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GOMPERS AND WOLL START FIGHT ON FEDERATED PRESS

Cincinnati, O. — The heavy guns of the official section of the American Federation of Labor were turned upon The Federated Press at the annual session of Samuel Gompers' press bureau Monday. Matthew Woll, one of Mr. Gompers' vice presidents, in his annual report, declared that he could “say without hesitation, and as a caution to all the trade union press of America, that The Federated Press constantly serves as a channel for the dissemination of harmful propaganda, and that the service of The Federated Press has been constantly and persistently engaged in a subtle campaign of undermining and discrediting the trade union movement.”

“It (The Federated Press) can be regarded only as an agency of the enemy,” said Mr. Woll. “It is at times subtle, that is only added reason for vigilance.” Mr. Woll calls upon the labor press of America in general, and Mr. Gompers' press agency in particular, to declare “unequivocal opposition to The Federated Press.”

Mr. Gompers had previously attacked The Federated Press in a letter addressed to M. E. Ball, secretary of the Dubuque (Iowa) Trades and Labor Congress. “The Federated Press,” said Mr. Gompers in that letter, “is one of the greatest menaces to the advance of the bonafide trade union movement. Its policies are antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor. It protects and encourages the I. W. W. and the soviet government of Russia, the One Big Union and every other organization inimical to the American Federation of Labor. No official of the trade union movement is free from its inference and innuendoes, and in many cases it openly has attacked them. The Federated Press cannot claim support from the real trade unions and it has never been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.”

Mr. Woll's report quotes a private letter from E. J. Costello, managing editor, to the members of the executive board, apparently for the purpose of proving that William Z. Foster is a member of The Federated Press executive board.

Mr. Woll told his associates “that the attitude of The Federated Press has been to favor every movement antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor and to give preference in its reports to those persons, agencies, or movements which either criticize the American Federation of Labor, or which seek to oppose it on the industrial field or the political field.” He declared that the time had come when Mr. Gompers' bureau must assume an attitude of aggressive hostility. “We

Great American Poet Urges Amnesty

Washington. — Edwin Markham, author of the Man With The Hoe, and declared by William Dean Howells to be the “greatest American poet,” has come out squarely for amnesty to all political prisoners. Markham read his poem on Lincoln at the dedication of the Lincoln memorial here on Decoration day, and after the ceremony he was asked to give his opinion on the continued imprisonment of “political.”

“Leaving aside any consideration of the question as to whether these men have been at fault,” Markham replied, “it is my firm conviction that they have suffered enough under any circumstances. The war is now over and as a matter of public policy I think that the liberation of these men at this time would tend to harmonize all groups throughout the nation.”

Members of the Children's Crusade also are continuing their daily picketing of the white house, so far without either being molested by the police or attracting the attention of the president.

PICKET TAUNTS PEEVE OFFICIALS

Washington. — The amnesty pickets are “getting the goat” of the administration. This was made fairly apparent by a number of incidents.

When the child crusaders first picketed the department of justice, bearing banners which demanded, Mr. Daugherty, Must We Hire Felter to Free Our Fathers? the neighboring buildings were lined with grinning spectators, and even the stenographers and clerks in the department of justice crowded to the windows with wide smiles.

This caption evidently hit a sensitive spot, for soon Pardon Attorney Finch rushed from the building and personally berated the pickets. “Am I not doing everything I can for you?” he demanded. “Haven't I treated you courteously? Why then, do you carry these insulting messages.”

Representative Hersey, Maine, also made an attack on the political prisoners in the house and complained about the picketing tactics.

“We can do that most effectively,” he said “by offering to the labor press of the country an adequate news service of our own, under our own control and edited according to our own decisions.”

AMERICAN LEGION OFFICER SAYS, EX-SOLDIERS SUICIDE AT THE RATE OF TWO A DAY

By HARRY GODFREY.

NEW YORK. — There is at present an average suicide rate among ex-service men of two a day, according to a statement received here from C. J. Harris, an official of the American Legion's National headquarters at Indianapolis. These men, Harris declares, almost without exception, were in the battle lines in France, and were discharged by army doctors as normal.

What is the reason, then, that every day two of these men who have been examined by specialists and declared healthy, kill themselves?

Joblessness. Inability to get work to keep body and soul together; and, in many cases, to buy bread and butter for wives and children.

Another sidelight on the plight of these ex-service men is the fact that under the federal law as it now stands an ex-soldier cannot obtain treatment—government treatment, that is—for war injuries, mental or physical, which appear more than two years after discharge from service. Physicians and psychiatrists say that it may easily be five years or more before such injuries appear.

Still another illuminating fact is that the United States veterans' bureau, in charge of the treatment and rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, has a total capacity of only 6099 beds for neuropsychopathic treatment, while surveys have shown that there are more than 24,000 such cases in 15 states and the District of Columbia alone.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES ON TRIAL IN COMMUNIST COURT IN MOSCOW

The trial of the Social-Revolutionaries started in Moscow June 8th. It is a trial to which the class conscious workers must pay attention. Forty-seven members of the party which bears the name “Social Revolutionary” are on trial for treason.

Many workers who know but little of the most important political parties in Russia will probably think that they are real Socialists and real revolutionaries.

NOT REAL REVOLUTIONARIES.

As a matter of fact, however, the “Social Revolutionaries” were caught redhanded forming alliances with counter-revolutionary generals of the old Russian regime and even entering into secret pacts with such vicious imperialists as General Ludendorff of Germany against the workers' government of Russia, have tried to present their case as a part of the struggle for working class emancipation. They have been assisted in their attempt to pervert the facts regarding their infamies by the entire Second International. Vandervelde, formerly head of the Second International, assisted by Theodore Liebknecht, of Germany and the Dutch Socialist, Watters are in Moscow now, to defend the conspirators against Soviet Russia.

Liebknecht is the brother of Karl Liebknecht who was murdered by Vandervelde's comrades, Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske of the German government in 1919. Theodore, unlike his brother, has always been a practicing lawyer and has never been politically active until the Second International dragged him from obscurity and paraded him before the rest of the social traitors, hoping that his very name with its honored traditions, would inspire respect. Fortunately, the working class realizes that just because a man comes from an illustrious family he is not to be considered otherwise than upon his own achievements. But not even the treachery of Theodore Liebknecht can erase the memory of the martyrdom of his brother or of the magnificent warrior for the proletarian revolution who was his father.

VANDERVELDE'S AGITATION.

When the train bearing the delegation from the Second International arrived at the Russian border line the crowds made a rush, but they were stopped by the militia. They shouted “Murderers! Koltchaks!” The militia explained that the strangers were not Social Revolutionaries, but their defenders.

“Why do you defend murderers?” the crowd asked of Rosenfeld.

“As a lawyer,” he replied, by an interpreter. “I defend all accused. In Germany I defended the Communists—ask Radek and Munzenberg.”

The crowd then shouted for Vandervelde and he appeared, evidently agitated.

The guard of the train asked him where he was when Koltchak was attacking Russia. Vandervelde ignored this question, but said: “Before becoming a Socialist I was a jurist. I once went to the Congo to defend anti-Belgian rebels for the same purpose that brings me to Russia. I do not know the Social-Revolutionary case and will only learn it here.”

The train left accompanied by hooting and shouting.

In the evening the train arrived at Veliki Luki and was met by another noisy crowd, which forced the militia back and rushed to the carriage. A window-pane was broken and one person was arrested. Somebody fired a shot and the militia ordered the train to depart immediately.

At Windan Terminus, Moscow, several thousands gathered, mostly youths and students. Motortrucks displayed cartoons of King Albert and Vandervelde. The defenders were met at the station by Klimov, representing the Peoples' Commissariat for Justice, and the militia with difficulty cleared a path for the automobile.

The defenders expressed thanks to Kursky and Kameneff for the care taken along the route and in Moscow.

An official statement announces that the following Supreme Tribunal will judge the Social Revolutionaries: Chairman, Piatakov; Judges, Galkin and Karklin; substitutes, Peters, Ozal, Mentzev; prosecutors, Krylenko, Lunarcharsky and Pokrovsky.

Foster Sees Crisis for Railroad Workers

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

At last the supreme test is coming for the railroad men. The employers are tearing into them right and left. Not content with taking away the national agreement of the Shopmen, the eight hour day from the Maintenance of way, the Signal men, the Clerks, Stationary firemen and others, reestablishing piece work in the shops, setting up company unions, farming out repair work to all kinds of dummy companies so as to evade the Transportation Act doing away with Sunday overtime rates and otherwise reestablishing pre-war slave conditions, they are now cutting and slashing wages to the bone. In the past ten days, both the Maintenance of Way workers and the Shopmen have had their wages reduced again. The companies have declared open war on the Unions and it is quite evidently a fight to the finish. Not only that, but the railroads show their contempt for the organizations by making these wage cuts right in the face of the A. F. of L. Convention. They have no fear that the conservative labor leaders will do anything serious about it.

Labor Solidarity Essential.

What must be done in this crisis? Strike of course, if the Railroad Labor Board tries to make its recent infamous decisions stand up. But not a strike of a few crafts. Make it a strike of every railroad man in the United States. Anything short of this would be a crime. The railroad employers of the country are united. They are determined to crush the unions and to wipe them off the railroads. The railroad men therefore, must stand together in one solid body. If in this critical time the Four Brotherhoods hold aloof from the rest of the trades, as sure as fate they will pay for their treason shortly afterwards. The companies have a rod for them, awaiting a favorable opportunity to apply it.

But far more important than even the strike in showing that the railroad workers are determined not to allow themselves to be enslaved, would be a movement for

the various organizations to join forces and together. If such a movement had been launched by the recent Convention of the Railroad Department, it is questionable indeed if the recent outrageous decisions regarding the Maintenance of Way and the Shopmen would have been handed down. But when the Convention refused to adopt a single measure tending to develop the solidarity and strength of the organizations, it was that much encouragement for the employers to go on with their attacks. It showed that the railroad workers are not yet ready to take this fight seriously. But better late than never. 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.

Riksdag Plays Politics With Trade Agreements Of Sweden and Russia

(Federated Press.)

Stockholm, Sweden (by mail). — For several months a trade agreement between Russia and Sweden has been awaiting ratification by the Swedish parliament, after having been signed by Kerzheneff on behalf of soviet Russia and Swensson, minister of commerce, on behalf of Sweden. But the riksdag, or parliament, continues to play politics with the agreement.

In business circles it is chiefly the large Swedish banks that favor ratification. They see other countries concluding trade agreements and fear that Sweden, which lies nearest the Russian market and needs it most, may be left out in the cold. The chief opponents appear to be, first of all, the reactionaries who are alarmed to think that Russian business men are now likely to flock into Sweden in droves and incidentally to spread bolshevik germs; and the Swedish business men now or formerly resident in Russia. The latter point out that, since all business with the

August Probst Must Go. Lupo, the Wolf, Can Stay

By HARRY GODFREY.

New York.—They call him Lupo the Wolf. That is because for many years he was regarded as a dangerous criminal, known to the federal secret service and to the police of many states. Once he served 11 years of a 30-year sentence for counterfeiting. During his trial which resulted in that sentence he admitted he murdered a man in Italy. After his release from Atlanta penitentiary he went to Italy. You might think this country was well rid of him?

Well, a few weeks ago he returned. But at Ellis Island he was recognized. A special board of inquiry looked up his record and ordered him deported. But nothing like that happened. Instead, more than three weeks ago, and so quietly that it has just become known, somebody in Washington—somebody whose say-so “goes”—decided Lupo was entitled to enter the United States. He's here now, living in New York City.

No explanation. The order to let Lupo, confessed murderer and counterfeiter, take up his abode here again came just as mysteriously as did another order from Washington expelling from America August Probst, whose “crime” consisted in having fallen in love with the daughter of a wealthy man at a country club near Pittsburgh, but whose deportation was ordered on the ground that he entered the country illegally. That occurred at almost the precise time as did the decision to let Lupo remain. Lupo, you see, whatever his little differences with the law, had not committed the offense of falling in love with a girl whose parents have “connections” with a cabinet officer, as did Probst. So Probst, kidnapped by private detectives and railroaded out of the country, is just about landing in Europe as this is printed; while Lupo the Wolf is in our midst.

outside world on the part of Russia is done by the government, they the business men of Swedish nationality who formerly used to trade with their native country, will find themselves to be supernumeraries.

CRUSADERS WILL MAKE AMNESTY AN ELECTION ISSUE

Threat of Rail Strike May Settle Coal Strike

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Chicago. — Settlement of the coal strike before July 1 by government pressure, if not by intervention, is becoming more probable in view of the rail strike that is threatening to become a reality before the end of the summer. One war at a time is sound administration policy.

Failure of nonunion coal production to measure up to the weekly tonnage estimated as reasonable before the coal strike began April 1 is a factor in the situation that is shaping toward a settlement.

The U. S. geological survey, which gathers the figures on weekly coal output, has been compelled to revise its reports, notably for the eighth week of the strike, ending May 27, when the preliminary figures were later stated to be 200,000 tons above actual production. Information from quarters close to the geological survey has it that the survey accepts, in many cases, the production figures reported by the operators without checking up on the statements. It is also the practice of the survey, according to this source, to credit full time production when mines are operating only on part time.

The steel companies in the Pittsburgh district, which were severely affected by the unionizing of the Connellsville coke region, recovered only partially and are again reducing operations, according to sources friendly to the corporations. They are unable to meet market demands. Their coal is supplied from West Virginia, but at great expense.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover's measures to fix a maximum price for nonunion coal are the first official indication of the impending coal famine. The coal bureau of the chamber of commerce of the United States, however, sounded the alarm over a month ago. It predicted that shortage of coal would become felt June 10, unless there were an increase in nonunion production. This has not taken place.

Chicago retailers are paying the way for cut-throat coal prices. A circular sent out by Zipf Bros. Coal Co. reads: “Those in authority say the strike will not be settled until Aug. 1. If that is true the sky will be the limit.”

The determining factor in the government's action, should it decide to settle the strike, is the practically unanimous feeling among the railway shop men and maintenance of way men to fight the rail labor board's recent slashes of \$60,000,000 and \$50,000,000 respectively in wage rates. The maintenance union sent out strike ballots two weeks ago and the shop

New tactics, designed to appeal to those of the President's political advisors who have recommended against the granting of amnesty to war-time prisoners, have been adopted by the Children's Crusade.

The latest banner carried to the White House gates by the Crusaders reads:

“Mr. President: How about the primary elections?

Beveridge,
Pinchot,
Brookhart?

“The voters demand liberal measures!

“Why not release the political prisoners?”

On the day this banner was first displayed, it was announced by the leaders of the Crusade, that amnesty for political prisoners would be made an issue in the coming political campaign.

The Crusaders have been encouraged by the results of the primary elections in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa to believe that liberal voters will have a great influence upon the results in the coming elections and that amnesty can be made an issue that will swing thousands of votes.

As the election draws near certain of the wives of political prisoners will be detached from the picket squad in Washington and sent into districts where the parties are fairly evenly matched to campaign against the candidates of the party responsible for keeping their husbands in jail.

The thirty six Republican members of the House, who joined with fifteen Democrats in an appeal to the President to release all political prisoners will not be opposed in their campaigns for re-election by the Crusaders.

The reception accorded the Crusaders in every city on their way to Washington, and the expressions of public indignation that came from every quarter when the President refused to receive them, convince the leaders of the Crusade that the general public is ready to listen to their appeal, if the party in power is not, and to vote accordingly.

It has been indicated that the first political effort of the Crusaders will be made in the primary campaign in New Jersey, where Senator Frelinghuysen, a close personal friend of the President and opponent of amnesty for political prisoners, is running for the Republican senatorial nomination.

crafts sent out their ballots this week, returnable June 30.

This date, June 30, is pivotal for the expected coal strike settlement. Unofficial forecasts of the probable settlement indicate that the central competitive field will make an agreement as a unit, which would be a triumph for the miners' union. The wage rate is not predicted but the checkoff, it is believed, will be retained.

SIR CHARLES HIGHAM M. P. SAYS, ENGLAND GIVES 'DOLES' TO PREVENT COMMUNISM

(By The Federated Press)

MILWAUKEE. — The “dole,” a revenue paid to all unemployed men in England, has prevented bolshevism and communism from gaining a foothold in that country, Sir Charles Higham, M. P., attending the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, told a Federated Press representative.

“The English government feels that as long as a man has a full stomach he will not throw stones through factory windows or start any riots,” he said.

Sir Charles declared that because of this system strikes are practically unknown in England and very few crimes are committed.

He explained that as soon as a man is thrown out of work he applies for his “dole” and is given from \$15 to \$25 a week. This continues until he finds employment. If it is discovered that he is taking advantage of this revenue he is classed as a vagrant and thrown in jail. A jail sentence only follows after a general ostracism, however. He declared that these cases are few.

ENGLAND ALWAYS LIBERATES SMALL PEOPLES AS LONG AS SHE DOES NOT POSSESS THEM

By KARL RADEK.

The following are the main points from the speech of Karl Radek in reply to J. Ramsay MacDonald at the Berlin Conference of the Three Internationals:

Ramsay MacDonald dealt with Georgia. All his charges — and he admitted it to me in a private conversation — are a repetition of the slogan of the liberation of small peoples, whom England always liberates as long as she does not possess them. We, however, were biting wolves who devour small peoples. I would like to make a few statements of fact in this connection. Ramsay MacDonald does not speak as a representative of the Independent Labor Party for the later sits at the table of the Vienna Working Union. He is not here as the latter's representative. Notice how the Labor Party speaks of the Irish question. "The Irish coast should be neutral in order not to be used as a maritime base against the British Empire." You believe that you must bring before this Socialist Conference what lies deep in the heart of every Englishman. Your Party supports the independence of Ireland. I have established this fact. If that is so, permit me to say that you are for freedom as you understand it, as the English working class unconsciously understands it, as it understands freedom under the influence of four centuries of English Imperialism and as the latter's unconscious accessory. Therefore Ramsay MacDonald has overlooked certain small but rather important facts in his speech which was full of pretty words with which we became acquainted during the entire war as a part of the artillery of English Imperialism. He has overlooked what is at the bottom of this dispute over the small nations. For him there exists an England which is always for the small peoples when they do not

belong to England. And there is another state which has devoured small innocent Georgia. They once were called border states and when Czarism still ruled Russia Ramsay MacDonald never thought of doing something for his wards. Only after the death of Czarism did English Imperialism begin to concern itself with the border states for it desired to control the ports of entry to Russia, Riga and Batum. That is the story of the border states which Ramsay MacDonald makes a Socialist affair. It is sufficient to ask MacDonald why, since he was already before the war a member of the Second International, did he never demand the independence of Georgia when Czarism still ruled? Why, if it is a principle of Socialism to free an oppressed people, did he not call for the independence of Georgia when it was a downtrodden land? Are you acquainted with the history of the Georgian fight for freedom? The present proponents of this question are the members of the deposed Menshevik government of Georgia. They are men, none of whom advocated the independence of Georgia up to 1917; men who were Pan-Russian patriots. Tsereteli fought so hard for Great Russia that he as a Minister advocated the death sentence during the 1917 June offensive. (Hear, hear!) He can himself judge what moral right he has to make an accusation. We have a right to speak from a moral standpoint, but not those who fought in the front against the workers republic. You wanted to root out the Bolsheviks with fire and sword. If anyone laughs at that statement, I will read you declarations and also cite General Alexieff who describes how you sheltered White officers and took them under your protection. I have the secret documents of the Menshevik government which we took from it when it fled.

Shall I read to you from the book which was published with an introduction by your Foreign Minister, those passages where Djugeli makes the following statements, "My Social Democratic Party and Government were ordered by the British General Thompson to haul down the red flag from the government house. I was opposed to it, but my Party has not remained true to the red flag. And I do not agree with the decision of my Party." Georgia was small and weak. Georgia could not remain neutral and your government leaders understood that. Djordania said in a speech, "And if we have to choose between Eastern fanaticism — that was the Russian Revolution — and Western civilization, we decide for Western civilization." Now Western civilization is an extraordinary good thing, comrade Tsereteli, but not only are such beautiful things as democracy part of Western civilization, but the British General Thomson considers as a component part of Western civilization the petroleum wells of Baku. And a not so very unimportant firm, the Royal Dutch Shell, behind which three stands the British Admiralty, looks upon the Baku oil wells with greedy eyes. And this eagerness of the English for oil was very great. You know very well that the question of oil was not only of some importance for the small Georgian people but also for the great Russian people and the Russian working class. Today one of the comrades of the Second International called out, "Fine naphtha-communism!" (interruptions). When Citizen Abramovitch introduces Socialism, he will do so without naphtha (Laughter). Citizen Abramovitch will probably use the volcano of his indignation and enthusiasm as fuel (Laughter). And reference to the oil wells shows that the desire of the Georgian people for independence is of very

recent date. The defending attorneys overlook that. However, if you think deeper than the present moment, if you think of more than the negotiations, but desire to examine the matter closely, you must then say, there is no formal principle when we consider this state as the result of the first wave of the revolution when we think of future struggles. Then there is no other way of considering the matter but the following: Does it maintain a position of the world revolution or not? That is the question and when good Ramsay MacDonald comes and brings with him in his suitcase all the tracts of the humanitarian English liberals without knowing that they are only a concealed form of imperialism, that does not change the given fact. Comrades, we will not come to an agreement upon these fundamental conceptions in any conference. The proletariat of the West will on the whole understand our policy. When they, driven by the course of events, themselves make a revolution and will undergo all the hardships of this revolution, they will only then understand us. We will not convince you by propaganda that all that is called self-determination of nations is not self-determination at bottom. We will not bridge over the chasm between us by propaganda. As Adler and Bauer correctly said and as we have been repeating for the past year, the working class is now on the defensive. These questions can only be solved by the experiences of the common struggle.

You can call the Communist International as many names as you like. One thing is certain, our struggle — it could have a thousand times under-estimated the length of the road — was fought in the interest of the working class. And therefore we are for the united front of the proletariat without conditions.

dislocation and of Imperialism have intervened since then; (b) the rivalry of powerful groups, e. g., Stinnes and Rathenau, British v. American oil companies, etc., is too great to permit of anything more than a temporary union, (c) the growing indebtedness of Europe to America contains germs of intercontinental rivalry between the Finance Capitals of Europe and America; (d) an international consolidation of capitalism would be undesirable, since it would inevitably strengthen the capitalists in crushing the workers' organization and in binding them in a kind of serfdom, as depicted by Hilaire Belloc, with the aid of judicious doses of welfare work and Whitley Councils. The horizontal combination of capitalism would be accompanied by the forcible vertical combination of the workers. I mention this to show that the working class cannot afford to be led astray by petit-bourgeois currency theories, which claim to be able to solve the present crisis, while leaving the more fundamental economic and social factors untouched. My analysis of the real causes of the present trade depression suffice to show, I think, what is the only possible remedy for the phthisis of world capitalism; and to show the futility of the quick remedy of "Douglasism."

Romain Rolland Says "California Is Land of Orange Groves, Jails"

Chicago. — Industrial conditions in California are made the target for an attack by the Paris daily newspaper, l'Humanite, according to a copyrighted cable dispatch just published by the Chicago Daily News. The French paper bases its utterance upon a letter from Romain Rolland, author of "Jean Christophe."

It denounces "The barbarous capitalism of the United States," and indicates that this barbarity is at its worst in California.

Rolland's letter according to the Daily News correspondent, features a pamphlet called "Medieval California; Land of Orange Groves and Jails", published by the General Defense Committee of Chicago. "The pious wish is expressed," says the cablegram, "that the prestige of the author's name may attract attention to the material that follows."

"Perjury, bearing false witness, and cruelty to prisoners are the mildest charges brought against the Pacific Coast money kings," the Daily News continues. "It is gravely asserted that laborers in California risk imprisonment and death for the crime of carrying in their pockets membership cards in the Industrial Workers of the World. The case of Charlotte Anita Whitney is cited as particularly scandalous."

One Thing After Another

Paris. — Runge, the Uhlan, who was convicted of assassinating Rosa Luxemburg, leader of the Spartacist movement, has completed his sentence of two years in prison, according to a Central News dispatch from Berlin. At the office of the Daily newspaper Varwaerts, he declared that he was innocent, and subsequently made formal accusations against several officers, declaring he had been promised money to remain silent.

Chicago. — Arrest will follow the detection of any one circulating a Communist Party pamphlet dealing with the West Virginia coal mine situation, according to the Daily Herald and Examiner. The pamphlet is said to be a protest against the detention of 300 mine workers facing charges of treason.

Vienna. — Complete amnesty has been granted to all political prisoners confined in the jails of Roumania, as a royal favor coincident with the marriage of Princess Marie of that country to King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia. These prisoners have all been incarcerated since the war, amnesty having been granted to war-offenders shortly after the armistice.

London. — Tales of the hardships caused by unemployment were told to the Wrexham court when 70 persons answered summons for nonpayment of taxes.

One woman said that her husband brought home 19 shillings a penny (approximately \$3.75) on Saturday, and there were seven to keep out of it.

The magistrates made orders for payment, suspending them for a period.

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE CRISIS OF CAPITALISM

Maurice H. Dobb in the Communist Review places the Douglas credit theory under the microscope of Marxism, in order "to show the working class that it cannot afford to be led astray by such petit-bourgeois currency theories." Space does not permit using the whole article but the following excerpt is his analysis of the real cause of the present trade depression.

"If Finance is not the cause of the present trade depression, what then is?" the "Douglasist" will ask. We must conclude therefore with a brief resume of the real causes of the existing crisis of world capitalism, and show that it cannot be remedied by a mere superficial juggling with credit. These causes are as follows:—

(1) Europe lived on its capital during the war, and was generally impoverished. Plant, roads, railways, mines, houses, etc., were allowed to deteriorate; current investments (about 300,000,000 pound annually) were, in Britain, transferred to purely war purposes; Britain alone borrowed 1,200,000,000 pounds from U.S.A.; something approaching 1,000,000,000 pounds of British investments abroad were sold (e. g., Dr. Bowley, Division of the Product of Industry; 2s. 6d.). Mr. McKenna has estimated British producing capacity at about eighty percent, of pre-war. That of other countries must show a greater reduction. This means that the demand for labour is everywhere lower, and the demand for labour being reduced, the price of labour was in most cases higher than could be maintained under the new capitalist conditions, and permit the employer an average rate of profit.

This fact acted as a brake on production and brought the trade boom of 1919 and 1920 to an end. This is what Keynes meant when he said that Europe could not maintain (as a result of the war) its existing population, and that millions would have to emigrate; and what Trotsky means in his new book, when he says that Capitalism can only stabilize itself on a very much lower standard of productivity, involving a partial depopulation of Europe.

(2) Europe lived at the expense of economic adjustment and organization during the war. This happened as follows: the demand for the goods of one industry depends upon the production of goods in another; for it is in production that the "power to buy" is distributed. If, relatively to the demand, the rate of production increases or decreases uniformly in all branches, the exchange of the goods of one industry against the goods of another proceeds smoothly. If, however, as we have seen, production slows down in one branch relatively to others, the "power to buy" of the people employed in it is diminished; and this means that the "power to sell" of another branch is reduced. There is at present relative over-production in certain branches of industry, owing to the dislocation of the right proportions between the various sections of the international Division of Labour. This has been accentuated by currency inflation and exchange fluctuation and by Government regulations which checked some branches and over-stimulated others for war purposes.

During the war Central Europe was impoverished much more than

was Western Europe; production slowed down relatively to production in Western Europe. The result was that England and America could not dispose of their products. This is what Trotsky and Varga mean, when they say:—"The crisis of 1920 was a profound reaction consequent upon the artificial stimulation that prevailed during the war and during the two years thereafter, and was based upon ruin and exhaustion. — The present European crisis is one of under-production. It is the form in which destitution reacts against the striving to produce trade and resume life on the usual capitalist level."

The depression will continue until the right proportions between the various branches of industry are more or less restored. This involves idleness in those branches which have been relatively over-stimulated and gone too far ahead. "More money" will not remedy this.

The trade boom continued up to the end of 1920 in spite of these conditions, partly because inflation continued and postponed the evil day and because a market was found in South America and in the East, which placed orders to make up for war deficiencies. This demand was not, however, steady, but purely temporary. When this temporary demand came to an end, and in 1920 the demand in the East slumped owing to a famine in China and a bad monsoon in India, the tide turned in Western Europe and America.

(3) These conditions have been accentuated and prevented from recovery by politico-psychological conditions, resulting from the Imperialist war. The desire of the Imperialist Powers of Western Europe to control vital sources of raw material, e. g., iron, coal, oil, and to indemnify their war losses by levying tribute on the defeated countries has caused them to carve up Europe into political areas, which cut across economic units, and so has still further lowered the productivity of Europe. The fate of Silesia, Saar Valley, Austria, are examples of this; and every such settlement is a political irritant, which contains the germs of fresh conflict. Extortionate reparation demands have at the same time prevented any economic recovery in Central Europe. The more the productivity of national capitalism declines, the more does finance capital, which controls Governments, seek to indemnify itself by using the State machine

GANDHI

(By W. J. O. McGibbon, Carpenter's Helper.)

Gandhi, a man-child born of God's Morning,
Called of blue day-spring to Asia's east.
Gandhi — a soul-child brought forth of yearning
Mahatma of INDIA'S DANGEROUS LEAST.

Gandhi, a will-child mental of Jesus,
Waging a war with His doctrine and sooth.
Gandhi, a heart-child spurning Man's theses,
Obeying alone God's peremptory TRUTH.

Gandhi, my soul-friend, the DAY is now risen
Whose yoke must be borne by each comrade in arms.
Gandhi our MAN-FRIEND stands guard by thy prison
'Tis Christ of the HAMMER, who quells all alarms.

NEXT SUNDAY

THERE WILL BE A

General Amnesty Meeting at

Workers' Hall

19th AVE WEST AND 1st STREET

ARTHUR BOOSE

recently released after serving a five year sentence at Leavenworth will speak. Comrade Bentall writes "I knew Boose, a fine fellow. I got to know him quite well. Hope you will have big meetings for him."

EVERYBODY COME!

Come Early!

ALL NIGHT

MID-SUMMER FESTIVAL

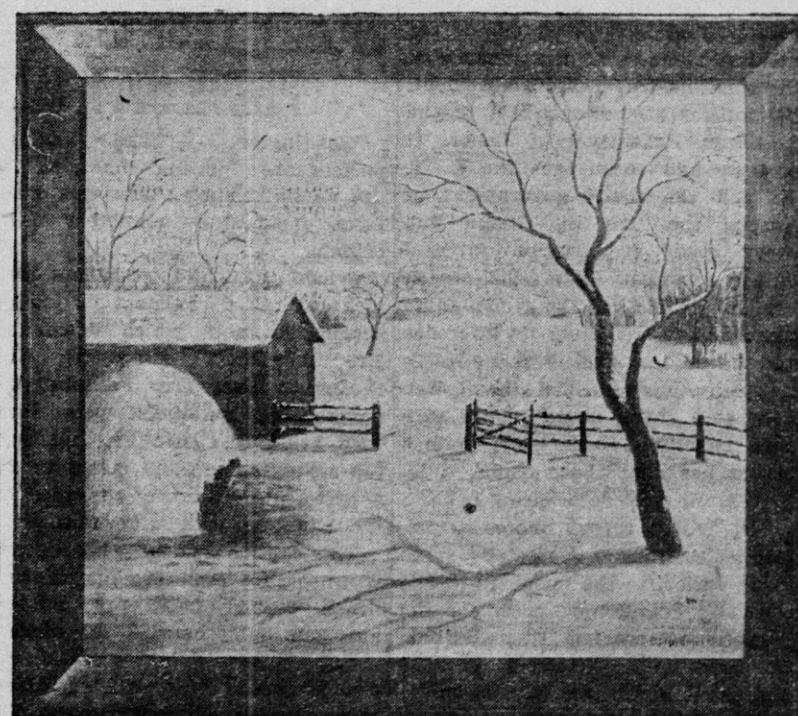
WORKERS HALL

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 24TH

Come and enjoy an evening under green boughs.

75c a Couple. — Extra Ladies 25c

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.

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

"If it is true that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right, the country—and the administration at Washington—may count on being troubled by the Mooney case for a long time to come. There is one way in which the time can be shortened—and that is, by doing Mooney justice."

—The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Press.

My idea of our civilization is that it is a shabby poor thing and full of cruelties, vanities, arrogancies, meannesses and hypocrisies. As for the word, I hate the sound of it, for it conveys a lie; and as for the thing itself, I wish it was in hell, where it belongs.

—Mark Twain.

TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.
J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

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THE FRAME-UP HABIT

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

If you were in jail and the days were slipping and the time of hanging or electrocution was getting closer and closer for you, what would you think of the comrades on the outside if they didn't give a rip, but just went along in their daily sleepiness and never raised a finger to get justice for you?

If you were in jail — you would care.

There is an article this week about two men as innocent as you. Read it. If you were in their position you would appreciate what it means to get people interested in your case.

The capitalists have gotten into the habit of framing men and women who are prominent in the undertaking of organizing the workers and spreading economic light. It seems easier for the government to get rid of "agitators" and "radicals" by classifying them as "criminals" and killing them than by simply putting them in the pen.

The capitalists are in charge of the state and can do as they please with the workers. Now they seem to feel that killing them is the best policy.

They will have to get over this habit. It will not do for us to let the state or anybody else take innocent men and put a charge against them and then railroad them thru to the pen or the gallows or the electric chair. That game must be stopped and stopped soon. Are you going to make your feeling on this point known in such definite terms as to put the fear of god into the carcasses of the brutes who are maneuvering this outrageous business?

Read about the plot in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. These men must not lie at the hands of legalized brigands.

MAKING MARTYRS OF THEMSELVES

Nineteen I. W. W. members who are serving ten-year terms under the Espionage Act were called before the prison board at Leavenworth and offered their release on parole. All of them turned down the offer, contending that by accepting it they would violate the principles for which they have already paid five years of liberty.

These men, convicted in the Wichita and Sacramento trials, are holding out steadfastly for amnesty for all the war-opinion prisoners, demanding general release as their legal and moral right.

It no doubt shows devotion to a cause for these nineteen fellows to say, in effect, "We will rot in prison rather than go out before there is general amnesty. It would violate our principles to do so." But wouldn't it be better for the working class if this devotion of the I. W. W. to their cause would expend itself in activity outside of prison walls rather than in martyrdom inside?

Because the capitalist bunch at Washington refuses to recognize that general amnesty is just these 19 fine fellows will deprive the workers of their help and will torture themselves by remaining in the iron cages.

These sterling creatures just as firmly believe in the principle of industrial freedom as in general amnesty. Are they going to continue their prison torture until the capitalist bunch at Washington recognizes that principle? We think it would be better for the cause if they came out and worked for the release of those remaining inside.

It is the capitalists who are violating the principles the I. W. W. believe in, and they will continue to do this until the system is scrapped.

We know that if it was just to put those I. W. W. into prison it would have been just to put hundreds of those of us outside into prison. We are just as guilty. Should we go to prison and offer ourselves for torture?

We do not think it would show very much sense to do so. Martyrs are nice to read about but there is much work to be done that martyrdom cannot accomplish. We need all the class-conscious workers outside, not caged up.

FOOD FOR THOT

The chief mission of the prevailing, the capitalist, social system, has been to unfold and to organize the wealth-producing capacity of mankind and thereby make possible the next phase in social evolution—the Socialist or the co-operative social system. That capitalism has performed its mission and is about through is proved by the fact that here and there and in many places, its continued existence begins to be a hindrance, an impediment to wealth production; like Kronos, in Greek mythology, it begins to eat its own children, i. e., to consume itself.

Under capitalism the processes of wealth production have become social in character. Small, individual has given way to mass production by means of mammoth machinery, and thousands of workers geographically situated in all sorts of climes, co-operate in their production of a given commodity. But ownership in the

IF WE MUST DIE

By CLAUDE McKAY.

If we must die, let it not be like hogs

Hunted and penned in an inglorious spot,
While round us bark the mad and hungry dogs,
Making their mock at our accursed lot.

If we must die, let it be not like hogs

So that our precious blood may not be shed
In vain; then even the monsters we defy
Shall be constrained to honor us, though dead!

Oh, kinsman! We must meet the common foe;
Though far outnumbered, let us still be brave,
And for their thousand blows deal one deathblow!
What though before us lies the open grave?
Like men, we'll face the murderous, cowardly pack
Pressed to the wall, but fighting back.

means of production has continued to be private. In the further course of social evolution social production must be rounded out by social ownership in the means of production. Social, ownership in the means of production implies the sweeping out of the old, it means the advent of the new social system.

"What is so loosely called the central government today will not take control over the life occupation and habits of the individual for the incentive will be lacking for there will be no majority of the population to be held down by a minority."

HE ASKS BENTALL SOME QUESTIONS

(The acting editor received the following contribution from J. Puck.)

PRACTICAL PERTINENT QUESTIONS ALONG THE SUBJECT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, SCIENTIFIC AND VULGAR.

Question 1. Is it true what J. O. Bentall states under the heading of "Discontent" in TRUTH issue, June 16th that the market price of one pound of meat of a Farmer's best steer is only 7 cents while a quarter pound of such meat fetches a price of 50 cents when served in the cafe?

Question 2. If it be true, is either of these two prices coincident with the true value of such meat prevailing at the time when these prices are quoted and accepted or are both prices only accidental variations subject to conditions and fluctuations of supply and demand?

Question 3. If these two price quotations be only variable upon accident and incidents how does it occur or happen to the editor that he compares the one price with and bases it upon the other? And in doing so why does he consider it more justifiable to regulate the price of 7 cents which the farmer gets up to the standard of the cafe price of \$1.70 or more correctly over \$2.00 per pound? Is it not just as correct and justifiable to reduce cafe price down to the level of the price that the farmer is getting? What rule or law of value does the editor have in mind or apply when he endeavors to analyze and justifiably regulate prices in some definite or definable way any how so it can be plainly grasped where we are at, seen from a point of equitable exchange.

As to my mind, justifiable exchange relations must unequivocally rest on equity between the seller and buyer or purchaser. I cannot approve of the editor's discriminating in favor of the seller, in this case the farmer, as this would not settle the question or law of value any more definitely than capitalism can.

J. O. Bentall may not reply to these questions now. He is permitted very few letters and his present living condition are not ideal for writing. Kansas is very warm. He is caring for sick in a basement, where double decker cell beds are used. Since February he has slept in the lower tier of one of those iron beds with a straw mattress and straw pillow. The upper bed is so close to the lower that one can barely squeeze in and there is less than a two-foot space between bunks. But he does not complain for his fellow prisoners have no better.

We say to Comrade Puck, in answer to question No. 1. We take it for granted that Comrade Bentall's figures in regard to the prices of steers per pound and cafe-meat per pound were correct at the time he wrote the article, which was Oct. 14, 1921.

In answer to No. 2. It is quite certain that neither of the two prices coincides with the true value of meat prevailing at that time because the value of meat is determined by the average amount of social labor necessary to produce meat. Altho in the long run, the price and value of meat are the same it is hardly possible to pick out a single sale and have the price and the value correspond. Karl Marx undoubtedly meant that when they were compared for a long period of time they would average the same. Both prices quoted were temporary market fluctuations regulated by supply and demand and did not correspond with the value of the meat.

In answer to question 3. Our reply is of course only conjecture for one person cannot say with certainty why another makes a statement. We think it very probable, however, that Comrade Bentall had something like this in mind: That the cafe owner put very little labor power on the beef and was under capitalism, permitted \$2.00 a pound. The farmer put very much labor on the meat and got 7 cents a pound. Not all farmers may know that the value of meat is determined by the average amount of socially necessary labor it takes to produce meat. And they may not know that in the long run value and price correspond. What they do know is that in this particular instance and in hundreds of other instances like this they are getting almost nothing for their labor and it makes them discontented. This was Bentall's subject "Discontent" not regulation of prices up or down.

Comrade Bentall said, "All workers in all lines are cut to the bone in wages and get long hours and hard labor are thrown out or jobs and become discontented." We think that his discrimination is not in favor of the seller unless the seller is also the producer. Bentall would discriminate in favor of producers until there are only producers and no sellers or selling system.

KING GARY IS CROWNED WITH DOCTORS DEGREE

If ordinary working class dubs come out of a university with a doctors degree it means they have sweat blood for years to satisfy the university heads by means of tests and examinations. But there is a quicker, easier way to get a degree—no study—no examinations. Just act so that Wall Street—big business—the owning class is sure that you are on their side then you can get any kind of a degree you want from the universities for the asking.

The Northwestern University recently crowned Elbert Gary, the king of the steel mills, with the degree of doctor of laws. Now when King Gary visits his famous steel town he can take his little reward of merit from the capitalists along. Perhaps then he will not need the extra police force on hand to protect him from the "dangerous" workers while he eats pie in his slave-pen town.

C. L. Osborn who gave the address at the university at the Gary crowning said "No people can strike or abuse or absorb or rob others without suffering loss of vitality. There is never injustice without retribution." He spoke truly when he said that. Today Gary is crowned but wait—wait until the slaves wake up, then there will be a different crowning.

SECRETARY OF TREAS. MELLON IS STANDARD OIL'S BUSINESS AGENT

Every man who runs a gasoline engine and every woman who burns an oil stove pays tribute to the oil monopoly. It has its grip upon every family in the United States. Dominated by the Standard Oil Company the oil monopoly is the most brazen and the most aggressive robber gang in existence.

It seizes and exploits natural resources which nature gave to mankind. If peoples are in the way of the seizure it has them removed. If it can not accomplish this alone it calls upon the government to help with influence thru money or with guns. It controls the government thru its paid agents.

If minor business concerns interfere with its profits it crushes them as ruthlessly as it crushes the workers who stand in its way.

The last reported deal made by the Standard Oil is announced in a Mexican daily newspaper from Tampico, "Las Noticias". It says, "The Standard Oil has bot, for the sum of 5,000,000,000 pesos, complete control of the Mexican Gulf Co., which has vast holdings in Tocco and the principal oil zones and which has at the time various subsidiaries." It states that the object of the transaction is the complete control of the petroleum industry of the region, in general opposition to influences of English capital, and in particular opposition to the powerful English company, "Royal Dutch Shell."

And who was the agent of the Standard Oil in this transaction? Secretary of the Treasury Mellon.

And still there are working people who think that the government looks after their interests and protects them. It actually helps to rob them even when they use an oil lamp.

WOMEN AND REVOLUTION

(From the English Communist)

"I then asked Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes what part she expected the women to take in the upbuilding of the Workers' Party of America.

"You mean working women," she corrected me. "You know I'm too class conscious to be purely feminist. Women, no less than men, divide on their class interest. The woman policeman in the employ of the bourgeois State, will beat the striking woman over the head with her club and strike her, just as effectively as any male.

"The working women were the greatest force in the outbreak of the French Revolution. The part they played in the Russian Revolution makes the most brilliant page in recent Russian history, and . . .

"But here in America," I interposed, "the working women—"

She would not let me finish.

"I know what you would say. The women here are not what they were in the French Revolution and what they are in Russia.

"But, is there anywhere in the world such a reactionary labor movement as in America? Has the organized labor movement in any country presented the bosses with the gift of a Gompers?"

"No, this is possible only in America."

"Yet, despite this fact, we have such demonstrations as the militant stockyards' women workers have recently provided. They can fight; they are not afraid to battle, and they know how to lead, and inspire with courage, those who falter and hesitate.

"In Kansas, when the state threatened the striking miners with force, the wives, the mothers, the sisters and sweethearts of the men marched—and Amazon army—against the mines. They battled with the scabs and the armed thugs of the mine bosses, and took their scars without flinching or faltering."

"I've been in strikes where there were none but women workers, and strikes where there were none but men. The women did not need half so much urging to go to the picket line. They were audacious in the main. This has been my experience. Audacity is the very core of battle, but caution, while serviceable at times, is a curse when it dominates the ranks during a struggle.

"The working women, are a tremendous force and bring much strength and courage in the battle for workers' control of America."

I felt somewhat like a depreciated old Russian rouble after all this—being a male person myself!

"Now, now!" I said, half in jest, half in honest complaint, "why should working women get all the praise?"

"I am not praising her!" She looked at me in surprise. "I am only considering her worth in terms of power to the proletarian struggle.

"She brings deeper emotions and a more fiery eloquence, more tenacity, and greater determination to that struggle, because among other reasons, her slavery under capitalism is doubly degrading. She hasn't even the status of a slave. She is the slave of a slave. No, she's not even that. For if, to be slave under capitalism is to receive a wage from an economic master, she is, less than the slave of a slave. She gets no wages, even, from capitalism's slave—her husband! She is an economic dependent—a sort of "poor relation" to a slave, who must live upon his charity.

"When the wage of her slave-husband stops, or is reduced to a famine level, it is she who must meet the hungry looks of the children. The little ones ask for bread. She must see the little garments grow thread-worn till the patches no longer hold, the shoes grow ragged till the poor little frozen toes come through. The bodies grow thin and drawn till, she fears almost to hold them, lest they break in two. Always those eyes of the little ones drive her frantic with fear; always the tug of the little hands on her skirts tug at her bursting heartstrings!

"The baby must be nourished at her breast, and no man-slave can know the feeling that stirs a tiger's fierceness in the human breast as the woman who, because of hunger, must offer a dry breast to her wailing infant.

"Woe betide capitalism and its defenders, when the human tigress learns what it is that dries the milk in her breast! Why it is that she and her young ones and her mate must go hungry in the midst of the plenty labor creates!

"When she learns that Communism gives the mother freedom, the children the support of the community, and both every care, every consideration, every opportunity for decent living, or human development—can't you see what a force she must be in the proletarian struggle for freedom?"

"Then you think that the working-woman should dominate on the Workers' Party of America?"

THE GIRLS WHO SANG FOR US

By Ralph Chaplin.

What does it mean to us that Spring is here?
We asked ourselves within the great gray hall.
We shall not feel the magic of her call.
This day like others, will be dull and drear,
And then you sang . . . and brought so very near
The fragrant world beyond the prison wall,
The tender fields, the trees and grass and all
The hopes and dreams that every man holds dear!
O, silvery voices, sweet with life and youth,
Brushing our gray lives with your rainbow wings—
Lives that were stern and bitter with old wrong,
And cleansing them with beauty and with truth;
Reviving memories of vanished Springs—
Making us whole with miracles of song!

CUCKOO CLOCKS

Last week Senator McCumber of North Dakota, in a defense of his tariff bill, proved too much. He climbed out so far on the limb that it broke under him.

McCumber, like his associates in the administration who are trying to force over the high tariff bill, pretends that the measure is a protective measure designed to protect the American workman against the competition of cheap foreign labor.

The senator from North Dakota talked about cuckoo clocks. He told of a cuckoo clock which could be bought in Europe for 94 cents. This same clock, he avers, is sold in America for \$22.

Here is a profit of 2,000 per cent. McCumber found this profit shameless. He charges the importer with gross extortion.

Agreed. But what of McCumber's theory of tariff for protection? According to his theory this 2,000 per cent profit is made possible because American manufacturers cannot produce cuckoo clocks so that they can be sold below \$22.

To protect American clock workers then against this competition of cheap foreign labor on cuckoo clocks, his tariff schedules ought to provide a duty of about 2,000 per cent on cuckoo clocks. Do they? Why, no; they provide a mere 50 per cent. What relation then has this tariff rate to facts about cuckoo clocks? None at all.

Moreover, we export each year five millions' worth of clocks to foreign countries to sell in competition with all the clock makers of the world. We import about a half million dollars' worth of clocks. What meaning has a protective tariff in the face of such facts? None at all.

McCumber's tale of the cuckoo clocks is a tale which fits the tariff bill. Only cuckoos would be taken in by it. —Mpls Daily Star.

LADIES' AUXILIARY WILL PICNIC

The Ladies' Auxiliary of The Workman's Circle will hold a picnic in Lester Park Sunday June 25, 1922. Leave your troubles at home and join them under the trees. These women know how to have a good time as well as how to work. Many slaves forget how to have a good time. They get the hardship and disappointments into their systems to such an extent that they cannot even see that the trees are green. The beauty and fragrance of nature in the summer time goes unnoticed because the struggle of life is so hard that it has killed the joy of living. Try the picnic. Try the Lester Park air. Loosen up that tightness around your heart and laugh a little.

The Ladies' Auxiliary has donated to many good causes. They just recently gave ten dollars to "TRUTH". They have always helped with whatever seemed to be the most necessary work at the time. They gave to the Defense Fund, to the starving Russians and to the Workers' Party. They are never idle. They are planning to raise some more money for "TRUTH" soon.

IT IS YOUR TURN NOW

If we told you how much money a few hustlers have been bringing in for subs recently you would see that they are on the job. But a few cannot keep up this pace right along. It is your turn now. You who read "TRUTH" and have sent in no subs, and you who have not re-newed your own sub yet. You can help and we know you will. "TRUTH" expresses your struggles and your aims. It is your paper. It never voices anything other than the interests of the working class. Send in your renewal and another subscriber.

It will be so easy to get 2000 new subs if every reader of "TRUTH" whether in Alaska or China or next door in Duluth does just a little work. The working class must keep their hold on "TRUTH". We hope J. O. Bentall will be out of prison before long. In his hands "TRUTH" will be a powerful weapon against the enemies and a great driving force for working class solidarity.

SATURDAY NIGHT IS THE NIGHT

Night for what? Fun at Workers' Hall. The "flivers" will be bringing the green boughs for decorations on Saturday to make the hall look mid-summer. It means work to prepare but it is worth the effort. At least the dancers always say they have more fun at this time than at any other. Come June 24th, Saturday night.

WHO WILL WIN THE PICTURE?

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

The debts of the world's nations as they stand now amount to four hundred thousand million dollars, according to the National City bank, just twice what they were when the war ended. Economizing seems not to have been successful. What difference three billions could make in a debt of four hundred billions is hard to understand. But Europe thinks all would be well if she could only use our gold. A little "real money" makes the difference. Dividing it by the earth's population, every creature on earth, including sore-eyed babies on the Nile and criminals in prison, represents a debt of about \$266.—Arthur Brisbane, in Denver Post.