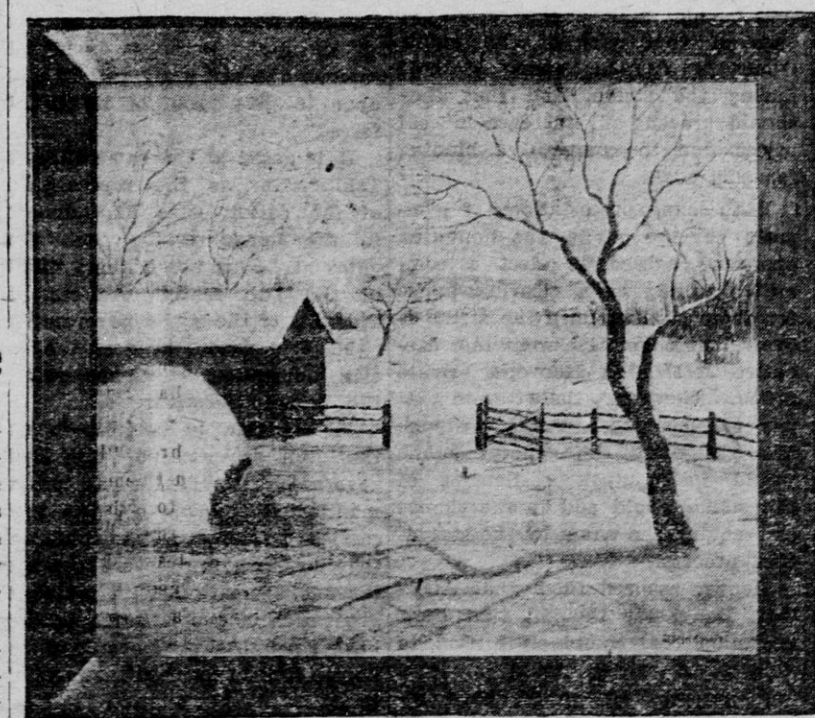
More than 200 families have left their homes in Windber, half of them forcibly ejected and the rest leaving and putting up with friends in spite of a recent company announcement, privately given out, that there would be no more evictions in the next few days. The situation in Windber is unusual; it is such a comparatively large place that there are many independent property owners who are able to absorb the evicted ones, and this readiness of the miners to meet the conditions has halted the company's action.

Some Windber families who have moved out of company-owned houses after 20 years' occupancy have uprooted fences and taken down out-houses, in order to leave nothing behind for the company. One sees trucks moving through the streets with household belongings, and the planks and posts of fences, chicken houses and cowsheds.

It is in the smaller places that eviction presses most cruelly — places where the company owns everything and eviction means leaving town. Such a place is Ralphton, the Quemahoning mining town, where D. B. Zimmerman is boss, or in the Consolidation village of Jenners. The tents are for such places as these.

Visit Litman's Store

Friday and Saturday



"The Barnyard"

The actual size of this picture is 22 by 26 inches. If you want it read the editorial "Who Will Win the Picture?" and find out how to get it.

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

THE UNION CONSUMER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,

1211 West Superior St.

Phone, Melrose 321

International Tool Drive for Soviet Russia

MAY 1st to JUNE 1st, 1922

Authorized by the All-Russian Famine Relief Committee, Moscow, and the Workers International Russian Famine Relief Committee, Berlin (Friends of Soviet Russia, affiliated.)

Conducted in America under the direction of the

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

(National Office)

201 WEST 13th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Send IRON HORSES to plow for the famine-stricken.	Here is my contribution of _____ to help send "iron horses" to plow for the famine-stricken peasants of Soviet Russia. Name _____ Street address _____ City _____ State _____ P. S.—Put my name on the Roll Call.
--	---

NEXT SUNDAY

MATT DALY

Will Speak at

Workers' Hall

19th Ave. West and 1st Street

Good Program! Music and Dancing!

Admission 15 and 35 cents.

COME EARLY!

Do You BELIEVE

You surely believe in insurance. You undoubtedly carry fire insurance on your building to cover the cost of replacement in case of destruction by fire. Then why not protect your building against decay and damage from weather and insects by painting your property in the spring.

The Hickory High Grade Paint

is made with all the case used in compounding a druggist's prescription and it well afford the utmost protection and the safest insurance against decay.

In addition to the protection it affords a fresh coat of paint adds greatly to the beauty of your building and increases their value. We will take pleasure in showing you samples of various colors and can possibly help you in the selection of the paint best suited to your needs.

MARTIN ERICKSON, HARDWARE

2005 West Superior St.—Rex Hotel Bldg.

NAYMARK'S DEPT. STORE

CONTINUED GRAND OPENING SALE

House Brooms

Regular 75c value. During this Grand Opening Sale, at

29 c.

Free Saturday only

6 Qt. Convex Aluminum Kettle with Each \$7.50 Purchase

Coverall Aprons

\$1.00 value. During this Great Opening Sale—

49 c.

Men's Overalls

Famous Blue Buckle 220 Wt. Blue Denim. Regular \$1.75 value. Opening Sale—

98 c.

Ladies Silk Hose

A good 75c value. During this Opening Sale Only—

29 c.

Boys' Suits

Elton style, colors Blue and Gray, wonderful values. Very special for this Grand Opening Sale, at—

\$2.98

Mens Work Pants

Heavy Khaki. \$2.00 value. During this Opening Sale—

89 c.

Childrens' Shoes

All Sizes. Regular \$2.25 Opening Sale—

\$1.39

REMEMBER THE PLACE

WEST
BARGAIN

WEST
207
St.

END
CENTER

THE FIGHT FOR THE EXISTENCE OF THE RUSSIAN SOVIET REPUBLIC

KARL RADEK.

(International Press Corrs.)

What is now going on in Genoa is of much more significance than usual treaties of peace. The Entente has set Soviet Russia Versailles conditions. But Genoa is not Versailles. In Versailles bourgeois states, some of which had defeated the others negotiated with each other. The victors as well as the vanquished were so confined within the limits of capitalism that when the Entente confiscated the German merchant marine or German property in foreign countries it bound Germany to recompense its own citizens. The peace negotiations with Russia are of an entirely different character. Russia has not come to Genoa as a conquered state. On the contrary, the armies of the Entente and the White Guards equipped by it were defeated in the war with Soviet Russia. Therefore the Entente can demand from Russia neither war indemnities nor other demands of military victors. The fight is now going on concerning entirely new questions. It is the fight of the capitalist world with the new Socialist world now arising. The old world, the capitalist world, is traditional, belongs to the past. Therefore, the demand of the Entente for the restoration of the capitalist system in Russia is a matter of course. Soviet Russia has expropriated foreign capitalists. Well, when it concludes peace with the capitalist world, what is simpler and juster than for Soviet Russia to retract its confiscations and recompense expropriated foreign capitalists? And none the less, this simple demand—simple from the standpoint of capitalism—means nothing but the demand for the suicide of the Soviet Republic.

Immediate Socialization Not Possible.

The Russian Soviet Republic is the result of the first wave of the world revolution. There where capitalism was the weakest, where the proletariat was comparatively most concentrated and best prepared through its past for its revolutionary role, where the peasantry was made brothers in arms of the proletariat by its especial situation, the first wave of the proletarian revolution broke through the capitalist dam. The first great state led by the vanguard of the working-class, by a proletarian party, arose. And this state sought to rule a great country in the interest of the working-class. Even if the Soviet Republic had not been immediately attacked from all sides by the capitalist states, it would not have been able completely to carry Socialism into effect. In a land where 80 per cent of the population possess small scattered farms, where the capitalist process of the division of labor had not been sufficiently developed, only large industry could be permanently socialized. And even large industry could not be socialized at once. Communism in no way demands so-called immediate socialization, it only demands that the working-class assure itself the possibility of consistent, if gradual socialization by seizing power. When the difference between the Communist and Social Democratic methods of socialization

was so represented in Germany in 1919 as if Communism demanded a planless gathering together of the forces of production while the clever Social Democracy aimed to go forward slowly but surely, the experiences of the last three years have demonstrated how nonsensical this statement was. The Social Democracy has worked out learned plans for the gradual socialization of all branches of national industry from coal to midwifery. It only forgot one unimportant thing—to conquer power which would have permitted at least the first step on the way to socialization!

Re-established Petty Bourgeois Economy For 80 per cent of the Population.

When the Soviet Government carried through socialization in a much faster tempo and on a much larger scale than Russian conditions permitted, that was not the result of a Communist plan but was the attack of the capitalist government which compelled the government to disarm its enemy, the bourgeoisie, with all the forces at its disposal, i. e., to deprive it of all its property, and secondly to collect all this property in the hands of the state which permitted of the defense of the country. This same situation compelled the introduction of the system of requisition, that is, the seizure of the grain necessary for carrying on the war, for which the peasants could not be given any industrial products in exchange because the entire industrial apparatus was only producing for war needs. After the defeat of the capitalist offensive against Soviet Russia the Soviet Government could and had to renounce this system which was only one of military necessity and contradicted the given conditions of Russian economy. The Soviet Government returned to the peasants control over their grain, that is it re-established petty bourgeois economy for 80 per cent of the population. It removed restrictions upon small industry and the artisans, for it is evident that these scattered shops could not be socialized and that it would be unreasonable, in view of the general shortage of industrial goods, to deprive them of the possibility of producing for the peasantry.

Two Forms of Management.

The Soviet Government holds to the fundamental principle of nationalization—large industry is to belong to the state which is in the hands of the proletariat. The Soviet Government can attempt to manage and exploit this industry in the interest of the proletariat in various ways. It can do this directly; it can do this by leasing the factories and setting the percentage of the profit which it claims as well as the conditions of labor in the concession agreement are different in more than one way. In the first case the direction of industry lies directly in the hands of the proletarian state, that is, of the workers' organizations and their experts. The entire profit goes to the proletarian state. In the second case the private capitalists manage industry. They obtain the profit and only pay the proletarian state the shilling of rent. But in both cases the pro-

letarian state is in the last analysis the owner; in both cases it has the levers for the control of national economy in its hands. And after the re-act of the necessity for the importation of industrial products from foreign capitalists in order to raise the production of the Soviet Republic, the Soviet Government can gradually attempt to obtain control of the entire field of large industry. The fight for the maintenance of the position of the Soviet Republic. It is fight for the conquests that differentiate the Russian October Revolution from all revolutions hitherto. All previous revolutions were bourgeois revolutions because they made the bourgeois the ruling power in all spheres of economic life. The Russian Soviet Republic can make concessions to the bourgeoisie in different fields as long as the European working class does not free it from the pressure of world capital. But these concessions can only go to the limit marked by the nationalization of large industry. And therefore the Soviet Republic can be beaten in this position but it must not evacuate it.

Therefore we call the struggle now going on in Genoa a decisive struggle—a struggle for the existence of the Soviet Republic.

All other questions are questions of expediency. There is no principle which forbids a recognition of debts. The debt question is the question of the possibility of their repayment. Therefore the Russian delegation in Genoa very realistically declared, "Reduce our debts to the point where we can pay them! Help us with credits during the difficult year of the transition from war to peace, from destruction to productive labor! And we will recognize the debts."

Compensation for Nationalization?

In the question of compensation for nationalization, everyone who knows Marxist literature knows that Marxism never rejected compensation as a matter of principle. If the proletariat can avoid a civil war with all its horrible consequences, with the destruction of national economy which is an unavoidable result of the civil war, by paying compensation, it would be idiotic to prefer civil war. But as long as a class is not defeated, it fights for its power and refuses to pay compensation. The Entente can now bring up the question of recompensation only because the Russian working class was strong enough to defeat the Russian bourgeoisie but was not strong enough to defeat the bourgeoisie all over the world. The Russian bourgeoisie can curse the Soviet Republic daily, but that won't turn a single hair on Lenin's bald head gray. When the Entente demands compensation for the losses of its capitalists, it can, it is true, not support this demand by the force of arms but it can support it by the financial blockade. And therefore the Soviet Government declared, "We are ready to give the former foreign employers preferential rights in concessions but they can only have the usufruct of their former factories but cannot own them. If they do not want that, we are ready to negotiate as to their compensation, either by the compensation of the former foreign pro-

prietors through the issue of new shares in new great concerns in which the Russian State and foreign capital will participate on equal terms or in the form of money compensation which will be obtained by loans." This question is of the same nature as the question of the debts. It is easy to sign a check for one hundred billion, but it is difficult to pay even one billion in gold. Therefore the English finance specialist, Keynes, who is certainly not a Communist, correctly stated that this attempt to obtain notes with astronomical figures is insanity. At the present it is a question of credits which will then permit the commencement of payment.

Biggest Struggle is to Retain Nationalization.

The struggle as to the size of the debt and the credits granted will be difficult but the struggle for the retaining of nationalization is much more difficult. And this but the struggle is the new aspect in the Genoa negotiations. The Kölnische Zeitung is delighted with the frock coats and top hats of the Russian Soviet Delegation and it wonders that neither Tchitcherin nor the bricklayer Sabronov used the napkins at Lloyd George's table as handkerchiefs. All this nonsense of the insane journalistic prostitutes who believe their own lies and thus are astounded that the representatives of the Soviet Government do not eat little children, does not remove the fact that in Genoa a great struggle will be fought between two classes—between the Russian vanguard of the world proletariat and the capitalist world. The capitalist world is attempting to utilize the period between the first wave of the world revolution and the next to drive the proletariat from the position which it now occupies and which will facilitate its further advance. And the resistance offered by the delegation of the Soviet Government means the holding of a barricade until new reserves come up. The European working class understood, at the time when the roar of cannon was heard in Petrograd and in Orel, that its fate was also being decided in the fight between the Whites and Reds in Russia. Now the cannons roar no longer but diplomats are at breakfast and they lispily exchange friendly words, every second one of which is a lie. Mr. Lloyd George is addressed as Right Honourable by the Soviet Delegation and the Soviet Delegation is treated by Lloyd George as if it consisted of gentlemen according to the ideal of London City. But all that is only the deceiving external picture. All peace conferences up to the presence were negotiations between capitalist competitors, struggles between various national cliques of the same class. Now in Genoa the representatives of two classes are negotiating. And these negotiations in well chosen polite words are no different from a fight with arms in the hand. The duty of every class-conscious worker during these decisive weeks is the rousing of an understanding for all this in the masses of the European proletariat and the mobilization of these masses for the support of the Russian Soviet delegation.

he said—"Well sir," said I, if I had a million . . . I wouldn't work this afternoon."
—"Why you're crazy man," he replied—"Now, you wouldn't think it, but I'm worth \$10,000 yet I work every day—if I didn't, well, I'd go crazy, that all."
—He emphasizes he isn't crazy!
He owns three "homes" still he doesn't live in them—No. He pays rent on the fourth one. His own property he rents out, to others, at higher rates. (Than his kindly landlord charges)
—That is how he made the \$10,000.
All these late years he has worked for nothing. (The three "places" were left him by his father, who used to get paid, for work.)
Worked for nothing, did I say? He doesn't work . . . He dashes from place to place, busy as a cat covering hamburger on a marble top table, accomplishing nothing.
It's, "good morning Mr. Boss."
"Yes sir, yes sir, . . . right away, sir—Sir?—Oh, sir, I was so busy,"

Visit Litman's Store

Friday and Saturday

sir . . . yesterday, sir, I forgot it, sir."

He works so fast he forgets to do things and spends ¾ of his time to correct the omissions . . . His value to the boss is ¼ of a man. (But the boss doesn't know it.)

This man, (to the detriment of society) has kept a good "mechanic on the bum"—But what can you expect when a bunch of coupon clippers are managing industry—What do they know about it?

For years capitalism has been going from bad to worse—speed, is the wail of the imbeciles directing America's industry. (They'll soon be using a buzz saw as a plow, 3400 rev. per. mi.)

If these "ineffectuals" do not put the American people in the poor house, I'll be surprised—And if they are put in control of the poor houses?—It's "good night" and no eggs for Easter.

The present day "army of unemployed" is composed of mechanics nearly all practical men—The master, (in an "incautious" moment, released these men from industry, in order to force a lower standard of living . . . What really happened, was the inauguration of a lower standard of production. Consequently, the standard of living dropt still lower.

At present, thru this mis management, there is an unbridable chasm between master and mechanic. A mechanic will not work for board and lodging, unless it is accompanied by certain other emoluments.

These people are forever lost to industry, unless the people take over industry and manage it themselves—

Here is Chicago's rent list
1st floor, 5 rooms, 1 porch, per. mo. \$40.00
2nd floor, 5 rooms, . . . per. mo. \$36.50
3rd floor, 5 rooms, . . . per. mo. \$33.00
4th floor, 5 rooms, . . . per. mo. \$30.00
Let's see, twelve times \$30 is \$360.00 (per. yr.)
Gas is \$18.00 per. mo., that makes it \$216.00 (per. yr.)
Gas and rent, together, make \$576.00 per. yr.

Visit Litman's Store

Friday and Saturday

BOOKS

Liberal and Scientific.
Look us over—or write.
BROMMEL'S BOOKSHOP,
1815 N. 5th St., Superior, Wis.

WEST END HAS A

BAKERY

Making all kinds of the best bakery goods and the finest "home-made" candies you ever tasted!

Try this new West End Bakery—it will please you in all ways.

Johnson Bakery & Candy Co.

1007 West Superior Street.

WORKERS!

Join the Workers Party of America.
Join the Party of Action.
Meeting Wednesday, May 31st P. M.
Workers Hall, Cor. 5th & Tower,
Superior, Wis.
—Superior Branch.

ROOMS FOR RENT

20 and 25 cents per night
\$1.25 per week.
237 S. 1st Ave. E.
Gust Lind Rooming House.

SAM STOCKNES

HOME BAKERY
2132 West Third Street.
Call Melrose 8331.

West End Home Bakery

2023 West Superior Street.
Call Melrose 1531.

Plain and Fancy Baking.

We Employ Bakers Under Union Conditions.

FOR GOOD MEATS

GO TO

GUST MORK

Cash Meat Market

2001 W. 2nd St., Phone Mel. 3001

UNCALLED-FOR

TAILORMADE SUITS

Also Lot of Slightly Used Patrick

Men's and Boy's Overcoats.

\$10.00; \$15.00; \$20.00

L. SIEDEN, MEN'S TAILOR

17½ 5th Avenue West

ALWAYS

A reasonable price on Stoves
Heaters, Furniture, Kitchen
utensils and Gen. Line of
Dishes at the

Duluth Furniture Co.

1903 W. Superior St.

TIRE

REPAIRING

Dealer in Tires and Accessories
Phone Melrose 7556.

ALBERT THALIN,

1908 W. Superior St.,
Duluth, — — — Minnesota

New Oliver Cafe

Always fresh food on hand.
We serve the best
CHOP SUEY
in town.

New Oliver Cafe

Is made for you to enjoy.
2013 WEST SUPERIOR ST.,
DULUTH, MINN.
GOOD THINGS TO EAT.
HOME MADE PASTRY.

O. F. Wennerlund

JEWELER

Best Watches
and Jewelry at
Lowest Prices

1919 W. SUPERIOR ST.

Go to

West End Provision Company

For Your Meats
For Which You Get
Quality, Service and Price

Phone Melrose 3745
1902 West Superior St., Duluth

GUST V. PETERSON, Manager

Furniture-Stoves-Rugs

New and used furniture, stoves and
Rugs, Bought, Sold and Exchanged.
We sell your furniture for you at
15 per cent. Try us once.

Bindler and Davis Co.

1608—1605 WEST SUPERIOR ST.
MELROSE 1273.

GUST LANDIN

PHOTOGRAPHER

Framing, enlargements and
Kodak finishing

24 NORTH 21st AVENUE WEST

B. M. HANSEN

Cash Grocery & Meat Market.

Headquarters for fresh meats
& fancy groceries.

1909 W. Superior St.

Phone Melrose 2349.

WM. BIRD'S

UP TO DATE

BARBER SHOP

1922 West Superior St., Duluth

N. SETTERBERG

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAPER-HANGING—GRAINING

Call Melrose 4748

320—21st Avenue West, Duluth.

John Hill

20 N. 6th Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Dealer in

Clothing, Shoes, Suit Cases and
other merchandise. — Cigars, To-
bacco, etc. — Prices right.

NOTICE!

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

DANCE

At Workers' Hall

19th Ave West and 1st St.

Every

Thursday Night

Good Music! — All Welcome!

Admission 15c and 55c

Daugherty Saves Crooks From Punishment

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington. — Millionaire senators and millionaire candidates for the 33 senatorial seats which will be filed next November are assured by Atty. Gen. Daugherty that they can buy their way into the upper branch of congress without fear of punishment at the hands of any federal court. Daugherty has ruled that the action of the supreme court in the Newberry case has removed all federal restrictions upon the amount of money which may be spent for senatorial nomination.

Scandal after scandal has pursued the Harding regime from the moment of its taking office. One section of the public is aggrieved at unemployment, another at high freight rates, another at the evasion of payment of a soldier bonus, another at the attacks made upon the primary laws, the civil service, the forest service, the department of labor, the department of agriculture, and so on.

Leasing of the naval oil reserves to private exploitation, the attempted giving away of billions in merchant ships with a hundred millions of subsidy thrown hither

failure to recover from war contract grafters another hundred millions, the robber tariff bill and the big navy program—these, too, have cost Harding heavily. And there is still to be mentioned his fundamental hostility to every interest of organized labor, to civil liberties, and to the release of political prisoners, as well as his sanction of American conquest of Haiti and Santo Domingo and of economic and political blockade of Russia. Unless money is used freely in the primaries, the administration may be wrecked beyond repair.

Panic on the administration side was exhibited in the withdrawal of the nomination of Nat Goldstein as collector of internal revenue at St. Louis. Goldstein took \$2,500 of the Lowden campaign slush fund when he was to be a delegate in the Republican convention at Chicago in 1920. Lowden, when the deal was exposed, disowned him. Harding nominated him at the instance of Sen. Spencer, who managed the defense of Newberry in the senate.

St. Louis papers, churches, and other factors in public opinion raised a storm of protest. Goldstein was pulled down, amid derisive comments from the Democrats and from the press gallery, which has turned against Harding.

Panic impelled Daugherty to write his letter of self-defense on the war contract graft cases, in which he threatened to do his duty by exposing the crimes of wealthy crooks

against the government. Rep. Woodruff, Michigan, who had threatened to seek Daugherty's impeachment for his failure to prosecute these grafters, responded to the letter by repeating his pledge to have either the grafters or Daugherty held responsible.

In this hour of panic Daugherty has pulled the last weapon from his belt. He announces that it is legal to use any amount of money to get hold of a nomination to the senate. If the old guard can cling to power by the free use of that weapon, the Harding administration may yet pull through another two years in congress.

Unpadded Figures Don't Lie; (Liars Do Figure)

T-BONE SLIM.

A prominent man is not one who stands head and shoulders above others . . . Prominence is measured by the amount of room he requires. —Not by what sticks up, but what sticks out . . .

On the other hand: Hunger doesn't run in sizes, like shoes—A large hunger and a small hunger are of the same denomination.

Any man may become prominent if he eats the "same chuck" that a parasite eats.

"I wish I had a million dollars,"

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.

Subscription: 1 year \$2.00. — 6 months \$1.00.



THE STRIKE OF THE UNEMPLOYED

By J. O. Bentall.

(Written before he went to prison.)

The old style strike is to quit work. The only ones who can quit work are those who have work.

The new style strike is to go to work. The unemployed are the fellows to pick up tools and go to work.

We sincerely mean it.

You say it is illegal to go to work when the bosses do not ask you to go to work. Then make the law illegal that says that it is illegal to work.

It was once illegal to strike in the old way by quitting work. It is illegal to strike that way in some instances. But we have nullified that law to a great extent and will finish it up in the near future.

Our new job is to go to work when we need to work to get a living. It is wrong to go idle and to starve because we are not allowed to produce what we need. We are not good citizens if we submit to the masters to the extent of starving to death. We are then aiding and abetting the criminal masters in committing murder. We must not do that.

Our business is to go to work and to help ourselves to get a living. Our business is to see to it that our children are fed. Our business is to see to it that we do not die and that our children do not die for want of food. It is wrong to die for want of food when there is food in the world.

If the masters stand in the way, brush them aside. If the government stands in the way, brush it aside. If laws stand in the way, brush them aside.

Life is more important than profits. Life is more important than law and government. No law and no government that protects profits at the expense of life has any right to exist. Such laws and such governments must go. They must not be fooled with and pampered and coddled. They must go.

If the government of the United States stands in the way of the people and their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness it must go. If the United States government protects the profiteers and the masters class at the expense of the big masses of the people and the workers, who keep up the country then that government must perish.

The first business of this government is to see to it that every man and woman who wants to work shall have the chance to work. The primary task of this government is to provide the workers with a guarantee that they shall get what they earn.

The right to work and the right to the product of that work is all we ask. That right is fundamental. If the government is unable to grant this right it is of no value to the great mass of the American people. If the United States Government cannot and will not secure to every worker the right to work and the right to the product of his work, then we must destroy that government and establish one which both can and will secure this right to the workers.

Today millions of willing workers are denied the right to work. These millions are in need. Their wives and children are in need. Their suffering is becoming too great to endure. They cry — not for bread, not for charity, not for favors, not for gifts — they cry for a chance to work. They cry for a chance to produce things they need to satisfy their wants. They are denied that chance. They are told to remain idle. They are told to keep their mouth shut.

Good and well. For a little longer they may obey. Their hunger is not fierce enough yet. Their children are not all dead yet. Some of them are still crying.

But a turn is coming. The workers will make that turn. It will be their turn.

The unemployed will turn to the shops and open them. They will turn to the factories and operate them. They will produce and take what they produce for their own use.

The army of unemployed are on the way now to begin the new kind of a strike. They are on the way to the factory, not from it. They are thrilled with the new experience of telling the masters that they will work, even as they have told the masters before that they would quit work. And when the workers become conscious that they have a right to work and they have a right to the product of their work no masters and no laws and no governments can stop them from taking those rights.

HARDING'S "REWARD OF MERIT"

"In his address to the national chamber of commerce on Thursday, President Harding gave an interesting glimpse of the sources of administration information about Russia. The president told how he was called upon by a 'distinguished visitor whose homeland is Russia', and how this caller earnestly assured him that the restoration of Russia could never be accomplished until 'the existing system is abandoned' and the 'peasants of simple honesty and ready industry' are allowed what Harding calls the abiding reward of merit."

"Yes, one remembers the rich rewards of merit, the ship, the dungeon and exile, which the government of the czars conferred upon its people. Possibly, however, the distinguished Russian visitor was that ambassador who has obtained a reward of \$187,000,000 from the American government. In such case it is easy to understand that such a distressing topic as the persecution of peasants under the czar should be politely left out of the conversation."

The above quotation from an editorial in the Minnesota Daily Star stimulates us to add that we remember too the rich rewards of merit that fall to those of simple honesty and ready industry in beautiful America. We do not even need to remember. The rich rewards are still with us. We can look around and see the whip of the taskmaster — threatening hunger — for those who toil; the dungeon for those who rebel against the tyranny of the industrial czars; exile of the foreigners who dare to criticize; guns for those who organize. Tents and shacks to live in, husks to sleep on and to eat.

Yes, the rewards under capitalism for those who do the world's work are great. And the millions who cannot even find a place to toil what is their reward of merit? These are the rewards that the president has in view for the Russians.

HOOVER "KIDS" THE COAL OPERATORS.

The Harding Administration declares thru Secretary Hoover that it will not tolerate profiteering and "high" coal prices. Hoover also said the soft coal industry must either govern itself or the government will govern it.

Fifty of the 1,500 operators were present to laugh at this "kidding". The 1,450 operators who were not present to listen can laugh later. The only ones who will not laugh are a few independent operators who will be crushed sooner or later any way.

The big fellow know how very serious it would be for them in the long run if the government should control the coal industry. Who is it, in the coal industry? Who would be controlled? Interlocking directorates of bankers and steel magnates and railroad owners and coal barons are all one harmonious family. True there may be superficial petty jealousies but there is absolute harmony as far as fundamental interests are concerned.

Could the government control them? They are the government. The government is an expression of the fundamental interests of these big business interests. Do they wish to bring down the price of coal? Do they wish to reduce their own profits?

They wish to fool the people into thinking that the government is looking after their interests. An election is coming this fall. The people must speak well of the Republican administration. The owning class could fill Washington with their hand picked representatives without bluffing at an election but that would be a bit too raw. It is much more politic to get the people to baptize the owning class candidates with the sacred oil of democracy. That is more clever.

So now the flappers — the male and female flappers who are content to eat hay while they bray for those who give them only hay — can bray about the Harding administration being for the miners and against the operators. Many there will be who will flop their ears and bray. Very few will have enough above the ears to get the fact that government ownership of any of the basic industries is of no avail as long as the capitalistic system of industry remains. It makes no difference to the workers whether the exploiter is big business labeled "government" or big business called by its real name.

When the working class gets the economic power and government becomes an expression of the economic interests of the working people then government ownership will be for the interest of the workers and not before.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION

Human cotton-pickers will now join the ranks of the unemployed. Electrical cotton-pickers have been invented. "Each machine can pick eight rows in one passage thru the field, and the man who separates it needs only a little training in order to pick four hundred pounds or more a day; whereas the hand-picker averages only from seventy to one hundred and fifty pounds a day."

The inventor of the electrical cotton picker once saw a cow licking the cotton out of the bolls to get the seeds. He saw that it was owing to the roughness of the cow's tongue that she was able to do this so he began to plan a machine which would do the same thing. He constructed revolving brushes which pluck the cotton from the pod. It took him fourteen years to do this.

Some day when industry is carried on, not for profit to a few but according to a definite plan to serve humanity, all will benefit by the world's wonderful inventions. Today every new invention, however wonderful, only helps to torture larger numbers of workers. The increased production made possible by fewer workers throws more and more into the ranks of the unemployed.

The constant development in machinery not only throws thousands of laborers into the bread line but it makes automatons of those employed. More machinery means more subdivision of labor. The whole process of production is subdivided into many simple processes each often consisting of but one or two simple motions requiring absolutely no brain energy at all. These processes repeated for long hours each day, day in day out, week after week, year after year, kill with monotony. Men doing them tend to become living automatons.

Under a sane system of industry the necessary hours of labor for each individual would be so few that the evil effect of the monotony and lack of brain energy would be more than counteracted by the freedom permitted for other activity in the rest of the day.

After the workers have organized a new industrial system based on service instead of profit all the wonderful inventions will help to make work easier and life more comfortable for them.

UNDER CAPITALISM THE HUMAN ANIMAL LIVES UPON ITS YOUNG

Charlotte Perkins Gilman said something when she wrote:

"No fledgling feeds the father bird
No chicken feeds the hen!
No kitten mouses for the cat—
This glory is for men.

"We are the Wisest, Strongest Race—
Loud may our praise be sung!
The only animal alive
That lives upon its young."

With the federal child labor law in effect millions of children who ought to be in school were still permitted to work at various jobs which were usually lacking in educational value besides being detrimental to health. With the federal child labor law dumped into the scrap-heap as useless by the supreme court recently, child labor will increase. All the states with lower standards than those which were fixed by the federal child labor law will begin again to employ the children as young as the state will permit and will work them the maximum hours.

Under the federal child labor law, no fourteen year child in any state could legally work more than eight hours a day. With the law invalidated, children, fourteen years old, in Rhode Island and Delaware, must work ten hours a day and fifty-four hours a week. Those working in the Georgia cotton mills will also be obliged to work ten hours a day. In New Hampshire they will work fifty-four and a half hours a week and in North Carolina eleven hours a day. In Georgia, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Florida and Missouri the mines and quarries will employ children again.

It is not enough to starve the fathers on low wages and with unemployment — longer hours must be exacted from the children. And still no intelligent rebellion from the parents. Rebellion that does not lead to organization to end a system that sacrifices children is not intelligent. It accomplishes nothing.

RESPECTABLE KILLINGS AND SPECTACULAR KILLINGS

There are many kinds of killing bees these days. There are the common every day thugs who motor and wear masks while they shoot for loot.

There are the lynching parties where, without evidence of guilt, black men are hung in rows.

There are roasting parties where negro boys of fifteen are tortured by slow fire and finally burned at the stake.

There are shooting parties of strikers almost every day.

Then there are other killings much more vicious still in their effect upon society than any of these ghastly murders.

To lynch a negro, to have men and women look on an approve and to have children know that such deeds are sanctioned by their parents is most demoralizing. But after all the number, of people who approve such atrocious spectacular ferocity, is small. The mad frenzy, the dripping blood, the staring eyes repel and haunt.

The effect on society of other killings much more extensive but less spectacular is far worse. Children are being killed in factories daily. Their bodies are crippled and dwarfed. They may still stalk around but their real life is murdered. Imagination, brain and spirit are crushed.

Babies are being starved in their mothers' wombs; men and women are being killed by overwork, lack of proper food and lack-of shelter.

Who is concerned about this?

A comparatively few class conscious workers and a few idealists. Others see and feel not. They see and care not. Seared and deadened they must actually smell the fire and see the blood drip in order to recognize murder. They have been so accustomed to respectable killing in our so-called civilization that they can become stirred only by spectacular murders while millions of atrocious cruel respectable murders committed every day do not affect them.

They even say these murders are right when their attention is forced to them. They say it is the fault of the individual that he is being murdered by poverty and overwork and filth and ignorance and disease. The worker himself is to blame that he becomes a plodding beast instead of a thinking human being.

And war, respectable patriotic murder — those who even whispered against this still rot in prisons.

So we have the attention centered upon murders that are the least harmful to society while the most vicious and most numerous murders are condoned.

Only when the crushed beings themselves unite to kill the murderers and to end the murder-making industrial system will such killing end. Then thru slow painful years, the human wrecks will plod forward to attain life — full life — complete life.

A SPEECH TO PRISONERS

By Clarence S. Darrow.

I really do not believe in crime. There is no such thing as a crime as the word is generally understood. I do not believe there is any sort of distinction between the real moral condition of the people in and out of jail. One is just as good as the other. The people here can no more help being here than the people outside can avoid being outside. I do not believe that people are in jail because they deserve to be. They are in simply because they cannot avoid it on account of circumstances which are entirely beyond their control and for which they are in no way responsible. ... Of course we know that people do not get rich by being good. ... Nine-tenths of you are in jail because you did not have a good lawyer, and of course you did not have a good lawyer because you did not have enough money to pay a good lawyer. There is no very great danger of a rich man's going to jail. ... There are a good many more people who go to jail in the winter time than in summer. Why is this? Is it because people are more wicked in winter? No, it is because the coal trust begins to get in its grip in the winter. ... There are more people go to jail in hard times than in good times. ... When the meat combine raises the price of beef I do not know who is going to jail, but I know that a large number of people are bound to go. ... More is taken from the poor by the rich, who have the chance to take it. ... Everybody makes his living along the lines of least resistance. ... You cannot be a landlord because somebody has got it all. You must find some other calling. In England, Ireland and Scotland less than 5 per cent own all the land there is, and the people are bound to stay there on any kind of terms the landlords give. They must live the best they can. ... They do not make the laws to protect anybody; courts are not instruments of justice; when your case gets into court it will make little difference whether you are guilty or innocent; but it's better if you have a smart lawyer. And you cannot have a smart lawyer unless you have money. First and last, it's a question of money. Those men who own the earth make the laws to protect what they have. They fix up a sort of fence or pen around what they have, and they fix the law so the fellow on the outside cannot get in. ... Then if you were rich and were beaten, your case would be taken to the Appellate Court. A poor man cannot take his case to the Appellate Court; he has not the price. And then to the Supreme Court, and if he were beaten there he might perhaps go to the United States Supreme Court. And he might die of old age before he got into jail. If you are poor, it's a quick job. You are almost known to be guilty, else you would not be there. Why should anyone be in the criminal court if he were not guilty? He would not be there if he could be anywhere else. The officials have no time to look after all these cases. The people who are on the outside, who are running the banks and building churches and making jails, they have no time to examine 600 or 700 prisoners each year to see whether they are guilty or innocent. ... Most of the crimes for which we are punished are property crimes. ... The only way in the world to abolish crime and criminals is to abolish the big ones and the little ones together. Make fair conditions of life. Give men a chance to live. Abolish the right of private ownership of land ...

WHO WILL WIN THE PICTURE?
The contest is on. We will know within the next seven weeks who will win the beautiful painting by Carl Nordmark. The one who brings in the most year subs to TRUTH not only helps the cause of the working man but helps himself to a piece of art. Of course the subs must be new ones. Renewals do not count.
We hope there will be many contestants. TRUTH needs the money. If we can only get along until J. O. Bentall is released from prison, TRUTH will again take its place as the best working class paper in the United States. The faithful comrades have done well in supporting TRUTH while Bentall is away. But we must do more.
By getting subs you are not only helping TRUTH you are helping the subscribers. TRUTH is full of information every week. There is never a week without some excellent article by Lenin or Trotsky or by some other writer just as good even if less well known. Bring in the subs. Anyone in any state in the union may enter the contest.

I WOULD THAT MEN WERE FREE

By Elsie Jewett Webster.

I would that men were free,
That not one man

In all the world had need to beg of any other man
The opportunity for toil to earn his bread.

That not again while we count time or dream of heaven,

Need any man go to a brother man and say:

"Give me of toil. No matter what the kind,
How long the dragging hours I work at it,

How weary are my limbs, how spent my strength,
When night comes down. I must have work,

I beg of you for work; my wife is hungry
And my children weep unclothed."

That men be free!

That is the dream of ages. Only men

That have been free to dream can send forth sons
Who will be true.

TO HANG SOME LABOR LEADERS?

Well, they pulled off the red raid after all! Only they waited a week and a half longer than they should have. Probably the agents provocateur were drunk. Chicago is famous for its moonshine; only a little while ago they discovered that most of the police there were bootlegging on the side. And there has always been a close connection between police and the employers' "under-cover men."

What happened was that the poor, weak defense the craft unions of Chicago were making against the Landis award, cutting wages of all workmen in the building trades, was suddenly enlivened by a bomb outrage and the shooting of a couple of policemen. Immediately there was a tremendous outcry from the united strikebreakers of Chicago, the Citizens' Committee, which advocated lynch law against the members of organized labor. Even before this the police came into action, raided about a dozen labor union offices around the city and arrested the chief officials of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Council as instigators of the bombing and shooting.

It is a queer sort of red raid, when you remember that those arrested are the men who always supported their country in war, believed in voting the Democrats and Republicans into office as friends of labor, and thought they had a government "of the people, by the people," etc. Seems the politicians they put in office in the city of Chicago were an ungrateful bunch. We think the Chicago craft union leaders are damned fools and that they have never really helped the labor movement any, but we don't think they had anything to do with bomb throwing. We remember the Mooney case, the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and—in Chicago itself — the Haymarket case, when a group of liberals, milk-and-water revolutionists, were hanged for a crime none of them ever dreamed of committing.

—Industrial Worker.

SCANDINAVIAN LOCAL

Very important matters are to be decided next Tuesday evening, May 30, at 8:00 sharp at Workers Hall. Every members of the Scandinavian Local must be present. No excuses accepted.

The study class will meet at 7:30 for a short session only.

I hold that poverty is a crime—not an individual crime, but a social crime; a crime for which we all, poor as well as rich, are responsible. ...

I hold, and I think no one, who looks at the facts can fail to see that poverty is utterly unnecessary. ... No man, I think, ever saw a herd of buffalo of which a few were fat and the great majority lean. No man ever saw a flock of birds of which two or three were swimming in grease and the other all skin and bone. Nor in savage life is there anything like the poverty that festers in our civilization. ...

—Henry George.

The bourgeois sees in his wife a mere instrument of production. He hears that the instruments of production are to be exploited in common, and, naturally, can come to no other conclusion than that the lot of being common to all will likewise fall to the women. — Marx.

The man who hates the black man, because he is black, has the same spirit as he who hates the poor man because he is poor. It is the spirit of caste. The proud useless despises the honest useful. The parasite idleness scorns the great oak of labor on which it feeds, and that lifts it to the light. — Robert Ingersol.

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat, is its special and essential product. — Karl Marx.

Our epoch, in which money rules, tolerates the worst outrages upon the right of all to both health and beauty. It infects and soils everything. It kills Dream! It kills Dream!

But Dream always rises again, and perhaps it will take vengeance. Perhaps it will soon create another social order less basely utilitarian, and less contemptuous of the spirit. — August Rodin.

WHEN I GO OUT

O be to me tender, leave that wait outside
This sullen wall, and keep inviolate,
Until I come to you with love-dumb lips
From out of this dull tenement of hate;

Out of the fresh breathing of the earth
To draw allayment of my rasping fear,
My woundings and my frettings, till my mind
Is soothed by winds that draw like nurses near.

To tend me on my bed of living grass
And all the hush of spring shall be my cover;
The hills shall stand as guards about my peace;
And the audacious sun shall be my lover...

When I go out ... O roads of all the world!
O Beauty, fields and cities, do not fail!
Await, strong friends, my coming,—let my heart
Once more drink glory on a careless trail!

—Charles Ashleigh.