

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

NO. 22—WHOLE NO. 257

International Press
Correspondence

FIRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1922.

Member
The Federated Press

FIVE CENTS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

Phone Melrose 530

WORKERS OF AMERICA ARISE TO HELP RUSSIANS

Crusaders Make 20 Unsuccessful Attempts to See the President

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON. — Wives and children of the political prisoners have for the last time gone to the White House in a supplication attitude. Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare, leader of the Children's Crusade for Amnesty, informed the assistant secretary to the president, when informed by that functionary that "the president's attitude is unchanged."

Mrs. O'Hare, accompanied by Mrs. Mary Brite, had gone to the White House office to receive the president's answer to her letter, delivered just before the cabinet meeting, asking that the deadlock between the department of justice and the White House as to action on the release of the hundred political offenders be broken.

In her letter she told how Pardon Attorney Finch had confessed that the machinery of his office for investigation of the individual cases had broken down, and how he admitted that no report could be made now or in the future. She asked that all sentences be reduced to a peace-time basis, which meant the immediate liberation of the prisoners. Secretary George Christian had received the suggestion with apparent relief.

Astonished by the indifference of the White House, Mrs. O'Hare briefly summed up the situation to the assistant secretary. She told of the president's announcement that he would act upon the report to be made by the department of justice; of the discovery and admission that no report will be possible; of the suffering of the men in prison and the keener and more pitiful suffering needlessly imposed upon the wives and children while the White House and the department of justice are playing this game of tag with the fate of the prisoners. This was their twentieth unsuccessful attempt to see the president; it would be their last.

Mrs. O'Hare reminded the assistant secretary that the lives of a few men in time of war mattered little, but that the "killing by inches", of wives and mothers and children, and the slow torture of the prisoners themselves, now being carried out by the inaction of the department and the White House, would not be forgiven by a warm-hearted nation.

Feudalism In Hawaii Workers Exist On \$1 A Day

By G. J. HILTON.
(For The Federated Press)

Honolulu. — A white feudal aristocracy, using the natives, the Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos as serfs on the sugar and pineapple plantations and as inferior house servants, dominates the Hawaiian archipelago.

If you have the introductions to this aristocracy your stay on the various islands will be a continuous round of upper class pleasures and luxuries. If not, you can be made very miserable.

The white sugar barons lead a life like that of the slaveholding aristocrats of the American south before the civil war.

Servants are probably cheaper than slaves were. The houses are large and sumptuously furnished. The proprietors have the air of living a leisurely despot life, used to having every little thing done for them. House servants are usually Japanese or Chinese with an occasional Filipino or Korean.

The lot of the plantation worker in the fields is little better than that of the southern slave used to be. He can move off the plantation, provided he has the money to get away, but he is usually deeply in debt unless he has half killed his wife by working her in the field with him.

On the other hand the southern slave had job security and reasonable expectation of provision for his old age.

The field hands live in broken down shacks, many of them without any of the conveniences that could easily be installed. Their hours are from 12 to 14 per day, the work probably the hardest in the world.

The sugar cane is rough and hard to handle. Centipedes and other insects abound, making necessary the wearing of heavy clothing in the merciless hot sun. The cane shuts out every breeze.

Day wages are down to \$1 a day. In some places the cunning device of the contract system has re-introduced the feudal system without the responsibility to the serf that the medieval overlord recognized.

The friendliness and hospitality

and natural goodness to their own class of the people who are being enriched by this system is remarkable. The insider, even though a stranger, is warmly welcomed, whisked about in de luxe automobiles, housed in royally equipped quarters and afforded every hospitality.

The plantation magnates do not realize the iniquity of the economic structure that supports them. They regard the wretched slavery on which their luxurious life is built as proper, natural and not to be disturbed.

Pardon Attorney Finch Quits Bluffing; Admits No Report On Individual Prisoners Is Being Made

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press.)

Washington. — Freedom for the political prisoners seems to have been brought appreciably nearer by the confession of Pardon Attorney Finch to Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare and Mrs. Mary Brite, of the Children's Crusade for Amnesty, that it will be impossible for the department of justice to make a report to President Harding on the individual cases of the prisoners, because the trial records are so big and so indefinite, and because "the farther we go, the more helpless we are of getting anywhere."

This frank surrender of the administration's pretense that it would soon have a detailed report on the individual cases of the political prisoners was made by Finch on the day that the White House became aware that a political earthquake had struck its machine in Pennsylvania. Next morning Mrs. O'Hare and Mrs. Brite went to the White House offices, and left with one of the assistants to Secretary Christian a letter, setting forth what Finch had admitted and repeating the proposal they had made to Finch — that the records be cleared by a general reduction of all political prisoners' sentences to a peace-time basis. This would result in the immediate release of every man.

Secretary Christian caught sight of them as they were leaving, and ran after them, begging them to stop. He was eagerly friendly, for

PICNIC AT BILLINGS PARK

Henry Sara Will Speak June 4th, 2 o'clock. Funds Will Go to "Friends of Soviet Russia"

Duluth, Two Harbors and Superior conferences of the Friends of Soviet Russia will hold a grand picnic at the Billings Park in Superior on June 4th. The three conferences of the F. S. R. have organized a large joint committee to make the occasion a great success. The committee has already succeeded in securing a good program consisting of music, songs and recitations.

THE SPEAKER WILL BE HENRY SARA, the well known English orator and labor official who is an eye witness of the conditions in Russia. Sara talks "WITH THE POWER OF A LION, INTELLIGENCE OF A PHILOSOPHER AND THE INSPIRATION OF AN AGITATOR." He will talk on the conditions in Russia, and how they concern the workers of America.

Every one should go. Combine work and pleasure. We need a day of rest and we need reliable information such as Sara can give. The starving Russians need the money that will be raised. Everybody out!

SUGAR TRUST IN FIJI PAYS WORKERS \$2.16 A WEEK

QUARRELS, MURDERS AND SOCIAL DEPRAVITY CAME AS A RESULT OF LOW WAGES

By W. FRANCIS AHERN.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

SYDNEY, N. S. Wales. — When the Indian commission appointed by the government of India to visit Fiji and investigate the working conditions of the Hindus arrived at Fiji, the sugar trust welcomed it with open arms. But the commission moved amongst the Hindus, heard their grievances and came to the conclusion that they were well founded. Hence there is much trouble in the camp of the sugar trust.

The trust now alleges that the visit of the commission has not healed the differences between the Hindus and their white employers, but on the other hand has accentuated the unrest. The employers allege that Shama, one of the members of the commission, addressed the Hindus and advised them to burn an effigy of the sugar trust, as a sign of their protest against the trust's methods. This the Hindus did with gusto. It is further alleged that Shama advised the Hindus to have nothing to do with the white exploiters but to cultivate their own land.

Raju, another member of the commission, has also incurred the wrath of the sugar bosses. Addressing a meeting of Hindus, included leaders of the 1920 strike in Fiji, he attacked the sugar trust for reducing the wages of the Hindus, saying that the reduction would bring untold misery on Hindus, many of whom had wives and children.

The daily press printed eulogistic interviews with the members of the commission on their arrival in Fiji. Now that the commission has spoken its mind the press is joining with the sugar employers in demanding the early repatriation of Hindus from Fiji.

The sugar industry in Fiji has been built up and maintained on the degradation of the Hindus. A task is set each day for each worker, and if the task is not completed the rate of wages is reduced accordingly. A day's work, for example, included the carrying and covering of 40 chains of cane, and other work incidental to the cutting. Ploving had to be done to a depth of from 10 to 14 inches, and the horses had to work steadily from early morn till dark.

In 1916 the wages paid to indentured Hindus was 24 cents per day for men, and 18 cents per day for women, though women had to do the same work as men. In 1917 the men were paid \$2.40 per week, provided they completed the full task set them. In 1918 the sugar companies paid a war bonus of 36 cents per week, making the wages total to \$2.76 per week.

Later on, the companies announced that "owing to financial stringency," the rate of pay for male labor would be cut to \$2.70 per week. But still later, in 1920, owing to the determined opposition of the Hindus to the low wages, and as an incentive to increased production, the companies agreed to increase the wage of male workers to 3.60 per week.

On February 25 last, the sugar companies announced that the wages would be cut to \$2.16 per week. This was a starvation wage, and because of the inability of the Hindus to live on the low wage, they were forced to herd together and pool their wages.

This brought about the spectacle of two Hindu men living with one Hindu woman—the three living on the wage of \$4.32 per week. Social depravity, quarrels, murder, through jealousy have been the result.

Another result of the low wage is that the majority of the Hindus are now trying to live on the land. Only a comparative few have accepted the low wage, having no resources to do otherwise.

once, and wanted to know whether they had anything to say to him. When they mentioned the letter and reminded him that this was the first time they had acceded to his request that they put their case in writing, he dashed into his office, secured the document, and promised them that it would go at once to the president, who was about to enter the cabinet meeting. He was told of the contents of the letter, and declared that their plea appeared to be a most excellent one.

They knew that he probably had had reports from the secret service men who attended the amnesty mass meeting in Masonic Temple, at which Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic university, Mrs. Stanley Clark, Mrs. O'Hare, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed and Frederick C. Howe had spoken, and a new set of bankers, making pointed suggestions

as to the goodness of the president's heart toward children on the one hand, and profiteers and circus freaks on the other, had been applauded.

Christian, like Finch asked Mrs. O'Hare: "What can we do to meet this situation? What do you suggest?" Her suggestion that the president declare the sentences reduced to expire at once met with no effective objection from them. It was passed along to the president.

CARMENT UNION IN SOVIET DEAL

By CARROLL BINDER.
For The Federated Press.

Chicago, May. — Americans are afforded an opportunity to participate in the reconstruction as well as the famine relief of soviet Rus-

sia. A concession from the Russian government to operate clothing and textile factories in Russia, offered President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was unanimously adopted by the fifth biennial convention of the union, an appropriation of \$10,000 to defray initial expenses voted and \$35,000 subscribed to the new enterprise in the name of the union. Many individual subscriptions were offered from the floor.

The Amalgamated, Hillman declared, has no desire to monopolize the reconstruction venture and earnestly hopes that all workers will join in the enterprise. The convention recommended that one or more corporations with a minimum capitalization of \$1,000,000 be organized in the United States, shares with a par value of \$10 to be sold to workers and others interested

JAPS SING OF REVOLUTION IN TOKIO DEMONSTRATION

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

KOBE, Japan (by mail). — The May 2 issue of The Japan Advertiser, an American newspaper printed in Tokio, was suppressed by the police authorities on account of the translation of the Song of Revolution which was printed in connection with the account of the May day parade.

The issue was delivered in Tokio and Yokohama, but all the copies in Kobe were seized before distribution could take place. Both the Song of Revolution and the Song of the Terrorist were toned down in translation somewhat from the way they were sung in the Tokio demonstration.

The texts as printed in the suppressed issue were:

SONG OF REVOLUTION.

Revolution is near. Revolution is near. Rise up, hundreds of thousands of men garbed in tattered clothes. Wake-up, dwellers of the slums. Who are those that destroyed our garden of freedom? Who are those that trampled upon justice? How long must we submit to the rule of oppression and persecution? The blood circulation vigorously in our veins craves freedom. If there were no freedom we would rather choose the grave. Are our brethren not fighting for freedom in Russia?

SONG OF THE TERRORIST

We should not any longer submit to oppression and persecution. All Japan is now deluged with blood. Rise up, terrorist! With dynamite in hand, firm in the belief that violence should be opposed with violence, let us start rioting and insurrection and fight the issue out with the rulers. The fields and mountains are resounding with cries of victory; our fight has been won; let us solemnize the revolution.

in the prosperity of Russia. Dividends of 7 per cent are expected to be paid, but should earnings exceed 10 per cent, the excess will be used for the extension of the work in Russia. Provision will be made that control of the corporation cannot fall into the hands of large owners.

The American Russian Trade Industrial Workers association will be the name of the enterprise. The necessary factories, equipment and stores of raw materials will be supplied by the Russian government. The American company supplies the capital and technical skill. Both parties share equally in the management.

Blizzard Not Guilty; Operators Shown-up By Testimony of Aviator

Charlestown, W. Va. — The jury in the treason trial of William Blizzard rendered a verdict of not guilty, clearing the first of the 120 West Virginia union miners on trial for alleged offenses in the civil war of August and September, 1921, during the march into Logan county.

Although freed on the treason charge, which was also brought against 52 of his union brothers, Blizzard, who is subdistrict president of the miners, is still under indictment for murder and conspiracy.

The miners, who have enjoyed the sympathy and confidence of the townspeople ever since they were taken from the train handcuffed and leg-ironed five weeks ago, are confident that the other cases will result in acquittals also. The prosecution had selected Blizzard and the treason charge as a test, specifying the exact acts on which they intended to convict.

A feature of the trial was the testimony by U. S. army officers to the pacific influence of Blizzard over the marching miners. Another important witness was a commercial aviator who testified that the coal operators paid him for his work, which included the dropping of bombs from his airplane, one of which gassed a nurse going to attend to wounded miners. Sheriff Don Chafin and President Thorndund of the operators' association both testified that the sheriff's deputies were in the pay of the operators.

The prosecution, it is believed, intends to proceed with the remaining cases.

Operators Propose A New Contract To Skin Miners

By HARRY GODFREY.

New York. — After two months of haggling, during which they brought forward no proposals for a new contract, the operators members of the anthracite subcommittee in session here suddenly have begun running half-page advertisements in nearly all the daily newspapers to persuade the public the wages of the hard coal miners should be reduced on an average of 21 per cent.

The miners, at the outset of the conference, presented demands including a 20 per cent wage advance, with a \$1 daily increase for common labor outside the mines.

You might think, with half-pages of newspapers space at their disposal, the operators would attempt at least to present figures or statistics to uphold their wage cut demands; but, further than one paragraph containing some carefully selected percentages on earnings compiled by themselves, and the declaration that average earnings in 1921 exceeded \$1800, not one single figure is presented.

The operators, as has already been made known, have refused to show their books. They have refused to join in a resolution proposed by the miners' members of the committee for investigation by the interstate commerce commission and the federal trade commission to find out why coal prices are high.

The operators propose, moreover, that the new contract shall run for a period of five years, subject to annual wage adjustments only. These annual adjustments to be made, in case the miners and operators fail to agree between themselves, by a commission of five, to be selected by the presiding judge of the United States circuit court of appeals of the third judicial circuit, and to be composed of a mining engineer and geologist, an economist, judge of the United States court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, a representative of the operators' interests, and

A representative of the miners' interests. It is certain that the proposal, including the proposed 21 per cent wage reduction, the five-year contract, and the personnel of any arbitration body, will be rejected by the miners.

WHO'S WHO IN WASHINGTON NO PRISON BARS HOLD THEM

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—If any political manager in this year's campaign should undertake to compile a Who's Who in Washington, he would be tempted to start out by ignoring alphabetical order, and giving the Morse pardon the first chapter. It would include some such data as:

MORSE, C. W., New York shipbuilder and former ice trust magnate, sentenced to 15 years at Atlanta penitentiary in the Taft administration and released on advice of Atty. Gen. Wickersham, John R. McLean, Ira P. Lett, M. Daugherty, Thos. B. Felder and others, as having bright's disease, after a board of three medical examiners had reported him not so affected. Welched on a promise to pay 100,000 to Daugherty and Felder. Recently again indicted by Daugherty on war frauds.

DAUGHERTY, HARRY M., attorney general of the United States, author of political fortunes of President Harding, political backer and friend of Taft. Stopped investigation of war graft cases after being seen by Wickersham, now counsel for Mitsui & Co., Japanese government fiscal agents who owe Uncle Sam \$3,500,000 overpaid on aircraft contracts.

FELDER, THOS. B., lawyer, who made contract with Morse on behalf of Daugherty and himself, and wrote long letter reciting how they not only got Morse out but later prevented the remanding of the financier to prison on charges of fraudulent work in securing medical "evidence" of his condition when in prison. Wrote "We were informed that the department was in possession of evidence going to show that after physicians were appointed to examine Morse and before they appeared on the scene soap suds or chemicals or something would be taken by him" and that as soon as the examination was over the patient would recover rapidly.

WICKERSHAM, JAS. W., former attorney general. Agreed, after conferences with Daugherty and Felder, and with Ira Bennett, editor, Washington Post, to ask President Taft for the pardon. Now representing war contractors in cases with the department of justice.

MCLEAN, EDWARD B., owner, Washington Post. He succeeded his late father, John R. McLean, whose aid was enlisted by Daugherty. Is close friend and daily companion of President Harding, and friend of Daugherty. Is bitterly opposed to prohibition, policewomen, progressives, political amnesty and organized labor.

TAFT, WILLIAM HOWARD, chief justice, U. S. supreme court. Pardoned Morse at request of McLean, Daugherty, Wickersham and others, in face of strong public protest and charge of fraud. Placed on supreme court bench by Harding with approval of Daugherty, after having been repudiated in race for re-election by every state but Vermont and Utah. Nullified child labor law.

BURNS, WM. J., founder of Burns Detective agency; present chief, bureau of investigations, under Daugherty. Unable to marshal evidence against war grafters although Graham committee of the house found more than generally is used in securing indictments. Not responsible for alleged vast increase in business and profits of Burns Detective agency when individuals complaining to department discover that they need private detective service. Knows nothing about Morse pardon.

CARAWAY, THADDEUS, senator from Arkansas. Read Felder-Daugherty-Morse correspondence into Congressional Record, and demanded that Daugherty resign. Asks whether Daugherty and Felder were not parties to the fraud, after hearing of it, if they then spent years in hushing up any disclosure.

POWELL, DR. L. A., prison physician at Atlanta now and when Morse was there. Was separated from his job for some years, after giving opinion helpful to Morse, but was reappointed as soon as Daugherty took charge of the department of justice.

There are many other names which may go in to this chapter. The correspondence is slowly coming to light. Some people fear that documents in the department are being handed out to Daugherty's enemies who get a high price of information. Let it be unthinkable that anyone selected by Daugherty would disclose anything for a sordid motive.

The president has been asked to dislodge Daugherty, and has refused. He declares that Daugherty is one of the best men in the earth, and he trusts Daugherty's judgment.

GOVERNMENT REPORT ON CHILD LABOR IN CANNERIES

Majority of Children Were Under 14, Some Were Only Six Years Old.

Washington. — A report made public today by the States Department of Labor through the Children's bureau describes child labor in the oyster and shrimp-canning industry during the period between the first and second federal child labor laws, when no federal regulation of child labor existed. Special significance attaches to the report in view of the decision of the United States supreme court, rendered May 15, which held the federal child labor tax law unconstitutional and thus leaves the children again without the protection of a federal law. The report, entitled "Child Labor and the Work of Mothers in Oyster and Shrimp Canning Communities of the Gulf Coast," calls attention to the very young ages of many of the children employed, the detrimental conditions under which they worked, the poor school facilities, the marked retardation in school, and the employment of mothers of young children.

The work of both the children and their parents was subject to all the irregularities of the canning industry, the report states. Since the work depended on the catch, it began any time between 3 and 7 o'clock in the morning, and lasted a few hours, a whole day, or sometimes on into the evening. Of the 544 working children under 16 years of age included in the study, more than three-fifths worked whenever the factory was open. The others worked only occasionally or before and after school and on Saturday. The majority of the 544 who worked — were under the age of 14 years, the maximum fixed by both of the federal laws. Some were as young as six years old.

Most of the cannery work was wet and dirty, and was done in cold, damp, drafty sheds, the oyster shuckers or shrimp pickers standing among the empty oyster shells

or shrimp bulls. The workers were liable to injuries from the sharp oyster shells, shrimp thorns, and work knives, and to constant soreness of the hands from acid in the shrimp. Many injuries were reported among children.

In order to secure an increased supply of labor which the employers are able to control, the custom of importing families from the North has been carried on each winter for a number of years. These migratory workers are housed in company camps, which usually were found to be insanitary and overcrowded. With no community held responsible for their education, 37 per cent of the white children 10 to 15 years of age in the migratory families studied were illiterate, as compared with 4 per cent for approximately the same age group, both white and colored, for the United States as a whole. Nearly two-thirds of the children of these families at the ages of 14 and 15 had not completed the fourth grade. Even among the local children who worked in the canneries retardation in school was serious. Nineteen per cent of the resident white children and 25 per cent of the colored, could neither read nor write.

In about one-fourth of the families in which the mother or the children were employed, the father was dead or had deserted the family. The study was made at a time when earnings were paid by employers and workers to be higher than ever before, but the earnings of the fathers for their best week during this season were found to be under \$25 in two thirds of the cases, and under \$20 in nearly one-half; for the average week 79 per cent of the fathers made less than \$25, and practically a third of them less than \$15. Four-fifths of the mothers averaged less than \$7.50 a week.

Working mothers with children

under 6 years of age either left them at home, in a majority of cases with only children as caretakers or with no caretakers at all, or took them with them to the canneries, where they were subject to the physical discomforts of the canning sheds and were liable to accidents.

J. P. Morgan Will Help Himself By Making A Loan To Austrians

New York. — Less than two months after the house of representatives passed the bill already passed by the senate extending for 25 years the time for payment of the \$24,000,000 loan made by the United States through the Grain corporation to the Austrian government, it appears that J. P. Morgan & Co. is about to undertake a loan to "help" Austria. The news of the pending Morgan deal is given by the London "Nation." The article says:

"... if political America holds aloof from Europe, financial America is coming in with the intervention of J. P. Morgan & Co.. So the German loan should be arranged and the crisis will then have passed. There is a second and subordinate transaction—a loan of 8,000,000 pounds sterling to Austria—in which both the Morgans and the Bank of England are concerned; and although this is in a preliminary stage, there is hope of a good issue. The proposal is that 5,000,000 pounds will go to balancing Austria's budget; the rest to strengthen her banking system."

The United States was the last among the great powers to take action deferring its claims against Austria—and then only in respect to credits which had been extended for food—despite the fact that millions of persons in Austria were menaced by famine because of Austria's prior obligations.

The "Nation" article—at any rate that part of it quoted in a cablegram received here—makes no mention of how much "velvet" the Morgan firm expects to get from its part in the Austrian loan. The Morgan offices declined to make any statement whatever on the matter.

SENATORSHIPS FOR SALE! LIKE PIGS AND BULLS

By J. M. BAER, The Congressman-Cartoonist.

FOR SALE.

SEATS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—Ninety-six of the choicest seats of the greatest legislative body in the world are to be auctioned off to the highest bidder.

The facts are that the sale of these seats in Uncle Sam's senate is made necessary by a ruling of the United States Supreme Court in the Newberry case. According to Attorney General Daugherty, this decision nullifies all laws intended to prevent the corruption of primary elections for senatorships.

The sky is the limit! Without filing any statement, Wall Street may spend unlimited sums through their millionaire friends to elect them to the highest legislative branch of our government.

This opens the flood gates. Slush funds and corruption will now pour into the campaign chests of the thirty-three senatorships that are to be chosen on November 7, 1922. After the defeat of Senator New, who voted for Newberry, other reactionary senators must have realized that they could not be re-elected without spending more money than the law allowed.

They are safe in spending any amount, now. Daugherty fixed it up for them.

The "open" shoppers and other anti-unionists have objected to unions. They claimed that they were "class movements." Is there any more capital-conscious, sovietized class-movement in the world than the group of millionaires who are now buying seats in the United States Senate?

This group formed the original organized class-movement in America.

When Morgan, Gary and Rockefeller are added to the Newberries, Du Ponts, McCormicks, Longworths, Gilletts, Winslows and other millionaire members of Congress, there will be no more powerful class-movement in control of government in the world.

AFFADAVITS OF THREE CENTRALIA JURORS WHO REPUDIATE THEIR VERDICT

W. E. Inmon, a farmer near Lankner, Washington and W. E. Torpen and E. E. Sweitzer, Grays Harbor County admit in their sworn statements that they believed when the Centralia trial ended that the defendants were all innocent.

Their affidavits follow: Following is Torpen's affidavit: State of Washington, County of Grays Harbor—ss.

E. E. Torpen, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says: That he was one of the jurors in the case of the State of Washington, as plaintiff vs. Britt Smith, et al., as defendants, tried in the superior court of Washington, for Grays Harbor county, during the first three months of the Armistice Day tragedy at Centralia, Wash., November 11, 1919.

That when the jury retired to the jury room to deliberate upon their verdict it was suggested by one of the jurors, whose name I am now unable to recollect, that the jury take a trial ballot to ascertain the sentiment of each juror before any discussion was had; a ballot was then taken and it was unanimous in favor of acquitting the defendants in the case.

That the jury finally decided on the verdict as rendered because of the understanding the jurors had one with another that they would recommend leniency to the court in rendering his sentence upon the defendants, and this was agreed to by all the jurors, and the verdict would not have been agreed to but for that understanding.

I verily believe, also that if these men had not been affiliated with the I. W. W. organization they never would have been convicted of the crime as charged and as modified by the verdict.

E. E. TORPEN. Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of May, 1922.

O. M. NELSON. (Seal) Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Montesano.

State of Washington, County of Lewis—ss.

W. E. Inmon and E. E. Sweitzer of Gray Harbor county, Washington, each for himself upon his oath says: That he was one of the jurors in the case of the State of Washington vs. Britt Smith et al. tried in Grays Harbor county at Montesano, Washington, during the first three months of the year 1920, as an outgrowth of the Armistice day tragedy at Centralia, Washington, Nov. 11, 1919; that during the consideration of the case by the jury one Harry Sellers, one of said jurors, stated in the jury room in substance: "Every one of them is guilty and ought to be hung, no matter what the evidence shows."

That the evidence showed, as affiants verily believe, that all the defendants were innocent and not guilty, and that not one of said de-

fendants, Loren Roberts, Bert Bland, Eugene Barnett, John Lamb, James McInerney, Ray Becker and Lritt Smith, killed, injured, wounded or harmed anyone; that these affiant and each of them believe that in the event of a hung jury a new jury would have been called and in the face of the hysteria that then existed, innocent men might have been hung; that rather than have this happen these affiants believed that it was better to have a second degree verdict against seven defendants and acquit two, thus leaving the two free to work for the release of the others and leaving an opportunity to spread the truth; that in the event of another trial and these affiants were to sit as jurors in this case and were permitted to receive in evidence what they now know, their verdict for each and all said defendants would be "Not guilty," and no power or influence could induce them to return a verdict of guilty in any degree.

W. E. INMON. E. E. SWEITZER. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May, 1922.

M. E. SMITH. Notary Public in and for the State of Washington, residing at Centralia, Wash.

E. S. Smith, State of Washington. (Commission expires Nov. 23, 1924) Notary Public.

Workers Are Dumb Driven Animals

Washington. — Two articles in The Christian Democrat, the magazine of the English Catholic Social guild, on What Do the Workers Want? have now been followed by an article on What the Employers Want, with a warning of the danger of revolution.

According to these articles our industrial organization "fails to provide security for the worker, and cannot be said to ensure him a proper measure of economic or personal liberty."

What the employers want, The Christian Democrat says, "is merely this: To have their own way." The writer goes on to say that while employers think that "despotism is the most efficient system" a moment will come when the slaves will rise against their masters and "despotism will be smashed, perhaps to be followed by anarchy." Warning English employers of a bolshevik revolution if this is not changed, the writer says that "it is an inhuman system of industry in which all governing power is monopolized by capital and the workers are treated as dumb driven animals."

Luther Burbank proposes to hand the workers stoneless prunes. Here, before the workers have been accustomed to pruneless stones.

RUSS CHILDREN RESTORE HOPE

By JESSICA SMITH
(For The Federated Press.)

SAMARA, Russia. — The children's homes here are filled to overflowing with gray and withered bits of childhood, the pitiful results of the famine.

The most hopeful thing we have seen is a children's school run by the government, which brought flooding back whatever faith we had lost when we saw the new economic policy in operation with its mass of petty trading. In the school there was practically none of the most ordinary equipment such as pencils, paper and textbooks, but I have never seen a more radiant and intelligent group of youngsters.

They do all the work of the place themselves, from making the little wooden beds of which they sleep to boiling great kettles of water for tea. It was the finest type of communism in actual practice. The spirit of the youngster was remarkable, the older ones looking after the younger ones with the tenderest care.

It was play hour when we arrived and they sang for us. They sang beautifully, entirely without self-consciousness. Some of them cressed up and danced. They don't have enough to eat and yet they were happy. We felt as we watched them that Russia's future is secure.

We started 10 days ago for Sorochinskaye, the headquarters of the American Friends' famine relief work in the Volga valley, but heavy snowdrifts stopped us. There is an enormous amount of relief work to be done and vacation for relief workers will be scarce until late in the summer.

Billy Sunday To Chloroform Workers

New York. — Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, preaching here in the Free synagogue, denounced the plan of the West Virginia coal operators to import Billy Sunday to "chloroform" the miners there.

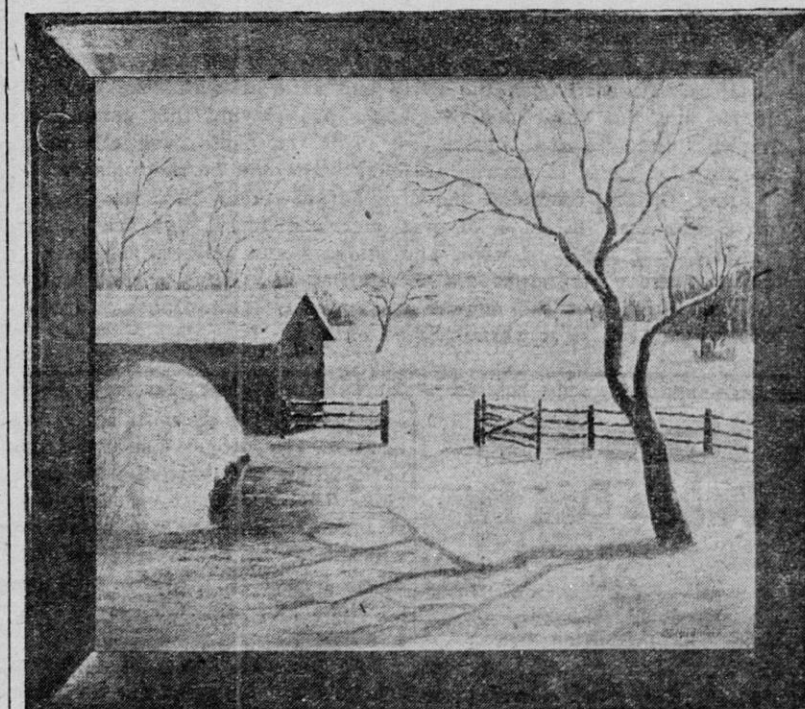
"I have never come upon a more offensive or loathsome instance of the attempted prostitution of the church than is to be found in the invitation that is said to have gone out to Billy Sunday to hold revival meetings for the miners at this time," said Rabbi Wise. "We all know what that means—that he is to use all the power of his eloquence and personality to lead the mine workers back to the pits under conditions just as unjust as they have been in the past."

"Should Sunday accept that invitation some of us preachers in church and synagogue will move a group of like-minded men to go with us to the West Virginia hills. We will point out the truth to men, that they are not to accept injustice and wrong and starvation as the will of God, but that the will of God is that there shall be justice in the world and that men are always in every way to strive for it."

"The church must not be used as an agent of 'law and order.'"

"Any man who preaches contentment to those men who are dissatisfied and to whom justice is denied is nothing more than the agent of power, who not only prostitutes his own strength and gifts, but drags the precious name of the church into the dust and mire with him. The radicalism of the church would spare and conserve."

GET BUSY AND WIN THIS PICTURE



"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.

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—of—
SCANDINAVIAN LOCAL
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8:00 o'clock sharp

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— ALL MEMBERS MUST BE PRESENT —

NEXT SUNDAY

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SPEAKER at

Workers' Hall

19th Ave. West and 1st Street

Good Program! Music and Dancing!

Admission 15 and 35 cents. COME EARLY!

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE "TRUTH"

THE OLD HOME TOWN

HAL BROMMELS

A lively town with factories
Where father worked when I was young,
Where steamers came to cargo-up,
Where loading giant-derricks swung,
Where freight trains switcht thru night and day—
The "old home town" I knew that way.

A silent town with factories
Unused a year the papers say,
Their smoke-stacks stand like monuments,
Their gates and doors are lockt today;
No derricks move, no steamers load,
And cold the furnaces which glowed.

Oh, what would father think to hear:
His "old home town" had died last year;
And silence reigns in factory?
And silence reigns in factory?
The "old home town" in NORMALCY!

COMPETITION

T-BONE SLIM.

Nancy Langhorne Astor, (Lady) who came over from England last month to see how her native land was getting along, prescribed for flapperitis before sailing back to her beloved land.

Referring to the genus flapper as "those creatures in short skirts, gay hose and painted lips that ONE sees here and there", she declared she did not see any need of getting excited over them.

No, Mrs. Lady Nancy, we're not excited, exactly, but—oh, you know what I mean—slightly interested—that's the word... interested! They are a relief after gazing for generations at the genus parasite, those creatures in trailing gowns, silken hose, lying lips, perverted minds and borrowed sustenances, Nancy, a relief—Yes, Nancy Langhorne, a decided relief.

"I think the parents are the ones to blame", she continued, "but if we cannot prevail upon the parents we can go at it in a different way—ridicule."
—You said a mouthful, my dear Lady Astor, ridicule is the word!

It will be remembered that Her Gracious Majesty, Lady Nancy Langhorne Astor was admitted into this country, about a month ago, as an expert on labor movements—where she got all her information... has not been divulged, but it is conceded, in well informed circles, that Her Ladyship acquired her great knowledge of labor movement through her acute powers of observation rather than through actual participation in the processes of production.

On April 24th, the Chi. Eve. American carried the following item—

"LADY ASTOR STUDIES LABOR"
(Note: Studies labor, not, performs labor.) Item continues—
"Lady Astor, who is now attending the convention of the National League of Women Voters, could tell people in Washington something about how not to go wrong in estimating and in analyzing the labor movement."

Estimating and analyzing the labor movement!—Have you get that?

Allright, let us continue...
"Her method in London (dear old Lunnion) in this matter is very simple. It consists of really personally knowing labor people. At her home in London the guest list is just as likely as not to include leaders of trade unionists."

Of course, dear reader, you must remember this method may work in England and still be unsuited to the needs of America—The best her gracious Majesty could provide might prove entirely barren of results so far as our own labor leaders are concerned—many of our "bluff old leaders" would many times rather escort "those creatures", the "genus flapper", to a week-end with the titled "genus parasite" in the gilded courts of Buckingham Palace.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD.

(By The Federated Press.)
Some profiteers now take their swag, their wives and daughters and their bag, and off to Europe they are going to see the battlefields they're showing. Some big war profits they will blow to see the European show. At the Argonne they'll drop a tear and sigh to think how very dear their huge war profits has been won by killing many a mother's son. The government's most cheerful robbers

will turn into a bunch of sobs.

The same folks wouldn't blink an eye or heave the smallest kind of sigh for those who die in labor fights, a-ttling for their honest rights. They think the strikers is bad men who should go back to work agen. They think coal miners is all wrong beca se they don't go right along, a-piling up the profits high, so rich old owners can get by.

Has anyone illusions now about the recent Great Big Row? Does anybody really feel democracy upon us steal, or that old wrongs has been set right, because we went to France to fight? Does anybody really bite upon the war to end all fight?

It seems to me these folks who roam to Europe might shed tears at home. They might see millions out of work, not guys what really likes to shirk. They might see wages going down, and factories shut in every town, and men a-walking on the street, a-wearing shoes right off their feet, a-hunting the new world to be, when we shipped conscripts 'cross the sea.

But no, they go to France to shed their lukewarm tears above the dead. It never percolates their dome that they might bawl 'bout things at home.

THE COAL MAN

By MILES DUNNE

You've read about the toilers
In all kinds of climes
Who work the hardest
For the longest times;
The Coolie Man
In Hindustan

And the native carrier in Indialand.
But there's one whose troubles
I'd like to tell;
He carries loads in a coal dust hell.

Half a block long,
All up grade;
Sun boiling down, ain't no shade,
Makes a man hustle, mighty stiff climb,
Basket gets heavier all the time,

He was born real white,
But he's since turned black
And he's all stooped over
From the load he packs.

Thirty Ton;
His day is done.
It might look easy but it ain't
no fun.

His wages ain't so very high,
He's about as well off as that
Chinese guy.

Ten steps up, turn to the right
Across the lawn and out of sight;
Dumps the basket, never a slip
Hurries back for another trip.

His work's not pretty
And he don't look neat,
But it's all he knows
And he's got to eat.

When he dies
And his black soul flies
In the opposite direction from the
skies;

There's only one work he knows real
well;
He'll be carrying red hot coals in
hell.

But in a crowd of men I'll bet on
him
For his work don't leave much
time for sin;
And Satan will give him an easy
berth,
'Cause he got his hell right here
on earth.

The average earnings of American working man is \$575.00 per year.

If he doesn't smoke, chew tobacco or food, wear clothes, or otherwise spend money, foolishly, he can live on the fourth floor of a five room house in Chicago, and have the free use of three full length stairways, on which to keep his milk bottles.

200 METHODIST MINISTERS WILL WORK TO ABOLISH CAPITALISM

By CARROLL BINDER.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—Declaring their task to be the abolition of the capitalist system because of its unchristian nature 200 Methodist ministers ended their three days conference on Christianity and the economic order, held under the auspices of Methodist Federation for Social Service and the presidency of Bishop Francis McConnell of Pittsburgh, with an announcement that they hope to line up the Methodist church behind the move.

After a prolonged examination of competition, the profit motive, property, wealth and income and other phases of capitalist society as exemplified in present day America the delegates, lay and clerical, agreed that Christianity could not thrive under such a system and declared that as Christians they must work for a social order in which Christian principles will have an opportunity.

Harry F. Ward, secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Service and professor in Union Theological seminary, warned the delegates that capitalism will survive longer in the United States than any other part of the world. A principal reason for this, he said, is the fact that here it has a moral authority which it no longer enjoys in Europe. Admitting that the church has much to do with this sanction, he charged the ministers to arm themselves with facts about its inefficiency and injustice and destroy that moral authority. "No other group is so free to make an analysis of competitive industry as is the Christian ministry. You men have the power and the opportunity to show that humanity is getting near to hell with the present economic order," said Ward.

The American state department was denounced by Ward for its effort to force its capitalistish eories on the rest of the world. "It is conceivable that some years hence we will read in the papers a note from the associated nations of Europe, more or less communistic, to the United States scolding her for her unmoral practices and warning her that she cannot be admitted to the sisterhood of nations until she recognizes the moral and legal validity of their form of property."

Criticism of unchristian forces within the Methodist denomination accompanied the censure of the social order. Paul Hutchinson, Methodist missionary back from China, declared there is unchristian competition for the better paid pulpits at the annual conferences of the denomination and urged that salaries for all preachers be made uniform with allowance for size of families and unusual expenses in certain communities.

Teachers Approve Teaching Children Falsehoods

By HARRY GODFREY.

New York. — It is more important that American school children be taught falsehoods than facts; that history should make the founders of the republic seem to have been supermen if not angels than that they should be set forth as human beings. It is more important that history be taught to inculcate "love for law and order" and "respect for constituted authority" than that it should be taught as history. If Samuel Adams was a political boss and if John Hancock was a smuggler, those facts must be suppressed in order that boys and girls may conceive them not as men who rendered great services to America, but as demigods who had no human weaknesses.

Such, in brief, is the declaration of 21 school teachers and principals in the New York City public schools who have just completed an examination of 140 history text books listed for use in the city's public schools. The committee, if the publicity given to its doings has been any criterion, looked hard and long for "unpatriotic" or intentionally "un-wholesome propaganda," and though failing to find it, nevertheless discovered about a dozen history books containing things which the committee calls "offensive or of doubtful propriety."

While the investigators, as evidenced by their report, did not find a single misstatement in any of the histories whose contents they disapproved, they seems to have discovered facts indicating that men, however great, are still men, and they do not propose to permit that information to come to the eyes or ears of the public students.

In other words, the history text books must be "100 percent American."

"The pupils in our public schools should not be taught the personal weakness of our national leaders," is one of the declaration of the committee.

One of the "faults" pointed out is:

"Failure to realize that many of the facts of history should be taught in the elementary grades, not as ends, but as means to ends; such as love for law and order, respect for constituted authority, appreciation of the institutions of the country and its ideals."

The report recommends that the board of education drop one history text book and "revise" certain passages in 11 others. Nowhere in the report is it stated that the recommendations or findings are in the interest of truth. Two of the aims of history teaching, as set forth by the committee, however, are:

"To establish ideals of patriotic and civic duty," and "to present the ethical and moral principles exemplified in the lives of American patriotic leaders."

Cooperatives Help Coal Miners

(Federated Press.)

Baltimore. — Six carloads of flour, bacon and other foods have been sent to the striking coal miners of West Virginia and western Maryland by the Organized Labor Cooperative society of Baltimore. This society, organized by unionists, is disbursing, through its cooperative store, the relief money collected by the miners' strike committees, headed by Elizabeth Gilman of Baltimore. Every dollar spent in the cooperative store for food for the miners' families bought more goods than could have been got through private firms organized for profit.

The Organized Labor Cooperative society has a membership of more than a thousand workers. It is run strictly on the Rochdale plan; no member has more than one vote, regardless of the number of shares he may own. An active women's guild organized within the society is developing plans for a cooperative camp to be conducted this summer at the Patapeco forest reserve, where camping facilities will be provided at small cost for the families of the cooperators.

Co-Operation And The Mine Strike

Six carloads of flour, bacon and other staples were recently dispatched by the Organized Labor Cooperative Society of Baltimore, Maryland, to the striking coal miners of West Virginia and Western Maryland. This society, organized by unionists, is now rendering a great service to the cause of the workers. Money collected by strike committees of the miners, headed by Elizabeth Gilman of Baltimore, is disturbed through the co-operative store for supplies for the miners. During the past few months, the sum of \$15,000, was spent through the co-operative for strike relief. Every dollar spent in the co-operative store for food for the strikers bought more goods than could be gotten through private firms organized for profit.

This society, which is affiliated with The Co-operative League, has a membership of more than a thousands workers. It is run strictly on the Rochdale Plan; no member has more than one vote, regardless of the number of shares he may own. An active Women's Guild organized within the society is developing plans for a co-operative camp to be conducted this summer at the Patapeco Forest Reserve. At a small cost, camping facilities will be provided for the families of the co-operators.

Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the world from error.

There would be no need of arsenals and forts.

—By Henry W. Longfellow.

Scab Coal Imported From England

By HARRY GODFREY.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

NEW YORK. — The importation of coal into the United States has begun. Properly enough, the news of the first shipment became known here on the very day the newspapers were heralding Secretary Hoover's "naughty, naughty" admonitions to the soft coal operators and distributors and his threat to regulate coal prices and distribution. So far as could be learned in shipping circles, the steamship owners are not worrying.

The first shipment now is on its way to the United States aboard the Honolulu, owned by the firm of Moore and McCormick, operating vessels between New York and the United Kingdom. There may be food for thought in the fact that the Honolulu is on her way back to this country after having delivered a relief cargo of grain to Russia. The owners of the Honolulu are not eager for the impression to get out that they are bringing in coal as a commercial proposition. Oh, no! The ship merely is bringing the coal as "ballast." Incidentally, shipping men remarked that return cargoes from Europe are rather hard to get at this time, so very low rates can be quoted—if you get what that means in connection with the coal strike.

Another ship, "ballasted" with coal, is known to be on its way to the United States, but its name could not be learned.

Meantime the operator members of the anthracite subcommittee in session here on a new contract at last have made definite counter-proposals to the miners' demands for a 20 percent increase and a \$1 a day increase for laborers. The operators' demands include an approximate 21 per cent wage scale reduction, specifically as follows:

Contract rates to be reduced 18 per cent below the rates established by the United States anthracite coal commission in August, 1920.

Day labor rates to be reduced \$1.20 a day or a shift below these rates.

Day rates of boys to be reduced 72 cents a day.

A minimum rate of 37½ cents an hour for unskilled men employed outside the mines.

These rates would reduce the present \$4.20 daily minimum for day labor to \$3, and the miners' rate which is now \$7 and \$8 a day, to from \$5.80 to \$6.30 for the most dangerous work in the industry.

The proposals, in its entirety, would cut the mine workers' pay about \$1,000,000 a week in the hard coal fields.

It was a foregone conclusion that the proposal would be rejected. It concluded a demand for a five-year contract, instead of the two-year contract which has been the custom for about 40 years, and the creation of a commission or arbitration board, composed of four professional members, one labor representative, a geologist, an economist, a judge and a coal operator, to make periodic wage adjustments. These features of the operator's proposal were presented in advance of their wage cut demands, and had already been rejected by the miners.

There are dominant classes in capitalist society—
The Rich and the Poor
The Have-alls and the Have-nots
The Nonproducers and the Producers
The Capitalist Class and the Working Class.

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—The Dawn.

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Join the Party of Action.
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W. & 1st St. —New
Members welcome!!

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19th Ave West and 1st St.
Every
Thursday Night
Good Music! — All Welcome!
Admission 15c and 55c

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.



AFTER CAPITALISM, IS GONE THESE CAN BUILD

Ten years ago a man and woman with three children under ten went fifteen miles from Duluth into the forest. They had strong bodies and a determination to make the soil yield them the means of life.

Newspapers did not herald their going as they today announce the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sutter of Boston, who are going into the Maine woods without equipment to demonstrate that they can live six weeks on their own resources. Those seeking cheap notoriety, get it but heroic deeds are seldom mentioned unless they are spectacular.

The Duluth family went into the wilderness. They toiled, they suffered, trees fell, stumps came up, rocks disappeared, a saw buzzed, buildings went up, sod turned over, potatoes and grain went in, chickens peeped, pigs stuck their heads into swill and cows bawled for their calves.

Today ten acres teem with life of various kinds where ten years ago only trees grew.

They were forced to pay exorbitant prices for machinery and tools and other necessities that they could not produce themselves. (Capitalism can penetrate the forest to rob man of the products of his labor power.) But in spite of this they live there today with more of the necessities of life than the average city working class family has. They eat what they produce. True they have few clothes and few books but the average slave in the city has none.

The economic needs have kept the family life intact. They work as a unit. Producing together, there are no shirkers and no bosses — all think and plan together. The children have been taught to work. A twelve year old girl is not only ready to enter high school but knows how to bake and cook and how to care for growing animals and plants. Such things as rouge and flapping and movies have not entered her life. She has faced with her parents the fear of forests fires, and the sensation of being cut off from all outside connections for two weeks by snow storms while a brother lay seriously ill. The other children have had the same experiences and are equally strong efficient and self-reliant.

How does this family compare with the average city family with children out sopping up the filth of the streets and alleys, the girls of twelve and thirteen filling heads with movie junk and despising all work whether with hand or head and boys doing likewise?

In a new social order the children of the forest family will know how to produce. They will be self-reliant, will have habits of industry which will make them able to help bring order out of chaos when capitalism has been scrapped.

The average city boy and girl not only is not learning how to become productive but he develops shiftless habits. Even after the revolution, habits will not be changed over night. Human nature does not work that way. Those who loafed and lied and cheated under capitalism will not change over night. They will be worse than useless for the upbuilding of the new industrial system.

Habits of industry, manual skill, heads that can think are going to be at a premium some day. It will take just such heroic stuff as is found in the forest family to build up a new system under communism. To rebel against capitalism is fine but to know how to rebuild is also fine and it takes more real manhood and womanhood than mere rebellion.

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN

J. O. Bentall and 113 other politicals are still in prison. If they had been grafters or thieves or embezzlers or murderers it would have been so much easier to secure their release. Any shyster lawyer could manage it then at so much per head. It's done every day. Even Attorney General Daugherty would understand how to arrange it then and now he is helpless.

Poor politicals — God help them — they committed the unpardonable sin. They exposed the grafters instead of grafting; they attempted to organize the workers to oust the big exploiting thieves instead of stealing. They sought to obliterate legalized embezzling of surplus value, they did not embezzle; they wished to stop the capitalists' profitable wholesale murder called war, they did not murder. That's why we can't get 'em out — grafters of every stripe and murders of every description are released but not the politicals. Poor workers outside, — God help them too — They chew their cuds like the cows and shout for the system that robs them. On with the robbing! May the capitalists give them their fill.

WHAT IS FRANCE GOING TO DO?

May 31 was the last day on which the Germans could make their payments to France. It was impossible for Germany to pay. France threatened to begin hostilities again.

Most capitalists papers have said the only hope is an international loan. According to the "Nation."

The British lean to a one-year proposal and to the elaborate plan of Sir Roberts Horne, which would reduce the total German liabilities to 45 billion gold marks of what may be called active liabilities. The Germans cannot, they say, pay even the interest on this 45 billions, but they and the French are, curiously enough, one in urging a four-year loan of four billion gold marks of which 2,500,000,000 would go to the Allies at once, 500 millions be held for interest payments, 500 millions for stabilizing the paper mark, and 500 millions for "clearing" German citizens who have had to pay damages at pre-war valuations, or for food. Of this loan Germany would raise a billion, one billion would, it is hoped, be placed in America, and the rest

WHEN WE UNDERSTAND

(With apologies to Trauble)

When two friends understand each other after they have misunderstood.
When workers of different nations understand each other in peace after they have misunderstood each other in capitalistic wars.
When fathers, mothers, children, friends, workers, understand all.
Oh! that must be heaven — there is nothing beyond.

CAPITALISM

By Ernest Todd.

Imprisoned in this hell of dreams,
I faint for want of air;
The day denies me quiet,
Night shrouds be in despair.

The streets are vile with human forms
That speak of one desire:
"A job, some bread, and shelter
Before our souls expire!"

A spirit hungry for a glimpse
Of swift, illic' love;
A girl, bereft of friendship,
Unlovely, as no dove.

Pride, strutting forth in stolen robes;
Virtue, without a home;
Pity, without a garment;
Justice, more like a gnome

Daylight will lend no lasting peace,
Night save me from despair,
Until this hell of dreams falls
Beneath Time's fabled share.

in France, Great Britain, and the neutral countries. This scheme, or some modification of it, must be accepted unless the gravest consequences are to follow on May 31. Since the issue has been avoided here, it now comes before the May 8 meeting of the committee of the Reparation Commission to which Mr. Morgan has just been added. The money cannot be raised in a month, but the policy can be fixed.

Here is the capitalists' method of doing things. They used these tactics on the Germans. First they mobilize the world to shoot them up. Then they threaten to shoot them up some more unless they pay impossible sums as indemnity. (France is claiming for the devastated regions alone, very much more than double the private wealth of all the inhabitants of the occupied regions.) Then they rob the Germans of their colonies, their ships and their railway material so that the Germans will be hindered in production and unable to get the indemnity.

Then they lend the Germans money.

Sane? It is done in respectable capitalistic circles.

How does the German and Russian agreement to forget the past as far as debts and injuries are concerned look in comparison?

Oswald Villard of the "Nation" says that it is a wonder the skies do not fall on some people. Nero who fiddled when Rome burned was more rational than those who are playing politics in Europe today.

RAILROAD LABOR BOARD IS DOING THE BOSSES' DIRTY WORK

The Railroad Labor Board in executive session at Detroit recently decided to take \$400,000,000 out of the pockets of 400,000 men. These 400,000 are not the men who ride in Pullmans and spend their vacations at Palm Beach. They are only the maintenance-of-way men who help make it possible for others to ride in luxury and in safety. Many of them strain under picks and shovels on the road beds; others, about 91,000, work around the shops and round-houses as semi-skilled and unskilled laborers.

The wages of these men which range from 28 to 40 cents an hour will after July 1st range from 23 to 35 cents an hour.

The Labor Board expressed the belief that after the reductions are made common labor on the railroads will still be receiving higher wages than similar labor in most other industries. The rich pay more for the maintenance of a car or a horse than twenty dollars a week, but they calmly announce that they will pay less than that to families on which to lead a pig-sty existence. And admit that most laborers have less still.

The fact that those who approve the capitalist system of production hold their heads up and allot to the workers what means an existence on the plane of the lower animals, shows how degraded the system makes men. It degrades those who are in control and are gobbling up the surplus value which the workers produce, and it degrades the slaves who do the work and take what is handed to them in the form of wages.

WORKERS' CHILDREN ARE HERDED INTO INSANITARY-FIRETRAP SCHOOLS

The owning class sees to it that the public schools which their children attend are clean and fireproof. If they do not come up to the mark they send their children to private schools. But the condition of the schools in working class districts is shown by the news item which says:

"The public schools of New York City, soon to close for the school year, still are so crowded that tens of thousands of pupils are permitted to attend only part of each day. A still larger number of children of school age can not attend at all for lack of seats. Scores of the school buildings are dilapidated and insanitary, and many are fire-traps.

In the last year, despite much talk of new buildings, only seven new buildings were opened, seating 13,000 pupils. This afforded no perceptible relief. It barely took care of the natural increase in the number of children of school age. In Manhattan, the most thickly populated part of the city, not one school has been built and opened for more than a year."

If the Russians were treating their children like this then there would be howling. But everything goes in America. We have capitalism so we are civilized.

CAPITALISM MAKES MALE AND FEMALE PERVERTS

When honest work does not furnish the necessities of life and when more and more often it becomes impossible to find honest labor, new methods of earning a livelihood develop.

So now he have girls earning their living by carrying booze to the guzzlers. They are called "honey bees."

At Washington the booze guzzlers are plentiful so the "honey-bees" thrive. It is hard work to sit in the various governmental departments and to be forced to listen to private secretaries tell tales of the pestering idiots who

come to bother the governmental heads with charges of graft and with demands for investigation. It is also hard to satisfy all the fat-boys' demands — the oil barons, the coal kings, the wheat gamblers. They always want something, always disturb the overworked government heads. It's hard to be at Washington. It makes one hot and thirsty.

Then come the sweet "honey-bees" driving or being driven in great touring cars, wearing garments to rival fairy queens, bringing refreshments at so much per sip or per guzzle. They come up "runway" between Washington and Baltimore camouflaging their wares by carrying hat boxes or book cases or slum kids. Anything to get by the patrol officers who "treat 'em rough" if caught.

When it is necessary the "honey-bees" use guns like men and they can lift and carry like giants when raids are ev'ent. No frail creatures then — no pretense — life, liberty is at stake — they fight like tigers.

Any marshalling of forces for the future revolution that leaves the women out of consideration is short sighted. They will be a big factor on one side or the other. The physical weakness that is usually accredited to them is capitalist tommyrot. Physical tests would show that in endurance and in strength the average women measures up well with the average man. In idealism — men and women, on the average are together — the dollar is the ideal. In thinking capacity they are pretty much on the same plane also. Both have neglected, unused brains. The mouths speak only the words of the pervert class that is exploiting them.

The average woman like the average man today will fight to get a dollar more, as an individual, but collectively she will not fight nor organize to oust the powers that makes it impossible for her to get a comfortable living honestly. She suffers every day from the hardships of living under capitalism but she is afraid of the suffering that working out another system might entail.

Like the average man she cannot think — she doesn't really know why she is without bread unless she steals or bootlegs or becomes some other kind of pervert. She lets the perverts for whom she carries rum do her thinking for her. And the average woman or man carrying coal or corn or books instead of rum thinks no clearer.

If human intelligence is going to play any part when old mother evolution swings capitalism off the map, the women as well as the men will have to train their brains and learn to think straight. When they think straight they will fight when organized into powerful industrial organizations for the right to do useful work to live, but they will not waste their energy in individual fights which only demoralize and end in disaster.

CAPITALISTS EXPOSE THEIR OWN ROTTENNESS

When the pillars in the church of capitalism begin to show each other up there is no need for a soap-boxer to say anything. They say it themselves.

Lawrence Todd, a Federated Press correspondent at Washington tells what they say. He says:

"It is no longer a question as to whether Daugherty will leave the cabinet, as the outcome of the Morse-Wickersham-Felder scandal, but as to whether he will resign before he is brought under impeachment proceedings.

"Resign!" shouts the rock-ribbed New York Tribune, defender of all Old Guard administrations. It cannot stomach any further control of the department of justice by the man who has so persistently obstructed the prosecution of war grafters while shielding the secret of his connection with the Morse pardon conspiracy.

"Resign!" echoes the New York Times, archenemy of progressives, as it sees the structure of Wall St. control of the national government crumbling under the waves of popular protest that sweeps in.

"Impeach him!" is the counter-cry of Representative Woodruff of Michigan and Representative Johnson of South Dakota, which has been taken up by Senator La Follette. Woodruff and Johnson have not acted, as yet, on their own suggestion, but conditions are rapidly ripening for successful initiation of impeachment proceedings, based on Daugherty's "sitting tight" while the statute of limitations runs in favor of the war grafters and their hundred-million-dollar loot.

So feverish is the political condition in the capital, due to the fight in the house over the war contract robbery, and to the disclosures by Sen. Caraway in the senate as to how Daugherty helped Morse, the convict millionaire, get out of Atlanta prison by the aid of President Taft, that Sen. Tom Watson of Georgia has launched a general attack on the whole cabinet, charging that it is backing the big army scheme chiefly in order to "keep down the proletariat" when the people are tired of starving. Watson further charged that Morgan & Co. dominate Harding's official family, and he named Hoover, Mellon, Daugherty and Fall as servants of organized wealth. Fall, Watson said, "is reeking and dripping with Standard Oil scandal."

It was thought certain that the president would keep his promise to stand by Daugherty, regardless of attacks and regardless of evidence against the attorney general. Now, with the almost unanimous press of the country suggesting or openly demanding that Daugherty answer or get out, the Republican leaders in senate and house are convinced that Harding cannot carry the burden much longer. One or two months is the estimated limit of Daugherty's tenure of his office.

Sen. La Follette hastened the crisis when he presented in the senate a letter to himself and another to Daugherty from Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood investigating committee in New York, urging that the war graft case involving the General Electric interests be immediately placed in the hands of the federal district attorney in New York for prosecution. La Follette then recited the history of his own attempt to force Daugherty to perform his duty in preventing the new steel merger. He said the secretary of the senate had informed him that the attorney general, at the end of two weeks, had "wilfully ignored and disregarded" the senate's request that Daugherty report forthwith on what steps the department of justice had taken or will take to prevent this merger and to investigate the attempt at merger. He then read a press report showing that the merger had now been perfected, and a press interview with Daugherty which he branded as "flippant and undignified."

When we listen to the capitalists fight among themselves it may appear to the unthinking that the political state of which these Washington thieves are a big part, is not very stable. However it must not be forgotten that on the exploitation of the working class they are united. Then they embrace and become one strong offensive bunch, Daugherty, Hoover, Woodruff, La Follette, Lockwood, Mellon and all the rest in this fight. They all want capitalism to continue and will fight for it to the last ditch.

When honest work does not furnish the necessities of life and when more and more often it becomes impossible to find honest labor, new methods of earning a livelihood develop. So now he have girls earning their living by carrying booze to the guzzlers. They are called "honey bees."

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PRISON BIRTHDAYS

At Leavenworth, Kan., Box 7—June 1, John Panecur, Register. No 13,136; June 4, Bert Lorton, 13,132; June 9, Robert Connellan, 13,563; June 12, Ragner Johannsen, 13,130; June 15, J. Tori, 13,583; June 16, Don Sheridan, 13,140; June 22, Archer Sinclair, 13,141; June 27, Harrison George, 13,158, and Charles Plahn, 13,176; June 29 Christ Luber, 13,574.

At Walla Walla, Wash., Box 52C—June 23, John Carrol.

At Folsom prison, Reppessa, Calif.—June 16, Herm. O. Suhr, No 9,266.

Do something for these men. You can write a letter in ten minutes. If it makes them forget the prison walls for ten minutes then even a letter is worth while.

Checks or money orders may be sent to the politicals at Leavenworth; money orders only in the case of Walla Walla and Reppessa.

TROTZKY ON KUZBAS

"There are four kinds of people who will be interested in Kuzbas. First will be young enthusiasts. You cannot build a big machine industry with young enthusiasts, although a few may be useful to the project. Second you will meet the type who are looking for adventure. You cannot build a big machine industry from men of that type, because they do not stay long enough anywhere to erect anything permanent. And then you will get a third type who know that Russia is likely to be a place where 100 per cent profit per annum can be made, and who are anxious to fill their pockets from the exploited Russian worker. Those people will be no assistance to Kuzbas, and Russia has more of that type already than she needs. And fourthly you will come across a type of man who is interested in a great social experiment, in creating industry on a non-profit basis, who has the courage, the stability and the sociability to go into such a project and to achieve success with it. If you can get THIS kind of man to come to Kuzbas, you have a great chance of success."

WHO WILL WIN THE PICTURE?

The contest is on. We will know within the next six 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 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. Bring in the subs. Anyone in any state in the union may enter the contest.

SCANDINAVIAN LOCAL MEETING

The Scandinavian Local will have a Comrade Meeting next Tuesday evening at WORKERS HALL. Remember the date June 6th.

A SPECIAL BUSINESS MEETING of the Local will be held on Wednesday evening, June 7th. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss WHAT NEXT FOR TRUTH.

PINCHOT HAD NO LIMIT.

Gifford Pinchot, Republican nominee for governor of Pennsylvania filed his expense account showing he had expended \$93,562.14, of which he contributed \$82,253.97 to the "Pinchot for governor campaign committee." The committee certified to spending \$117,013.08 with unpaid bills of \$4,692.43. There is no legal limit to campaign expenditures in Pennsylvania.

Sixteen per cent of the men of France called to the colors in the last year could do little more than sign their own names. Six per cent of the conscripts were found totally illiterate.

And they talk to me of "Freedom"—Gawdelpem. Freedom—for the boss to rob. Liberty—for the boss to lie, and lie, and then some! Freedom—for the boss to set moving all the machinery of State which he has designed to that end in order to crush me and mine into powder.

—I. A. Jackson.

Communism deprives no man of the power to appropriate the products of society: all that it does is to deprive him of the power to subjugate the labor of others by means of such appropriation.

The theoretical conclusions of the Communists are in no way based on ideas or principles that have been invented, or discovered, by this or that would-be universal reformer. They merely express, in general terms, actual relations springing from a historical movement going on under our very eyes.

—Karl Marx.

PRISON VERSE

By Ralph Chaplin

Like grey-winged phantoms out of sullen skies
They flood my cell and seem to fashion there
I know not what dim landscapes of despair;
All day I felt them lurking in my eyes.
And now they fall like crosses, sombre-wise,
Upon the shameful uniform I wear,
Upon my brow, my face, my hand, my hair;
And on my heart their shadow always lies.

O heart of mine, why throb with futile rage
And beat and beat against these hopeless bars?
For, though you break in life's last deadly swoon,
You cannot pierce beyond this iron cage,
To see the pulsing splendour of the stars
Or feel the blue-green magic of the moon!