

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

NO. 26—WHOLE NO. 261

International Press
Correspondence

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1922

Member
The Federated Press

FIVE CENTS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

Phone Melrose 530

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

COMMUNISTS AND I. W. W. STILL KEPT IN PRISON

Congress has declared peace with Germany. The old spat has been forgotten. The world is crying for rest and security. The children are crying for food. The governments of the world are in a flutter. Work is suspended in many industries. People are wondering what is coming next. Uncertainty is depressing all nations. Strikes and lockouts are the order of the day.

For having told the fellow workers of these conditions and urged them to organize to protect themselves and ward off the calamity that the ruling class brot upon the people many of our faithful and devoted men and women were hurled into prison. They have been there for years now. No one could believe that the ruling class would torture them after the armistice was signed. No one could dream that they would prolong their incarceration after the peace terms had been agreed upon.

But they are still in prison. They are dying in prison, in slow torture. That is their reward for their fidelity to the working class.

Shall we let them stay there? Shall we allow them to die in the dungeons of this country?

We must not forget. We must not let them think we have forgotten. Now is the time to get up new life and new interest in the suffers. Our selfrespect demands it and our own safety requires it. Let us get the class war prisoners out.

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

SHIP CREW FORMS SOVIET; LEADERS LAND IN JAIL

Forced To Pay Board While Serving Sentence.

(Special to Truth by Card No. 810019 of 510)

Shanghai, China. — About two months ago the William Dollar slipped her mooring at Port Angeles up in the Elliott Bay country to adventure over the Pacific into the distant Far East the skipper, Captain F. A. McDonald, had in his crew of twenty men a stalwart of the higher councils of the International Workers of the World — Agamenon Hughes, no less — and also aboard with Hughes, who had heard all about Russia, were a number or ardent I. W. W. disciples. And thus it falls out that Mr. Hughes along with Messrs. T. Swenson, Patrick Higgins, Jan Ross, Joe Scott and Nels Petersen passed the night in the American jail to appear today before United States Commissioner F. J. Schuhl.

Captain McDonald avers it was a terrible voyage, going on to explain that in the closing weeks of the 72 days at sea the crew formed a soviet to take over the direction of the ship. It was upon his showing that the soviet sought to function when a gale was blowing that the various warrants were issued. According to Captain McDonald the soviet met and overruled an order to shorten sail when the weather began to get ugly and to save the ship he and an officer had to cut away lashings. In other ways his authority was defied, he said, and as the outcome of his recital to Capt. W. I. Eisler, U. S. Shipping Board Representative, the leading spirits of the crew were arrested.

The technical charge that the men answered was refusal to obey orders aboard ship.

The following is a duplicate copy of a petition which was sent to the Department of State at Washington, D. C., explaining the incarceration of Comrades J. Ross, H. C. Hughes, T. B. Swenson, N. Peterson, J. Scott, Patrick Higgins.

We the undersigned, former members of the crew of the American Barque William Dollar of San Francisco, do hereby petition the Department of State for an investigation in behalf of our severe treatment permitted by Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, Consul-General for the United States of America in the port of Shanghai.

Through a question of working

hours between the master and crew of the William Dollar we were brought up before the District Attorney of the American Court of Shanghai and the American Consul-General for trial. The American Consul General did not consider our complaints nor did he show himself in court altho the case was given into his hands. Anyhow we were sentenced to 60 and 90 days in jail.

Some of us, after our release, not being American Citizens were immediately put up in the sailors home by our respective Consuls, the American Citizens among us were not cared for at all and were forced to beg an existence. In our distressed state we appealed to the Dean of the Church of England and this gentleman (an Englishman) considered it below the dignity of a Caucasian to beg for their bread and butter in the face of Chinaman and therefore provided us with board and lodging in the sailors home. To give honor to this Dean we inform you that many distressed American Seaman receiving no help from the American Consul-General are provided board and lodging by the same Dean.

In our eyes we did not have a fair trial so we can do nothing else than agree with the opinion of the Western People that our case was the biggest farce of justice. Some of us (not Americans) call it a kangaroo court and firmly believe that in our own courts we would have had a fairer trial but sailing on a ship with an American flag we had to stand in the American Court. But anyhow we cannot swallow it that after we were released from jail and went up to the Consul for our wages we were charged for 58 days board bill at \$1.00 per day, the same being deducted from our wages. While the following words were thrown in our faces, "You are lucky that you people did not serve your full time else, I, no matter right or wrong, I would have charged you full board and lodging for the full term of your sentence."

We must hereby explain that it was not the will of the Consul-General that we did not serve the full sentence but through the interference of some of the other members of the Consular body of Shanghai we were released.

To us Americans it does seem absurd all these happenings. The foreigners among us went all over Shanghai and told their fellow countrymen of their grievance how we were treated in the American Court of Shanghai and to tell the truth there was not a single one who did not sympathize with us and said that it was the biggest joke they ever did hear of that a man serving his time in jail and paying his board.

We kindly ask the Department of State if such an injustice of the country representing Freedom and Justice is allowed.

As we hear several complaints from different sources of the people of Shanghai concerning the integrity of the American Consul General we kindly ask to investigate if that board and lodging money was ever duly noted in the books of the American Consular service in Shanghai.

ILL. SUPREME COURT UPHELD SENTENCES OF 19 COMMUNISTS

(By The Federated Press.)

CHICAGO. — The Illinois supreme court has upheld the Illinois criminal syndicalism law and the conviction under it of 19 members of the Communist Labor party who were sentenced to fines and prison terms of from one to five years in August, 1920. Justice Orrin Carter alone dissented, holding that the Illinois statute under which the conviction was obtained is unconstitutional.

Chief Justice Floyd E. Thompson, who is the youngest chief justice ever sitting in Illinois, took occasion to denounce radicalism in general in writing the majority opinion.

The men whose sentences are upheld are William Bross Lloyd, given a prison term of from one to five years and a \$2000 fine; Arthur Proctor, \$2000 fine and one to five years in the penitentiary; Jack Carney, L. E. Katterfeld, L. K. England, Ludvig Lore, Edgar Owens, and Nels Kjar, each sentenced to the penitentiary from one to five years, and Perry Shipman, Karl F. Sandberg, Dr. Oscar J. Brown, N. J. Christiansen, Samuel Ash, James A. Meissinger, Samuel F. Hankin, John Vogel, Morris A. Stollar, and Charles Krumbein, each of whom must serve one year in either the penitentiary or the county jail.

The opinion in the case commends the Cook county criminal court for the manner in which the trial was conducted, declaring that, while the record is not free from error, the defendants had a free and impartial trial and that the judgment was fully justified.

"It is clear to any intelligent man," the opinion says, "that the plan and purpose advocated by the plaintiffs contemplates overthrow and destruction of the government of the United States and of all the sovereign states, not by the free action of a majority of the people through the ballot box, * * * but by organizing the malcontents into militant groups and, at the earliest opportunity, through mass strike and force and violence, compelling the government to cease to function, and then, through a proletarian dictatorship, taking charge of and appropriating all property. * * *

"They try to make us believe that their program is a peaceful one, and that, when confronted with the mob in mass strike, owners whose property was theretofore under protection of the government would surrender it without use of force and violence. This is too incredible to require discussion. * * *

"The doctrines advocated are not harmless. They are a menace. And it behooves Americans to be on their guard to meet and combat the movement, which, if permitted to progress as contemplated, may undermine and endanger our cherished institutions and quality."

Educators Plan to Stuff Young Minds With Lies

By HARRY GODFREY.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

New York. — The complete report of a committee of New York public school teachers and principals which has been "investigating" the histories in use in the local schools, has been presented to the board of education. Briefly, it declares that school histories must not tell the whole truth, but must permit the pupil to know only such facts, presented in such a way, as to create certain opinions and attitudes. Several weeks ago The Federated Press presented quotations from an advance summary of the report. Here are some more gems:

"Strictly speaking, the textbook writer is not a historian."

"It is for the teacher to determine what material is needed. It is for the textbook writer to furnish it."

"The textbook must contain no statement in derogation or in disparagement of the achievements of American heroes. It must not question the sincerity of the aims and purposes of the founders of the republic or of those who have guided its destinies."

Textbooks must not say that smuggling had become so common in the colonies before the American revolution that it was almost respectable, but they must point out that smuggling was part of the resistance to unjust and tyrannous laws.

The "Boston Tea Party" must not be called "a violent act", but should be described as "a concrete exemplification of the spirit of resistance which animated the people." No textbook should mention the fact that the Federalists called Jefferson an aesthet. And particularly, no mention should be made of the fact that the militia once refused to cross the Canadian border. The children are not entitled to know that Alexander Hamilton called the people "a great beast," or that Samuel Adams was the first Amer-

ican political boss, and that he escaped across the fields from Lexington just before the battle."

The childish mind, the report declares, is not qualified to receive any facts which would enable it to form its own conclusions, but must be stuffed with romantic and vain-glorious half-truths with particular intent to make it believe that America is perfect and that all political, social and industrial progress has here reached its highest and final goal.

Famine in Soviet Russia Becoming More Acute

Reports are being spread broadcast throughout the press of the country to the effect that the famine in Soviet Russia is over and that no further aid is needed.

These reports are absolutely groundless. On the contrary, the famine is becoming more acute and is invading new territories. At the present time there is a terrible crisis in the Ukraine and Crimea, due to the draining of food from those areas and the influx of refugees evacuated from the Volga region.

Millions Without Food.

There are millions of children, women and men without food. The city population is suffering most, so that relief will have to be directed particularly to those localities. There are more than 32 million people affected, and aid is needed without delay. The A. R. A. does not claim to be feeding more than 8,000,000 throughout Soviet Russia, yet the real number fed by them is 1,900,000 children receiving an average of 700 calories per day and 3,000,000 adults receiving mainly one pound of corn.

The Quakers are feeding 285,000 children at 800 calories, the International Children's Relief, and English organization, 715,000, the Amsterdam International of Trade Unions about 240,000, all other Red Cross organizations combined 78,000. The Workers' International Relief Committee feeds 250,000, its relief, furthermore, being of a more

permanent character, since it is adding in productive work in Soviet Russia.

It is obvious, therefore, that there are millions without food.

Has the A.R.A. Any Secret Plans?

On June 6th, Senator Watson charged Hoover on the floor of the U. S. Senate with having aided efforts to overthrow the Soviet Government and restore the tsarist government. He declared that Hoover had caused an American steamer to transport a cargo of military motor trucks and supplies from Bordeaux to the northern army in Russia, to be used in Gen. Yudenitch's army against the Soviets.

This in addition to Hoover's general report on the termination of famine in Soviet Russia, and his statement that no further assistance need be given the famine-stricken, together with the attitude of the American government toward Soviet Russia, seems but the manifestation of a general plan against the Soviet Regime.

The workers interested in Russian famine relief are watching developments.

Permit Election of Soc. To Fool The People

(By The Federated Press.)

Budapest, Hungary. — Two Socialists will sit in a parliament otherwise composed of 83 members of the government body and 10 members of the opposition party, as a result of the general elections just held. The Socialists had put up 15 candidates.

The election was marked by terrorization of the worst sort. To make the outside world believe, however, that the Horthy government is not unfriendly to labor, it "permitted" the election of two Socialists.

All pre-election meetings were forbidden. Only through the press and by means of placards and handbills could the electoral contest be waged. In the mining region of Dorog, 20 coal diggers who were conducting a campaign against the Socialist candidate, Carl Peyr, were interned until after the election.

MINERS IN WILLIAMSON BATTLE WITH SCABS

Thirty to Forty Men Lie Dead

(Workers' Party Press.)

Chicago. — As a result of the attempt on the part of the Southern Illinois Coal Co., a subsidiary of the Steel Trust, to re-open its mines situated in Williamson County, Illinois, with scabs imported from Chicago, anywhere from forty to seventy-five men lie dead.

The battle in which many scabs paid with their lives was the result of the provocative action of the Southern Illinois Coal Co. in manning its plants with machine guns and armed guards. State Senator Sneed places the responsibility upon the shoulders of W. Lester, president of the Southern Illinois Coal Co., while some of the scabs blame the Madison Street labor agencies for sending them to the strike area without notifying them as to what their work would be. In a statement issued to the press, Senator Sneed states:

"Lester violated an agreement made with State President Frank Farrington by firing union miners who were engaged in stripping the coal."

"He was given permission to work his mine with union miners as long as he did not ship any coal," continued Senator Sneed. "But when he had between 60,000 and 75,000 tons of coal on surface he discharged his union men, brought in steam shovelers, who have been kicked out of the American Federation of Labor, and placed armed guards over them. Then he began shipping coal."

"Lester's statement is absolutely false. He did not disarm the guards. It is true that he took their guns and ammunition away from them. But the guns were hidden in the weeds near the shaft and the ammunition—about 3,000 rounds—was placed in the mine office."

One of the scabs who escaped said, "Most of the guards were tough fellows sent by a Chicago detective agency. I understand the miners sent us warning to leave town or we would be run out. We never got them, perhaps the bosses did. When we saw the miners approaching yesterday afternoon, we did not know what to do. The guards prepared for fight, most of us workers wanted to surrender."

"Through the night the bullets rained in on us. We sought shelter as we could, the miners climbed upon the coal piles and earth embankments, and we were unable to see them. The guards kept firing, but most of us hid. When the miners blew up our pumping station, we had no water and our food supplies were in a freight car in the hands of the miners. About sunrise we put up the white flag. The miners poured in and we surrendered our arms."

"One miner asked who was the machine gun operator. Some one pointed him out and he was shot in the hands of the miners. About over the machine gun."

The whole community stood solid with the miners. There seems to be 100 per cent resentment towards the strike-breakers. It will be difficult for the authorities to obtain any indictments, because those that might supply the evidence are dead and those who are alive prefer to remain in that condition. "Bloody" Williamson County has served

notice on the mine operators that any attempt to re-open the mines with SCAB labor will not go. That much is certain.

Similar provocative measures are being used by the coal operators elsewhere. Strikebreakers are being imported to various coal fields. The whole forces of the employing class, the government of the nation assisted by gunmen are thrown into the fight against the miners, while the lickspittle betrayers of labor, the so-called leaders who oppose amalgamation of labor forces and the bringing about of greater solidarity within the ranks of organized labor are playing directly into the bosses hands. Upon them the responsibility must be placed for the miners being compelled to resort to such extreme measures in their defense of a decent standard of living and working conditions.

Electric Station Opens Near Moscow

Schenetady, N. Y. — The following cablegram has been received here by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, internationally famous electrical engineer, from the Russian Supreme Council of National Economy:

"Today, in the presence of several thousand Russian workers and peasants, the first soviet district electric station in Kashira, environs of Moscow, was opened. It was built under unbelievably hard condition by a people determined to abolish forever capitalist slavery and break to the world the road to economic liberty. The Supreme Council of National Economy sends at this hour of our greatest victory on the battlefield of labor its heartiest greetings to you, our beloved comrade and leader in electrification as the liberator of human labor."

TCHITSHERIN RESIGNS POST

Litvinoff Probable Successor

The Hague, June 26. — A sensation was caused here today at the beginning of the real work of the international conference on reconstruction of Russia by a report that George Tchitcherine, people's commissar for foreign affairs in the Moscow soviet government, has resigned. Tchitcherine has had complete charge of soviet Russia's international dealings since the present Russian cabinet was formed and was active leader of the Russian delegation at the Genoa conference.

It was authoritatively declared that Tchitcherine's resignation would not change the policy of the soviet delegation, which will strictly follow the lines laid down at Genoa. It is understood that M. Karachan, Russian envoy at Warsaw, will act as foreign commissar for the time being, but that M. Litvinoff eventually will succeed Tchitcherine. (Inter. News.)

ADMINISTRATION THREATENS TO PENALIZE FOR PICKETING

Washington.—Political prisoners whose wives and children are picketing the White House to secure their release will be penalized by the Administration. Their cases will be held back by the Department of Justice until all other cases have been reviewed and sent to the President with recommendations for or against reduction of sentences to a peace time basis.

This direct threat has been officially conveyed to the leaders of the Children's Crusade in an effort to force abandonment of the picketing campaign, which daily is placing the Administration in a more uncomfortable position. If any threat could accomplish the purpose of those who made it, this one was calculated to do so.

The brave reply of the Children's Crusade has been given in a continuation of the picketing without let up. When the question was put to them, the crusaders showed no hesitation. The implied promise of early and favorable action on the cases in which they were most interested, if the picketing were dropped, caused no wavering. The unanimous decision was to "go on until all are out."

The fact that the Administration, in its efforts to check the picketing well in advance of the Congressional elections, has been reduced to extreme measures of this sort serves to convince the leaders of the Crusade that the public pressure upon the President caused by the picketing has been far greater than it indicated by the Administration's outward attitude of indifference.

Vandervelde Quits

Emil Vandervelde, former minister of justice of Belgium and ex-President of the Second International, has joined his foreign Socialist colleagues in quitting the defense of the counter-revolutionaries now on trial at Moscow.

"The Communist court will not permit us a stenographer of our own," they complained. "You may have a stenographer," replied the court.

We don't like the presiding judge, was the next complaint, because he is a member of the Communist Party. Perhaps Vandervelde would be satisfied with "Bill" Taft, U. S. Supreme Court justice, enslaver of children and crusher of labor who is now travelling in Europe.

Vandervelde and his crew of defenders of counter-revolutionists knew that labor controlled the courts before he entered Soviet Russia.

In the words of the presiding judge, M. Piatakoff, Vandervelde and his fellows have enjoyed such license as they would have experienced in no other court in the world.

On this same subject the New York Times, under the heading, "Inexplicable Because It's Russian," declares:

"Happenings in the Moscow court where the Social Democrats are on trial for treason, and therefore for their lives, are puzzling as observed from this distance. The liberty of speech, amounting to what would be called license anywhere, accorded to the defendants could be explained as due to a desire on the part of the Bolshevik powers to show the outside world how mild and generous they are, but the test of credulity by this assumption is severe. Hardly less difficult is it to believe that the defendants are deliberately trying to get themselves convicted and hanged or shot, though that would be the natural result of such admission and declarations as they are making."

And again The Times, in its issue of June 20th, is forced to make the admission that:

From what foreign observers saw, the foreigners enjoyed a license at this trial which they would not have enjoyed in similar circumstances—for it is a case of high treason which is practically admitted by the accused—in any other country.

The Communists say they have had to fight the Social Revolutionaries no less than they fought the followers of Kerensky, the Cossacks, the Czarists. The leaders of the Social Revolutionary Party now being judged are in the position of the American royalist Tories in the Revolutionary War versus Washington and his victorious republicans.

We must go farther to discover why Vandervelde has thus early thrown up the sponge in what

was to be his master effort to expose the Soviet regime.

Safe in the assurance that Soviet Rule in Russia would not exact the extreme penalty and snuff out their miserable lives for the dastardly crimes they have committed, the social revolutionaries are glorying, in the open court room, in their crimes against the labor republic.

Instead of appearing, therefore, as the defender of innocent victims of Bolshevik rule, Vandervelde found himself in league with self-confessed criminals. This was surely an awkward position for a former King's minister and a democracy-loving Socialist.

So we find Vandervelde's retreat from Moscow probably less spectacular than that once conducted by a certain Napoleon Bonaparte, but certainly not less ignoble.

But Napoleon never tried to cover up his embarrassment by sending out fake reports of his assassination. Perhaps poor Vandervelde wishes he were dead. How will he explain to McDonald, Henderson and Hillquit?

—The Worker.

WILL RECOGNIZE SOVIET RUSSIA

(By The Federated Press)
Prague, Czecho-Slovakia (by mail) — After Germany and Italy, Czecho-Slovakia is next in order to conclude a trade agreement with Soviet Russia. It is confidently expected that this is but a preliminary step toward the resumption of full diplomatic, consular and commercial relations between the two countries.

The political section of the agreement stipulates that the Soviet mission in Prague be recognized as the only official Russian representative in Czecho-Slovakia. Furthermore, the Czech government is obliged by the terms of the agreement to sever all official connections with groups of emigres, organizations and persons that have for their object the disruption of the Soviet government. To the heads of the Soviet mission in Prague and the Czech mission in Moscow, as well as to two each of their aids, are to be extended full diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The trade section of the agreement recognizes the incontestability of Russian property in Czecho-Slovakia, and of Czech property in Russia. Inasmuch as the monopoly for foreign trade lies in the hands of the government in Russia, the conclusion of any trade agreements with persons or companies in Russia on the part of Czecho-Slovakia will, under the terms of the agreement, be considered a violation of the agreement.

A similar treaty will soon be concluded by Soviet Ukraine with Czecho-Slovakia.

Work For Release Of Federal Politicals

By Defense News Service
Chicago. — War-opinion prisoners confined in federal penitentiaries will have been reduced to 91 when the delegation of notables goes to Washington the third week in July with the General Defense Committee's million-signature petition to President Harding urging as a matter of justice that amnesty be granted to all.

Ninety-three politicals are now being held, following completion of five-year terms at Leavenworth during the last few days by Joseph McCarty, William Moran and James Phillips, members of the I. W. W., and William Madison Hicks, Socialist. The first three were convicted at Chicago, while Hicks was tried in Oklahoma. On July 13, Pierce Wetter and Morris Levine also will complete their sentences. Wetter is the son of a former American consul to Madagascar.

Important additions to the list of those who will present the big petition at the White House are announced as follows:

Rev. R. A. McCowan of the National Catholic Welfare Council.

Rev. F. Ernest Johnson of the Federal Council of Churches.

James H. Maurer, president Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Basil M. Manly of the People's Legislative Service.

Rev. Richard W. Hogue of the Church League for Industrial Democracy.

Dr. Wm. J. Robinson, noted physician, editor and author.

Lucy Biddle Lewis, national chairman, Women's International League.

J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman Executive Committee, Committee of 48.

In a leaflet entitled "The Will of the People Says: 'Let Them Go Free!'" the General Defense Committee publishes many additional names of organizations which have endorsed the campaign for general amnesty. These names follow:

National Woman's Party.

Farmers National Council.

International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

Methodist Federation for Social Service.

United Hebrew Trades of New York.

Fellowship of Reconciliation.

League for Democratic Control.

American Women's Independence Committee.

Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Church League for Industrial Democracy.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

National Popular Government League.

Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion.

Arizona Federation of Labor.

League for Democratic Control.

League for Industrial Democracy.

Congregational Church Society, Social Service Department.

American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic.

San Francisco Central Labor Council.

Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, Butte, Montana.

Workers Defense Union.

American Civil Liberties Union.

Central Labor Bodies Amnesty Conference.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention at Cincinnati this week went on record as favoring the continuance of effort by all component unions to bring about the release of all the federal politicals.

EMPTY COAL CARS

Mason City, Ia. — Train after train of empty coal cars pass through here northbound on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, for coal to be loaded at Duluth docks, for railroad consumption. This is something which has not before happened in years, as formerly the C. & N. W. Ry. procured most of their coal for local use from Iowa mines in the southern part of the state. In place of the empty car trains now passing north there formerly were trains of 60 to 70 cars loaded to the brim with Iowa coal. "The Iowa miners are sitting tight."

Des Moines. — The Des Moines News prints the following dispatch from Cedar Rapids, under date of June 13: "Division officials of the Rock Island railway here say coal stored along the division has been practically exhausted but arrangements have been made for 2000 tons a day from the Dawson mines in New Mexico and shipments are now on the way."

"Fifteen hundred tons will each go to the lines north of Kansas City."

Seattle. — Three high mine officials imported here from West

Virginia last year, to show the Pacific Coast Coal company the benefits of "open shopism" have resigned. They were largely responsible for the March, 1921, lockout of 3,000 miners in commercial mines in this state, District 10, and the disastrous policy which has cost the New York-Boston controlled millions of dollars.

New York. — The production of coal, both bituminous and anthracite, is from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons weekly below normal according to figures by the United States geological survey. The returns for the week ending June 17 showed a decrease in coal car loadings over the previous week.

The fact no longer is concealed here that the reserve stocks of coal of the large consumers are being rapidly depleted. With the strike in its twelfth week, coal production in the anthracite fields continues practically zero. The only coal taken out of these regions consists of a few cars of steam coal which is dredged from the rivers, and even this small quantity has shrunk until, as compared to the normal output, it would have to be represented by decimals.

Both miners and operators in the Pennsylvania hard coal fields are marking time, following the failure of their negotiations here. It is expected that the referendum vote of the hard coal miners, now being counted, will authorize the mine workers officials to declare an actual strike in the anthracite fields.

Butcher Semenov Says Bolshevism Is Spreading

By SYDNEY WARREN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Vancouver, B. C. — General Gregory Semenov, anti-bolshevik leader of Siberia, on the eve of his departure for the Orient, gave The Federated Press his impressions of his visit to the U. S. A. and in the course of the interview stated that Boris Bakhmeteff, Kerensky ambassador at Washington, resigned his hypothetical post only after the state department had entered into a pact with him agreeing that no soviet representative would be recognized in his place.

The Cossack adventurer says: "In my opinion Senator Borah is the official agent of the bolshevik in the United States and very probably a paid one." Senators France of Maryland and La Follette of Wisconsin were also not above suspicion in the eyes of Semenov.

"I hardly thought it possible that such treatment as I received in the United States would be given an entire stranger who was in the country on a legitimate mission, and I can only attribute it to the fact that soviet propaganda money has been freely spent to arouse prejudice against me," said Semenov. "The attitude of the present administration in Washington, D.C., towards the soviet is one of passive opposition."

"It was the Jews, particularly those in New York, who aroused public feeling against me. In one sense I was not surprised, for the Jews have never been loyal Russians and some of them hated me because I prevented them from speculating in foodstuffs in Siberia."

Asked if he favored allied intervention in Russia or Siberia, the Cossack leader threw aside all pretended nationalistic principles, and stated: "I am in favor of any kind of intervention in Siberia or Russia that will overthrow the present soviet regime. It can only sustain its force by affecting the rest of the world and right now the soviet is spreading its propaganda in Korea, China, India and other countries of the near and far east as well as on the European continent."

The general replied to a question concerning his atrocities in Siberia with an evasive shrug of his shoulders, saying: "As a commanding officer it sometimes happens that one is compelled to enforce discipline. I did this. As for other acts charged against me, if these did occur, it was without my knowledge. Anyway, it is not fair to hold and officer responsible for the acts of every one of his men."

In appearance Gregory Semenov's well-nourished body, clad in a soft lounge suit, would stamp him as being a ballet master or a highly paid culinary artist, rather than a military man, but in any case it would require an expensive imagination to behold him as the protector of the weak and oppressed.

A Few Rebels Speak At Gompers' A. F. of L.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Joseph Lynel, member of the United Mine Workers representing the Central Labor Council of Peoria, Illinois, big and determined with a voice that shook the Convention Hall, forced the machine from under cover for the first time. He forced John L. Lewis and the rest of the international officers to publicly abandon Alex Howatt and August Dorchy.

The fight came on a resolution congratulating Howatt and Dorchy on the courageous fight against the Kansas industrial court law and cited the fact that numerous other pending measures of similar character had been defeated because of their example.

The Resolution's Committee brazenly declared that the subject matter dealt with the internal affairs of the United Mine Workers and referred it to the executive council of that organization.

Lynel secured the floor and urged that it was a matter of concern to organized labor as a whole. John L. Lewis spoke in favor of the committee report and Lynel rose with a question, "I want to know if the A. F. of L. is going to double cross Alex Howatt as John Lewis did," he said. A voice from the floor said to Lynel, "He'll take away your card." "I don't care if he takes away all my cards, I am here to defend Howatt and the Kansas Miners."

Holding up the roll-call list of the Convention Lynel said: "Here is the name of Alex Howatt as a delegate to this Convention but he is in jail and cannot come. He is in jail for fighting your battles and mine and Lewis is keeping him there."

Draws Lewis' Fire.
Lewis called Lynel a liar and Lynel returned the compliment with interest. Gompers rapped for order and admonished the delegates to refrain from personalities.

Christian M. Madsen, painters delegate Chicago Federation of Labor, and Max Silinsky, of the Tailors Spoke for the resolution maintaining that it was of vital importance to labor.

Madsen appeared to the delegate in the name of honesty and decency to vote down the Committee Report.

The international officers recovered from their momentary panic, rallied to Lewis and the committee report carried without even a roll-call.

This was one of the incidents that show what the membership is really thinking and how little able officialdom is to fight on a straight issue.

A dozen uncompromising speakers like Lynel would send this bunch of fat boys scurrying for cover.

SUMMER FESTIVAL.
The brass band from Virginia will help the Finnish workers celebrate at their Summer Festival July 1 and 2nd in Fairmount Park.

A chorus composed of men and women will sing. It will be a great occasion for the Finns but all nationalities are welcome.

R. W. Postage has resigned from the editorship of the English Communist. His successor is T. S. Jackson, formerly assistant editor.

SUMMER FESTIVAL

—GIVEN BY THE—

Duluth Finnish Workers Association

JULY 1st and 2nd

— at —

FAIRMOUNT PARK

Beginning with a DANCE in the Fairmount Park Pavilion Saturday night. Music by Orchestra.

Admission: Ladies 25c, Gents 50c. — Door Rights Reserved.

SUNDAY PROGRAM Begins at 10 A. M.

Program includes Music by V. F. W. Ass'n. band, Songs by Duluth F. W. Ass'n. mixed chorus, Speeches in English and Finnish. Class War Prisoner Arthur Boose will speak in English, etc., etc. Sports for men: Shot put, Running, Broad jump and 100 yard Dash. Women: 100 yard Dash and Shot put. Also races for Boys and 400 yard Relay Race. Prizes given in all Events. EVERYBODY WELCOME!

Notice: July 4th Dance at the Workers Opera, 314, 6th Ave. E. Tuesday Evening.

—DULUTH F. W. ASS'N.

NEXT SUNDAY

—at—

Workers' Hall

19th AVE WEST AND 1st STREET

ARTHUR BOOSE

recently released after serving a five year sentence at Leavenworth will speak at 8 p. m.

Subject:

The Need For Industrial Organization

Admission 15 and 35 cents.

COME EARLY!

NOTICE

Fellow Workers and Brothers of all the Trade Unions of Duluth and Superior are cordially invited to come and hear

William Z. Foster

—at—

Woodman Hall

21st Ave. West and 1st St.

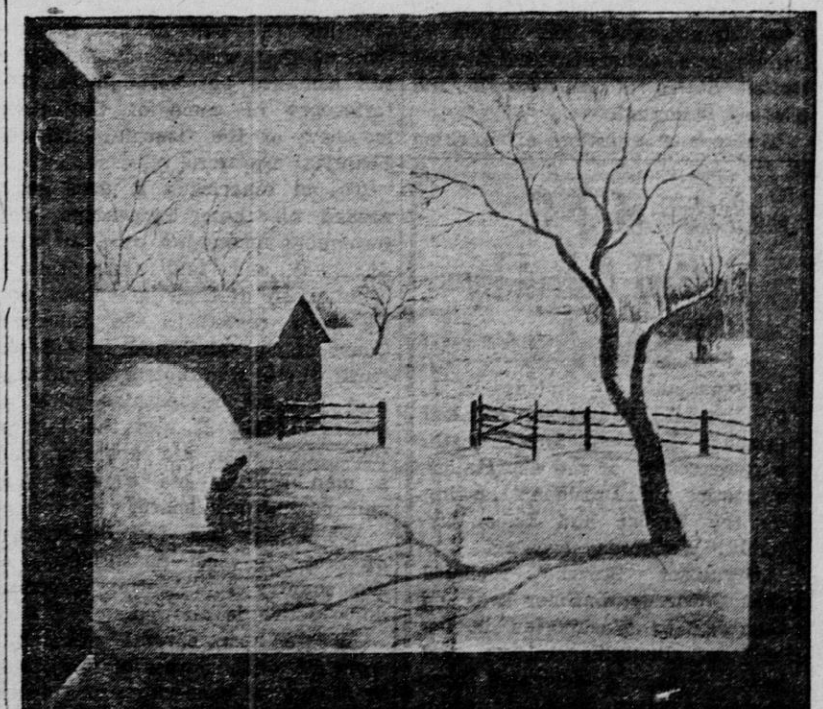
Friday, July 7th

at 8 o'clock P. M.

For the first time in Duluth he will lecture on the crisis the American Labor Movement and also touch upon the amalgamation of the sixteen rail road unions.

THIS IS AN OPEN MEETING FOR ALL.—Everybody Welcome!

GET BUSY AND WIN THIS PICTURE



"The Barnyard"

The actual size of this picture is 22 by 26 inches. If you want to read the editorial "Every Reader Will Help" and find out how to get it.

Principal Events At The A.F.L. Convention

Sammy Gompers Condemned the Federated Press.
La Follette Denounced the Supreme Court.
Taft Was Hissed.
Amalgamation Was Turned Down.
Lynel Showed-up John Lewis.
Gompers Requested That There Be No Discussion on Radical Resolutions.
Textile Workers Signed Resolution against Soviet Russia to Get Help in Strike.
American Legion and A. F. L. Pledged Unity.
Universal Label Turned Down.
Gold Watches were presented to Canadian and British Fraternal Delegates.
Miners and Railroaders made Joint Statement to Protect Their Separate Interests.
Lucy Robins, Self-styled Savior of Political Prisoners, Stated She Wanted to Be Liked.

DANCE JULY 4

TUESDAY EVENING

WORKERS HALL

19th Ave W. and 1st Street

— Admission 15 and 35 cents —

WHEN SHALL IT BE, O LABOR?

HAL BROMMELS.

How many years for the profiteers
Shall we slave while the yoke cuts ever deeper?
How many years with our blood and tears
Shall we still build mansions for our worthless "peers",
And bear each winter the cold and snow,
The hunger and wo, — must this be so?
For how many years, World's Reaper?

Sons of Labor, true and steady—
When shall we grow strong and ready?

How many years with our blood and tears
Shall we give our product to thief and grafter?
How many years shall we answer Greed
By letting them take what our families need?
They had to have more while millions shirk—
They forced our children to go to work,—
Shall we stand this ever after?

Rise, O Labor! for the world is ours;
We have the might over all the powers.
Up! We are giant-like banded in one—
Once to arise,—then Mammon's done!

JULY 14 THE CRUCIAL DATE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

A striking appeal, entitled "Out of Obscurity. Into Magnificent International Protest, Shall It End with Death?" has just been issued by the office of the Workers Defense Union. It is signed by a group of six persons who are qualified to speak with intimate knowledge about the Sacco-Vanzetti defense. They include Art Shields, author of "Are They Doomed?", John Nicholas Belfel, who wrote "The Sacco-Vanzetti Case" and Eugene Lyons, who has been in charge of the publicity work for over a year; also, F. G. Biedenapp, Carlo Tresca and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, who have spoken continually on behalf of the imprisoned Italian radicals. They urge immediate action as vitally important to success.

The appeal reads as follows:
Dear Friend:—

Please don't say, "What again?" and throw this aside. We hope this is the last appeal that will be necessary. But it is a matter of life and death. July 14th is a crucial date. It permits no delay. Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti were arrested two years ago on May 5th. They were unknown Italian radicals. In the excitement attendant on the Red Raids, and the overwhelming tragedy of Andrea Salsedo's death, they were entirely obscured. Vanzetti was rushed to trial alone on a charge of attempted hold-up, inadequately defended, and convicted.

Gradually information came to light about this case. By July 1920 a defense committee had been organized by the Italians and competent counsel secured. The fight for them began in grim earnest. The first appeal in English was issued by the Workers Defense Union, in Oct. 1920.

Since that time we have been in daily intimate contact with the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Some of us have spoken continuously, on this Eastern Mooney case. Others of us have done extensive publicity work. We know beyond all doubt that they are innocent men. Their conviction for murder is a product of class and race prejudices.

In the two years past, the facts have become known around the world. Magnificent international protests have been made. Resolutions have been passed by the largest labor unions in the country. These two obscure workers are famous symbols of the injustice meted out to radicals and foreigners in free America.

But they remain two suffering human beings in prison. On July 14th the year expires within which new evidence is admissible. They are day by day approaching the Electric Chair.

Realizing this fact, and knowing the power behind the opposition, we call upon you again, a last desperate plea for help. The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee is now in pressing straits. The strikes of the miners and textile workers have cut off the principal sources of income. Investigation and publicity work is hampered; the lawyer has been compelled to close his office; outgoing appeals are halted for lack of postage.

This is a particularly serious situation. Numerous clues have been run down at tremendous expense. The defense can soon demand a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti with facts that clinch their innocence and that point to a solu-

tion of the crime. At this critical juncture, we appeal to you once more. SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE.

If the vital defense work is stopped; if the victory within our grasp is lost; if the lives of two valiant sons of labor are to be sacrificed because sympathy tires and funds fail, it will be an everlasting shame to labor, particularly to those who share a comradeship of ideals with Sacco and Vanzetti.

You have contributed once or twice. Will you contribute again? We appeal to you as one whose co-operation has encouraged us in the past. Give generously now to what we hope will be the final drive for vindication, freedom and justice for Sacco and Vanzetti.

F. G. Biedenapp, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, John Nicholas Belfel, Eugene Lyons, Art Shields.

Send all contributions to F. G. Biedenapp, Treasurer, Workers Defense Union, 81 E. 10th St., N. Y. City.

Please specify for Sacco-Vanzetti Defense.

50,000 Mens Clothing Workers, N. Y., Strike To Oust Subcontracts

(By The Federated Press.)
New York. — Fifty thousand mens clothing workers in New York City have quit work in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' drive to force all employers in the industry to live up to the terms of their contract with the union. The specific purpose of the stoppage is to compel the manufacturers to register their contractors with the New York joint board of A. C. W., and thus to eliminate the sub-contractors who do not comply with union working conditions and standards.

It is regarded as certain that about one-half of the workers will have returned to their jobs within a few days, and little opposition is expected from most of the manufacturers. There is no dispute over wages, and the union has made no demands except that the manufacturers shall respect the contract signed at the close of the last strike a year ago.

Settlements already have been made with 115 of the largest manufacturers, providing for the immediate return to work of between 12,000 and 14,000 workers.

DR. WU TING-FANG.
Shanghai. — Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese minister to Washington and political leader of the liberal Canton government in South China, died at Canton today, it was reported.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang held the post of minister of foreign affairs in the Canton republic and was appointed two weeks ago premier of Peking by President Li Yuan-hung, but refused to accept the appointment and remained loyal to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the liberal leader in South China, and to the Cantonese republic. He represented in Washington the former emperor of the Manchu dynasty. A liberal at heart he renounced the monarchist government and joined the revolutionists in 1912. When he discovered later that Yuan Shih-kai, the first president of China, had betrayed the revolution, Wu fled to the south and took a leading part in organizing the Canton republic.

LENIN'S HEALTH SATISFACTORY

Authentic Information Reaches Friends of Soviet Russia

The following cable has reached the Friends of Soviet Russia concerning the state of Lenin's health:

LENIN'S ILLNESS DUE GENERAL PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION COMPLICATED FLESH POISONING AND OLD BULLET IN SHOULDER LATEST BULLETIN STATES BULLET EXTRACTED CONDITION INTERNAL ORGANS SATISFACTORY NO CAUSE FURTHER ANXIETY.

(Signed) Workers' International Russian Famine Relief Committee.
This cable corrects all speculations and rumors regarding Lenin's health.

Was The Dope-Fiend the Source of Information?

A young man by the name of Erich Anspach recently fell into the hands of the German police. Anspach was a dope-fiend aged 23, who had been arrested in 1921 for forging doctors' diplomas, but who had since reached higher stages in forgery. His only principle was to invent that which pleased the possible purchaser. He sold stories about communists to pan-Germans, and vice versa. He offered to Austria, to Czechoslovakia, and to the German Foreign Office the text of an alleged Franco-Polish treaty which he had manufactured in his laboratory. (We should like, by the way, to see the true text of the four Franco-Polish treaties which the Polish Diet, on motion of our aptronymic friend M. Grabski, ex-Minister of Finance, unanimously ratified on May 14. According to the brief announcement, one was "political," one "commercial," one dealt with "private property," and one with "oil.") Anspach's arrest followed his own boasts during a pleasant evening in a west-end Berlin cafe. He declared that he had sold to the French secret service and to Andre Lefevre, French ex-Minister of War, a faked list of 104,000 members of the German Schutzpolizei, faked reports of secret munitions stations, of a plan for mobilization of the police as an army, of military student corps, of a secret German cabinet meeting, etc.

Curiously, Anspach's reports seem to correspond closely with charges made by M. Lefevre in the French Chamber last winter on the basis of "secret reports." It looks as if some of the charges freely made against Germany by French statesmen were based upon the purchased fabrications of a 23-year-old forger and dope-fiend.

—Nation.

Communism In London

A well known social worker in England writing to an American friend, tells an interesting story illustrative of the stupidity and fear of the British Government in dealing with troublesome questions. The writer says:

"Recently in Camberwell, a red hot Communist and an ex-service man of the working class found himself out of employment. He had been ejected from his slum dwelling and straightway took his wife and family to the best part of the town, selected the very finest vacant house, broke in and took up his abode there. He was quickly joined by other out-of-work Communists, and the house was soon filled to capacity. These people were unmolested by the police, as the British Government feared that to do so might precipitate the revolution whose shadow is on the horizon.

"Some poor but 'respectable' out-of-work Cockney, who had been living in a sort of thrown-together tin shanty on one of the high-ways, decided to emulate the Communists. With his wife and family he selected not the best house he could find untenanted, but a modest little house, broke in and had not time to look round before the police came and inquired if he was a Communist. Upon his replying that he was not, he was promptly arrested and charged with housebreaking."

Stupidity could hardly go further, but the incident is a valuable indication of conditions in "happy England."

—Gaelic American.

MISS WHITNEY ASKS RE- HEARING.

Oakland, Cal. — Anita Whitney, through her attorney, John Francis Neylan, has appealed to the California Supreme Court for a rehearing of her case, her conviction on a "criminal syndicalism" charge having recently been confirmed by the Appellate Court. The charge grew out of Miss Whitney's presence at an organization meeting of the Communist Labor Party in 1919, and her assistance in furnishing bail and defense funds for other "criminal syndicalism" victims.

SEATTLE LEARNING STATE CAPITALISM

The slaves are willing and thoroughly contented with dirty sheets, mining in the mud and water, speed-up systems, poor food at high prices served when you can't be there to eat it. On the City of Seattle's Skagit project. The contractors, R. C. Storrie & Co., claim they would be willing to put up a boarding house and feed their own crew, but that the city will not allow them to do so.

The Skagit project consists of driving 11,800 feet of tunnel, and the work is supposed to be finished within 20 months. There are about 250 men, working three shifts. Muckers are paid \$4 per day and miners get \$5. The man-killing features consist in this, that as soon as the steam shovel clears the way, the miners rush back to the face and leave in again to make a few more hundreds for their worthy master. The reason for this eagerness is the bonus of 10 per cent a foot on all breakage over eight feet.

There is no set time for starting or stopping work. It all depends on the steam shovel, and sometimes the miners get in three shifts, the whole 24 hours. Sometimes, too, they look more like "river rats" or divers, than anything else. They are organized, though—the master has them organized to work like hell for a bonus.

When the honest toiler comes off shift he finds his bed, on which t's pillow slip and one sheet are changed once a week. It would be too hard on the city of Seattle to provide two clean sheets each week.

The rooms are charged for at the rate of 25 cents per night, and two men sleep in each. There is electric light, hot and cold water.

The food is sometimes not fit to eat. Men are charged \$1.25 for the garbage, and the mealtimes are very awkward. The man on the afternoon shift is supposed to go on at 3:30 p. m. and come off at 11:30. He eats dinner at 11:45 a. m. and has a lunch, which he carries with him, then can get nothing to eat until 11:45 the next day. It is even worse on the night shift, which goes on at 11:30 p. m. These fellows get their supper at 4:45 p. m. and do not go to work until nearly midnight, then do not eat their lunch until something like 3:30 the next morning, which means a fast of about 10 hours and 45 minutes. It is unbelievable that the rate-payer of Seattle would compel any contractor to starve his men. Now would be a good time for Mayor Brown to think of his platform and "let liberty ring" from this mountain for a while.

The slaves are harmless and helpless and money-mad. All footloose rebels had better stay away and let these animals suffer. The only solution for this situation is the abolishing of the capitalist system. All other methods are failures in the long run because the boss holds the road to our stomachs.

—Industrial Worker.

ONE THING AFTER ANOTHER

Seattle.—Twenty per cent of the children of this city are undernourished, according to child welfare experts who recently held a baby clinic in the city's largest department store.

Thirteen negroes were lynched during the month of May, according to the June report of the American Civil Liberties Union. Eleven of these cases occurred in Texas and two in Georgia. Other mob violence was reported against sixteen white men and four negroes. Three buildings were bombed or fired, one the home of the mayor of Columbus, Georgia, one a negro church and the other a negro home in the "disputed" area of Dallas, Texas. The Ku Klux Klan figure largely in most of the reports.

Los Angeles, Cal. — Thirteen I. W. W., most of whom have been in the county jail for periods from four to eight months, were upon

motion of their counsel, J. H. Ryckman, released on their own recognizance by Superior Judge John W. Schenck. The defendants promised the judge, they would appear within a week to plead to a grand jury indictment of violation of the criminal syndicalism law. Among the defendants are Harry Clayton, Martin Larsen, I. F. Williams, Don Martin, James Fink, William Allen and Robert W. Griffin.

Los Angeles, Cal. — The trial of the 18 members of the Workers' International Industrial union, indicted as a result of a raid on Socialist Labor party headquarters here on June 9, has been set for Oct. 4. The raid was led by Jack Dimond, the agent provocateur who has sent so many I. W. W. members to jail in California, and who recently resigned his job with the district attorney of Los Angeles rather than leave the Ku Klux Klan. The men are being charged with criminal syndicalism, the charge being based upon literature dating back to 1916 and earlier; \$2,500 bail is asked for each defendant. Warren Williams will act as defense attorney.

Cincinnati, O. — W. Z. Foster, a visitor in the A. F. of L. convention hall, interviewed as to the significance of this refusal to concede the principle of industrial unionism pointed to a confidential statement just issued to employers and bankers by Babson, the business expert. In this communication to his clients, Babson declared that Foster's idea is sound, and that so long as the American labor movement follows the rule of craft unionism the employers will be able to defeat strikes. He asserted that the only strikes won recently had been won by industrial unions. He remarked that no attempt by conservative union leaders to besmirch Foster would alter the essential fact as to his having the right of the argument.

Berlin, Germany. — The treaty of Rapallo, concluded between Russia and Germany during the Easter recess of the Genoa economic conference, is likely soon to be extended to include the soviet republic of the Ukraine as well as the rest of the soviet republics bordering upon Russia.

Maxim Litvinoff, one of the Russian delegates to the Genoa conference, is conducting the negotiations with the German foreign office toward that end.

The funeral of Mrs. Adolph Alquist took place Tuesday, June 27. Mrs. Alquist leaves her husband, two sons and a daughter to mourn her loss. Her son Adolph Engvall, Duluth, and her daughter Mrs. J. S. Engman, Proctor, were present at the funeral. The other son, Chas. Engvall, Canada, was unable to attend. The family wish to thank the members of the Scandinavian Local for their kind help and sympathy.

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K U Z B A S

Has the Task of Recruiting 6,000 Engineers and Workers to Proceed to Soviet Russia to reconstruct Russian industries on a co-ordinated basis. The Soviet Government has allotted the control of the combined Kuznetsk and North Bogoslavski regions in Siberia and the Urals to the Kuzbas Organization. These properties include the largest coal field in Russian territory, with 250 Billion tons of high class coking coal and the famous Nadejdenski Zavod, which manufactured the steel rails for the Trans-Siberian railroad. This steel plant is the largest charcoal steel plant in the world, producing the finest type of Swedish steel and iron. If you are interested in this project, or if you are desirous of aiding in the Reconstruction of Russia, either personally or morally, you should get in touch with Kuzbas. The Next Party of Engineers and Workers leave on July 22nd for Petrograd. Bulletin sent free to Truth readers on receipt of name and address.

K U Z B A S
Room 301, 110 W. 40th St.,
New York, N. Y.

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



CLASS WAR AT HERRIN

Herrin, Williamson County, Illinois had a class war with guns in the hands of organized workers as well as in the hands of the mining company's guards. This is unusual. Guards and mine owners always have guns, but workers seldom.

The Southern Illinois Coal Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Trust, attempted to re-open its mines in Williamson County with scab labor imported from Chicago. Herrin, the center of the mining activities, is one hundred per cent organized. The miners are on strike. They want more food for their children, for their wives and for themselves. They are starving now and they live in hovels. They lack necessities. They have no comforts. Their life has been a continual subjection to the brutalities of the owning class — long hours of dangerous work, irregular employment, low wages, the torture of constant denial.

Then came the scabs. Not Williamson scabs; there are none of those. But imported scabs came and guards with guns to protect them. It is any wonder that the miners' restraint finally gave way and that they turned to destroy those who seemed to stand between them and the means of life?

Now the imported scabs fill newly made graves. But the real life destroyers, the big mining interests, who hired the scabs are not in graves yet. Only their dupes went now. Those poor creatures who were handicapped by not understanding English; or who believed they could become capitalists and so had no common interest with other workers; or who thru past injustices had become so inhuman that they willingly and knowingly stole from other workers; those stupid unfortunates are buried now. But the tale is not ended. There will be a thorough search now by the owning class government to find out who the workers were with backbone enough to carry guns just like the guards. Not that the owning class cares anything about the lives of the unfortunate scabs. But because they fear those guns may some day be turned upon the real life destroyers.

The big fight is yet to come. Maybe more dupes will be destroyed. Maybe many of Herrin's 5000 miners will be killed or imprisoned, before the real criminals are disposed. Nobody knows. It all depends on the workers.

JULY FOURTH AND THE WORKERS

The Fourth of July is here again. In every city, town and village orators will tell the workers the myth of "America, the land of the free". The charming but untrue tale will be told of George Washington, the father of his country, who could not tell a lie. You will hear again that a storm of enthusiastic rebellion swept over the thirteen colonies and the result was the Declaration of Independence which proclaimed in ringing tones the equality of all men.

But the history that is buried in dust-covered official documents tells a different story of the background from which the Declaration of Independence came. But this story is one that working people seldom read.

At the time of the American revolution class distinctions were glaring. The working people were politically either disqualified or entirely disfranchised. There was not one workingman on the committee to draft the declaration of Independence. Not one workingman signed his name to it. At that time there were about 2,000,000 people in the whole thirteen colonies and only a few thousand business men started the fuss which led to the revolution.

What did these business men mean when they drafted a document that said that all men are born equal? Did they believe that or were they using these words to deceive the people when they wanted them to fight English business men? They used the same tactics that the profiteers used when they sent our boys across the water to fight for "democracy" while they sacked the coin.

"All men are created equal." What kind of bunk is this? Are they physically equal? Intellectually equal? Economically equal? Equal before the law?

Some are born with strong bodies, others are cripples; some have sound brains, others are morons; some are born into hunger, others are born into millions; poor delinquents fill jails, while well-to-do delinquents are in the law making business or in other responsible positions.

Did the "gentlemen" who adopted the declaration of Independence wish to make their fine phrases about equality true?

Thomas Jefferson who wrote the Declaration believed in disfranchising the whites and blacks. He used the black as slaves. He grabbed land quite as unscrupulously as Washington who stole 30,000 acres of land from the English government while he worked as a government surveyor. These business men simply wanted to shake off England because they wanted to be free to get America's wealth. They cared as much about justice for the workingman then as the capitalists do today. The American revolution was a business man's revolution.

PHANTOMS

By RALPH CHAPLIN

GHOST of a mountain
And ghost of a moon;
Night birds sink drooping
Over the dune.

Clouds drifting hazily,
Stars blurring through;
Darkness come close to me—
Darkness come close to me—

Mist on the water
And mist in the sky;
Netted with silver
The waves ripple by.

Ghost of a solitude
Lit with dead stars.
You have your memories
I have my bars!

tion. That's why it is popular? That is why business men praise it today while they condemn the Russian revolution which was a revolt of working people.

Do not let the Fourth of July orators deceive you. Do not celebrate the victory of the business men who oppress you. Prepare thru industrial organizations to emancipate yourself from the kings of capitalism who oppress you and make wage slaves of you.

Orators do not even dare read the Declaration of Independence to you because they fear you might decide to make it true.

Read these excerpts from the Declaration and think for yourself. Do not let others do your thinking for you:

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: That WHENEVER ANY FORM OF GOVERNMENT BECOMES DESTRUCTIVE OF THESE ENDS, IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER OR TO ABOLISH IT, AND TO INSTITUTE NEW GOVERNMENT LAYING ITS FOUNDATION ON SUCH PRINCIPLES AND ORGANIZING ITS POWERS IN SUCH FORM AS TO THEM SHALL SEEM MOST LIKELY TO EFFECT THEIR SAFETY AND HAPPINESS. . . . But WHEN A LONG TRAIN OF ABUSES AND USURPATIONS, PURSUING INVARIABLY THE SAME OBJECT, EVINCES A DESIGN TO REDUCE THEM UNDER ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM, IT IS THEIR RIGHT, IT IS THEIR DUTY, TO THROW OFF SUCH GOVERNMENT, AND TO PROVIDE NEW GUARDS FOR THEIR FUTURE SECURITY.

STARVE LIKE WORKERS BUT UP-HOLD THE SYSTEM

At a conference of church secretaries of ministerial relief and pensions, at Atlantic City, the Rev. J. C. Scouller of Philadelphia, the head of that work in the Presbyterian church, announces with the authority of statistics that the average salary of a Presbyterian minister in the United States is \$2,000 a year. Also that there are 50,000 evangelical clergymen in this country who are receiving \$800 a year or less.

These figures sound almost like those which tell the story of the incomes of the workers. There is not much reward for the great number of preachers who promise the workers "pie in the sky" if they will only be meek and faithful slaves to the capitalists here. Eight hundred a year to starve on!

These ministers and their families cannot live on this pittance any more successfully than the workers can. But their wives will not take in washing as workingmen's wives do. The minister's family will be humiliated by donation parties quite like those pulled off by society buds for the slum-poor at Christmas and Thanksgiving time. The owning class which uses the ministers to dispense their "meek and lowly and faithful work" stuff for them does not respect them a whit more than it does the slum poor who come as a result of owning class exploitation. It even laughs at the ministers for their gullibility.

It is a safe guess that many of the 50,000 actually starve themselves and their families on \$800 a year because they believe in their own messages. They have become doped with the chiroloform they dispense to the workers. They really expect to get their own pie in the sky. They are stupid.

Others starve themselves and their families and take charity doles because they are mentally and physically lazy as well as stupid. They do not believe their own messages. They are deliberate exploiters of others still more stupid than they.

The war jolted some of the healthiest ministers out of their stupor and thrust them into the ranks of the class conscious workers. These few are struggling with other workers to prepare for the blow which will free all workers from the chains of capitalism. But most of them will be the last watchdogs to fight for the system. Themselves starved and cuffed and despised, still they lick the hands of those who starve and cuff them.

WE DID NOT KNOW

Dear Friend—

Have just finished reading the editorial in Truth concerning the 19 wobs who refused to make application for parole; and I must say I am amazed at the ignorance displayed by the writer of this article, concerning the conditions a man must subscribe to in order to receive a parole. In the first place, he would have to promise to give up all I. W. W. activities during the period of his parole; which, in the case of a ten year man, means for over three years. In the second place, he would be at the mercy of every small town clown; if he happened to be a migratory worker, which by the way, the overwhelming majority of us wobs who are here are, and was arrested for stealing a ride on a freight train, or sleeping in a box car, neither of which is unusual in the life of a migratory worker, why, the mere fact of his being arrested would be considered a violation of his parole, and back he would come; and then, instead of his sentence expiring with good time allowance he would be compelled to complete the full ten years. The same thing holds good if he happened to be present at a radical meeting, or was present at an I. W. W. hall when some servile tool of the masters made a raid.

I also want to inform you that these 19 are not the only wobs who refused to make application for parole, as 30 of us from the Chicago case—who were eligible last January, also refused to make application at that time.

I resent your insinuation that we are making martyrs of ourselves, and assure you that none of us consider ourselves, nor do we want any-one else to classify us as such.

Just another point concerning parole. Do you know that a person on parole has to report, and show that he is working every month? In other words he is doing time on the outside and acting as his own guard. This we refuse to do. If we must do time we are going to do it on the inside. I hope you don't take offense at anything I have said as it was written to clear you up on a few points.

Sincerely, (One Inside)
G. J. B.

Pride (of all the most dangerous fault)
Proceeds from want of sense or want of thought.
The men who labor and digest things most,
Will be much apter to despond than boast.

—Rosecommon.

THE EMPTY SHELL

By T. QUELCH

Mysterious maze of wheels, cranks, rods, leather bands, spidery ladders that mount to remote galleries and platforms—under a glass roof, through which the sun shines fitfully, causing the naked steel to glisten and strange gleams to blaze from dark corners — such is the deserted workshop. All is still and silent.

It appears like the marvellously cunning web of some fantastic spider, suddenly destroyed in the midst of his handiwork. It is wonderful, ingenious, intricate, with a chaotic tracery of lines and figures, which, even thus, taken as a whole, appears to possess purpose.

But it is dead. No life animates it. No sound vibrates amongst the metal meshes. The genius of the place has abandoned it. It is empty—like a mighty dead brain.

Here are the accumulated wonders of science and invention, fashioned in a thousand furnaces by thousands of skilful hands; here is machinery possessing terrific power and potency; here are switches, which, if turned, will set the wheels turning and cause the place to flare and sparkle with a myriad lights. But nothing moves. Nothing happens. It is as immovable as a painted ship upon a painted ocean. And, remaining thus, it is as useful as a heap of ashes.

About this deserted workshops there is a melancholy more striking than that about a deserted village. The deserted village does not give the same impression of concentrated thought and energy—of wasted human effort. In the case of the deserted village, one feels that nature will assert her claim, and that climbing creepers will soon hide the abandoned cottages and grass will grow where once was the village street. But all this cobwebbery of machinery is so foreign to nature that no drapery of green will cover its ruin and desolation.

This deserted workshop is like an empty shell. It lacks the kernel—life.

The delicately interwoven fabric of industry, built up by the tireless thought and labour of the past, is but as the outer rind, it requires the vitalising element—human labour—to give it life and purpose. Without labour—without the workers—this workshop and all other workshops are as useful as the stones of Stonehenge or the obelisks that stand in the mud of the Nile.

Labour made this workshop. Labour made the machinery—the lathes, the wheels, the cranks, the strong leather bands. Labour fitted this workshop. All this wonderful mechanism owes its origin to labour.

How clever it must be—this labour. What knowledge, what cunning? And what tremendous power must reside in its hands and brains, to set all this machinery going; to make the workshop throb with whirling bands and hurtling wheels, and to make the lathes and drilling machines and cutters and borers perform their tasks?

Yes, Labour is clever and skilful. In the rough hands and in the teeming brains of the workers are the gifts and intelligence to do things and make things—to animate industry.

Is it not possible for these same rough hands and teeming brains to take over and manage and control industry?

To-day, in Britain, in Germany, in Austria, in other industrial countries, there are thousands of deserted workshops and workshops partially deserted. A paralysis has seized industry. The industrial fabric has become almost as an empty shell.

Why? It is not because of lack of raw material. It is not because of lack of labour. Hungry and starving, millions of skilled workers are parading their misery through the streets of the cities.

It is solely because the parasite elements who have control of the workshops have so messed up their job, have so mismanaged and wrecked and ruined, that they cannot, even for their own greedy individual gain, develop the necessary impetus to start the wheels running. And, if still left to them, further chaos and ruin will inevitably follow. The capitalists, the employers, the so-called "captains of industry", have charge of the world and its resources, all wealth and all the means of producing wealth, and they have miserably failed. The ghastly misery and wretchedness of the masses and the deserted workshops, are screaming evidence of their failure. They are unfit for their job. They are worse than useless—they are an hindrance, because they interfere with and hamper the intelligent organisation of industry.

That being the case—the immediate task confronting the workers is to remove them and assume control and management. Why should the workers make workshops and fit workshops and run workshops for quite impossible persons, who don't know how to manage them? The intelligence that can build a locomotive or bridge or linotype machine, ought to feel outraged at the grotesque inefficiency of the employing class. If certainly ought to feel more competent to deal with the responsibilities of management and ownership. Once the workers get that broader outlook—that sense of their own importance and dignity—they will dare and do. They possess the skill, the necessary ability. They possess the courage and determination. Let them visualise themselves as masters of their fate, and, with their strong and mighty hands, set to work to make the world anew.

—English Communist.

WE'LL USE GAS

"You can bet your life we'll use gas" . . . said Rear-Admiral Sims. . . "Gas, the Rear-Admiral declared, is not the inhuman method of warfare that it generally is believed to be. The general impression that the use of gas was so inhuman, he said, was caused by Allied propaganda when the Germans were using it."

—Associated Press Dispatch.

We thank the Admiral for his frankness. It is cheering, if a bit startling, to know that the Germans were not really inhuman after all—neither more nor less Hunnish than we are or shall be. Only it distresses us a little to have the doughty Admiral asperse the uprightness and truthfulness of our brave Allies—and ourselves. Because knoekers and pacifists might interpret his words to mean that mendacity was practiced in so holy and righteous a cause. It almost leads one to wonder whether the un-American critics who said that the Admiral's tongue wagged too freely had not something on their side. It would be embarrassing to have him tell us next that Edith Cavell really was technically guilty under the so-called laws of war, or that the Germans had a case when they sank the Lusitania, or that submarine warfare was legitimate, or that the invasion of Belgium—but here we draw the line; not even Admiral Sims would go that far.

The Nation.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

Do ye hear the children weeping, O my brothers,
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their
mothers,
And that cannot stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,
The young birds are chirping in the nest,
The young fawns are playing with the shadows,
The young flowers are blowing toward the west—
But the young, children, O my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free.

"For oh," say the children, "we are weary,
And we cannot run or leap;
If we cared for any meadows, it were merely
To drop down in them and sleep,
Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping,
We fall upon our faces, trying to go
And, underneath our heavy eyelids drooping,
The reddest flower would look as pale as snow.
For, all day, we drag our burden tiring,
Through the coal-dark, underground;
Or, all day, we drive the wheels of iron
In the factories, round and round.

"For, all day, the wheels are droning turning;
Their wind comes in our faces;
Till our hearts turn, our ears with pulses burning,
And the walls turn in their places;
Turns the sky in the high window blank and
reeling,
Turns the long light that drops a down the wall,
Turn the black flies that crawl along the ceiling:
All are turning, all the day, and we with all.
And all day, the iron wheels are droning;
And sometimes we could pray.
'O ye wheels, (breaking out in a mad moaning)
Stop! be silent for today!'"

They look up, with their pale and sunken faces,
And their look is dread to see,
For they mind you of their angels in high places,
With eyes, turned on Deity.
"How long," they say, "how long, O cruel nation,
Will you stand, to move the world, on a child's
heart—
Stifle down with a mailed heel its palpitating,
And tread onward to your throne amid the
mart?
Our blood splashes upward, O gold-heaper,
And your purple shows your path;
But the child's sob in the silence curses deeper
Than the strong man in his wrath!"
—Elizabeth B. Browning.

INTERESTING STATISTICS

The census shows the population of Minnesota as follows:

1880—780,733 1890—1,310,183
1900—1,751,344 1910—2,075,708

In 1920 there were 1,335,532 living on farms in the State of Minnesota, or 55.9 per cent of the total population of the State. In rural population Minnesota ranks twenty-first. Texas leads with 3,150,539, due to its large area. The census figures for Minnesota show that,

In 1890, 56.2 per cent were living on farms,

In 1900, 65.9 per cent were living on farms,

In 1910, 59.0 per cent were living on farms.

These figures show a steady decrease in the percentage of rural population of the State.

The rural census of the United States shows that

In 1880 71.4 per cent were living on farms,

In 1890 64.6 per cent were living on farms,

In 1900 60.0 per cent were living on farms,

In 1910 54.2 per cent were living on farms,

In 1920 48.6 per cent were living on farms.

Minnesota ranks eleventh in the value of its farm crops—\$506,020,233. Texas leads with \$1,071,542,103, and Rhode Island is the lowest with \$5,340,378 due to area in both instances.

Corn—

Minnesota, tenth 110,221,931

Iowa, first 501,339,232

Winter Wheat—

Minnesota, twenty-ninth 3,207,594

Kansas, first 320,264,808

Minnesota ranks seventh in the value of its live stock products with \$113,236,965 in 1919. New York leads with a value of \$225,465,739.

Minnesota ranks fifth in the value of its dairy products with \$77, 870,358 in 1919. Wisconsin leads with \$180,306,599 and New York is second with \$179,695,810.

Minnesota ranks thirteenth in the value of its manufactured products with \$1,218,130,000 in 1919. New York leads with \$8,867,004,906, since New York City alone produces more than one-twelfth of the manufactures of the country.

Minnesota ranks eighth in the value of its mineral products with \$130,399,254 in 1919; and first in the value of its ores with \$128,780,284 in the same year. It ranks thirteenth in the number of persons engaged in the mining industry and twelfth in the average number of wage-earners employed.

Minnesota has two large cities, Minneapolis with a population of 380,582 and ranging eighteenth among the cities of the United States, and St. Paul with a population of 234,698 and ranking thirtieth.

The population of Duluth in 1920 was 98,917, of which 30,118 were foreign-born white, divided as follows: Austria 473; Canada, 4,708; Czechoslovakia, 131; Denmark, 417; England, 878; Finland, 3,210; Germany, 1,315; Greece, 230; Hungary, 74; Ireland, 541; Italy, 863; Jugoslavia, 791; Netherlands, 54; Norway, 4,823; Poland, 1,444; Roumania, 65; Russia, 1,556; Scotland, 510; Sweden, 7,455; Switzerland 58; all other countries, 549.

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Every reader of TRUTH can help by renewing his subscription as soon as it is due and by getting another worker to subscribe.

There are still two weeks left to work for the beautiful picture which Carl Nordmark painted and presented to TRUTH. The actual size of the picture is 22 by 26 inches. Notice the cut of it on the third page of this issue. If it were sold it would bring at least fifty dollars. You have a chance to get it free. Be a self-starter and send in a whole "Tim-Lizzie" full of subs. We thank the many comrades who have been helping us so loyally with old subs and with new ones and with donations. It is your paper. You are making it go. If everyone does a little it will be easy.