

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

NO. 23—WHOLE NO. 258

International Press
Correspondence

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1922

Member
The Federated Press

FIVE CENTS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

Phone Melrose 530

WALL STREET PREPARING FOR RUSS RECOGNITION BEHIND SMOKE SCREEN

American Workers Paid the Interest On the Czar's Debts. The Russian Workers Will Now Be Asked for the Principal.

By HARRY GODFREY.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

New York. — While Washington officials are keeping up the smoke screen under cover of which they hope to be able to prolong the dog-in-the-manger attitude of the United States government toward the Russian government, Wall St. is getting ready for the recognition of the Russian government.

A committee of New York bankers, formed in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., May 28, 1919, when the \$50,000,000 6½ per cent loan floated here by the late czar, defaulted in interest payments, has sent out a notice to the holders of these bonds — a notice which contains one sentence more significant than all the pious and self-righteous rhetoric the state department has composed on the Russian situation.

It is this: "It is probable that our governments, in formally recognizing a government in Russia, will insist that some provision be made for the payment of American losses in that country."

And in the same paragraph it is stated that "this committee has been continuously in close touch with the state department in connection with the claims of the above issue of Russian government securities."

The particular occasion for the issuance by the Wall St. committee of this notice is the expiration, on June 30, of a "protective agreement" gotten up by the committee on behalf of the holders of these bonds of a dead and buried despotism. The agreement, it may be noticed, was made for three years — the financial gentlemen who engineered it having been very sure that the Russian government would have been overthrown by allied mercenaries or strangled by the blockade and another one more to their liking set up in its place.

Now, however, this bankers' committee is proposing that its three-year "protective" agreement with the holders of these czarist bonds be extended only 18 months more. That can be taken to mean but one thing: that Wall St. is convinced that before Jan. 1, 1924, the United States will have recognized and entered into regular relations with the Russian government.

Some of the millions of dollars belonging to American taxpayers which have been squandered by the bogus ambassador Bakmetiev were used to pay interest on these bonds before the interest finally was faulted.

The late czar and Kerensky in turn both were overthrown in 1917, yet for two years the 6½ per cent interest payments were made — thus protecting the bankers who held and hold most of the bonds. Finally it became known, according to a carefully worded statement, that the interest payments were made "out of the sale of stores and other properties held in this country for the Russian government."

And now it becomes known — the interest on these bonds of a defunct czarist government having been paid by American taxpayers to American bankers — that these bankers will permit the workers' and peasants' government to pay the principal.

INDIAN REVOLT UNCHECKED; BRITISH CABINET CONSENTS TO 1,500 ARRESTS A MONTH

Repression Does Not Kill Ideas. The Masses Are Independent and Self-reliant. They Organize Labor Associations.

By TARAKNATH DAS.

Though news from India has been published infrequently since the arrest and imprisonment of Gandhi, the real situation is unchanged and progress toward revolution is phenomenal, according to reliable advices. Those who are plotting against India hope to make the rest of the world believe that the non-cooperation movement sponsored by Gandhi is dying out.

The policy of repression enforced by Earl Reading with the full consent of the British cabinet has resulted in the arrest in one month in the province of Punjab alone, of more than 1500 Sikhs.

The most remarkable sign of social revolution in India is that the annual session of the Bengal Provincial congress, which may be regarded as the parliament of the province with a population over 40,000,000 people, elected Mrs. Basanti Devi, the wife of C. R. Das, who is now in jail, as the chairman. Five years ago women could take but little part in politics of India.

In her presidential speech Mrs. Das outlined the work before the Indian nationalists. The program declares for social revolution.

"The masses are independent and necessarily self-reliant, so it seems to me that villages must now be the real field of work," she declared. "So we have to make the country self-dependent and to feel and realize its own strength by establishing peasants' societies and associations. After that we have to form societies for the laborers and trade unions. No good can come to the country unless their condition is improved. The exploiter fills his pocket with the money they earn by the sweat of their brow, but the laborers must pursue their long-drawn miserable existence as of old.

"For this reason the national assembly should take up this work of organizing the labor and trade associations. To facilitate this a network of village societies should be spread all over the country. We must secure union committees, local boards, district boards, municipalities, etc., then work them according to our national genius. If necessary, let us secure even the provincial councils to carry on non-cooperation work.

"It may be that so long as we do not get our rights, our work in the council will be to obstruct all work in the council, good or bad." This is not all fireworks of oratory, but the deliberate creation of a state within the state.

"National educational institutions have been established in nearly all the villages and thousands of students are studying in these institutions under the national system and are learning to spin and weave. They are daily preaching the message of hope and freedom from village to village."

No Freedom or Morality in U. S., Says Jap Editor

Of all the countries in the world, the United States is "most destitute of morality and freedom," according to Mr. Iso Yamagata, editor of the Seoul Press, the only daily newspaper published in English in Korea.

Copies of an address by Yamagata, received at the state department here today, contain a sensational denunciation of western civilization and of American institutions in particular with suggestions that Japan can learn nothing of value from the United States. The address is widely published in Japan.

"I have taken a flying trip to the United States and Europe," said Yamagata, "and the impression I received of those countries is exhausted in the word 'disappointment'.

"Particularly America, which makes a profession of grand propaganda, has nothing substantial within her to speak of. A little study on the hidden side of western civilization shows that there is nothing for us to learn from it except material civilization based on science and the spirit of social life based on publicity.

"There are more crimes committed in the United States than in any other country in the world and the appearance of sensational information about numerous diabolical bank robberies in the newspapers is an every day matter.

"In a word, America is a land of despotic capitalists whose doctrine is the almighty dollar, and one can escape any punishment if only he has money."

Bethlehem Steel Co. Should Pay But Will Not

Washington. — More than 38,000 machinists employed formerly by the Bethlehem Steel Co. may receive more than a million dollars in belated war bonuses if the house claims committee acts favorably upon the recommendations of Chief Justice William Howard Taft.

Taft ordered the payment of these claims when he was joint chairman of the war labor board, but the Bethlehem Steel Co., although collecting from the government on "10 percent plus" contracts which included these bonuses, later refused to pay the claims. They were upheld in this decision by reactionary members of the advocate general's office in the war department.

The only method left was to appeal to congress to assume the liability dodged by the profiteering steel concern, and the claims finally were presented by Pennsylvania congressmen. Chief Justice Taft emphatically informed the committee that the government was morally obligated to pay the money and justice should not be longer delayed.

Brutes in Klu Klux Klan Beat Organizer of Marine Workers

Galveston, Tex. — When the police at Port Arthur found that they had no case against John Aron, organizer for the Marine Transport Workers' union, whom they had arrested, they released him into the hands of members of the Ku Klux Klan. The latter took Aron to a woods outside of Port Arthur and beat him into insensibility with a leather strap. Twelve men took turns at it. Aron's clothes were torn from him, and the mobbers placed his empty handbag alongside their victim when they grew tired of manhandling him.

COAL STRIKE NEWS

(Federated Press.)

Washington. — Nonunion coal production fell off during the ninth week of the strike, ending June 3, according to the weekly report of the U. S. geological survey. The revised report for the eighth week also shows less coal produced than was estimated.

Almost 500,000 tons under the usual 5,000,000 ton mark were mined the ninth week, it is indicated. This is due in part to the Memorial day holiday.

In the eighth week the figures show almost 200,000 tons under the 5,000,000 mark, although there was no holiday.

Anthracite production is at a standstill. Operators have been reduced to dredging small lumps out of the river beds where they have been washed by heavy rains during previous years. About 10,000 tons a week are obtained in this way.

The geological survey reports no important change in the number of men at work, which means that the nonunion districts conquered by the U. M. W. A. since April 1, are still in the union fold. South-eastern Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia are the principal present producers of coal.

Coal reserves are now under 30,000,000 tons and are going down at the rate of 4,000,000 tons a week.

Albia, Ia. — Thirty thousand dollars has been set aside by the Iowa district, United Mine Workers of America, for the relief of miners in destitute circumstances because of the coal strike, it was announced at state headquarters of the miners' union here.

The money will be distributed to each local on a per capita basis, and will be re-distributed by the executive board of the locals, it was announced. The money will be given to the miners in need on a loan basis with Jan. 1 next, set as the date by which it shall be repaid.

Officials of the state organization estimate that not more than 10 per cent of the miners in Iowa need assistance from the fund.

California Taxpayers Pay \$50,000 to Jail 6 Members of I. W. W.

Sacramento, Cal. — "Taxpayers! \$50,000 of your money has been spent in one year. For what? To send six men to San Quentin convicted under the criminal syndicalism law."

A leaflet beginning thus is disturbing the serenity of Sacramento's "Days of '49" celebration. It goes on:

"Every conviction under this law has been one for opinion, and therefore in violation of our constitutional rights, and not for overt acts. — Proof of this is that the main witnesses against the men were two paid professional witnesses one of whom had served a term in San Quentin for burglary, and both of whom testified to their own crimes committed before the passage of the law, and who had never known the defendants.

"Of these six men only one lived in Sacramento, yet you taxpayers paid thousands of dollars to send them to state prison. You will spend thousands more to try the 10 men now confined in your jail, at your expense, who came from San Francisco.

"What did these 10 men do?"

"They came to Sacramento to testify in behalf of two fellow members of the Industrial Workers of the World. Having taken an oath to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, they declared membership in the organization on the witness stand and stated that the organization did not advocate destruction of property, force or violence, nor did they personally. For this they were jailed by your district attorney and charged with criminal syndicalism."

The leaflets were written and distributed by the American Women's Independence committee.

It is the belief of some of our "best people" (mostly hishope and such) that the money realized from the sale of church property in Russia will not be used for relief work, but to strengthen the revolution.

Unemployment Causes Reformatories to Fill

By The Federated Press.)

New York. — Unemployment is the cause of a startling increase in the number of petty offenders committed to the Bedford reformatory for women recently, in the opinion of Dr. Amos T. Baker, superintendent. In the first two weeks in May the number of girls sent to Bedford was twice that of the whole preceding three months.

"I believe that this surprising increase is due to the lack of work for women," said Dr. Baker. "Old offenders have been driven back to crime, and new offenders have been developed by inability to get honest work."

A similar opinion is voiced by Miss Mary Lilly, head of the women's workhouse on Blackwell's Island here, who declares that the number of women committed to the workhouse there has increased steadily for several months. "It seems to be a direct result of unemployment," she declared.

Factory wages for women in New York City now run about \$10 to \$12 a week, according to Miss Julia Ryan, head of the women's division of the city employment service. "Wages at this low level," she said, "mean penury and want for the working-girl forced to accept them. Such wages are impossible as living wages for a girl in New York."

Court Holds Membership In Communist Party Grounds for Deportation

Milwaukee. — Deportation of at least 20 Milwaukee aliens, victims of ex-Atty. Gen. Palmer's "red raids" of Jan. 2, 1920, will take place during the next week as the result of a ruling by the circuit court of appeals, affirming the decision of Federal Judge F. A. Geiger, Milwaukee, that alien members of the Communist party may be shipped back to their native countries.

The high court ruling effects directly John Antolich, whose case was appealed from five others against which Judge Geiger ruled after habeas corpus proceeding in February, 1921, after the immigration department had ordered their deportation following examinations in the federal building.

The other five aliens are Mike Lojan, Nela Jurich, Paul Markovitch, Sam Merwovich and Steve Josling. All are Russians or Jugoslavs.

At the habeas corpus hearings before Judge Geiger, which were instituted because immigration agents insisted on keeping the six aliens in the police station, the labor department contended that membership in the Communist party constituted grounds for deportation.

The court, after holding the case under advisement for nearly seven months, handed down a ruling in August, 1921, upholding the labor department's contention. Immediate appeal was made by Antolich.

Teachers Can Chose Between Stav-Chamber or Private Grilling

Albany, N. Y. — Dr. Frank P. Graves, state commissioner of education, has ruled that New York City public school teachers cannot be compelled to appear before the Lusk inquiry committee to be examined as to their "loyalty" or "morality." In case they decline to be haled before this star-chamber body, however, he added, they must submit to examination by himself. Dr. Graves declined to comment on the demand of President Ryan of the New York City education board for the abolition of the Lusk inquisitorial body.

BANNERS SPEAK WHILE WIVES AND CHILDREN OF POLITICALS PICKET

President Denies Admission to the Mothers and Children So They Stand At the Gate of the White House.

Denied admission to lay their grievances before the President, the mothers and children of the Amnesty Crusade have taken places at the White House gates with banners bearing their appeal.

"Mr. President: Why do you refuse to see the wives and children of political prisoners?"

"Mr. President: 100 men are serving 10 to 20 year sentences for free speech. You pardoned others. Why not these?"

As the President passes to and from the White House in his motor he sees these banners held at his gates each by a woman with two children at her side. The children grow weary and the flags they carry trail on the pavement. The crowd is sympathetic. Occasionally a bystander presses a quarter into a tiny hand.

The crowd at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial, where President Harding spoke, was no less sympathetic when the Crusaders passed leaflets among them. The leaflets carried these words:

Abraham Lincoln said:

"It is not my nature, when I see a people borne down by the weight of their shackles to make their life more bitter by heaping upon them greater burdens; but rather would I do all in my power to raise the yoke than to add anything that would tend to crush them."

What would Lincoln say if he knew 100 men were being kept in prison for free speech?

The children are making a direct appeal also in letters written to the President.

"It seems such a long time since our good daddy was sent away," wrote little Cleo Bryant. "It will soon be three long years since I saw him. I only have one little sister. Her being the baby, naturally her and Papa was pals and the mother and I. She will say to me sometimes, don't you feel sorry for me, my best pal has been taken from me, and then she will just sob and cry. I am quite a bit older than she; some of these days I will be too old to feel in my heart any more like I do about my daddy. Our home doesn't seem like home any more. It seems just like we have been camping for the three years.

"My dear President, if only you would, you could say just one word and I know there would be 113 homes and families whose faces and lives would be much brighter than ever before in four years. Now dear President I am going to leave it to you and I am sure the Father of our Country will help us get back our daddies."

Robert Hicks, 10-year old son of the Rev. William Madison Hicks, told the President all about the family, about Rose Alice, who is eight, Ada Louise who is six, and "my baby sister Helen Keller, who will be four in July."

"Rose Alice is in Buffalo," he said. "We had to leave her there because she caught the mumps. And Ada Louise was taken by my aunt because my father was in prison. She said right up to face, 'Your husband is a criminal public charge.' My father is no criminal and just because my father is in we were about to starve but the county has to pay the rent and grocery bills and the gas, all because Papa was away. When Papa was home we had a Ford car and a beautiful home. We had a nice rug, a player piano and a gramophone, and a gas range. Well, I will close with love. I trust you will let our father out."

ARMED MOUNTED POLICE GO WILD IN VINTONDALE, NON-UNION COAL TOWN

Arthur Hays of the Amer. Civil Liberties League Arrested With Four Others While Seeking Information.

By ART SHIELDS.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

EBENSBURG, Pa. — Arthur Garfield Hays, of the New York bar, representing Samuel Untermyer and the American Civil Liberties union, dropped into the little armed camp of Vintondale, one of the two remaining nonunion towns in Cambria county, to see whether the stories in New York papers about the hard-riding cavalry of that town were true.

Things happened so fast on arriving in Vintondale that a second act will be necessary in the office of Squire Robert Harnish of Nanty-Glo where four of the Vintondale guards, and L. I. Arbogast, chief clerk of the Vinton Collieries Co., will answer to charges of assault and battery.

Hays says that in addition injunction papers will be prepared against the company, Squire Blewett of Vintondale will find himself the defendant in an impeachment proceedings, and civil suit for damages for false arrest and imprisonment and assault will begin against the directors of the company.

The first stirring of excitement came as the party was nearing the town and an armed man stepped into the road and called to the drivers to stop. Cars kept on going, and the guard shouting "I'll get you yet," rushed to an emergency telephone station. Some distance on a mounted man turned out of a side road and galloped after the party into the town.

As the cars stopped in front of the company store the street was in commotion, with five mounted coal and iron police in gray, with cartridge belts and revolvers holstered to uniform, plunging their horses up and down and bawling at the visitors to get out of town.

Hays, followed by a newspaperman, stepped over to the sidewalk and was pounced on by Chief Clerk Arbogast, who seemed to be in command of the troopers.

"What's your business in this town?"

"I am a New York attorney, representing the American Civil Liberties union and Samuel Untermyer," said Hays, "and have come here to see if this is an American city."

At this the five horsemen who had gathered about Hays seemed

to go wild, and spurred their charges up and down the street, shouting at citizens to go home or get their heads broken.

John Butalla, chief of the local coal and iron police forces, leaped off his horse and clenched his fingers into Hays' shoulder, while Arbogast, according to witnesses, seized the other shoulder, and a man in plain clothes, later arrested under the name of James Dempsey, pushed from behind.

Hays, who is lame in one leg, was dragged off the sidewalk to the car.

"There is only one thing for us to do now," declared the Civil Liberties attorney, turning to his party. No time was lost in swearing out information and obtaining warrants for the arrest of the principals in the fracas.

Harry McArdle, John Butalla and James Dempsey were arrested. Arbogast came up in his car and stopped to see what was the matter.

"You are under arrest," called a voice, and with a startled look Arbogast put on full speed and shot away. Later he gave himself up.

All five prisoners were taken before Justice of the Peace Daly of Vintondale in the office of the Vintondale Supply Co., and let out on \$300 bail each on bonds furnished by Squire Blewett, the other justice of the peace in the town. Hearings were set for Thursday, without consulting Hays as to what time would be convenient for him.

EBENSBURG, Pa. — Arrested on a charge of trespass after he had caused the arrest of coal and iron police on charges of assault and of assault and battery, Arthur Garfield Hays, New York, representing Samuel Untermyer and the American Civil Liberties union, spent a half hour in the Vintondale jail and went through the force of a trial. Vintondale is one of the remaining nonunion towns in Cambria and Somerset counties.

He had gone up to the office of the local justice in the Vintondale Coal Co. headquarters to see about the hearings on the warrants he had sworn out. He was ordered out. Going up a second time after a long wait he was arrested on a trespass charge.

The "drumhead court martial," as Hays calls it, that took the place of a trial after he had been arrested and confined behind the bars for half an hour, Hays regards as the choicest incident of the day.

The arrest took place half way up the outside stairway that leads to the company office on the second floor, where the justice of the peace was fixing the bail and time of hearing.

Coal and Iron Policeman Butalla, who was under arrest on Hays' charges, seized the attorney by the coat and dragged him down the stairs. Butalla downstairs turned his prisoner over to another mounted man, the only one not under arrest, and Hays was pushed along the street to the town lockup, and shoved into a cell, the door snapping after him.

Nearly half an hour later Butalla made out written information and swore to a warrant for the arrest, on a charge of trespass, of the man he had arrested earlier, and going with Squire Blewett to the lockup brought Hays out of his cell and read the warrant to him.

Hays was fetched over to a long board table at which Squire Blewett was sitting and given a chair. Here followed what the New York attorney regarded as the most interesting legal dialogue he has ever listened to. A transcript of notes made at the time will be used as evidence in impeachment proceeding to be prepared against Blewett.

"Mr. Mays, you are charged with trespass," announced the squire.

"Well then, I want a hearing," answered the defendant.

"I'm going to give you a hearing," shot back Blewett.

"I'm ready for trial now," said Hays.

"All right," answered his honor, "you're guilty and fined \$5."

"Wh-a-at," gasped the New York lawyer, "aren't you going to give me a hearing. I demand a trial according to law, and refuse to pay the fine."

"Case is closed," said Blewett, "I'll remit the fine if you get out of town."

"I refuse to pay the fine or to be run out of town, and I demand a trial as the law provides. I was summarily arrested by men themselves under arrest, as I was on my way to a justice of the peace. You can't find me guilty without hearing evidence."

"I know enough about the case," answered the squire slowly, "and I tell you the case is closed."

"It's not closed," said Hays, sitting back in his chair. "I refuse to allow a verdict of guilty to go on the record without a trial of any kind."

"That's all!" asserted Blewett with emphasis, "the case is over, but you won't need to get out of town."

"But I won't take a report of guilty without a trial," repeated Hays.

"That's all right, you're not guilty," said Blewett, as though getting bored, "you can go."

"Come on get the h—l out of here," said Butalla, who was acting as sergeant-at-arms, crowding up. "I'll give you so much goddam justice you won't know what to do with it."

Untermyer has agreed to take charge of the suit against the Vinton Collieries Co., Hays said.

Other "closed" towns in Cambria county could not be visited by the investigators, because of the results of the Vintondale trip.

A MESSAGE FROM MOSCOW

More Funds Needed Not for Humanity Alone But Also for the Sake of International Working-Class Emancipation.

MOSCOW, Soviet Russia, May 25, 1922.

Friends of Soviet Russia, New York City, N. Y.

TO THE COMRADES OF ALL LANDS: — Today our delegation leaves Moscow to travel into the Volga-Famine Region, from Kazan to Tsaritsin. The times are hard, the worst of the year, namely, the months before the new harvest.

The distress of the population in these days in assuming boundless proportions. Our task is now to see and learn, so that we may properly carry out our will to help, our desire to help.

The lives of millions are already lost; the assistance given by the International Working Class, which was forthcoming at the first call for help, has filled only a fraction of the need; the aid of the bourgeois organizations, after long delays, arrived too late, and cannot surmount the worst difficulties.

Russia's granary, hard hit by last year's drought, has lain fallow this year except for small strips of cultivated land, since the inhabitants have died or fled or been weakened to the point of death. Too little land has been cultivated even for the few survivors. Increasingly large areas of Russia are falling into the clutches of the famine.

Our work, YOUR work, is as:

suming gigantic proportions. We want you to halt the progress of death by the millions in the home of the proletariat. United, we must re-establish agriculture, which has collapsed, and industry, which has been ruined.

To our famine relief WE MUST NOW ADD ECONOMIC AID: AN IMMENSE UNITED EFFORT TO SAVE THE RUSSIAN LAND, THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE, THE RUSSIAN IDEA. Our delegation, after having discharged its duty, will come before you, workers of the world, and report on the ways in which Russia must be helped. Until then, may all your thoughts be turned to this work. We are speaking now of our most urgent duty: RUSSIA MUST NOT PERISH IN ITS DISTRESS. Our action must be a united effort not for humanity alone, but also a path to world revolution.

The Delegation of the Workers International Famine Relief Committee.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD.

Lately the papers they have gave a lotta space to this crime-wave. In every paper that you pick, you find the crime news awful thick.

A lotta folks they rob and kill, and some gets pinched for brews and still. They steal some cars most every day; one robs a bank, so it can't pay; a pair comes in and loots a store; a man is stabbed and dies in gore; a woman losses all her pearls; a gang is caught for stealing girls; there is a whole

STICK AROUND, KID!

By URTON SINCLAIR.

(In Los Angeles, Cal., the month of November, 1921, eleven working men received sentences of fourteen years in jail, for the crime of belonging to the I. W. W. The men, friendless and penniless, defended themselves, and being ignorant of the law, were dependent upon the judge for guidance. Said defendant Baker: "Your honor, I should like to know who is on trial, the organization, or myself as charged in the indictment." Said the learned jurist: "Stick around, kid, and you'll find out.")

Said the workingman with the haggard eye: "How much show in the world have I? What is this class-war all about?" "Stick around, kid, and you'll find out."

Said the soldier, begging a job in vain, Hid in a doorway out of the rain: "Why did I drive the Huns in rout?" "Stick around, kid, and you'll find out."

Said the striker, watching his loved ones fail: "Who owns the job? Who builds the jail? Who dares the workers' hopes to flout?" "Stick around, kid, and you'll find out."

Said the soap-box speaker, with throat of brass: "What are the courts but the masterclass? What is a judge but a banker's tout?" "Stick around, kid, you'll find out."

Said the labor leader, sick with fear: "Can't they see the day of wrath draws near—When the people rise with murder shout?" "Stick around, kid, you'll find out."

Said the mob, as it stormed the courthouse gates: "Where's that feller the wobbles hates? Was that him climbin' the waterspout?" "Stick around, kid, you'll find out."

Said the slaughterman on a holiday, As his bloody axe began to play: "Will yer bring me one o' them judges' stout?" "Stick around, kid, you'll find out."

Said the shovelman, as he threw the dirt: "Who's this guy in the long black skirt, This fat old bird with the bloody snout?" "Stick around, kid, you'll find out."

Said the imp in the nethermost deeps of hell, As he poked the fire and smelt the smell: "Can there be any judges hereabout?" "Stick around, kid, you'll find out."

Said the lover of man: "Shall we ever find Rulers with wisdom to be kind — To trust in love, and not to doubt?" "Stick around, kid, and you'll find out."

string of seductions, of holdups, murders, and abductions.

The sociologists are prying into the crime-wave and are trying to diagnose the case for sure in hopes of finding some new cure. Now I'm no sociologist, but there ain't much that I have missed. I've lived in good times and in bad, and seen a lot that makes me sad. And my opinion of this earth I'm free to give for what it's worth.

I think this crime is mostly due to the hard times, which ain't a few. A lotta folks is out of work, so they goes out with gun and dirk. They are a bunch that's in despair of finding some work anywhere, and lacking jobs they can pick up, they try their luck at a stick-up.

And then the war taught men to kill; of brutelike force they got their fill. In training camps they learnt to stick their bayonets in dummies thick. They taught 'em how to throw grenades, converting mortals into shades.

Of course that killing, it was blest, and for it every man was dressed in uniform and mustered in—which didn't make it any sin. But some of 'em, as now we knows, don't stop the work with change of clothes.

I wonder if the church still preaches the spirit force the great war teaches!

"NORMALCY" FOR LUMBERJACKS

By C. B. BOARDMAN

Vancouver, B. C. — How "normalcy" in the lumber industry of British Columbia works out is demonstrated by the following figures which show the average wage paid to lumber workers in 1920 and the present prevailing wages.

	1920	1922
Fallers, per day	\$7.00	\$4.75
Buckers, per day	6.50	4.25
Rigging men, per day	7.00	4.75

The charge made for "board" in 1920 was an average of \$1.35 a day and at the present time is \$1.20. Thus it will be clearly seen that while wages have decreased as much as \$2.25 a day, "board" is cheaper by only 15 cents.

The above figures are averaged for the whole of Vancouver Island south to the mainland of British Columbia, and while the wage scale of the Lumbermen's association has

not been lived up to in most logging camps, thus making approximate figures difficult to secure, yet those given will demonstrate how wages have dropped in the lumber industry during the past two years, while the cost of food has almost remained stationary.

In the two other lumbering districts of the province, the Crow's Nest Pass and the Prince George district, wages never reached the high mark as paid on Vancouver Island, yet the wage paid to loggers throughout the province at the present time is approximate to the figures given, for the bulk of the logging operations of British Columbia are carried on in the western mainland and Vancouver Island.

In most camps an extra charge of \$2 a month is made for the use of blankets and in all camps a charge of 1 cent for every working day is levied for compensation under the workmen's compensation act. In addition to this there are a few camps that charge the old-time hospital fee of \$1 a month.

The above mentioned decreases in wages cannot be attributed to poor conditions in the lumber industry, for while the lumber business has suffered from depression, the decrease in wages is out of proportion to any slackness in the lumber prices.

In this connection the Vancouver World stated editorially: "The lumber business is coming back. Real improvement in lumber buying conditions is taking place daily. Within the next 30 days there will be a volume of buying equivalent to normal good times; and within the next 60 days, with the adoption of the railway freight rate permitting shipment to the prairies, there will open a period of real prosperity for the lumber industry."

The Hungarian government has confiscated a book of poems by Walt Whitman and arrested the publisher, charging him with issuing a book of "bolshieism, anarchist and communist nature." — Ye shades of Palmer and Burleson.

Let others talk about tariff and finances. * * * The working class alone made the tools; the working class alone can use them, and the working class, must therefore own them.—Eugene V. Debs.

Amsterdam Talks On "United Front"

Threatens to Organize Without Moscow Unless Terms Are Accepted by Red Trade Union International Before Conference.

Edo Frimmen, one of the secretaries of the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, has again issued a statement regarding the United Front of Labor Internationalists. This time Frimmen declares that the organization he represents will have nothing to do with the Red Trade Union International unless the latter abandons its "cell theory"—the idea of building nuclei within other organizations for the purpose of carrying on Communist propaganda—and accepts all the other demands of the Amsterdam body.

Frimmen said in a wild denunciation of the Moscow International that he was convinced the Red leaders were not sincere in desiring a united front and cited as evidence to prove his contention "the many deliberate insults hurled at the chiefs of Amsterdam."

This is the same tactics Amsterdam and also the political Internationalists have resorted to in order to prevent a genuine united front of the working class of the world. The reactionary leaders fear that a working agreement between all the factions claiming to represent labor will result in exposing them to the membership and their reputation in favor of the leadership of the Red International. They have not sufficient confidence in their ability to enter such an agreement as would be necessary in order to unify the forces of labor and still maintain their supremacy over the workers who now support them.

Frimmen says he fears that the Reds want to bring about a general secession from Amsterdam and win the groups for the Moscow International. For that reason they want to avoid criticism of their acts and also want to do away with the tactic of organizing nuclei for propaganda and education. Since the United Front is primarily unity of the masses of labor, and since it is imperative that independence of action and criticism be maintained by the Red International in order to avoid another such catastrophe as that of 1914 at the outbreak of the World war, it is absolutely certain that Moscow will not accede to the demands of the Amsterdam gang. This pretense on the part of Amsterdam is merely another method of playing their old tricks as servants of the capitalist class in the fight against the rising tide of the proletarian revolution.

Eight Men Just Out of Prison Write to You

Fellow Workers: We have just come out of Leavenworth penitentiary, after serving 5-year sentences. Convicted in the Chicago I. W. W. case, we were sent to prison, not because we committed any over act in connection with the war, but because we were members of an organization hated by the capitalist class.

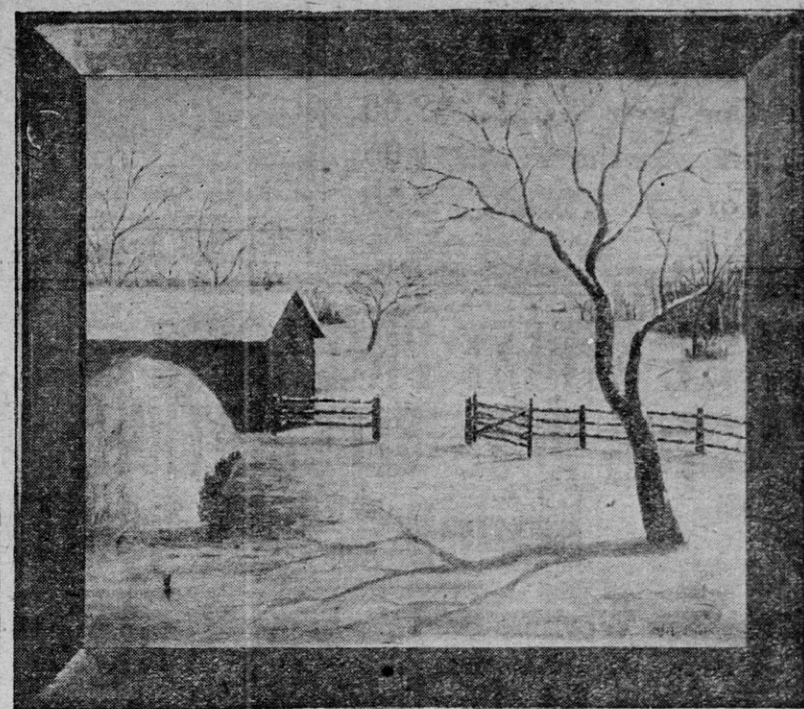
They did not break us in prison. They did not change us. We are out here in the sunlight, filling our lungs with oxygen again, using our legs untrammelled, free to go where we will. It is good, this air, this sunshine. But there is something about our freedom that hurts. Why have we the right to this freedom when 100 men, workers, no worse than we, convicted on the same evidence, are held in Leavenworth to serve 10 or 20 of their best years?

Today the General Defense Committee's treasury is practically empty. This fight cannot be won unless money is provided. Our fellow workers must be taken out of prison. Amnesty will be granted only when the Harding Administration realizes that the will of the people is behind the demand for it. To make that demand effective through a far-reaching publicity campaign will take cash, and lots of it. Sentiment is rapidly changing in our favor. One more big effort is needed.

We urge you in behalf of the boys inside who have borne the brunt of the ruthless onslaught against labor to send a contribution to the General Defense Committee today—all you can possibly spare.

Yours for Industrial Freedom, Arthur Boose, John Avila, Ted Fraser, Dave Ingar, Herbert Mahler, James Manning, Pietro Nigra and Joe Catas.

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.

ALL WAGE-WORKERS! ATTENTION!

COME AND SPEND A DAY WITH YOUR FELLOW WORKERS!

International Picnic

By the Joint Branches of the I. W. W.

WILL BE HELD AT THE

WORK PEOPLES COLLEGE

91st Ave. West

JUNE 11th 1922

Program: Including Songs, Speeches, Music, Recitations, etc., etc. will begin at 12 o'clock noon.

SPORTS!—REFRESHMENTS! — ADMISSION FREE!

I. W. W. JOINT BRANCHES.

NOTICE! Take Morgan Park, New Duluth and Gary line cars, get off at 91st Ave. West and follow the board walk to the Work Peoples College.

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!

Duluth Must Be Wet

Especially during the hot days of June, July and August if you wish to maintain beautiful lawns and shrubbery. We carry a full line of garden hose. Price ranges from 12 to 20 cents per foot. Hose Reels \$2.35.

— Sprinkling cans various sizes from 60 cents up.—

Lawn Sprinklers—Lawn Mowers—Grass Sickles—Grass Catchers—Hand Sprayers.

Everything to beautify your Home

MARTIN ERICKSON, HARDWARE

2905 W. Superior St.

Rex Hotel Bldg.

WEEP NOT—ACT

HAL BROMMELS

O Labor, cease your begging trait,
Your weeping ways and whining tone.
For changes which you long to see
Shall come by you and you alone.
So hold your hands not up to them,
Not up to those who keep you down;
Your pleas for help will never bring
Except a jeer, from them, or frown.

O Labor, stop your song of tears,
And plead with master-men no more;
And trample down your slave-creed fears
Which filled your minds from long before.
But sing the song of new-day hopes,
Of hopes with power ne'er yet known.
For then shall you have justice soon,
And then shall Toil come to its own.

Like what you have for destiny,
Your spirit, Toil, must always be!

RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM AT GENOA CONFERENCE REFLECTS WAR AND CZARIST LEGACY

By PAUL HOYER.

Genoa, Italy (By mail). — Russia, weakened by almost eight years of war, by a terrible legacy from czarist days, by the conditions which always attend a revolution, and by a blockade on the part of so-called civilized nations which cannot be matched for cruelty and heartlessness, is indeed in no enviable position. This condition is vividly reflected in a memorandum presented to the sub-committee for credit of the Financial Commission of the recent Genoa Economic Conference.

Here are some figures as to agricultural production: Before the war the area under cultivation in the Ukraine was 71,000,000 desjatines; in 1920 it had shrunk to 47,000,000 desjatines. During 1921, the area under cultivation was still further reduced by 12 percent in Siberia and 30 percent in the Volga region. The products yielded in those sections of Russia where there is black earth (humus) fell from 52.5 poods per desjatina to 42 poods.

Even before the war, the harvest was seriously interfered with by insects. During the war, however, due to Russia's inability to import disinfectants, this plague quite got the better of the Russians. As proof of this, witness the fact that Russia now must import grain, while before the war she exported 4,500,000,000 poods per annum.

Cattle production during these eight years of war, revolution and famine, has decreased 52-55 percent.

In order to bring agricultural production back to the level of prewar days, Russia needs a credit of 250,000,000 gold rubles (about \$125,000,000) for agricultural machinery.

The memorandum next discussed industrial production. Coal production in 1920 was but 27 percent of that of 1913; petroleum production, 43 percent. During 1921, however, there was a slight improvement. Wool production had risen to 23-38 percent of prewar times, leather and hides 38 percent, paper 25 percent, tobacco 42 percent, matches 14 percent of prewar production. The manufacture of agricultural machinery was but 0.63 percent of that before the war in 1920; the manufacture of wagons, 4.2 percent of former times.

The only industry, in fact, that flourished was the production of munitions and war materials. More was produced along that line, in view of Russia's being cut off from the world, under the soviet regime than even in the days of the czar.

Coming to the question of transportation, the memorandum points out that the amount of rolling stock now in Russia is 10-12 percent

less than before the war. Russia today possesses 18,557 locomotives, over against 20,157 during czarist days. The picture is less favorable in the case of cars of all sorts. For, while the actual number to be found in Russia today is not very much less than in 1913, yet the number in commission and use is only 9,000, as against 37,000 of prewar days.

The transport system is seriously interfered with by the fact that 3500 bridges were destroyed since 1913. Of these, only about 1000 have thus far been definitely and permanently repaired, while some 2000 are only provisionally put in partial commission, and the rest lie unrepaid.

In 1913, Russia had 5000 steam craft of all sorts plying her waters. Today, there are only 3000 and most of these are out of commission.

Five-sixth of the income of the state is derived from taxation. Sugar, tobacco and petroleum are heavily taxed and net considerable revenue.

Under the head of expenditures, the Russian memorandum shows that 25 percent of the state's expenditure goes toward the maintenance of the Red Army, 15 percent toward the development of the railway system, 10 percent toward education, 8 percent toward the maintenance of public health, to which is now to be added substantial aid to the hungry.

The figures for loss of life through war, revolution, epidemic, and invasion are appalling. While the population of Russia before the war was 180,000,000, it is now only 138,000,000. Even without taking into account the loss of population through the border states of which she was divested, in Russia proper alone the loss amounts to 9,000,000 human beings of which 3,000,000 fell upon the battlefields of Europe and of Asia.

Vrovsky, general secretary of the Russian delegation, put the case in these words:

"We talk in two languages at the conference, and one group did not understand the other. The capitalist representatives could not grasp what we are trying to do in Russia. Their language was not our language. Where it not for the individual agreements entered into I would despair of Genoa."

LESSON IN BUSINESS

"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."
"What is a gardener?"
"A gardener is a man who raises a few things, my boy."
"And what is a farmer?"
"A man who raises a lot of things."
"Well, what is a middleman, pop?"
"Why, he's a fellow who raises everything, my son."

R. R.'s Let Out Contracts And Cut Shop-Men's Wages In Violation of Labor Board's Decisions

Chicago. — The cut of the pay of 400,000 maintenance of way employees decreed by the U. S. railroad labor board and hailed as the harbinger of further cuts for all classes of rail employees has evoked many protests from the workers and strike ballots are being issued by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees according to dispatches from brotherhood headquarters at Detroit.

B. M. Jewell, president, Federated Shop Crafts, whose organization in convention here in mid-April instructed him to take a strike ballot on the issue of farming out repair work, since declared illegal by the labor board, has demanded a hearing before the board at which a formal request for immediate action on all charges of violation of the board's orders by railroads will be made. Should the board refuse to grant the shop-men's request this issue will be included in the strike ballot along with the abolition of overtime for the eighth and ninth hours and the wage cut for shopmen which is considered a certainty.

The shop men charge that 22 of 75 railroads have let out contracts for shop work in violation of the labor board's decision and that 50 roads have illegally reduced wages.

A vote for a strike in the event the ballot goes out to the shop men is regarded as a certainty. The shop men wanted to strike last year, but held off at the request of the labor board.

In Houston, Tex., at the convention of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, a motion was seconded to provide for an immediate walkout of all railroad firemen if the labor board hands down a decision reducing their wages. The motion was referred to a special committee.

Railroad executives, on the other hand, assert that the cut in the pay of maintenance of way men is too little.

Oregon Nearly Goes Koo-Koo

Reports from Oregon indicate that the so-called patriotic societies, under the leadership of the Ku-Klux Klan, came near securing the Republican nomination for their candidate for governor. Oregon is an exceedingly patriotic state, which accounts for its present condition, bordering on idiocy. Long after the graft that was reaped by so many during the War hysteria has passed and the Koo-Koo organization has been thoroughly discredited everywhere else, it still persists in Oregon. The principal support for this freakish outfit was gained through appeals to race and religious prejudice. The Catholics were attacked in the name of Protestantism, as though one were any better or worse than the other. There are many small Japanese truck farms near the centers of population in Oregon and the politicians took advantage of that fact in order to terrify the farmers into supporting a program of Americanism and a white-man's supremacy. As an incident it is interesting as a sort of political atavism, reflecting the crude mentality of the populace of Oregon, whose principal city boasts a cheap barnstorming theatrical producer for mayor, who is of about the same calibre as that other Pacific Coast mayor of unsavory memory, Ole Hansen. Such creatures must be seen to be appreciated. Bill Thompson of Chicago and Hylan of New York are considered extremely ignorant specimens, but they are intellectual giants compared to the Washington and Oregon officials — and the officials reflect the intellectual development of the populace. That explains the prevalence of the Koo-Koo in Oregon.

—Workers' Challenge.

Child Slaves in the United States

By EUGENE LYONS.

Providence, R. I. — Child wage slavery in its most brutal forms, with more than 5000 children between the ages of 3 and 15 years affected, prevails in the Rhode Island textile strike territory. Physically crippled and mentally stunted by the work, they toil in their cramped unsanitary homes many hours daily, 80 per cent of them receiving less than 10 cents an hour.

The existence of these conditions has long been a matter of common knowledge among the working population. Now it has the official stamp of authenticity, the horror of the situation having been bared by agents of the United States department of labor who have been investigating child labor in the strike districts.

Factory work is being done at home by 1069 children less than 10 years of age, 39 being less than 5 years old, and 56 between the ages of 5 and 6. Several of the youngest earn an average of 1 cent an hour. More than 50 per cent of the child slaves earn less than 5 cents an hour and 80 per cent get a maximum of 10 cents.

The description of housing conditions is being played up luridly by several of the papers to shock middle class readers, but the facts are only too well known to the workmen who read those papers; windowless rooms used as workshop and bedrooms alternately, four and five sleeping and working in one small room, lack of sanitation, etc.

There is every reason for believing that the conditions existing in Rhode Island are duplicated in other parts of New England. Parents questioned by the federal representatives said that they were forced to make their children work in order to supplement their own earnings in the mill. Some of these parents are striking against the proposed 20 percent wage cut.

Most of the child slaves are engaged in stringing addressing cards, but the list of occupations made public by the U. S. agents includes: Carding snaps, for use in dresses; linking and wiring rosary beads; setting stones in cheap jewelry; carding jewelry; putting together chain fastenings; manufacturing military buttons; drawing threads of lace, and finishing underwear.

Boris Bahkmetiff Goes At Last

Washington. — Boris Bahkmetiff, whose status as Russian ambassador here has been a subject of controversy since the Koresky government, which appointed him, collapsed five years ago, has been notified by the state department that his credentials no longer will be recognized by the United States.

The department acted after Mr. Bahkmetiff himself, taking notice of senate criticism of his continued presence here, had offered to retire should the Washington government desire it. The work of liquidating property claims growing out of the war, the ambassador said, had been his chief function in recent months and now was about completed.

In making public the correspondence the department announced also that termination of Mr. Bahkmetiff's duties as ambassador has no bearing whatsoever upon the question of the recognition of the soviet regime in Russia, which is an entirely separate matter."

One Day He Can't the Next He Can

Washington. — Pardon Attorney Finch has not, it seems, given up hope of being able to report on the individual cases of political prisoners who are willing to apply for clemency. He merely finds the process of getting at the facts in these cases extremely difficult. He now expects to report upon the Oklahoma cases, the Philadelphia Marine Transport Workers' cases and upon certain other small groups of cases, within a period which he hopes will be "reasonable."

Leaders of the Children's Crusade for Amnesty, reported that he had confessed himself unable to get the information needed for a report on many of the cases, and that the further his investigation went, the less chance of a conclusion upon all the facts there seemed to be. This version of the interview is denied by the department, which goes back to its original claim that it is steadily working on the cases of the men who are willing to ask for their own release.

Rents too High; People Force Open Empty Houses and Live in Them

(Federated Press.)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, (by mail). — Vera Cruz is in a state of virtual civil disobedience. From thousands of doorways in the poorer sections of the city flutter the red flag. Sometimes it is of cloth; oftener merely a sheet of tissue paper. Each flag means that the inhabitants of that house have ceased to pay rent and have joined the Syndicate de Revolutionary Tenants. Within a few yards of the customs house is the headquarters of the union—flying a large red banner by day and a ruby light at night. On a vacant plot of ground across the street 50 men and 50 women each night from sundown to sunrise guard the office of the syndicate and the life of their leader, Heron Proal.

The strike against high rents has been going on since March 5. Senior Proal states that rooms which before the Madero revolution brought from five to six pesos a month were costing the workers from 45 to 50 pesos before the strike. The workers demand a reduction to a yearly payment of 2 percent of the value of the property.

According to one of the editors of El Dictamon, the capitalist daily, and a member of the Associated Press, there is no accurate data regarding the number of people on strike; his own estimate as given to The Federated Press in 2000 whom he describes as a small faction of poor people who, having fallen away from the church, have become restless, irreligious, and irresponsible.

El Dictamon is concerned because nearly every day there are reports of people forcing open empty houses and using them to live in without any negotiations with the owners. The editors claim that the municipal government makes no effort to use police power to evict the squatter and that judges who try to serve notices and injunctions on them are prevented by crowds of people from approaching the buildings in question. According to the same source of information the latest development is that some of the 50 to 75 proprietors involved are now refusing to pay their taxes, saying "no rent, no taxes."

While El Dictamon, in the person of one of its editors, hazards the guess of 2000 people on strike, and while a sugar merchant of the city guessed at 5000, the syndicate maintains that 50,000 of the 80,000 citizens of Vera Cruz have joined the movement, and that among them are 50 merchants, and many professional men, doctors, lawyers, engineers, dentists, government employees and members of the police force, etc. The syndicate disclaims responsibility for the entering of unoccupied houses and denies that the local government is sympathetic with its aims.

Last Sunday there were large demonstrations and many speeches in the public squares of Vera Cruz. Government troops were posted in the streets, but everything was orderly. A procession of workers numbering thousands and carrying revolutionary banners marched a mile beyond the limits of the city and started the foundations of a communist colony. Plans for several buildings to be erected have been drawn and hang in the office of the syndicate. Asked how the land for the colony was obtained, Heron Proal shrugged his shoulders and said, "The land is the people's."

Knowledge is the only safe guide to achievement.

The descent of man too often consists merely of falling in love.

THE INSPIRED MAKE-UP MAN

The Boston Transcript recently discovered this in a Wisconsin newspaper:

Born, Sunday, April 2, to Mr. and Mrs. William Morton, a daughter.

MORE TO FOLLOW.

WORKERS!

Join the Workers Party of America.
Join the Party of Action.
Meeting Wednesday, June 14th 8 P.M.
Workers Hall, Cor. 5th & Tower,
Superior, Wis.
—Superior Branch.

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
17 1/2 5th Avenue West

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.
1907 West Superior Street.

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

The Classic and Ventilated Place in Town
We serve the best
CHOP SUEY
—The—
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—1608 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

1622 West Superior St., Duluth

FOR GOOD MEATS

GO TO
GUST MORK
Cash Meat Market
2001 W. 2nd St., Phone Mel. 3001

John Hill

20 N. 6th Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
Dealer in
Clothing, Shoes, Suit Cases and other merchandise. — Cigars, Tobacco, 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

First Class Goods for the Workingmen

Get Your Spring Suits and Hats From Us

Special This Week!
Blue Buckle Overalls
Union Made
\$1.00

WE CASH CHECKS.
Mail orders filled promptly.

THE DOVE
CLOTHING & SHOE HOUSE
10 N 6TH AVE WEST

A. KYHKYNNEN,
Mens Outfitters From Head to Foot

ARE THE MINERS STARVING THEMSELVES BY STRIKING?

"Estimates of the cost of living, prepared for the United Mine Workers and presented by them to the Bituminous Coal Commission, showed that in January, 1920, \$1,603 was required for a budget to provide a minimum of subsistence for a family of five. The cost of a minimum of health and comfort for families living in mining communities was estimated as requiring an annual income of \$2,244. Even in the prosperous year of 1918 the miners' average annual earnings were not equal to the minimum of subsistence, except for the annual income of a comparatively small group of machine miners employed 'full opportunity,' as estimated from the operators' figures, and their earnings were nearly \$500 less in a year than the miners' 'minimum of comfort' budget." — The Coal Miners' Insecurity, p. 49, published by the Russell Sage Foundation, 1922. The average annual earnings for bituminous miners for the year 1921, as given by W. Jett Lauck and quoted in this same study (as the only figures so far available) are: Pittsburgh District, \$736; Ohio, \$550; West Virginia (New River), \$500; Tennessee, \$420, P. 46.

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 HUNG AND THE UNHUNG

By J. O. BENTALL.

(Written before he went to prison.)

They hang men and shoot men every day for committing crimes. The same day there are more robberies and murders committed. The hangings and others death penalties are carried out because the authorities think that there will be less crime if the holdup crew is shown the gruesomeness of death.

But the same day and the day after there are just as many crimes as ever and the lesson is lost and the public is brutalized and the robbers emboldened.

Very few people go wrong of themselves. In fact crime is a result of the system under which we live. Crime comes as a result of environment. It is just as natural for crime to flourish where there is fit soil for it as it is for grain to grow where there is suitable ground and right climate.

What is a crime? Crime is the transgression of law — natural law and social and governmental law. The last named might be called artificial law.

To eat unwholesome food or to overwork or not to work at all or to eat too little or to starve or to neglect the body or to fail to develop the mind or to teach falsehood or superstition or to uphold a system of society where it becomes hard to live is a crime against nature.

To kill and steal and beat the other fellow and to disturb the fixed order and habit of the community is a crime against society and government.

We speak of the "first law of nature" and call it self preservation. That is probably correct. Then it follows that any law that interferes with that law is detrimental. It is wrong and must not be obeyed. It makes no difference who enacts that law or who advocates its enforcement. If it interferes with the fundamental law of self-preservation it should be opposed and disregarded.

Now it is a known fact that all striving by the human race is for life and happiness. All law should tend to make it easy to live. Any law that makes it hard to live is wrong.

Under capitalism most laws tend to make it hard to live. All laws protecting the rich against the poor and all laws giving the strong advantage over the weak are wrong.

Now when people find it hard to get a living they become reckless and soon learn to take advantage of shrewd methods. It is a well known fact that crime increases with unemployment and hard times. As the difficulty of getting a living increases crime increases.

Another incentive to crime is the criminality of most of the law makers. It is a notorious fact that the big thieves are in cahoots with the law making machinery and that laws are made to fit the wishes of the plunderers of the people.

Big business is entirely dependent on the crooks in legislatures and congress. These leeches that are sucking the lifeblood of the nation are protected by the government and are allowed to destroy a whole nation if they so desire in their quest for loot. Never have we had a better example of that than during and after the war.

To hang a few criminals for murder while the big wholesale murderers are allowed to roam at large and to roam under the protection of law will not solve the crime problem. The unhung criminals are still in the majority.

ELEVEN DOLLARS A WEEK FOR CIVILIZATION

The daily capitalist papers calmly announce that when the 400,000 maintenance of way men on the railroads have received their cuts many will get eleven dollars a week. But even so their wage will be equal to that paid for other kinds of work.

Eleven dollars a week. That makes \$1.57 per day. Fifty-two cents per meal. If there is a family of four children, they can each have 8 cents for food each meal. They can hunt up some nice fragrant garbage can from which to satisfy the rest of their appetites. They can lie on the grass to sleep, wear fig leaves for clothes and can use sand for soap to keep their bodies clean.

When the eleven dollar a week man has worn out his shoes and pants he can join his family on the grass. Then they can catch rabbits and fish until snow comes. It will be quite thrilling. Almost like the Bostonians, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sutter, who will do the Adam and Eve stunt for six weeks.

But when snow comes, will the eleven dollar a week families be stirred to revolt against the system that makes beggars of them? Will the needlessness of their suffering get under their skins?

No.

This is what will take place in one type of families.

SPRING AND THE OPEN ROAD

By ANTHONY GEORGE.

The leaves astir with gentle springtime breeze,
Lend whispering voice to those dumb blossoming trees
That faintly, yet with stirring tone and sigh,
Give promise that the summer days draw nigh;
And try to me of endless trails amid some wild
That yet from grasping human hand lies undefiled.

It is "the open road" that calls to me;
Its joys are sung alike by breeze and tree;
And birds North bound to nest in some cool summer home

Call, come, revel with us, while o'er the open road
you roam;
Leave care and toil and poverty behind,
To live again a carefree child in spirit and in mind.

But like an ox, to give some alien creature wealth,
I bear my yoke and dare but with the mearest stealth
Cry out my pain and curse the galling yoke I bear
And spit my bitter oaths at endless toil and care,
While others through this cheating system's way,
Can heed the call of open roads and live to play.

Parents will live in small stuffy rooms or shacks. In hot weather they be seen lying in rows like animals on the grass, even on the bare ground, anywhere to get out of the sweltering close quarters.

Mothers will take in washing or go scrubbing to earn extra money. Children will be forced into factories or will be made to do sweatshop work at home — stringing beads at a cent an hour, or carding claps or putting sets into cheap jewelry junk at so much per card. Home cooked food will disappear and be replaced by lunches out of paper bags. Children's bodies will be neglected, teeth will decay. (Someone has said "Show me your mouth and I will tell you at once whether you have enough in your stomach.") When there is no bread people do not go to dentists. Undernourished children will grow up spindling in mind and body.

Such a family will kill itself with overwork and still have nothing. They will eventually end in free hospital beds or at free clinics for young medics to experiment on a while. The next move is to the "Hell for the Homeless" and after that to the potters grave.

Another type of family will react differently. They know that they cannot live on eleven dollars but the will to survive is there just the same as their stomachs are there. They buy food at the grocery altho they know they cannot pay. They run bills at the drygoods store, they rent a house, they do petty stealing, they teach their children to steal. When things become uncomfortable in one community, if the city is large, they jump their bills, change their name and move to another neighborhood to do the same thing. If the city is too small to get by this way, the man "beats it". "D.serts", the wife calls it to the charity visitor. Then she manages to get herself and children sent free to another town.

What kind of children grow up from such conditions? Once in a thousand times one child will be lifted out of the filth into a new environment and come forth strong and fine in spite of all the privation and degradation. But most of the other 999 will live their lives as sneak thieves, gamblers, pimps, petty exploiters, painted body-sellers, Fatty Arbuckles and confidence men.

Robbing breeds robbing. The big robbers who hand the workers \$11.00 or \$12.00 (Any amount that will not permit wholesome living conditions) are causing slum conditions, ignorance, trash, crime and filth. They cause cancers to grow in human society which will eventually infect them also.

Emile Zola, the French realist showed in "Nana" how the rich as well as the poor were eventually stricken.

Other bodies besides workers' bodies will be broken someday. Other brains besides workers' brains will be crushed some day. The owning class uses brute force today; someday the have-nots will use brute force also. Of course they will be cruel. Just as capitalism has made the owning class cruel and vicious so the workers are being made cruel. There may even be intensified confusion for a time but eventually something more suited to mankind than capitalism will develop.

The force that began with the amoeba and after ages brot forth man who worships the exploiting system, will replace him by another creature — finer, bigger, more fitted to live.

INJECTING IDEAS

Gifford Pinchot with his \$93,562 in his pocket to spend in his political campaign was a quick idea producer. He was the deciding factor in the economic background from which the idea came that it would be wise to make him the next governor of Pennsylvania. He spent much money on speakers, newspapers, halls, printed material, railroad fare, personal letters, postcards, and advertisements. He used these to make dents in the heads of the workers.

He did not say, "It's useless to try to influence the workers. They don't read. Anyway there is no such thing as putting ideas across, that is bunk. Ideas come from economic conditions; our environment decides what our ideas will be. The workers' environment makes them think that capitalists are their enemies so they won't work for my interest."

Only workers talk like that when the value of working-class papers and literature is discussed. Pinchot doesn't care a whoop whether the economic condition comes first or the idea first. He doesn't care whether he, and his halls and speakers and papers and campaign material are a part of the economic background or a part of the superstructure growing out of that economic background. He is after results and he knows how to get them. And he and his kind like nothing better than that the workers should continue their inactivity and wait for ideas to develop. He knows how to make them grow, while they are sitting on their haunches.

He gets busy with his ideas—ideas that his economic environment has taught him are good for his pockets and for the pockets of all the exploiters. He injects these ideas into the heads of the workers, those "workers who won't read." He floods them with papers, he uses dozens of little one horse weekly papers and big dailies by the hundred. He floods them with literature, with letters. He send emissaries among them to smile upon them and to inject ideas with the glad hand. Does it work? Do the boobs read his dope? Do they respond to the ideas he has been injecting?

Millions of heads bob in accord with his. Millions of hardened hands make the cross that registers his success.

But the working class, even many of the class-conscious working class will not act. They excuse their inactivity in carrying on propaganda by saying, "the workers will not read. They will not think until they have suffered more."

Clubs over the heads of the workers, wind in their stomachs and newspapers for them to sleep on, are good economic conditions to produce dissatisfaction. This is the first step but it isn't enough. Dissatisfaction is wasted unless it results in the removal of the cause for the dissatisfaction. To help remove the exploiting system requires millions of willing intelligent workers.

When the capitalists want something done they go after the minds of those who are to do the dirty work. That's how they get them to starve when they are unemployed. They have injected into workers' heads that it is wrong to take what the capitalists claim even tho the workers produced it. That is how they get workers to fight their wars for them to turn themselves into fertilizer worth three cents. They inject them with "the war to end war" and "democracy". They understand the injecting business thoroughly but the workers don't believe in it. They think they are wasting money when they support a working-class paper.

A "SAVING" WAGE

—By C. A. Moseley.

What is "a buying and a saving wage?" James J. Davis, the secretary of labor, uses the term in a series of articles which he has been writing for the Chicago Tribune.

Davis is pleading for a higher wage for the working class, without questioning the righteousness of the present system. He says that "the man who inherits money should draw a slightly lower dividend if necessary in order that the man who earns money shall have a slightly higher wage." His language implies that the receiver of dividends does not "earn" his money.

If the present system is a just one, why should the inheritor of property be asked to accept "a slightly lower dividend" in order that the wage-earner may receive "a slightly higher wage?" If the present system is an unjust one, why contend for anything less than justice?

Davis calls his proposed "slightly higher wage" by the term "a buying and a saving wage." He encourages the business men to accept the idea by saying that it would put "a measure of capital" into the hands of the worker, yet he seems to make no distinction between the portion of it which the workers would spend for consumable commodities and the part they would invest in the form of capital.

As an attempt to write an article without saying anything, Davis wins the barbed-wire garter. He may carry a union card — I believe he does — but certainly the workers could have a more ardent champion as secretary of labor than the Harding administration has given them.

What Davis might have said is something like this. The worker is entitled to the full product of his labor. Among the workers, I would include not only manual labor, but clerical forces, technicians, and such people as teachers, doctors, artists and musicians, and others who render a service to humanity. The man or woman who lives merely by owning, rendering no social service, must go. Human values must be placed higher than property values.

Every man or woman who works or renders a real service to humanity is entitled not only to a good living, but should be enabled to provide for the comforts of old age, to educate his or her children, and to enjoy a degree of leisure. If industry does not provide these, the system is at fault. The realization of this ideal would constitute a new culture — a proletarian culture as distinguished from bourgeois culture.

That is what Davis might have said, but did not. Instead he talks of "a buying and a saving wage."

THE MURDER OF VICTOR KINGISEPP

In Estonia one of the most prominent fighters for working-class emancipation, Comrade Victor Kingisepp, has been shot. The "democratic" government followed the example of the Social Democrats of the earlier government who in the year 1920 caused 26 Communists to be shot.

Comrade Kingisepp when a mere youth already shared in the revolutionary movement in 1905 in his native home on the island of Oesel, in the illegal revolutionary groups among the students and later on in the workers' organizations of Petrograd and Reval. He carried on an unrelenting struggle at a time when over the whole of Russia the dull heavy clouds of reaction, the gallows and rifles proclaimed the victory of Czarism over the revolution.

A fearless fighter he never allowed the flag of revolution to fall from his hand, even at the last moment. He worked underground in his native Estonia, in Russia and in the distant Caucasus. He organized the workers, peasants and soldiers, and in the year 1912 published the newspaper Luch (The Beam) giving it a Bolshevik tendency. He experienced the victory and the triumph of the Revolution in Russia, but did not remain in the revolutionary country. Instead, he hastened to his native Estonia where the working-class groaned under the yoke of the notorious Constituent Assembly. Enriched by his former experiences he carried on illegal work there for three years under the most difficult conditions as leader of the revolutionary labor movement. He refused even for a minute to forsake his dangerous position. Unweariedly he continued to publish pamphlets and newspapers. Every need and requirement of the labor movement met with a response from him.

Following the example of other capitalist countries facing the abyss, little Estonia also sought to suppress all concerted action by the working-class. When preparations for the 1st of May were in progress arrest began in this connection on the 28th April. Even then Kingisepp regarded it as impossible to leave Estonia; from his hidden retreat he maintained the direction of the preparations for carrying out this year's May Day demonstration which was to be of great importance.

He was arrested. The Government which had gotten a devoted fighter into its hands, was consumed with the desire to settle its accounts with the desire to settle its accounts with him. It did so quickly and basely. The Soviet Russian Legation, which received information of Comrade Kingisepp's arrest, at once inquired the reason for this from the Estonian Government. They reassured the Legation with the statement that Comrade Kingisepp was in no danger. A few hours later, however, he was summarily shot!

The martyr's death of Comrade Victor Kingisepp is an outstanding example of how the bourgeoisie is fighting the working-class. Comrade Kingisepp was accused of but one "crime" fighting for the emancipation of the working-class. This was sufficient to condemn him to death.

Will this murder disturb the consciences of Vandervelde, Martov and Alder, who were so greatly alarmed over the judicial proceedings against the murderers of the leaders of the working-class in Russia?

Comrades! The capitalist world seeks to save itself from the inevitable overthrow, by means of shooting the revolutionary leaders, it forgets, however, that though these leaders perish, their ideas are growing and spreading among the masses. The death of this fighter does not check the fight. On the contrary, it will but go on the more vigorously. Nor will the death of Comrade Kingisepp be without consequences. The workers of Estonia and of the whole world will cherish the name of this fighter in their memory and will brand the Estonian executioners and their masters with everlasting shame.

—International Press. Corres.

PICNIC AT PEOPLES' COLLEGE

The Joint Branches of the I. W. W. are holding an international picnic at the Working Peoples' College Sunday June 11th at 91st Ave. West. Admission is free. Instead of making yourself believe you know everything already why not go to hear their speakers? Whether you agree with them on tactics or not you've got to hand it to them not only for supporting a working class school but also a working class daily.

TO EUGENE DEBS

He knew, so nobly dared to speak the truth:
What sinister conspiracy of lies
Circles the cradle and surrounds the youth
To dim the halo of a bright sunrise!
He knew his jail would prove a nation's shame,
That voiceless liberty would keep his name;
Justice,—greater than government or mob,—
Still holds the splendor of her glorious flame,
And him of his proud rectitude no court could rob.
—(Voltaire II.)

SLAVES SLEEP; LOUSY BUNK HOUSES RETURN

The plaint arises from Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho. There is a concerted attempt on the part of the lumber and construction companies to return to the 9 and 10 hour day. And there is, less noticeable but more persistent, more dangerous, a deliberate drift towards the old unsanitary bunkhouse or "rag house." It is less noticeable because it proceeds step by step, by slow stages. Only one who follows carefully the job news reports as they come in can see the deadly uniformity of it. There are very few exceptions in the way of good camps, and, worst sign of all, what is called a "good camp" now, with "good conditions," is far worse than the worst camps after the strike of 1917 was won. Workingmen are getting used to unhealthy conditions again! They are being corrupted along with the conditions! And this, no doubt, is what the boss desires. For the cheapest camp is the best for him, the cheapest in dollars and cents, no matter what it costs in the lives of the faithful slaves.

Practically all of the comforts and conveniences in the camps of the Northwest are being withdrawn. Certain ordinary necessities for health, such as a frequent change of sheets and pillow slip, vermin free bedding, no beds placed above other beds, tight walls to the bunkhouses, special men ("bull cooks") to keep the camp clean and warm, lights to read by, wash rooms, shower baths, rooms in which to dry clothing, etc., are absolutely required for the woods life. If these things are lacking, men with wet and sweaty clothing or bodies contract diseases. These essentials were secured by energetic job action and organization in past years. Decent food and the eight-hour day were won at the same time.

Now, from camp after camp, in monotonous detail comes the same story—no sanitation, no bull cook, cracks in the bunkhouse walls that you could throw a cat through, double-deckers, carry your own blankets, no lights, etc.

—Industrial Worker.

WHAT GENOA ACCOMPLISHED

GEORGE TCHITCHERIN.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Genoa Conference, it has accomplished a great deal in bringing together certain states that have been separated. It has shown to the western world that the workers and peasants of Russia have created a mighty state which rests upon another basis than the other states. It has its distinct and independent international policy which is based upon the idea of peaceful, productive, common work of all peoples, upon the right of every people to dispose of its own fate and upon equal rights for all peoples. The Conference will help to make known to the other peoples that Soviet Russia is bringing positive, constructive aims in its political relations with the world. Russia itself will maintain inviolate the principles of her internal life. He economic system is based upon the principle of national ownership and upon this principle no bargaining is possible.

KRASSIN ON OIL

Paris. — In an interview given to the Paris Matin, Krassin stated that the soviet government has no intention of giving any one country the monopoly of its oil fields. Perhaps a quarter of the whole will be left for the continuance of the soviet government's own experiments in working the wells, while the remainder may be divided into zones, in each of which different foreign interests will be created. By the centralization of machinery, equipment and technical control, it is hoped that the wealth of the country will be developed as never before.

WHO WILL WIN THE PICTURE?

The contest is on. We will know within the next five 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 also 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.

Think how invention enables us to do with the power of one man what not long ago could not be done by the power of a thousand. ... And yet we have only begun to invent and discover. ...

So, in every direction, energy that we might utilize goes to waste.

SONG OF SEPARATION

Ralph Chaplin.

Two that I love must live alone,
Far away,
All in the world that I call my own,
Only they.
Mother and boy in the rocking chair,
Thinking of one that cannot be there,
Breathing a hope that is half a prayer;
Night and day, night and day.
Here in my cell I must sit alone,
Clothed in grey.
Bars of iron and walls of stone
Bid me stay.
What of the world with its pomp and show?
Baubles of nothing! This I know;
Deep in my heart I miss them so;
Night and day, night and day.