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TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY SHARES SLUSH FUND WITH "PROMINENT" PEOPLE

Lawyers, Politicians, Newspaper Man, Former Governor And Others Have A Share Of 'Unusual Contingency' Fund Amounting To Two Million Dollars.

Minneapolis and the state of Minnesota Saturday received an expose of the "secret life" of the Twin City Rapid Transit company, a dominant corporation, which has disbursed to leading citizens of the state and nation more than \$2,000,000 in recent years. The expose comes on the eve of a senatorial election involving the nation-wide issue of Newberryism.

Step by step down the trail of a generation, there is traced for the public the romance of the "unusual contingency fund," reaching a climax in those years when the car company, lashed by the fear of municipal ownership and a lost franchise, bore down upon the credulous public, with all its massed forces, to secure, first, an enabling act from the state legislature in 1915 to force the city's hand in granting a new franchise; second, the establishment of a central franchise committee to present the company's interests to the public in the franchise fight; third, a referendum election in the franchise fight of 1919; and finally, the passage of the Brooks-Coleman bill, an act which tore up like a scrap of paper a contract entered into by the city 50 years previous, and which made home rule a farce.

EXPENDITURES REVEALED BY REPORT OF DELOS WILCOX.

Fragment by fragment the public began to piece together the "Mr. Hyde chapter" in the life of this public service corporation, which gathers from the car riders of the city nearly \$10,000,000 annually.

Public interest ran high in Minneapolis, as evidence by the crowds that gathered in the council chamber to hear the report of the city's expert which revealed these facts. It is expected that public interest will rise higher as the whole story of the company's internal history is revealed. These are "facts," underwritten by Delos F. Wilcox, the city's special accountant, and they bring with them the inside story.

The law firm of the chief justice of the United States a former governor of Minnesota, a secretary of the national republican committee, a republican political boss and a democrat political boss, a newspaper owner, a member of the legislature and numerous other men are the beneficiaries of the \$2,000,000 "unusual contingency fund" of the Twin City Rapid Transit company, the report says.

SOME OF PROMINENT MEN WHO RECEIVED MONEY.

To Cadwallader, Wickersham & Taft, the firm to which William Howard Taft, now chief justice belonged, was paid the sum of \$750.

To former Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, \$500.

To George B. Lockwood, former editor of the National Republican, Washington, member of the republican national committee, \$2,000.

To E. E. Smith, Minnesota political boss, called by Roosevelt the "second Penrose," \$41,000.

To R. T. O'Connor, dominant figure in St. Paul machine politics, \$20,000.

George H. Sullivan, state senator, leader of the G. O. P. group at the capitol, from 1916 to 1919, \$24,663.23.

W. O. Clure, former publisher of a weekly paper, who became general passenger agent for the company in the summer of 1919, and before that time was prominent in the Saturday Lunch club and the Central Franchise League, before he joined the company, \$15,000.

W. S. Jones, secretary and business manager of the Journal, June, 1918, \$1,000.

W. J. Murphy, deceased, former publisher of the Minneapolis Tribune, in 1911, \$8,462.

J. L. Kitchell, former members of the Minneapolis city council, from December, 1914, to May, 1919, \$15,240.

George B. Lockwood, secretary of the republican national committee, November, 1919, \$2,000.

Horace Lowry, president of the company, in addition to his salary, from May, 1915, to December, 1921, \$80,621.

A. M. Robertson, vice president, in addition to his salary and for service or expenses not shown on the books, \$26,661.

W. D. Dwyer, general counsel for the company, in addition to his salary, \$18,350.

Ernest Maimberg, director of the speaker's bureau for the People's Franchise league, Saturday Lunch club member, \$1,000.

M. W. Thygesen, an employee of the company, expenses or services in addition to his salary, the nature of which is not shown, \$13,500.

Daniel F. Carmichael, member of the Central Franchise league, who resigned shortly before the franchise campaign, four payments, from 1918 to June, 1919, \$2,600.

J. R. Mitchell, member of the federal reserve board St. Paul banker, \$3,600.

R. F. Pack, vice president of the Northern States Power company, two payments in 1916 aggregating \$1,500.

Charles F. Stuart, assistant to Mr. Pack, \$800.

W. J. Hield, former general manager of the company, in November, 1916, \$10,000.

Howard A. Guilford, former publisher of the Twin City Reporter, payments from September, 1916, to February, 1917, \$2,500.

John D. Bevans, former publisher of the Twin City Reporter, two payments in 1917 aggregating \$1,500.

H. R. Belitz, former jitney bus operator, at the time jitneys were ruled off the streets by council enactment, \$10,000.

C. W. Gordon, member of the Saturday Lunch club, in March, 1918, \$1,500.

W. A. Lochren, motion picture producer, two payments aggregating \$4,071.

Joseph Chapman, former banker, in 1917 and 1918, \$1,750.

Confer Brothers, October, 1917, \$100.

John Priebe, president of the North Side Commercial club, in April, 1920, \$250.

HUGE SUM TO N. Y. BANK DURING FRANCHISE FIGHT

Besides these contributions for the "legal services" of these leading politicians, there are recorded the following "funds extraordinary":

A cash item of \$14,000 unexplained.

To the American Exchange National bank, New York City, at the time of the franchise campaign, 1919, \$147,000.

To the Northwestern National Bank, \$10,600.

WILCOX AND CRONIN GO EAST

Armed with the authority conferred upon them by the district court, Delos F. Wilcox, the city's rate expert, and Neil M. Cronin, city attorney, left Monday for the east. They will demand access to all the records of the Twin City Rapid Transit company reposing in the Jersey City office of the company, and what records of check disposal may be on file in the American Exchange National bank of New York.

—Minneapolis Daily Star.

President Calls Tubercular Prisoner "Trouble-Maker"

Los Angeles, Cal. — Friends here of Ricardo Flores Magon, serving 20 years at Leavenworth because he published a manifesto against war in his paper, Regeneration, are urging all interested in political prisoners to wire Attorney General Daugherty at once, asking that some surgeon beside the prison physician be allowed to examine Magon immediately.

In a letter to Alice Stone Blackwell, Magon states that he is very ill. He is known to be suffering from tuberculosis and to be nearly blind from cataract, but the prison doctor writes to George Roewer that Magon is in perfect health. In a letter to Roewer, Attorney General Daugherty stated that he and President Harding had reviewed the Magon case, and decided that Magon was a "trouble-maker," and that "no mercy or clemency should be shown him."

Commenting on the Magon case, in which he is especially interested, Philip Grosser, who served in three military prisons as a political objector, and for whom the "iron cage" at Alcatraz was constructed, writes to California friends: "I know from personal experience how reliable jail doctors are. Col. Bower, of the Letterman General hospital in the Presidio (San Francisco) said to Lt. Col. Harding, when that gentleman explained to him that I needed an operation, 'Why operate at all? This man refused to help us during the war, and now he comes to us for fancy free operations.'"

"I was shipped back to Alcatraz prison without surgical treatment,

and my friends who inquired about my health were notified by Adjutant General Harris that I refused an operation."

Evidently Magon is receiving the same treatment now. His home for many years was in Los Angeles, where he and his brother Enrique were constructive forces for a better day; and liberals and radicals of this city and throughout California request wires of protest to Daugherty in protest against the persecution Magon is undergoing.

Coal Town An Armed Camp. Hays Will Try To Get A Little "Goddam" Justice

By ARTHUR SHIELDS

Ebensburg, Pa. — Indictments against four Vintondale coal mine guards and the chief clerk of the Vinton Collieries Co. were returned by the Cambria county grand jury, following the assault on Arthur Garfield Hays and his party of Civil Liberties investigators which occurred at Vintondale May 27. Hays and members of his party appeared before the grand jury as witnesses.

The trial is set for June 16. The indictments charge assault and battery.

The men under charges are Chief Clerk L. I. Arbogast, Company Police Chief John Butalla, Mine Guard James M. Dempsey, Mounted Policemen Harry McArdle and Richard Elisias.

Hays entered Vintondale as representative of the American Civil Liberties union, New York, with a party of attorneys, newspaper men and union miners to see whether

reports that the coal company was interfering with the legal rights of Pennsylvania citizens were true.

Hays was enlightened in an exciting half day in which he found company interference with practically every constitutional right he was entitled to enjoy as an American citizen. Mounted police tried to prevent his entrance to the town. Failing that mine guards and company officials ordered him out of town and started riding him down. When Hays returned with warrants he was himself arrested on a fake trespass charge, and found guilty without a hearing. Hays called the bluff of Blewett, the company judge and was released.

Impeachment proceedings against Judge Blewett, who bears the Pennsylvania title of squire (justice of the peace), are threatened by Hays, supported by Samuel Untermyer.

Hays cherishes the remark of Company Police Chief Butalla, one of the indicted guards, who told him when the trespass case was dismissed, that Hays would "get all the goddam justice" he wanted before the story ended.

Third Group of Workers Will Leave for Kuzbas

By TOM BARKER.

New York. — The work of transporting thousands of America's workers to the great industrial and mining projects in the Kuzbas basin and the Urals is now proceeding finely.

The first party, which left New York on April 8, arrived at Moscow on April 30, and during a review of the Red army there the Kuzbas workers were given special attention by Leon Trotsky, Russian minister of defense. Trotsky hailed them as soldiers coming to take

their places on Russia's economic front.

Personal instructions were issued by Premier Lenin that the group be given the fullest cooperation of all soviet officials and departments. They remained on May 5 for their destinations, Kemerovo in Siberia, and Nadejedenki in the Urals, where they are to mine coal, run machine shops, and exploit timber and other vast industries.

The second Kuzbas party, consisting of 100 workers and technicians, left New York on May 13, and arrived at Petrograd on May 28, where they were given a big demonstration by Russian workers. They made the trip from Rotterdam on the steamship Warszawa, which was specially run for the purpose and was the first passenger ship to enter the port of Petrograd since 1917. Two smaller groups joined the party enroute, one from Tampico, Mexico, and the other a small group of Dutch workers.

A report from the group leader, Simon Hahn, says: "The technical staff is rapidly getting its work in shape. It has worked out an efficient system of baggage checking, freight checking, and other such details, including industrial qualification blanks. We are sending you copies of these forms so that you can equip the coming groups with this information. We want you to get many men to join us as possible, and put Kuzbas across as a working class proposition."

The third party will leave New York on June 17, and applications can still be accepted from workers who are eager to go. Miners particularly are needed. So are high-class machinists, steel mill workers and such.

The address of Kuzbas is 110 W. 40th St., New York City, to which all inquiries should be made

'War for Democracy' Veterans Were Buried In A Public Dump

(By The Federated Press.)

New York. — At least 12 friendless veterans of the world war who died at the Fox Hills hospital and the Sea View hospital here, were buried in "a or marker of any kind, and some public dump," without headstone. They were buried without any ceremony whatsoever, President Harding has been informed in a letter by Charles Dorrman, secretary of the States Island park commission and former commander of the American Legion there.

The letter declares that the graves of these ex-service men who had no friends or relatives to interest themselves are in a "scandalous condition." Although some of the graves are only a few months old, the plot is in such a condition that it is almost impossible to tell where the soldiers were buried. Weeds and grass grow high above the graves and the ground is rough and stony. The mounds above some of the graves have collapsed.

Patriot Flag-Waver And Bolshevik-Hater Admits He Stole \$5000

By The Federated Press.

New York. — Jerome A. Myers, flag-waving, fist-shaking, radical-hating defender of the constitution and exponent of 100 per cent Americanism, former national head of the Constitutional League of America, patriot-at large and anti-Bolshevik in particular, has pleaded guilty to stealing \$5,000 which belonged to the Constitutional league. He will be sentenced June 22, pending which he remains at liberty on bail.

Myers' case is one of the saddest in the annals of all the upstanding, he-man type of Americans who helped save America from red revolution, the nationalization of women, and compulsory cannibalism. Throughout the war he exposed his manly chest to the Germans on many a New York stage and platform, and defied the kaiser and sassed Hindenburg right out loud. He was chairman of the local speakers and meetings bureau of five liberty loan drives, of Red Cross, Boy Scout and War Savings campaigns.

But a few months ago, suffering, perhaps from shell-shock sustained in the New York sector, he went and spent on himself \$5,000 donated to the Constitutional league by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Supreme Court Decided Unions Can Be Sued

Washington. — After eight years in the courts the case of the Coronado Coal Co. against the United Mine Workers of America was decided in the United States supreme court Monday with a verdict freeing officers of the United Mine Workers from charges of restraint of interstate commerce through alleged destruction of coal company property during a strike at the Coronado mines, but holding that labor organizations although unincorporated may be prosecuted for violations of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The court made clear that trade unions are sueable for restraint of interstate commerce.

Damages of \$200,000 imposed by the United States district court of Arkansas, approved by the U. S. Circuit court of appeals and trebled under the anti-trust law were set aside by the supreme court but the way was paved to fine trade unions and their members for their part in what is deemed viola-

tion of interstate commerce in the course of a strike.

To some this decision, if allowed to remain the law of the land, means the eventual driving underground of trade unions, for the possibility of confiscating all visible assets of unions in settlement of damages is contained in the decision.

Chief Justice Taft said: "The growth and necessity of these great labor organizations have brought affirmative legal recognition of their existence and usefulness and provisions for their protection, which their members have found necessary."

"It would be unfortunate if an organization with as great power as this international union has in the raising of large funds and in directing the conduct of 400,000 members in carrying on in a wide territory industrial controversies and strikes out of which so much unlawful injury to private rights is possible, should assemble its assets to be used therein free from liability for injuries by torts committed in course of such strikes."

"In this state of federal legislation, we think that such organizations are sueable in the federal courts for their acts, and that funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes."

Rockefeller's Coal Co. Evicted 522 Miners' Families

Cresson, Pa. — John D. Rockefeller's Consolidation Coal Co. has renewed its eviction war against miners' families after a two weeks' cessation by ordering 35 more miners' families to leave company houses in the Myersdale region of Somerset county. Twenty-five additional tents were rushed at once from supply headquarters at Portage, Cambria county. The other ten families will be cared for by fellow unionists who own their own homes.

Another 150 tents have been ordered by President John Brophy to be ready for emergencies. These will make a total of 750 tents in the central Pennsylvania district, of which more than 400 are in active use. The fact that the union has a large tent reserve and is abundantly able to furnish shelter for the people to whom the companies deny shelter tends to slow up the eviction program of the operators.

Some 522 families have actually been evicted so far, and many more have quit company houses before the five-day notice period expired. A much larger number have been served with notices but not been compelled to move—the companies seeing that their victims would be taken care of by friends or by the union.

Officer Charged Army With Prussianism. Military Court Proved It

Camp Dix, N. J. — Maj. Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, who in a letter to President Harding charged that the regular army is ruled by Prussianism, has been found guilty by a court martial of a technical violation of army regulations in writing and making public the letter. He was sentenced to a fine of 50 files, which means his reduction in that number on the promotion list. On the serious charges involving his discipline and integrity he was acquitted on all specifications.

The findings of the military court are regarded as a victory for the officer. It is noteworthy that he was not given any opportunity to prove his charges of favoritism and Prussianism, but that the finding of the court martial was based on his avowal that he wrote and gave out the letter to the president.

When Is Profiteering Moral? Ask Hoover

Chicago.—Retail coal dealers are condemned for attempted profiteering in the few weeks remaining before the fuel famine comes, in a letter from Secretary of Commerce Hoover to Homer D. Jones, Chicago, president, National Retail Coal Merchants' Association.

Jones had informed Hoover that the association was opposed to government control, official or unofficial, over either coal production or coal distribution. "I assume," Hoover wrote, "I am to take from this that your association does not wish to cooperate in the prevention of profiteering in this time of emergency."

Coal dealers are beginning to sell coal on a basis of what it would cost them now to replace their stocks with a fuel famine almost at hand. Hoover wants them to sell at a fair margin above what they originally paid for the coal plus cost of handling. The coal dealers' actual practice he curiously describes as "moral profiteering."

Wall St. Will Sidetrack Harding for Hoover Who Enabled Millers, Packers and Cannerymen to Graft

By LAURENCE TODD.

Washington, D. C. — That there is a plan on foot by big business backers of the Republican party to sidetrack President Harding in 1924 and put forward Herbert as his successor, is the word brought to Washington by the political agent of a well known group of Wall St. operators whose prior knowledge of political happenings frequently has resulted in huge market "killings."

Wall St. considers that Harding has "a Main street mind," and while he is willing enough to take orders from the industrial oligarchs of the country, he lacks both the decision and vigor to lead the Republican majority in congress along the desired paths. The inefficiency and spoilsman spirit that has crept into so many branches of the government also is a drawback from the Wall St. viewpoint, where getting caught is the unforgivable crime, and there is much criticism of the "amateurishness of the Harding administration" in big business circles.

Harding first lost prestige in Wall St. when he failed to persuade congress to eliminate the income tax. His inability to head off some of the demands of the farmers' bloc also aroused considerable resentment, and now he is being blamed for the threatened passage of the soldiers' bonus and the delay of the ship subsidy bill.

Hoover has a large following among business men irrespective of politics. He so administered the food control act during the war that the millers, the packers and the cannerymen made the biggest profits in the history of the industry and the heads of these powerful industries quite naturally are Hoover partisans. As secretary of commerce, he has gone further than any of his predecessors in loosening the provisions of anti-trust laws by "executive interpretations," and his aggressiveness, diligence and outspoken opposition to all radicalism has convinced thousands of business men that Hoover is the "man of the hour."

The powerful Curtis publications the Saturday Evening Post, the Ladies Home Journal, the Country Gentleman, and others, also are committed to the support of Hoover and are constantly carrying on a propaganda, sometimes in the form of fiction, for a "business man's president."

GENERAL AMNESTY CAMPAIGN IS CARRIED ON VIGOROUSLY

CHICAGO. — Day by day the list of pledges to serve on the delegation which will carry the General Defense Committee's million-signature amnesty petition to President Harding the third week in July lengthens and grows stronger. Those who will make the journey to Washington in behalf of the 100 remaining federal war-opinion prisoners now include:

Kate Crane Gartz of Altadena, California; Jane Addams, president of the Women's International League; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Worker of America; Robertson Trowbridge of the Lion League Club of New York City; Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe"; Francis Fisher Kane, former United States District Attorney for Eastern Pennsylvania; Prince Hopkins, publisher of Labor Age; Doremus Scudder, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches; Frederick C. Howe, former Commissioner of the Port of New York; R. C. Viadeck, business manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, New York City; Paul F. Brissenden of Columbia University faculty.

Delegates will be appointed by the Church League for Industrial Democracy and various labor and civic organizations in the immediate future, and at least 30 other individuals of standing are endeavoring to arrange their affairs to permit their making the Washington trip.

"Nothing would please me better than to go to Washington and assist in the presentation of such a petition," Mrs. Gartz writes from California. "Barring some accident, I shall make the trip. I hope that every one you invite to serve on that delegation will realize the extreme importance of this move.

"IT IS TO THE NATION'S SHAME THAT SUCH CRUSADES ARE NECESSARY, THAT WE HAVE TO CRAWL ON OUR KNEES AND BEG FOR JUSTICE, NOT FOR THE GUILTY, BUT FOR THE INNOCENT!"

"The eloquence of our best minds has been poured into deaf ears and against stony hearts for five years, without avail. How much longer do they think the people will endure these wrongs?"

CHAS. RECHT, NEW SOVIET ENVOY, HERE FROM RUSSIA; PREDICTS ANOTHER FAMINE YEAR

Charles Recht, formerly counsel to Ludwig A. C. Martens, the deported Soviet representative to this country, returned recently on the Baltic from Russia and Genoa with credentials authorizing him to represent Soviet Russia in this country.

U. S. THE LAST TO ACT.

The United States probably will be the last to recognize and restore trade and diplomatic relations with Russia, Recht said.

He expects all the other European nations to conclude agreements with Moscow as rapidly as possible after France shall have made a treaty, thus leaving the United States to get the "leavings" of the great trade and industrial revival which will follow.

FAMINE IN REMOTE PARTS.

Mr. Recht gained nearly fifteen pounds, he said, while living in Moscow. He said the Soviet capital was well supplied with food from the surrounding district and that a man with money could live well enough. Famine conditions, he said, were in remote parts of Russia. There were many deaths among infants and older children, he said, from undernourishment and malnutrition. In Moscow life was quite gay in spots, cabarets running all night, while bootleggers were active in purveying vodka.

OIL CONCESSIONS STILL OPEN.

"In regard to the oil concessions about which there has been so much talk, the subject is still open, although there are no end of applicants for the privilege of developing the oil fields. Among these bidders there is an American concern which offers very substantial guarantees to the Soviet Government. The matter, however, is still pending Mr. Krassin having referred the application to Moscow.

"I found in Russia that the word 'American' is like a magic key, the Americans being by far the most popular of all foreigners. Despite the attitude of the present Administration, I am convinced that the time is near at hand when the people of the two greatest republics in the world will enter into a treaty of friendship as well as trade, particularly since both peoples have common interests and enemies. As far as the Soviet Government is concerned, there is no longer any doubt that it is there to stay.

"Even the French, heretofore the bitterest opponents of the Soviet Government, are at last appreciative of this fact. It may be news to some that French interests are now secretly negotiating for a rapprochement between the two countries, and it is common talk in France that within a year the Soviet Government will be recognized by the French. Although the American Government will soon recognize Russia nevertheless it will be the last of the great nations to do so, and, unfortunately, probably too late for the best interests of American commerce."

"The Germans are penetrating the country very rapidly," he said. "Experts and pioneers of all kinds from Germany are pouring in in great numbers and taking the lead in the attempt to revive industries in Russia. Mines have been flooded, factories looted, tools stolen and other havoc wrought with industry, mostly by the rebels against the

Soviet Government, and the restoration of industry is a pioneer work, which means beginning at the beginning."

DIVIDING WITH CAPITALISTS.

Mr. Recht said that the biggest department store in Russia was running under a concession from the Soviet Government, the former owners acting as concessionaires and taking half the profit. Private property was being recognized in various ways to the same extent, he said, oil and other mining concessions being parceled out on a fifty-fifty basis. The Soviet Government would insist, he said, on keeping the title to everything, but was ready to make such compromises as were necessary to attract capital.

Stinnes, Germany's leading capitalist, is making inroads into Russia, he said and would soon have under his management a chain of Moscow hotels.

Ludwig A. C. Martens, who became so well known in this country as the "Soviet Ambassador," is a member of the Supreme Economic Council, with special supervision over the metal industry, according to Mr. Recht. Santera Nuorteva, who was associated with Martens but was accused of acting as a spy and selling out the Soviet, has been vindicated and is the Commissar of Education in Karelia. Alexander Berkman has disappeared, probably leaving Russia as Emma Goldman did.

EMMA GOLDMAN IGNORED.

"Nobody paid any attention to that pair," said Mr. Recht. "They made no impression when they entered Russia and Miss Goldman made no impression when she left it. Berkman and Goldman have never been of any importance to any one with the exception of the conservative press of the United States."

MOSCOW PAPERS DERIDE "UNCIVILIZED U. S."

The Moscow newspapers are much excited over the crime wave in the United States and are full of derisive articles. Mr. Recht said, about lawlessness in "the uncivilized United States."

"There is very little crime in Russia," said the Soviet counsel. "They usually execute a burglar or robber within less than twenty-four hours after his crime. Plenty of people have money and shops have goods, so that the temptation to steal is about as great there as it is here."

PREDICTS YEAR OF FAMINE.

"The efforts of the American Relief Administration and the best crops that can be expected will be insufficient to stop famine for at least a year more," Mr. Recht continued. "The people in many districts are so weakened from hunger that they can do little work for themselves. The situation demands a maximum of energy, and their energy is at the minimum.

"There will be no more political trouble. There is no move of any kind against the present Government, and none will take place.

"The refugees of Wrangel's army in Constantinople are seeking to come back. Other Whites and former enemies of the Soviets are drifting in, and those of talent and training are being used in Governmental posts where their skill is needed.

"As the chance to revive industry increases, technical men will come in from all parts of the world and the recuperation will be very rapid."

up of Poles, Russians and Lithuanians. This society conducts a grocery and bakery business which also takes in about \$1,000 a week.

The First National Co-operative Association supplies groceries, meats, milk, general merchandise and bakery products from its own bakery. Each week it does nearly \$2,000 worth of business.

The largest society in Maynard is the United Co-operative Society, affiliated with The Co-operative League, with headquarters in New York. It is a Finnish group with 500 members. It does a business of \$4,000 a week, selling groceries, meats, general merchandise and furniture, and operating a milk distributing department, a large bakery and restaurant. Wholesale, tasty meals are furnished to members at an average of 40 cents a meal. A surplus of \$1,400 was earned in the last four months from the operation of this restaurant, although an experienced manager of such a business run under private control would expect to lose twice that amount if he should serve such meals as these at such a price.

This society supplies its members with 1,000 quarts of milk daily, at nine cents a quart. They pay the farmers 7 cents, and the 2 cents difference barely covers the cost of bottling and delivery. No money is saved from the dairy business by this society, but it is performing a great service for the people of Maynard. Because of the rock-bottom price for pure milk charged by the "co-op", all the other dealers in town have had to come down to 10 cents. In fact, the milk dealers' association a year ago tried to put the co-operative milk dealers out of business by selling their milk below 9 cents for a while. But within a few weeks, they lost \$4,000 in this fruitless effort, and gained a healthy respect for the efficient methods of the co-operators whom they were fighting.

The co-operators in this little industrial town of Maynard are supplying almost every type of merchandise needed by their members. They are administering the people's business for the benefit of all the members rather than for the profit of the few butcher, bakers and candy-stick makers.

Labor Asks Repeal of Kansas Court

Repeal of the Kansas Industrial Court Law, unking of the State constabulary proposal and release from prison of Alexander Howat were, asked in resolutions adopted at the annual convention of the Kansas Federation of Labor at Coffeyville, Kan., last Tuesday.

Speakers opposing the industrial court declared that it had proved only a breeder of trouble and had cost the State nearly \$500 a day.

FIRE SALE

\$30,000 Worth of Stock
—at Give-Away Prices

at

A. Y. LITMAN'S

1831 WEST SUPERIOR,

AT

THE STORE WHERE THE WORKINGMEN TRADE

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. Amount to be paid, \$3.20.

Remember and Vote for

O. E. Thompson

CANDIDATE FOR

Representative 58th District

He has spent 15 years fighting the battle for the workers, and has done his best to help safeguard and promote their interest and he can continue such work more effectively if elected to the legislature.

Don't fail to vote for him at the primary election, Monday June 19th.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT. Inserted for and in behalf of Frank L. Magie, by W. J. Dutcher, Duluth, Minnesota. Amount to be paid \$4.80.

Frank L. Magie

SHERIFF, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINNESOTA,

CANDIDATE

for

RE-ELECTION

SERVING FIRST TERM.



Frank L. Magie assumed the duties of sheriff of St. Louis County on January 6, 1919. It has been his constant aim to serve the people of this county to the best of his ability.

The affairs of the sheriff's department have been administered honestly and faithfully by him and it has been his endeavor at all times to enforce laws fearlessly and impartially. This policy will be continued should Mr. Magie be returned to office for second term.

Although the civil and criminal work of the department has increased greatly during the past three years, and in some instance, has doubled, Mr. Magie has successfully met all demands made upon it. Many baffling and complicated criminal cases were successfully handled and offenders brought to justice.

In view of the prevailing custom to re-elect a public officer who has given satisfactory service during his first term, Mr. Magie's excellent record should be given a hearty endorsement at the primaries on June 19th.

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.

A THING SEEN

By GEO. SHILLATOE.

It was in main street (Carlton Street), Castleford, the last day of Pontefract Races April 20th, 1922. Time just after 7 p. m.

A human derelict of capitalist society falls down in the street, a crowd quickly gathers. One or two under the impression the man has fainted attempt to bring him round. Along comes the "Long arm of the Law", the perambulating policeman. Way is made for him in awe of his clothes. Surveys the object laid out in the street, and orders some "Henry's" to carry him into a near by fruiterer's shop. The policeman bends over the prostrate

body; then suddenly, straightens himself up and ejaculates, "Why, he's been drinking methylated spirits and is drunk." Forthwith he sends someone for a doctor.

The man begins to show signs of life but does not recover. Appears on the scene another policeman who, after consultation with his mate, prop the man up on his feet, and between them they carry, shove, and drag the poor devil to the police station. Arrived there the doctor is sent for. He gives the man an injection over the heart to make him vomit. This he does, spewing up the stuff just as he had taken it. The unfortunate chap is kept in the station all night.

Next morning, having recovered somewhat, he asks a policeman who

comes to the cell door, "Will you do me a favour? If so, strangle me out of my misery. I'm tired of life."

Hauled before the beak (a Mr. H. Masterman, J. P., who at one time professed to stand in the interests of Labour), he was fined 8s. or 7 days in default.

From enquiry it appears the man is down and out; has got no home and can't get work; has attempted suicide once or twice before; has got a wife and child living at Knaresborough, Yorks; is desirous of work unable to get it.

Asked as to why he drank methylated spirit replied—"It is cheaper than beer and you get a quicker kick with it which makes you forget your misery." He came to the races thinking he might pick something up somehow. So he did, 7 days in clink.

Oh, Hell! When will you proletarians, you in work starving, you out of work starving, you down and out, and you human derelicts get together and form the army of the working class to send this hellish system to its doom.

—English Communist.

A Co-Operative Town

Maynard, Massachusetts, almost earns the right to be called a co-operative town. Cedric Long of The Co-operative League visited it recently and found that in this little village with a population of about 7,000, there are four consumers' co-operative stores, three bakeries, two butcher shops, and a flourishing restaurant. These "co-ops" do an annual business of \$400,000. They employ fifty men and women. Three of the societies own their

own buildings, as well as considerable land which is being held for further expansion of their enterprises. "Service, not profit" is the slogan of each of these co-operatives.

The Riverside Co-operative Society is now 44 years old. It handles groceries, meats, hardware, dry-goods, candies, etc., for the English speaking population of Maynard. It does a business of \$1,000 a week. Even under bad business conditions such as are prevailing at present, it has been able to save its members 6 per cent on their purchases.

The International Co-operative Association has a membership made

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There will be a Speaker

—at—

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19th Ave. West and 1st Street

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Music and Dancing!

Admission 15 and 35 cents.

COME EARLY!

They Have Given Five Years of Their Lives For Industrial Freedom; What Are You Doing

JOHN NICHOLAS BEFFEL.

We must make one more great effort to effect the release of the 100 federal war-opinion prisoners, practically all of which are I. W. W. members. Fifty high-standing men and women will carry our million-signature petition to President Harding during the third week of July.

The working class of America must be lined up solidly behind that petition; only by showing that the will of the people is voiced in the demand for amnesty can we be certain of getting the President to issue a proclamation of release.

We need money for this campaign. Our treasury is low. Our activities are crippled by this lack of funds.

Give for them, quickly. They have been in prison for five priceless years. They fought your fight. Give!

GENERAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE,

1001 West Madison Street,

Chicago, Illinois.

COLLAPSING CAPITALISM

HAL BRÖMMEL

There's hunger in the home, there's silence in the mill—
And millions now are bowing down beneath the masters' will.
The wages now decrease, the hours stretch along—
And yet the workers of the world are powerfully strong.

They poison-up the press, they lie into your ears—
And yet you do not stop it all because your faith has fears.
The masters are so few, they're trembling with their gold—
For they are quite uncertain of their "right" to have and hold.

Their right is made by might, when workers do not act—
For only by the will to live can you reverse the fact.
The system cannot last—the system all is wrong—
Yet only by your own consent are profiteers made strong.

The system will not change till you
Reverse the ruling of a few.

SOLDIER PRISONERS IN LEAVENWORTH? 700!

Not Allowed to Write About Their Case — Mail
Is Destroyed

Shortly following the armistice we heard a good deal concerning the ferocious punishments meted out to military offenders. The courtmartial system was excoriated by a high officer in the army, who shocked the conscience of America by his disclosures, among which was included a sentence of 20 years for refusing to give a petty officer a package of cigarettes. The dust has now settled. All is quiet. BUT—

Between 600 and 700 military prisoners are now confined in Leavenworth alone. They are victims of courtmartial. They never had the benefits of a jury trial, but were convicted by their officers of offenses against the military code. They never had the right of appeal even to be caloused appellate courts of the various states. They never had the right to have a public trial, or to have the manner in which they were convicted reported in the public press. Not only that. When Senator Tom Watson exposed on the floor of the U. S. senate the butcheries and lesser horrors practiced by officers of our "army and democracy" upon the privates, these men in Leavenworth tried in every way to get word to Watson of the things that had been done to them. Their mail was stopped or destroyed.

The soldiers of the national army were denied by a political flunky in charge of the federal prison the right to communicate with a senator of the United States on a matter of public interest. Soldier-Worker.

Vanzetti -- A Tribute And An Appeal

By UPTON SINCLAIR.

Boston, May 31, 1922. — I have spent an hour in Charlestown Jail with Bartholomew Vanzetti. I have had some acquaintance with radical agitators of all varieties and races, and I think I can qualify as an expert in his particular line. I offer my testimony in the court of public opinion: that this humble Italian workman is precisely what he pretends to be, an idealist and an apostle of new social order. I should consider him just about as likely a person to be guilty of highway robbery and murder as I myself should be. He is simple and genuine, openminded as a child, sensitive and possessing that innate refinement which makes

good manners without need of teaching. He has devoted his life to the service of his fellow wage-workers and he is still serving them and knows it well.

Also, I have had so e experience in literary criticism, and of human personality as revealed thereby. I have talked with some thousands of people who have read my books, and I am able to judge if they have understood them. Vanzetti has read my novel "Jimmy Higgins" and it was very plain to me that he had entered into the soul of that working class martyr, that he had shared all those dreams, endured all those privations, and conquered all those terrors. He is indeed "Jimmy Higgins" incarnate — the same as thousands of others who have vowed in their hearts that life has no meaning apart from freedom, and that justice for all the oppressed of our social system is their god in life.

Now, I might say something about the peril to our law and government involved in the fact that those acting in its name have deliberately conspired to send such a man to the gallows. But after meeting Vanzetti one cannot think of legal systems, one can only think of the man. This brother of ours must be saved: warm-hearted, brave and true, the precious life that is in him must not be strangled by the hangman's noose!

He asked me to get him an Italian book, dealing with — what do you think? The making of bombs and dynamite? The tactics of the class war? No — with the making of verses! He wants to write a song, to waken the workers of Italy!

I say to the workers of America, bring this man out from behind the steel bars. Give him his book on Italian versification and let him write his song.

HER ORIGINAL IDEA.

A negro couple stood once again before the probation officer.

"Now, this," the officer said to both, "seems to me, to be a case where there is nothing very much the matter except that your tastes are different. You, Sam, are much older than your wife. It is a case of May married to December."

A slight pause, and then Eva, the wife, was heard to remark in a tired voice:

"I—I really doan' know what you means by year saying May is married to December. If yer going to talk that way, it seems to me to be a case of Labor Day married to de Day of Rest."—Everybody's.

R. R. OWNERS WILL BECOME VICTIMS OF THEIR OWN GREED IF WAGE CUTS WILL CONTINUE

(In the following article Albert F. Coyle, Acting Editor, B. L. E. Journal shows how the railroad situation could be patched up temporarily under capitalism. But if he has any conception of anything beyond making the railroad workers well-fed wage-slaves it does not appear in the article.—EDITOR.)

When the Interstate Commerce Commission on May 24th ordered the railroads to make a rate cut averaging 10 per cent on all freight

accept farm produce, it did more to solve the problem of satisfactory wages for railway employees than have all the conferences and commissions since the war. The railroads have been gradually starving themselves to death. They sought and obtained permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to advance rates to a level never before known in this country. Rates were set so high that they often exceeded the value of the articles transported. Farmers left their potatoes, fruits and vegetables to rot in the field, or even dumped them in the river after they were packed because freight charges exceeded what they would receive for their produce. In brief, in their desire to make greater profits, the railroads overreached themselves and charged more than the traffic could bear. Facts recently collected for the Interstate Commerce Commission show that American railroads received last year on every ton hauled a mile a greater return than any year in the last forty years; and yet the volume of freight handled by the roads was so small that many of them faced actual bankruptcy. The tonnage carried during the first half of 1921 as compared with the first six months of the preceding year showed a decrease of nearly a quarter of a billion tons. At the same time the roads carried nearly 74,000,000 fewer people, because every traveler had to pay an average of 3.13 cents a mile as against 2.6 cents in 1920. Increased fares and rates will never solve the transportation problem. Even the railway executives are now convinced that a heavy traffic at reasonably low rates is far better than little traffic at a high rate.

Rate Cut Saves Railroads.

The extortionate freight rates of the last two years have not only crippled the railroads and ruined the farmers, but they have also paralyzed American industries. Manufacturers have had to boost prices in order to pay the freight on raw materials. These price increases were passed along by the jobber, the wholesaler and retailer to the consuming public. Every article of clothing we wear and practically every bit of food we eat has paid its share of this exorbitant tribute to the transportation companies. These higher prices made it impossible for many consumers to buy. Retailers and wholesalers accordingly cancelled their orders. The wheels of industry stopped. Untold thousands of workers were thrown out of employment because their industries could not pay the freight rates demanded of them.

The 10 per cent rate cut just ordered by the Commerce Commission is the first genuine step back to normalcy occurring under the present Administration. It is not a large decrease in comparison with the freight rate increases of 25 to 40 per cent granted two years ago, yet it has already stimulated industry and commerce and started preparations for important crop movements from the western warehouses. There can be no question but that the income of the railroads will be enhanced and the prosperity of the country greatly improved by the 10 per cent rate cut.

Why Lower Rates Should Bring Higher Wages.

Just as the exorbitantly high freight rates of the past two years have so crippled railroad income that the executive asked for wage decreases, so lower rates will increase traffic to the point profit to raise wages in order to secure the pick of the best human material available for the operation of our transportation system. Under an honestly managed transportation system there is on inverse relation between rates and wages. Lower rates should mean higher wages, the same as higher rates brought a demand for lower wages. This is equally true in industry. Henry Ford, who makes the lowest cost automobile in America, pays the highest wages, because he has found that high wages attract and hold competent men, that competent men mean increased efficiency, and that in-

creased efficiency invariably lowers cost.

The Expensive Folly of Cheap Labor.

Those railway officials who are now agitating for wage cuts are as short sighted as they were two years ago in pleading for exorbitant freight rates. Railway wages were not increased during the war to anywhere near the level received by other workers in other industries. The general wage slash ordered by the Railroad Labor Board last July took one eighth out of the pay envelopes of the railroad employees, thereby saving the railroads \$400,000,000 a year. In consequence of this cut many of the most efficient railway employees left the service for more satisfactory pay elsewhere. A further wage cut now would not only be unjustifiable, but it would demoralize the nation's transportation system and place it in the hands of the least competent employees. No other industry in the nation demands such extreme carefulness, such devotion to duty, such continuous concentration upon the task in hand, as does railroad transportation. A poor piece of workmanship or a moment's carelessness may cost a hundred lives. The men engaged in train service are charged with the moral and legal responsibility for the safe handling of billions of dollars worth of property. — the commerce of the nation. If Henry Ford finds it pays to hire high-class labor to make low priced automobiles, surely the bankers who control the railroads, which carry over 1,000,000,000 human beings and 2,300,000,000 tons of merchandise a year, ought to realize the expensive folly of cheap labor.

How Railroad Can Promote Prosperity.

More than any other group, the railway executives now have it within their power to hasten a restoration of our national prosperity. Business is picking up. Lower freight rates are setting formant industries in motion. This, in turn, means more employment, more business, and more productivity for the entire country. It also means more revenue for the railroads. If they keep this revenue for themselves, only a few stockholders will benefit. If they distribute a generous share of this increase in the form of better wages to their employees, they will add to the spending power of 2,000,000 railway workers with 8,000,000 women and children dependent upon them. The merchants of every community in which these employees live will prosper with them. The industries from which these merchants buy their goods will expand to meet the demands of this increased buying power; and as industry needs more materials and has additional products to ship, the railroads themselves will profit from the wave of prosperity which they have set in motion. On the other hand, if a desire for selfish gain leads the railroads to beat down wages and decrease the spending power of the workers, the merchants throughout the nation will suffer, the industries whose products they sell will suffer with them shipments will be curtailed, and the railroads will be the victims of their own greed.

The prosperity which yesterday was just around the corner is now in plain view. The railroads have it within their power to help us overtake it if they will.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

Now Daugherty is under fire and seems to be deep in the mire. He keeps political shut in but took a bit of Morse's tin. This Morse "developed" Bright's disease; he's free now, well, and at his ease. And Daugherty, who got him out, don't seem to hear Crusaders shout. Meanwhile the profiteers go free, who robbed the government and me. Not one of them has gone to jail or has been pinched or given bail. A lot of charges has been brought that Daugherty ain't what he ought. But the standpatters block the way to letting in the light of day. The President says they shall not get his darling dear Ohio pet.

This Daugherty should be im-

peached, and profiteers should all be taught that they can't rob their Uncle Sam and live like they don't give a damn. The profiteers should go to jail, and we should clear out every pale of the idealists who're shut in for saying what they thought no sin.

Gee! everything is topsy-turvy and public life is got the scurry, and Daugherty is quite a pest along with blunchs of the rest. The president should fire him quick, no matter if his hides is thick. And if the President won't can him, then Congress otta go and pan him. He ain't the kind of man to point his finger at the prison joint and say political should be shut up in jail and not go free.

Congress should order his to go back to his home in O-h-i-o. It's time for any man to pack, who is shown up so awful black.

Somebody Is a Liar In Street Car Case

In the answer of the Twin City Rapid Transit company to the complaint of the city in the street car fare case sworn to by Vice President Robertson and T. Julian McGill is the following statement: "That the minute books of the Twin City Rapid Transit company, books of account and all other books and records of said company except the books of account kept by it while acting as fiscal agent were long prior to the passage of Sec. 278, Laws of Minnesota, 1921 (the Brooks-Coleman law) removed to and ever since then have been kept at its home office in Jersey City."

On the witness stand Monday D. J. Strause, auditor for the T. C. R. T. company, admitted that the company's books from 1907 to 1914 were not moved to New Jersey until last fall.

Here are sworn statements by witnesses for the company. One that the books were moved to New Jersey long before the enactment of the Brooks-Coleman law in the early part of 1921, the other that the books were not taken to New Jersey until the fall of 1921.

The fact is that the books were kept in Minneapolis until the city got after the company on the valuation proceedings.

And the fact also is that somebody lied. When a working man lies under oath he is prosecuted for perjury. Evidently the perjury law doesn't work against witnesses for the Twin City Rapid Transit company.

Mpls. Labor Review.

"Look here, Lem!" severely said Deacon Flintrock, addressing his hired man at the dinner table. "I was reading last night that eating too much keeps a person from thinking."

"If you mean me, it's all right, Deacon," returned Lemuel, reaching for the pie. "If I done any thinking I wouldn't be a hired man."

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for the benefit of
Class War Prisoners

Will be held at the
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SUNDAY JUNE 18th, 1922

ARTHUR BOOSE, Class War Prisoner, just released from Leavenworth Penitentiary, will speak in this entertainment.

Program also includes: Speech in Finnish, Songs by the Workers' Ass'n Chorus, Duet, Recitation, etc. in English and Finnish. Dance will begin after the program. Music by Orchestra.

Admission free till 9:30 and 25c after that. Program begins at 8.15 p. m.

Committee.

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

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TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.

J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

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

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DISCONTENT

(Written by J. O. Bentall before he went to prison.)

What is it and where does it come from?

The capitalists tell us that it is a sin. The workers say it is a virtue. The preachers call it wicked and the bolsheviks call it good.

Of course, discontent is present in all the elements of living nature. It is found in every atom of living nature. It is even found in dead nature. It is found in the dead republicans. They are discontented because the slaves are not content with the slim chances in life that the present ruling power is affording.

So if the newspapers and the bosses were not themselves discontented they would never lick against the radicals and the progressive rebels.

Can you blame the farmer for feeling peeved when he takes his best steer to the market and gets 7 cents a pound for him? When he goes to the eat house to get a bite of food so he may be able to make his way home without falling in a faint he pays 50 cents for a tough steak that weighs one fourth pound and wakes up to the fact that according to the price he pays for beef he should have gotten about a dollar and seventy cents a pound for his steer and he got only seven cents.

The next Sunday when he goes to church and is told to be content with his seven cents the farmer gets out of tune with the preacher. And when he picks up the newspapers he finds that "the farmers are getting rich."

So with the workers in all lines. They get cut to the bone in wages and get long hours and hard labor. They are thrown out of employment and are made to walk the streets in quest of a job. And they become discontented. Bad fellows, these jobless, starving humans! And add to their wickedness the sin of listening to agitators.

These agitators do not make the workers discontent — they simply point out to them the reason for the misery the people have fallen heir to.

Discontent is in proportion to the misery people are called upon to endure by the oppressive class, and in proportion to the understanding of the cause of that misery.

Ignorant slaves are perfectly satisfied with mere crumbs. Intelligent slaves are not satisfied with less than all they are entitled to.

If you help the slaves to become intelligent you become the target of the gun practice of the ruling class. If you keep still or help the slaves to keep still and if you soothe them and tell them that their misery has come from God and is a fine and glorious thing you will get patted on the back and invited to a banquet once in a while by the robbers.

Discontent is one of the greatest forces in the world to drive the people forward and to win freedom from all the fetters of nature as well as from the fetters of tyrants.

Only the dead are contented. If you are contented you are either dead or should be. Living beings want to go on to better and greater things.

WE HOPE IT IS TRUE

The following article was taken from the Detroit Free Press under the caption "Norway in Grip of Red Plague."

The King of Norway as chief executive; the cabinet, and the radical party of Premier Blehr are now all closely allied politically with and supported by the communist party, a group generally credited with taking orders from the Third Internationale at Moscow. The Russian organization is pledged to obtaining the dictatorship of the proletariat by revolution against existing forms of government.

It is doubtful if the communists are supporting the cabinet for nothing. They are believed to have made their terms, and as a result certain elements here expect to see further legislation along communistic lines. Already Norway has adopted a commercial treaty with the Russian Bolsheviks and granted them diplomatic rights. The Bolsheviks have established headquarters in Christiania and the red flag flies from the top of their building.

Tendency is to Socialize.

The government today is taking an active part in various trades and industries which formerly were privately owned. The tendency is to "socialize" every-

NIGHT IN THE CELL HOUSE

RALPH CHAPLIN

Tier over tier they rise to dizzy height—
The cells of men who know the world no more.
Silence intense from ceiling to the floor;
While through the window gleams a lone blue light
Which stabs the dark immensity of night.
Eelt shod and ghostly like a shade of yore,
The guard comes shuffling down the corridor;
His key-ring jingles... and he glides from sight.

Oh, to forget the prison and its scars,
And face the breeze where ocean meets the land;
To watch the foam-crests dance with silver stars,
While long green waves come tumbling on the sand
My brow is hot against the icy bar—
There is the smell of iron on my hand.

thing. The burden of taxation is becoming heavier and heavier and the end is not yet. The latest laws tax incomes and deposits of foreigners in Norway and Norwegians living abroad to the extent of 75 per cent. A foreigner with investment in a Norwegian industry will receive only 25 per cent of profits due him. The government takes the rest. As a result it is expected that foreign capital will withdraw from Norway.

The communist party—it was until recently known as the socialist party—is said to have accepted Bolshevik doctrines, and is believed in certain quarters to be working for the overthrow of the present government of Norway and the establishment of a dictatorship on the Russian model. Its leaders have constant and close relations with Moscow.

The communists last fall obtained 30 seats in the Storting, or national parliament. The Storting has 150 members, and no party has control. The strongest faction, the conservatives have 63 seats and the radical party of Premier Blehr 51 seats. Next comes the communists.

Great Industry Ruined.

The recent efforts to procure national prohibition in Norway aroused opposition in Spain and Portugal, producers of wine, who in retaliation refused to buy Norwegian fish. This partly ruined one of the principal industries in Norway, and resulted in financial stringency, with consequent unrest.

The radical and conservative parties proposed a combination but split on this question of national prohibition. Seeking another combination the radicals came together with the communists and the latter agreed to forego their opposition to a proposed measure of compulsory arbitration in labor disputes. Through their leader, O. Schefflo, they announced they would vote for the arbitration proposal, a principal issue on the radical program. Premier Blehr accepted the aid of the communists and this bill has been passed.

The original opposition of the communists to the arbitration measure was based in the belief that enactment would shift power from the labor organizations to the arbitration court. There is here, as elsewhere, an effort to reduce wages to a pre-war basis, and the communists have been considering a strike of protest.

PRES. HARDING, THE GLAD-HANDER

President and Mrs. Harding were perfectly sweet and darling recently. They had two thousand mutilated soldiers on the White House grounds. Yes, indeed right on the grass.

They are not like the fenderhearted banker who was visited by a farm-widow whose husband the banker had formerly cheated out of his land. When the widow in her pathetic poverty came to the banker for help he called his assistants and said "Take this poor miserable woman away. She breaks my heart."

But the Hardings were not heart-broken. They smiled upon and glad-handed the poor miserable wretches of the capitalist system in which the Hardings hold a front seat.

The maimed soldiers are the result of the great war game which comes from commercial and industrial rivalry under capitalism. The Hardings will strive to perpetuate this system so that more and more broken mutilated war heroes will come as the years pass. Of course.

And if the sweet gracious Hardings are not at the White House to entertain the next maimed bunch on grass, another sweet president and wife will be there. This perfectly lovely sweetness will continue until—

Until the workers want more than bullets and smiles and grass and glad-hands and go after it with brains and backbone.

ROBERT INGERSOL DIDN'T KNOW

Robert G. Ingersoll once said:
"Whoever produces anything by dreary labor, does not need a revelation from heaven to teach him that he has a right to the thing produced."

Perhaps he hoped that was true. But it isn't. Do the workers who produce railroads and steamers and autos and airships and factories and tools and machines and inventions and schools and art museums and clothes and books and food know that they have a right to these things that they produced?

If so, why don't they take them? Not as individual petty sneak thieves and land in prisons which they themselves built for the capitalists, but as a big powerful organized intelligent working class, why don't they take what they make and use it for their own benefit?

Because they have degenerated into a bunch of dawdlers. They think they are doing something worth while because they dawdle on the job for the boss. And they dawdle on their own job in the self-same way. Thousands of them have degenerated until they are no good to the capitalists or to themselves. They will never help to build up anything except a trash pile.

Workers do not need to be taught that they have a right to the things that they produce! That is a lovely pipe dream that isn't true.

TWIN CITY TRANSIT'S LITTLE PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AMOUNT TO \$2,000,000

For years the Twin City Rapid Transit Company has been claiming to be poverty stricken—fares had to be raised to keep out of the poorhouse and there was no money for repair work. Before the referendum vote on increased fares was taken, all little tin-horn lawyers and even some members of the working class in Minneapolis were out speaking to save the dear street car owners from bankruptcy.

Thousands of workers fought against their own interests and stood with the street car company.

Now it is shown how the poverty stricken company used at least \$2,000,000.

Now it is known why the Minneapolis Journal and Tribune stood valiantly for higher fares. \$1000 and \$8000 are neat little sums.

Now it is known who some of the grafters were who were getting the money while the people paid the bills and took the rotten service.

As one reply to the open shop drive of the companies, the railroad men should and must combine all their forces into one gigantic army. The situation demands this heroic measure. To do less means to walk into the shambles. It is time for the railroad men of America to act, and to act unitedly.—Wm. Z. Foster.

THE SPOILS OF CHINA

The Chinese situation is no mere cat and dog fight as most of the newspapers are prone to regard it. The issues of the struggle are linked with the contest for the control of the Pacific and with the international battle for markets which is convulsing the rest of the world.

Since the war, the European allies have been spending their efforts in China on solidifying their control of concessions and of general commerce. The old German holdings were quickly snapped up by the French and English, who while they promised China much from the war, have given her nothing and have fastened a more ironclad monopoly on her natural resources and trade. China finds herself politically dismembered and commercially degraded and exploited and there is abroad in the land a spirit of revolt against these impositions of foreign merchants.

The rationalizer and the leader of this revolt is Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who has become president of the republic of South China and commander of the southern military forces. Sun is the Mazzini of China; his program is one of democracy in politics, a vigorous nationalism in foreign policies and of widespread reform in the social system.

Naturally, Sun is persons non grata in the banking and trading circles of London, New York and Paris. To the seekers after China's oil, coal, salt, minerals, silks and grains, Sun Yat Sen is about as white a specter as is Obregon of Mexico.

A Truly Gentleman

Wu Pei Fu, on the other hand, is to the money changers, a gentleman of the best standing. While Sun insist upon the unification of China and the exclusion of the foreign exploiter, Gen. Wu will give the concessionaires the freest hand, from Chungking to Hong Kong to Peking—and to Mukden, if he can eliminate Gen. Chang, Sun's Manchurian ally.

The war, therefore, is basically not a struggle of Chinese against Chinese at all. It is more akin to our border wars with Mexico—a struggle of the European interests to fasten themselves permanently upon the backs of the Chinese population.

The calm with which the press regards Wu's temporary victory is an index of the satisfaction felt by these European interests with the present outcome. But the final decision has not yet been made, for like Mazzini, Sun has caught the fancy of the millions of workers of China and their power has by no means been defeated by the ousting of Gen. Chang from Peking. The masses of China appear to have been awakened and they are as determined as their leaders to put an end to the business of European toll-taking on every act of their daily lives.

Concession to People.

The fact that Wu has called in a great popular leader, the first premier under the revolution, to take the presidency indicates the force of Chinese popular feeling. For Wu is ambitious and would not surrender the dictatorship of China except out of necessity.

Japan, in all this, is playing her usual astute kind of diplomacy. She is banking long on Gen. Wu's ultimate defeat and upon the victory of Sun Yat Sen. Japan has been the victim of two of the world's greatest boycotts in China and she knows the imponderable weight of the disapproval of the masses. Japan has surrendered Shantung and is the only power that, in negotiating with China at Washington and elsewhere, has recently made magnanimous gestures to the Chinese people.

We accept Papan's opinions. We believe that Dr. Sun will lead his armies where he could not lead his logic—across the plains of China and through the gates of her capital. But when China is unified and Sun installed, we hope there will come another great leader, who will preach, not unification against the bankers of London, but against the exploiters of all nations, including China, and that his victory will be swift and enduring.

Federated Press Bulletin.

IF IT IS WORTH WHILE, ACT!

Some of the slaves must have found jobs recently—the subs for TRUTH are coming faster. Let the movement grow. We must have more subs. We must have them for two reasons. One big reason is money. Type isn't set for nothing and the news service cannot be picked from bushes like wild blueberries. There are also other unavoidable expenses that must be met each week.

Last winter it was hard to get new subs—coal was needed and overshoes. Now a paste board pen will do. It is easier now. The workers want TRUTH. It has been tried and tested. It had backbone during the hysterical prewar days when most editors went temporarily insane. During the war it kept its feet on the ground and spoke for justice when others wavered. It has ever exposed those who slaughter by taking the necessities of life from the toilers and those who slaughter in wars for market gains. It is a spur to prod the workers to industrial organization.

When J. O. Bentall with his refreshing simple clear style of writing became the editor of TRUTH, he gave fundamental facts so that they gripped. The workers understood without the aid of a lawyer. There was no doubt as to the meaning and there was meat in his articles. It was not just a vomit of words like some so-called working class papers.

Bentall is still in prison but even if there is no general amnesty he will be eligible to parole in September. It is quite certain that he will not be denied a parole. September is less than three months away.

If the working class care to keep TRUTH as an instrument to help fight their battles with J. O. Bentall to express their struggles, their aims and their hopes, then it is time to act—and to act quickly. TRUTH needs money. The comrades in Duluth are going after \$700 due in subs here but workers elsewhere must help, if they consider the cause worth while.

There is another reason why more subs would help. In a way the readers make the paper. The writer-worker should be subjected to the influence of the reader-workers. Arguments, adverse or favorable criticism are fine contributions to any editor. They help to make a better paper. It causes the editor to write more firmly and more accurately.

Besides when the class conscious readers show by their arguments, retorts, or criticism that they have faith in their own strength and intelligence, hope is born in the editor's being. For when such faith has gotten into the systems of enough of the workers it will quickly result in their emancipation and that is the goal we are striving for.

A SIOUX DIES IN PRISON

By RALPH CHAPLIN.

The stern white walls are fading in his eyes—
Mirrored with tars and dim with mortal dread—
His pale lips burst into a froth of red,
A shudder, and the faintest of faint sighs ...
How still it is! The prison shadow lies.
Along his savage limbs and noble head,
And curves like some black net above the bed
To snare the spirit when the body dies.

Hush! Does he hear, from his beloved west,
Faint echoes of the Happy Hunting Grounds—
His sweet lost wilderness that knew no bars?
He smiles now, but the thin hands on his breast
Seem clenched to brush away the strident sounds
Of sulphurous cities, glowering at the stars!

GOODBYE TRADE UNIONS

Old Bill Taft and the eight other flunkies in the United States Supreme Court are on the job. Their decision in the case of the Coronado Coal Company showed good brain action for owning class interests. As a result of this brain action the owning class has another club to use on the workers.

Now labor unions may be sued under the Sherman anti-trust law and their strike money seized as security. It will be simple to end strikes now. The owners can plant a few bombs—blame the destruction of property on the workers and by means of the master-class courts seize the strikers' funds.

Good work, judges! You and your class will soon have the workers with their backs up against the wall. Then they will have to fight or die. The old trade unions will resolve and condemn in vain as they gasp their feeble life away. The Supreme Court's decision hastens their end and that result will be wholesome. Perhaps the workers will soon be driven to close up their ranks and to quit acting like feeble minded children fighting each other and expecting justice from those who would crunch them like tigers. Maybe they will organize now to prepare for a real fight.

HUGE JOKE

Chicago building trades are witnessing what can only be termed a comedy. Two men, posing as labor leaders—Murphy and Mader—are arrested and released on excessive bail. Their bondsman agrees to furnish the bonds on condition that they resign their jobs and leave the building trades council entirely alone. These conditions are accepted.

Then the bondsman meets with a few unimportant men in the labor movement and they decide to call a conference to select the next head of the building trades council. To this conference judges, lawyers, businessmen etc., are invited. Even Judge Denis Sullivan is invited—the worst injunction judge that ever sat on a Chicago bench.

It is a huge joke—on the Chicago labor movement. All labor officials party to the conference should be stripped of any office they possess. Their place is not in the labor movement.

"Voice of Labor."

MID-SUMMER NIGHTS DANCE

On June 24th the young people who meet at Workers' Hall will enjoy an evening dancing under green boughs. It is the one time of the year when the hall is made festive with green plants and flowers. Every effort is made to bring the freshness and fragrance from nature out doors into the dance hall.

Of course it adds to the pleasure. That's why the hall is always full to overflowing at Mid-Summer Night's Dance.

Don't forget the date.

ARTHUR BOOSE IN CITY

Arthur Boose, a class war prisoner, just released from Leavenworth after serving five years, is now working for the General Defense Committee in behalf of General Amnesty. He is speaking in Superior, Two Harbors, Cloquet and other neighboring towns. The I. W. W. arranged to have Boose speak here Sunday evening at the Workers Opera.

WHO WILL WIN THE PICTURE?

The contest is on. We will know within the next four 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.

CRY OF THE WORKERS

By JOHN G. NEIHARDT.

Tremble before your chattels,
Lords of the scheme of things!
Fighters of all earth's battles,
Ours is the might of kings!
Guided by seers and sages,
The world's heart beat for a drum,
Snapping the chains of the ages,
Out of the night we come!

Lend us no ear that pities!
Offer no almoners' hand!
Alms for the builders of cities!
When will you understand?
Down with your pride of birth
And your golden gods of trade!
A man is worth to his mother Earth;
All that a man has made!

We are the workers and makers!
We are no longer dumb!
Tremble, O Shirkers and Takers!
Sweeping the earth—we come!
Ranked in the world-wide dawn,
Marching into the day!
The night is gone and the sword is drawn
And the seaboard is thrown away!