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# TRUTH

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# 400,000 R. R. Shopmen Strike While Big Brotherhoods Scab

About 400,000 men in the six railway shop crafts unions have gone on strike.

The following table prepared from information supplied by the federated shopcrafts, indicates the number of men in each craft who are on strike.

International Association of Machinists, 60,000, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, 18,000, Amalgamated Sheetmetal Workers International Alliance, 11,000.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers of America, 10,000. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 12,000. Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, 160,000.

Repairmen, not included in above, 110,000. Apprentices, 20,000.

The union officials say that the strike is 100 per cent effective.

The July 1 60,000,000 wage cut and the modification of seven rules, hitting the shop workers' overtime pay a severe blow, were the two questions involved in the shopmen's strike vote.

The executives of the railroads are also charged with illegally contracting shop work in violation of the board's order.

When the shop men went on strike the railroad labor board promptly, called them outlaws and a gigantic scabbing campaign, bearing the stamp of approval of the United States government, to recruit workers to take places of 400,000 striking railroad shopmen, was launched.

Apparently without further thought a settlement of the dispute with the union, railroad managers through employment offices throughout the country, sought workers to fill the jobs of strikers.

The recent affair with scabs at Herrin, Illinois is however interfering somewhat with the efforts of the managers to find workers to take the strikers jobs.

The railroad labor board also cited the union leaders with conspiracy charges. So far no arrests have been made altho these citations have been ignored by the leaders.

The government is somewhat uneasy. The spectre of a combination railroad and miners' strike, involving close to 2,000,000 men and constituting the greatest industrial tie-up in the history of the country, haunts them. This tie-up may come. That is why the maintenance of way Brotherhood in Detroit was delayed by the labor board. They wish to keep them scabbing on the shop men.

Some of the railroad bosses say that labor is bluffing. They say the attitude of the "big four" brotherhoods shows it. They and the twelve other organizations are split wide apart. The bosses doubt if the "big four" will do anything because they say when the railroad brotherhoods and the miners formed their "defensive alliance" several months ago, the "big four" leaders were not even present.

Alone the shop men will lose their meager demands. They cannot win alone. If the sixteen crafts united their forces instead of scabbing on each other they would have strength. They would not only be powerful enough to get the demands of the shopmen now but to forge ahead towards complete workers' control.

## SENATOR IS REMINDED OF LAWLESS COPPER GUNMEN

Myers, senator from Montana, in Washington denounced the Herrin affair as "one of the most horrible and reprehensible that has ever disgraced the annals of this country." Myers predicted the downfall of the American republic if "such assaults on constitutional government," as he phrased it, were allowed to go unpunished.

Harry Feinberg, secretary of the General Defense Committee, addressed an open letter to the Senator: Feinberg's letter follows in part:

"There is no question that the Herrin killings were horrible, and it was reprehensible that the mine owners there attempted to take bread and butter out of the mouths of workingmen and their families through the use of thugs and machine guns.

"But whatever the horror and wherever the blame may lie, criticism of the state of Illinois as a 'disgrace to the nation' comes with questionable propriety from you as a Senator from Montana. Your own commonwealth has a dark and bloody record as a destroyer of human lives.

"If you say that the Herrin affair was horrible, do you contend that it exceeded in horror or reprehensibility the murder of Frank Little in Butte in 1917? We have searched through all our records concerning that outrage, and we fail to find that you ever demanded that the perpetrators be punished.

Should the details of Little's death have grown dim in your memory, we repeat them briefly: Frank Little, a speaker for the Industrial Workers of the World, was lying in bed with an injured leg when a group of Butte business men broke open the door of his room at 2 in the morning. They

forced him to his feet, beat him, unsexed him, and then dragged him for two miles behind a fast-moving automobile to the railroad trestle where they hanged him.

"Substantial evidence of the guilt of well-known Butte citizens as presented to the county prosecuting authorities by Little's friends. No move was made by the authorities to prosecute. Little was killed because he made speeches to copper miners, because he helped to solidify them against exploitation in a community where the great mass of workers are in a state of virtual slavery.

"One hundred and sixty-four copper miners died in the Speculator mine fire at Butte in 1916. The safety exits had been closed with concrete bulkheads to prevent adjacent mines owned by the same corporation from 'stealing the Speculator's air.' Many men were found dead in front of those bulkheads, their fingers worn to the bone from clawing at the concrete in their frenzy to escape.

"The mine-owners responsible for those 164 deaths were never punished. Did you ever make any effort to have them punished?

"Thugs employed by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in Butte fired in cold blood on unarmed pickets traversing a public road in daylight in April, 1920. Two of the pickets died. Scores of the townspeople saw the thing done. Eye-witnesses brought the facts to a coroner's jury. That jury, composed of professional jurymen, whitewashed the murderers. No body was ever punished. Did you issue any protest then?

"The unrestrained lawlessness of copper corporation gunmen in Montana has long been a pattern for mobs in other commonwealths."

## Foster to Speak on Industrial Unionism

William Z. Foster, leader of a movement in the American Federation of Labor to organize the various crafts in an industry into one union, will speak at 8 o'clock Friday night July 7, in Woodman hall.

Foster will speak here at the invitation of the Trade Union educational league. The league is backing the plan of amalgamation of the different crafts unions along industrial lines in order to have one large union in each industry instead of from fifteen to twenty different small craft organizations. The question was one of the most troublesome at the Federation of Labor convention in June.

Foster blames the present system of union organization for the 700,000 loss in union membership during the last year.

## Full Duluth Walkout 3,000 Rail Men Quit

The walkout of railway shopmen in Duluth, Superior, Proctor and Two Harbors was practically 100 per cent effective, approximately 3,000 boiler makers, machinists, carmen, sheet metal workers and blacksmiths heeding the order of the International union and laying down their tools in protest against a wage reduction of 7 cents an hour.

Two Harbors was the only place in this district in which the strike order was not obeyed completely. The machinists, in a private meeting voted by a small margin to remain at work. The vote was said to be 42 to 34. However, about fifty machinists refused to renounce their international union and walked out. The men who remained in the shops, numbering about fifty, were said to have reconsidered their action to stay at work and would follow the others and strike.

Under the wage reduction the pay of boiler makers, machinists, sheet metal workers and blacksmiths would be cut 7 cents an hour and carmen would be reduced 9 cents an hour. The reduction means a loss to the 3,000 men of approximately 1,800 daily.

Railroads in this district affected by the strike are the Great Northern, Soo Line, Omaha, Northern Pacific, Duluth, Missabe & Northern, and Duluth & Iron Range.

## He Violated Agreements But Will Sue Mine Union

Chicago. — Suits against the United Mine Workers of America and against Williamson county, Illinois, totaling more than \$1,000,000, will be brought by William J. Lester, owner of the strip coal mine at Herrin where bloodshed and property loss resulted from his violation of agreements with the miners. Attorney Follet W. Bull, for Lester, declared the recent Coronado decision by the U. S. supreme court, paved the way for suing the national union for alleged lawless acts of its members. He indicated that suit would be filed against the union in Indianapolis where the miners have their international headquarters.

Threats to bankrupt the county were made at the same time by Lester who said, "The miners there are nothing but 'bolsheviks' and the county is absolutely without a semblance of law. That is why we are going to make them pay. We are going to tax the lawless class of miners out of the county or make them bankrupt for the next ten years."

## RADICAL GROUPS GROW IN POWER IN GERMANY

General Strike Called to Demonstrate Workers Strength.

It is reported from Berlin that the German government is trembling at the signs of the workers' strength.

The two Socialist parties and various labor executive bodies have joined the Communists, proclaiming a "general demonstration strike" for a half a day next Tuesday afternoon throughout the country.

Even the railroads have been ordered to suspend operation.

The universal News Service says: The strike action came as a complete surprise to the government. An appeal to workmen by Socialist and Communist trade union leaders, acting jointly, is creating a situation which in thoughtful circles is regarded as more grave than at any time since the overthrow of the Kaiser.

In some quarters, notably industrial and banking, there is an increasing disposition to compare the present situation in Germany with certain phases of the Kerenski situation in Russia and the Karolyi in Hungary.

In each case the government suddenly lost its last vestige of authority to radicals.

The "Germania," official organ to Chancellor Wirth, today suddenly called for breaks on the tremendous radical swing given impetus by the murder of Dr. Rathenau and raises the danger signal to the course followed the past week.

"The Rothe Fahne," official organ of the Communists (announces that in Saxony 200 organized workmen are being armed to every 100 police on duty. There, the Communists are demanding that the entire bourgeoisie be disarmed.

The "Rothe Fahne" declares: "This government will never safeguard the fundamental right of the working people."

It calls for acts, not words, on the part of workingmen.

Hugo Stinnes, "industrial king," believes the situation is not as bad as the hectic fever in Berlin might indicate and that the country will once again escape radical government.

## Short Sighted Or Blind? Sweden Rejects Russian Pact

Stockholm, Sweden. — The proposed trade agreement between Russia and Sweden, signed on behalf of the Swedish government by Minister of Commerce Svensson and for Soviet Russia by Kerzheneff, has failed of ratification in both houses of the riksdag, or parliament. The 95 votes of the Socialists and Communists in the lower house were topped by the 105 votes cast against ratification. In the upper house the vote stood even worse — 81 liberal and conservative votes against 47.

Had every Socialist and Communist been present and voted, 106 votes would have been mustered for ratification in the lower house.

This defeat does not mean, however, that the Social-Democratic government or cabinet of Sweden will now resign. The party has contented itself with stating editorially in its chief organ, "Social-Demokraten," that it believes the defeat of the trade agreement is an act short-sightedness which will later be regretted. — Fed. Press.

## FEAR BRITISH MINERS MAY GET OUT OF HAND

Resolution have been adopted in many mining districts of Great Britain in favor of militant action in consequence of further reduction of wages.

The employers of Cheshire and North Staffordshire have notified the miners of a further fall of bringing the rate to the lowest possible under last year's agreement. Wages for a full week's work now average 10 per cent above pre-war level, compared with an 80 per cent. increase in the cost of living. Many of the pits are also working on short time.

The miners' leaders state that the hewers are working on a diet of dry bread, but, in view of the poverty of the unions, and the disadvantage of striking when summer is approaching, the leaders seem anxious to avoid a stoppage of work and to concentrate on efforts to induce the government to reduce the cost of living by subsidies or otherwise. However, there is danger of a revolt before the situation can be discussed exhaustively at the miners' conference in Blackpool in July. It is understood the employers' federation has hinted to the Lancashire and Cheshire employers that there is a possibility of the men, many of whom are reported to be in a state of semi-starvation, getting out of hand.

## Lies By American Press Aim to Discredit the Obregon Government

By Frederick W. Leighton.  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Mexico City.—A gigantic frame-up campaign started by the American metropolitan press to discredit the ability of the Obregon government to maintain order is based on completely false stories.

The widely circulated report that 40 Americans employed at La Aguilera camp of the Cortez Oil Co. had been kidnapped is declared absolutely false in a telegram to President Obregon sent by General Sanchez, commanding the Vera Cruz district. Sanchez reports there are no disturbances in his district.

The region in which A. Bruce Bielaski, former U. S. department of justice secret service agent, was alleged held for ransom is known as orderly and law abiding. Frank Tannenbaum, a writer for the Atlantic Monthly, rode through the district the preceding week on horseback without being molested and found everything quiet. The Bielaski affair is regarded here as a putup job to discredit the government in the eyes of the American public.

Reports in the New York Times that Maurice Becker, radical cartoonist, and Roberto Haberman, educator, were to be deported are groundless. The Mexican Federation of Labor has just passed a resolution demanding the expulsion of the New York Times correspondent.

## 8 HOUR VICTORY FOR I. W. W.

Wenatchee, Wash. The I. W. W. since May 1 have been on strike for an eight-hour day and an increase of five cents per hour on all Grant Smith and Guthrie jobs. 5,000 men were involved in this strike which was conducted by the construction workers' Industrial Union No. 310, I. W. W. They won. The victory will have a great effect.

## ADMIN. REVERSES ITS POLICY; AMNESTY DEMANDS INCREASE

By STEPHEN CARLETON  
(Defense News Service)

Washington, D. C. — There are dependable signs that the Harding administration now regards the amnesty question as one with which it must reckon seriously. It is known that three well-known Senators — two from the East and one from the West — have lately communicated to the President the importance of taking some definite action concerning amnesty in the immediate future.

Records of the 89 remaining war-opinion prisoners are now in the hands of Mr. Harding, according to information from a reliable source, and it is to be expected that he will have a great deal of first-hand knowledge about the political when 50 notable men and women arrive here the third week in July to present the million-signature amnesty petition circulated by the General Defense Committee of Chicago.

Within the week there have been indications of a curious reversal of policy by the administration. It was announced by the leaders of the Children's Crusade that a threat had been "officially conveyed" to them to the effect that the cases of those political whose wives or children were picketing the White House would be held back by the Department of Justice until all other cases had been reviewed.

Four days later, the administration gave evidence that no such policy would be followed, by announcing the release of Clyde Hough, of Rockford, Ill., whose mother has been one of the crusaders. At the same time, it was made known that Vincent St. John, of Arizona, had been let out of Leavenworth. St. John's friends have bombarded the President and Attorney General with letters for months. Both of these men had made application for individual clemency.

Subsequently Charles Plahn of Chicago, and Olin B. Anderson of Kalispell, Montana, were ordered released from Leavenworth. It was Mrs. Plahn who recently carried the banner here which addressed to Attorney General Daugherty the query: "Must We Hire Felder to Free Our Prisoners?" Both Plahn and Anderson also applied for individual clemency.

Embarrassing questions and contrasts have been held up to the administration in the last seven days. These included news of amnesty in Jugoslavia; a demand by the World War Veterans to know why men who were imprisoned for ideals are kept confined after the pardoning by President Harding of six persons convicted of overt acts; details of the all-inclusive grant of amnesty by King George to Irish political.

All of this news drove home more tightly the fact that all the 89 remaining political in federal penitentiaries stand convicted of no overt act, but are held solely on charges involving opinion.

Cable dispatches from Belgrade stated that King-Alexander of Jugoslavia had pardoned a house painter condemned in February for his attempt to assassinate the king a year ago.

Copies of the June issue of the Soldier-Worker, national organ of the World War Veterans, are in the hands of many Senators and Representatives. The Soldier-Worker assails those who are blocking the movement for general amnesty and criticises the administration for the release last Christmas of six prisoners who "worked to defeat the government's war program for money, or who were interested

in something other than the good of humanity."

Names and records of those six prisoners are given by the Soldier-Worker as follows:

Claus Freese: Left the United States unlawfully without passport, during the war, and tried to sell the plans for a new gun to the German consul in Mexico.

Idell Kennedy: Sold doctored eye-glasses to registrants, to aid them in dodging the draft.

—Abe Schur and Abe Smitkin: Schur, who was an attorney at Indianapolis, was appointed as a government appeal agent of local exemption board. He conspired with Smitkin to have registrants transferred from New York to Indianapolis, so that they could be exempted from service on fake claims and with the collusion of Schur; \$1,500 was the price demanded by these two from each registrant.

—Gustave Jacobson: Conspired to violate the neutrality of the United States in 1915.

—Jose Prado: Unlawfully imported aliens into the United States in time of war.

"No protest has ever been made public against the pardoning of men of this stripe," declares the Soldier-Worker. "All the howls of the professional patriot have been against the exercise of clemency toward idealists."

King George's grant of amnesty to Irish political was brought to the attention of leading members of both houses of Congress this week. Figures published in Dublin, which have had practically no publicity in this country, show that the king's amnesty proclamation affected 1,010 prisoners, held for political offenses committed in Ireland prior to the operation of the last July.

Twenty-six of these were charged with murder and 121 with attempted murder, while 226 others were held for miscellaneous acts of violence. So 373 of them were charged with overt acts, yet they were classified as political prisoners and were released with the rest.

President Harding's attention to the records of the political means that the administration has realized at last the significance of the amnesty questions as a potential factor in the November elections. It would be exceedingly disconcerting for the Old Guard here if every Republican candidate in all the 48 states were to be asked to state in black-on-white his answer to these questions:

"Why is the United States the only nation which has not released all men imprisoned for war-opinions?" and "What do you propose to do about it?"

## Liners To Europe Crowded With "Best" People

Tremendous Traffic to Germany and Switzerland; 35,000 Miners Starve.

New York. — The big ocean liners are crowded to the last cabin with sightseers. Among them are members of the best families of America.

Slack times have not affected them. Last winter, the resorts in Florida and Italy were filled with them. Now they are on the way to the Alps and mountains of Germany.

In the meantime, 35,000 miners of West Virginia and their families are starving.



# DOES THE WORLD NEED MORE MONEY?

By MAURICE DOBB.

(These excerpts were taken from Maurice Dobb's article, in the Communist Review, in which he placed the credit theory by Major Douglas under the microscope of Marxism.)

## "More Money" Fallacies.

When I am asked the above question, my answer is: "No! More money will not give you more goods. What the world does need is a change in the ownership of money. For ownership of money means ownership of the means of life."

There have always been persons, who, during "hard times," have brought forward wonderful theories to show how all economic ills are due to the fact that people have not enough money with which to buy, and, if only people were given more money in some way, trade would recover and "the wheels of industry" would be set humming merrily once more. The technical name for the various theories, having as their main aim increase in the money supply, is **Inflationism**.

Now, as is the case with many fallacies, what the Inflationists say has a small amount of truth in it. It is probably because half-truths are so much more difficult to combat than complete lies, that these fallacies have been so difficult to kill, have recurred in various forms so often, and have gained so much popular support among those who have devoted little study to the intricate mechanism of Finance. "Douglasism" is merely a modern version of the Inflationist fallacy. What is true in Inflationist arguments is the following:—

(a). One of the functions of money is that of a **medium of exchange**. It is something which we can use to buy all other commodities. If there were no money, we should have to exchange things by direct barter, and very little exchange would be possible at all. A shortage of money will hinder exchange. The fact that the exchange of goods is hindered results in a "glut" or a piling up of stocks, which cannot be disposed of; and there consequently follows a slowing down of "the wheels of industry"; people are unemployed and have no money to buy, and so the situation gets worse. Therefore, as the quantity of exchange transaction increases—as it tends to increase with the growth of production and of the "division of labour"—the quantity of money needs to increase. Otherwise the

scarcity of this necessary "oil" on "the wheels of industry" causes them to rust and slow down.

(b) It is quite true that under the conditions of modern competitive industry, where production is in the hands of private persons, who produce only when they can see an effective demand (expressed in a price offered), sufficient to give them an average rate of profit, the inability of one set of persons to buy (e. g., they may have been impoverished by a famine or a war, as is Central Europe to-day) causes merchants to stop ordering more goods from employers, and causes employers to "close down" and throw workers unemployed. In turn, the workers, being unemployed, cannot buy goods. And this makes matters worse. A person's power to buy goods depends on the money he gets for producing goods; this depends on the possibility of selling those goods, and so on—in a circle. The process of a trade "slump" or trade depression, therefore, tends to reinforce itself cumulatively.

Now, it is perfectly true that, if money could be distributed, giving people power to buy, those from whom those people bought would also be given the power to buy, and so on—like a rolling snowball. Therefore, say the Inflationists, the only thing needed to cure the situation is "more money". But, as we shall see later, this is only a "half-truth." It is to be noted in passing that both (a) and (b) are, as a rule, satisfied under the present banking system; (a) by the normal development of the use of cheques, etc., which economises the use of the existing stock of money; (b) by the lowering of the rate of interest on bank loans during a depression.

The chief fallacy of Inflationism lies in its neglect of the fact that money, besides being used as a medium of exchange, acts as a **standard of price**. It is in terms of money that the prices of all other goods are expressed. The level of prices expresses a quantitative relation between the goods, which people want for consumption purposes, and the money, which people want, as a rule, merely to exchange for those goods. When the money gains its value chiefly from the fact that it is a commodity (e. g., gold,) the quantity of money in circulation tends in the long run to be adjusted so that the level of prices measures the relative values of the commodity gold and other commodities. When the money is inconvertible paper (e. g., Bradbury notes), its quantity in circulation will not be affected by its value as a commodity; and it will acquire what Marx called an "imaginary value" or price, which will depend purely on its quantity, relative to the quantity of goods, for which it needs to be exchanged. Said Marx: "Gold circulates because it has value; paper money has value because it circulates." Double the quantity of Bradbury notes, and, other things remaining the same, the value of a Bradbury note will be about halved. The level of prices will be approximately doubled. This is shown by the experience of the war.

To put it more simply: money is only of use in so far as it enables us to buy the goods we want. No amount of increase of money, e. g., printing of Bradburys, will by itself bring us the food and clothing we want, if the wherewithal to produce them is not in existence. It can only happen that if you or I are given more money, we may be able to buy goods instead of someone else; but everybody cannot buy more goods, if those goods are not there. As we have seen, the more money there is issued, the higher will go the Price Level, since more money increases people's power to buy; and if effective demand in reases, while the supply of goods remains the same, Price must rise.

To give a concrete instance: the Inflationist, seeing food in Argentina and machinery in England lying without purchasers able to offer a sufficiently high price to cover the cost of transporting them to Europe, may say: "Give more money to Central Europe in order that they may buy these goods." They do not see that if the banks in Central Europe issued more money, that this would inevitably inflate their currencies, depreciate their exchange, and so depreciate the purchasing power of the money of Central Europe; and Central Europe's power to buy would be no greater than before. There might be advantage, it is true, if British banks lent money to Central Europe. But the result of this would be for the Foreign Exchange to turn against Britain, and consequently to depreciate the purchasing

power abroad of British money. The advantage would be not that of more money all round, but of the better distribution of existing money. Central Europe would gain in purchasing power only what Britain lost.

Therefore, as the American Marxist, Hermann Cahn, has shown, there is a contradiction between the two functions of money, as a Medium of Exchange and a Standard of Price. Inflationists are always crying out for more money as means of exchange to "oil the wheels of industry." But more money can only be issued at the expense of depreciating the Standard of Price (which, as we know, has many disadvantages), or, in other words, by causing a rising Price Level (or Inflation).

## The Evils of Inflation.

Now, the Inflationist will interrupt us at this point of our argument, and will reply that we are wrong in assuming that, if the quantity of money is increased, the quantity of goods will remain the same. He will maintain that, in so far as more money "oils the wheels of industry," and sets them moving faster, the supply of goods will increase too, and there will be no rise of the Price Level. But here he is wrong; for although, if more money means more production, more goods will be produced, the supply of goods will not be increased anything like so fast as the supply of money under a policy of Inflation. Further, there are reasons to suppose that, although, for the time being, more money may increase the pace of production, over a long period and in the long run a policy of Inflation will not at all result in an increase in production, but probably the reverse.

The chief reason why goods will not increase at fast as money is as follows:—

Production takes time. Therefore, the "more money" will have to be issued before more goods are produced. In the meanwhile, Prices will rise as a result of this issue of money. The goods will sell at a higher price, and to exchange goods at this higher price more money will be needed than before. The effect of more money has become in turn a cause of the need for more money. Thus the demand for more money will always increase faster than the increased supply of goods. For instance, suppose there are £100,000,000 Bradburys in circulation, and we add £10,000,000 more to permit of £110,000,000 of new goods being produced during the year. The result of this will be that prices will rise about ten percent. all round; and the new goods, by the time they come on the market, will be able to fetch a price of £11,000,000. If the next year, you intend, not to expand production, but to keep it at the same level and turn out the same quantity of new goods, you will have to issue, not £10,000,000, but £11,000,000 of new money to permit of your new production. This will again raise prices by ten percent, and so on the year following. If you wish production, not to remain at the same level, but to expand, the increase of money (and the rise of price) will have to be still faster relatively to the increase of goods.

But there are reasons, too, why not only will goods not increase as fast as money, but the rate of increase of production of goods will tend to slow down, so that, in the long run, a policy of Inflation may mean an actual loss in productivity. First, the effect of rising prices is to disorganize production, and to stimulate one part of industry more than another part.

There exists under Competitive Capitalism a continual tendency for production in the Constructional Trades (machine making, etc.) to go ahead relatively much faster than production in other trades; and hence for continual maladjustments to occur, which have continually to be corrected. If they are not corrected quickly by an early checking of the rate of expansion of the Constructional Trades, the maladjustment become much greater, and the corrective process is, of necessity, more severe. The reason for this tendency is as follows: machines, ships, factories, etc., last for some time, say ten years. The demand for these is not steady, like the demand for most things, but recurrent and periodic. If an order is placed to-day for a new locomotive, it will not be placed again for, possibly, ten years, since the locomotive has a long life. When a trade boom starts there is a tendency for everyone to place orders with the Constructional Trades; but these orders being once satisfied will not probably be placed again for several years. This large

expansion of demand is purely temporary, and will not continue at its expanded level. But the result of these orders being placed all at once will be the raising of prices and the profits of the capitalists in the Constructional Trades; and the competing capitalists, attracted by high profits, will expand their production by employing more labour and investing more capital, imagining that the higher level of demand will continue. But since the expansion of demand, prices and profits, is purely temporary, much more capital and labour will have been attracted into those Constructional Industries, than will actually be wanted over the next few years, after the temporary expansion of demand has subsided. Therefore, as soon as this batch of orders, stimulated by the Trade Boom, is satisfied, machinery and labour in the Constructional Industries will be idle, until production in other industries catches up to the same level, and the increased production of Constructional Goods is absorbed.

Rising prices increase the profits of capitalist entrepreneurs more than would otherwise be the case; for the entrepreneur has bought raw material and machinery at the lower level, and sells his products after a period of time at the higher level. Now, Price is the index by which the capitalist entrepreneur judges effective demand. If Price is rising for other reasons (i. e., currency reasons) than because effective demand has risen, he over estimates demand, and tends to produce more than demand at the moment warrants. Further, high profits increase the optimism and overconfidence of the entrepreneur, and his errors of judgment are consequently greater, and he expands production more than he otherwise would have done. The pendulum being tilted too far in one direction, has to swing back again the farther. To put it differently: large profits and higher wages attract increased supplies of capital and labour. The larger the profits the larger the supply attracted, and so in the end the larger the over-supply. Hence Inflation increases the tendency for maladjustment in industry, and so increases waste of economic resources and results in lower productivity than otherwise would have taken place. The more the continuance of Inflation postpones the day of "correction" and readjustment, the worse the disproportion and dislocation and the greater the waste in the long run.

A further point is that the production of raw materials and foodstuffs on the land obey the "law of diminishing returns" (or increasing cost). This means that their production expands more slowly and at an ever-increasing cost. This fact alone acts as a brake on the rate of increase of productivity; and the rising costs of raw materials in some industries may increase so fast as to cut into the capitalist's profit, and check production there considerably. The supply of labour, too, cannot be very largely increased, once the surplus of unemployed too, checks the extent to which production can go on increasing at an ever greater rate.

For these reasons Inflation involves a rate of increase of money ever faster than the rate of increase of goods. This means a Price Level rising at an ever-increasing rate, until the industrial machine is properly completely dislocated. This illustrates Marx's contention that it is the circulation of commodities which determines the circulation of money, and not the circulation of money which determines the circulation of commodities.

To sum up the fallacies common to all Inflationist theories, claiming that the root of the economic problem is that more money is wanted:—

(1) More money does not necessarily mean more goods. More money being issued (in the shape of a Bank Credit) in advance of the production of goods, causes inflation; and the inflation of prices always goes ahead faster than any possible increase of goods.

(2) Rising prices disorganize production by making business men over-confident, thereby increasing their liability to make errors and by intensifying any tendency to temporary over-production in one line of goods relative to others; for the demand for one sort of goods depends upon the production of others. The faster prices rise, the more production gets dislocated and slows down.

(3) Supplies of raw material and labour are at any one time

limited, and can only be expanded slowly. If the increase of the supply of money, stimulating production and the demand for raw materials and labour, is faster than the possible increase of the supply of raw materials and labour, the price of the latter (owing to their scarcity), will rise with ever-increasing rapidity, until their cost becomes prohibitive and makes production in many branches unprofitable. This fact alone is probably sufficient to produce a Trade Depression. After all, we have only to look at the chaotic condition of Poland and Austria to see practical examples of Inflation.

## DINNER PAI EPICS

By BILL LLOYD.

By regarding papers I now see that Princeton has took Warren G., and without apparent cause has made him Doctor of the Laws. He goes to Princeton a few hours and while he's there the college powers confer upon him all the joy of having been a Rah Rah boy.

But then I ain't prepared to say they did a bad job on that day. They may have done well just because we need to doctor up some laws. The voters seem inclined to aid, of which the Old Guard is afraid. Now take the state of Indiana, where the machine slipped on banana, and will send Beverage to help to lick the Old Guard like a whelp. And Brookhart, too, will help a spell, which should please Harding awful well.

He should put on his doctor's face and diagnose the railroad case, and tap the patient, without doubt, and let a lotta water out. The Federal Banks should have their turn so that the farmer he can earn at least enough to buy his seed, of which he greatly stands in need. The farmers, too, could ease their fate if they could but cooperate. I ask some laws along those lines, and then there's all our big coal mines. The mines should all be nationalized, if we'd see business rationalized. The Coronado case makes plain that labor laws could make a gain. Some other laws he otta treat, if Harding's equal to the feat.

Elections will show up this fall the government must hit the ball. Our Harding should rest up his jaws and show he's Doctor of the Laws.

## FOOD FOR THOUGHT

INSURRECTION is an art just as is war or any other form of art. It is subject to certain rules, the non-observance of which leads to the ruin of the Party which is to blame for neglecting them.

FIRSTLY, never play with Insurrection if there is no determination to drive it to the bitter end, to face all the consequences thereof. An insurrection is an equation with very indefinite magnitudes, the value of which may change every day. The forces to be opposed have all the advantages of organization, discipline and traditional authority. If the rebels cannot bring great forces to bear against their antagonists THEY WILL BE SMASHED AND DESTROYED.

SECONDLY, the insurrection once started it is necessary to act with the utmost determination and pass over to the offensive. THE DEFENSIVE IS THE DEATH OF EVERY ARMED RISING; it perishes before it has measured forces with the enemy. The antagonists must be surprised while their soldiers are still scattered, and NEW SUCCESSES HOWEVER SMALL MUST BE ATTAINED DAILY; the moral ascendancy given by the first successes of the rising must be kept up. One must rally to the side of the insurrection the vacillating elements, which always FOLLOW THE STRONGER and which always look for THE SAFER SIDE.

Force your enemies to retreat before they can collect their forces against you. In one word, act according to the words of Danton, the greatest master of revolutionary policy yet known — "AUDACITY, AUDACITY, AND ALWAYS AUDACITY!" — KARL MARX "Revolution and Counter-revolution," 1848.

## HOW TO CURE WORLD-UNREST

By ART YOUNG

Salt Lake City, Utah. — John B. Grab, a well-known financier of this city, has given out an interview on labor problems and the cure for wide-spread discontent.

Mr. Grab advocates "labor at homes" one day in the week, when the workers can visit the homes of "the best people" and look at the carpets, chairs, chandeliers, wood-work and all the other beautiful things which they have produced.

# NOTICE!

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

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21st Ave. W. and 1st Street

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

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Everybody Welcome!

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MEMBERS BRING YOUR FRIENDS!

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—at—

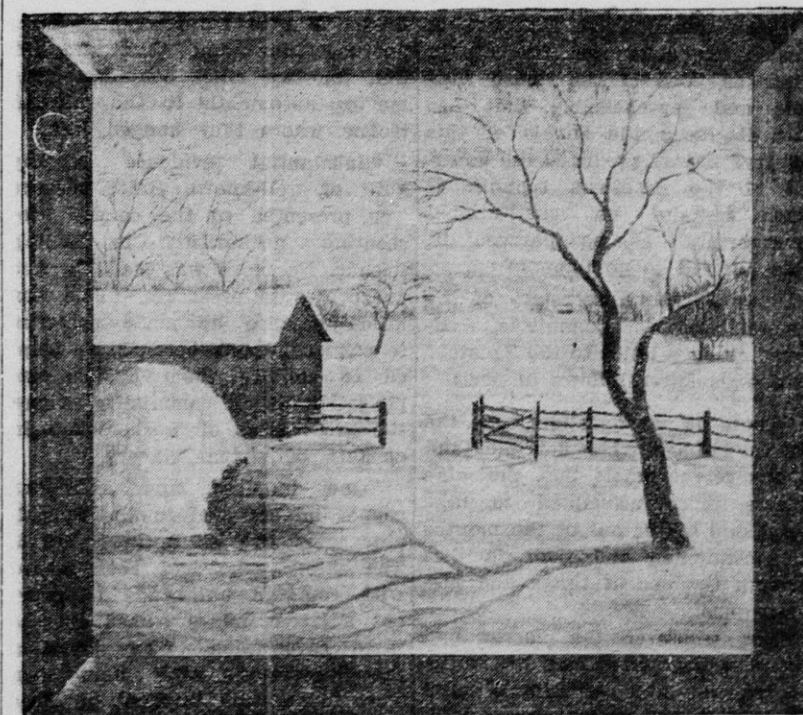
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## OVER THE TOP AGAIN

HAL BROMMELS

Over the top we went in France,  
Over the top went we.  
It seemed as all were in a trance  
For—say, deMOCRacy.  
The war-dogs barked behind our heels,  
While we rushed into battle.  
We droned all the cannon peals—  
They drove us on like cattle.

But when we went how glorious!  
They waved the flags!  
When back we came they hated us—  
We were in rags.  
"No Jobs Today", "No Hoboes Here",  
Were welcome-signs which greeted us;  
The contrast was enlightening—  
The two ways that they treated us.

Over the top we'll go again—  
But in the U. S. A.  
And those who lied in promises  
Will this time have to pay.  
The profiteers will lose their loot,  
They stole while we were fighting;  
For fighting men have telling ways  
In wrongs they go to righting.

For we have had our hearts' content  
Of nonsense stuff.  
They'll understand our battle-cry  
Of "treat 'em rough".  
We're Union men, we plan to live,  
We'll get our right—or take it!  
The spirit of the fighting men,  
Say, Buddy—can they break it?

## IN ABE'S HOME TOWN

By EDGAR OWENS.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has handed down a decision upholding the sentences imposed upon nineteen members of the Communist Labor Party, August 1920.

Chief Justice Floyd E. Thompson, who delivered the opinion, denounced radicalism in general and communists in particular. He commended the Cook County Criminal Court for the manner in which the trial was conducted.

Admit Record Erars.

He admitted that the "record is not free from error." "But," he states, "it is clear to any intelligent man that the plan and purpose advocated by the plaintiffs contemplates overthrow and destruction of the government of the United States and all the sovereign states . . . by organizing the malcontents into militant groups and, at the earliest opportunity, through mass strike and force and violence, compelling the government to cease functioning and then, through a proletarian dictatorship, taking charge of and appropriating all property."

The learned Justice, himself a politician of the first water and one of the most astute organizers of "malcontents" in Illinois (his record in Rock Island County will bear witness) continues: "Their platform and program do not expressly advocate the use of weapons and physical force in accomplishing these needs, but they are chargeable with the knowledge that their aims and ends cannot be accomplished without force, violence and bloodshed."

Chief Justice "Admits."

The Chief Justice admits that force and violence is not advocated in the program and platform. But he "infers" and "construes," "They try to make us believe," says "that their program is a peaceful one and that . . . owners whose property was under protection of the government, would surrender it without use of force and

violence. This is too incredible to require discussion."

The Chief Justice is right. It is too incredible to require discussion. It is well to have Chief Justice of the highest state court on record to this effect. When the workers take over the government by whatever measures the occasion demands, the disposed owners can be depended upon to organize the counter-revolution and oppose by means of force and violence the orderly processes of the new government.

Court Advocates Resistance.

The Court openly advocates resistance to the new government. "The doctrines advocated by the Communists" are not harmless. They are a menace (to whom?) 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 institution."

Justice Orrin N. Carter dissented. He held that the law under which the conviction was secured is unconstitutional and he announced he would submit a dissenting opinion later.

The Communist Labor Party was organized in Chicago in September 1920 at the time of the split in the Socialist Party. Its program emphasized certain principles of Revolutionary Socialism, that in order to bring about socialism the capitalist class would need to be disposed by a workers government based upon the Soviet power.

History of Case.

During the raids in January 1920 many members of the Communist Labor Party and the Communist Party were arrested and indicted for violation of the Illinois Syndicalist Act. The trial opened May 10 and lasted exactly twelve weeks. After fifteen hundred veniremen were examined, a jury of twelve was secured. Nine weeks were required to select the jury, about two weeks for taking evidence and one week for the closing arguments. The jury handed in its verdict August 2 pronouncing sent-

ences of from one to five years in state prison against nine, of whom two were also fined \$2000 and two \$1000. The other ten were given sentences of one year in Cook County Jail.

Motion for a rehearing will be made, and if this denied the case will probably be taken to the United States Supreme court to settle the constitutional questions involved.

"Voice of Labor".

## Vincent St. John And Clyde Hough Released

(Federated Press.)

Chicago. — War opinion prisoners confined in federal penitentiaries will have been reduced to 89 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.

Vincent St. John and Clyde Hough have just been released by presidential order. Ninety-one political 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. July 13 Pierce Wetter and Morris Levine also will complete their sentences. Wetter is the son of a former American consul in Madagascar.

Petition circulators in 500 cities are driving swiftly toward their goal of 1,000,000 signatures on their appeal to Harding. They will reach the climax of their work during the first week of July, which has been designated by the General Defense committee as National Amnesty week.

In each of the 500 communities volunteers will canvas all crowded places for signers. Mass meetings will be held in many cities Sunday, July 16, sounding the question:

"Why is the United States the last nation to set its war opinion prisoners free?"

Delegates to the A. F. of L. convention at Cincinnati went on record as favoring the continuance of effort by all competent unions to bring about the release of all the federal political.

## Harding Agrees to Recess to Save Ship Subsidy Proposals

(By The Federated Press.)

Washington. — Faced with the probability of revolt in the lower house, if he insisted upon jamming the ship subsidy bill through at this time, President Harding has formally consented to a month's recess of the house before the bill is taken up.

One of the considerations that moved the president to consent to the recess was the bootlegging scandal which broke just a few days before the bill was to have been railroaded through the house. The president hopes this scandal will have blown over by the time the house gets back on the job. The Anti-Saloon league has become very active, however, in each congressional district. It will seek to pledge congressmen, not already pledged by Lasker to vote against the subsidy bill unless it carries a "bone dry" amendment.

## Money Collected From Families Of Slain Soldiers Gone

New York. — Money collected by the Army and Navy Club particularly from families of slain soldiers and intended for erecting a memorial to officers has disappeared. \$3,000,000 cannot be accounted for.

Just how the families of these soldiers were induced to make contributions for an officers' memorial is not clear. Now that the large sum has vanished, some of the contributors are beginning to ask questions not pertaining to the theft.

Big Salaries Paid.

Salaries of \$150 up to \$175 a week have been paid in raising the funds. \$34,000 has been spent in procuring \$24,000 in entrance fees and dues for one year in the club.

The governors of the club are trying to hush the matter up, in view of the general unrest in the country, which makes it a very unpropitious time for disclosures of this kind.

—The Jobless.

## Immig. Dept. Sets Aside Rules for Ex-Princess; Depots Poor Lone Child

By HARRY GODFREY.  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

New York. — Elizabeth Tschernitschew, American-born, born, but whose mother was a Russian, has been admitted into America unconditionally by order of the secretary of labor, who set aside all red tape in her case. Siranoosche Gulumian, whose brother fought with the American army in the world war, has been sent back to Constantinople by the department of labor, although her mother and father have been admitted at this port.

Siranoosche Gulumian was born in Constantinople, and the immigration quota from Turkey just now is full; but her parents were born in Armenia, the immigration quota of which was not full. So the little girl was carried, weeping and screaming, aboard a ship for Constantinople.

But about Elizabeth Tschernitschew? Her case was very different. The is—or was—a Russian princess! And she told a whole of a story about how the bolsheviks crucified her aristocratic husband and how the bad reds chased her all over Europe.

So all the rules of the department were set aside to let her in. The same rules that wrenched a little Armenian girl from her parents, and set her alone on a ship bound for Turkey.

## Santeri Nuorteva New Commissioner In Karelia

(By The Federated Press)

Petrozavodsk, Eastern Karelia.—Santeri Nuorteva, well known in America for his activity as director of the information bureau of the Finnish revolutionary government and as secretary of L. Martens, former representative of Russia, is now working here in the Karelian Workers' commune as commissar of education.

When Nuorteva returned to Russia from America he was immediately appointed director of western and Scandinavian departments of the commissariat of foreign affairs. In March, 1921, he was arrested. In February of this year, Nuorteva was released after investigation revealed that the accusations against Nuorteva were fabrications by his enemies. Nuorteva was declared free and all his party rights were restored.

On account of his long confinement pending examination of the case, Nuorteva was granted a vacation to secure rest in sanatorium. However, he thought the best vacation to be "working among the Finnish and Russian workers in beautiful Karelia", and, for the time being, he is now in charge of the schools and educational system.

The local organ of the Karelian Workers' commune, Karjalan Komuni, says:

"During our interview with Nuorteva, he declared himself especially contented with the fact that after a long time he is again able to work together with the Finnish comrades.

"All's well that ends well," he said, referring to his experience of the past year. "I never doubted that all the misunderstandings would be cleared up. I do not entertain any bad feeling for what happened. In the revolution every man should regard himself as a soldier and must be capable of bearing whatever unpleasant circumstances may befall him. I have not asked nor do I desire sympathy for my sufferings. While the highest executive power of the proletariat is examining a certain matter we calmly await the outcome, with confidence in its decision. I stand now more firmly and certain in our ranks than ever before."

Seattle. — Old party politicians are engaged in a hot fight here over the respective percentages of delegates drunk at the conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties. Republicans admit that 43 of their delegates, or 5 percent, were intoxicated, but say that 60 per cent of the delegates to the Democratic convention were inebriated. Democrats admit that, of course, some of the boys "had a good time." Not one drunk was present at the Farmer-Labor party convention of 300 delegates.

## Free Speech Fight Won

By T—bone Slim—

It happens that I have a complete set of principles, and an assortment of rules and regulations for my personal guidance — And, I don't mind "putting you hep" to one of these rules and, possibly, a principle or two—

Here's the rule: Obeys orders even tho it break owners.

And it also happens that I am a laborer by profession—that is my trade—risen to affluence thru sheer personality. (I'm abrupt in manner like a pair of scissors cutting thru a three-ply-seam — of stove pipe) Shear force of character—thats me!

Well sir, would you believe it, when I looked up, I found myself working in an extra gang — Here I was, standing shovel in hand, discoursing (and amplifying) on socio-theology to my fellow workers across the tracks.

How could I froese the boss had recently been converted to the faith and that he believed in the teachings of the gentle Nazarine and also, to the teachings of the road master, to wit: Put plenty of dirt in under the ties—How could I know this!—I didn't!

Neither did I know that the gentle foreman had forsown drinking, swearing, barbering and other bad habits in order to qualify as an extra-gang boss on a railroad. I didn't . . . How could I know this?

Looking backward, like Bellamy, I can readily understand: He quit barbering because he had to work on Saturday—to get out of this . . . he professed the faith of a Seventh Day adventist and took a job on the railroad. Here he paces back and forth sanctimoniously eyeing the gaudy-dancers.

Having an inverted grouch against work he loves to watch others doing it. He makes an almost perfect boss as he goes from one worker to another encouraging them to greater efforts.

I might mention here that the man is bright, in so far as he would sit down on a pile of ties at a distance, with his head cocked to one side as if watching the gang—each member of the gang, naturally thought the boss was watching his particular efforts until suddenly, when the wind changed, they heard the boss snoring.—This reminds me of an Englishman whose duties included the superintending of a bunch of kaffirs in darkest Africa:

When the Englishman would leave the gang (periodically) at its own resources, the Kaf-Englishman greatly and considering, that he had only one good eye, the other being of glass, it was considerable strain, on his eye, to be steadily watching these dark moving objects—working men.

Something had to be done. At last, the Englishman hit upon a scheme. Taking out his glass eye, from its socket, he placed it on a rock and marched away. When he came back the Kaffirs were still working . . .

But this isn't what I promised to write about.—As I was discussing and dilating upon socio-theology, predestination in particular (in regards the short rail providence had provided for my edification) the boss walks up and says: "Save your eloquence till you get to the camp."

Here is where my inherent Americanism broke loose—I recited all the principles of the declaration of independence, the constitution of United States and Alaska I called upon the blood of our illustrious fore fathers, the heroes of Brandy wine and valley forge to gaze down upon this ex-barber trying to curb the freedom of speech of an native born American I. W. W., on native American soil—soil drenched with the blood of revolutionists in 1776 and since then, every time it needed drenching.

I told him, unmincingly, that Thomas Jefferson didn't have the guts to curb the freedom of speech — I inquired in tones of thunder (like a squeaky axle) if he pretended to be a greater man than the father of democrats . . . (Bryan included.)

He informed me he was big enough to shut me up but I informed him that he had been flattered as to his ability; and that the

glorious institutions of our beloved, and capitalist ridden, country will prevail as long as soap lathers.  
— It is needless to say, I won my free-speech fight.  
— I went down the track talking to myself.

POINT OF RESEMBLANCE.

"That man reminds me of a steam engine."  
"Good worker, eh?"  
"No; good whistler."

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# TRUTH

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

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

(Written by J. O. Bentall before he went to prison.)  
That's just what it means. I can never remember a time in my life when I did not push at something. I had an early start on the old farm and never got over it. It was pushing the wheelbarrow, it was driving the oxen, it was field work and yard work and work in the woods and work on the railroad and work at school and work in the office and work in the shop. Always work, work, work. Push, push, push. Always more work and more push.  
I guess I will never get over it. I am too young to change now.

And it was my conviction that the comrades in Duluth had formed the same habits, that induced me to take hold with them and join in the lusty hustle to beat the old system of capitalism, and push the pirates of civilization into the outer darkness where there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

To destroy capitalism and the whole infernal train that drags behind it is our task and our job. Let that be understood. We are not here to tickle the outlaw robber gang with a withered bluestem and merely irritate its servile lackeys with a toothpick. We are here to help put away the whole brigand outfit that has ruined the world and destroyed the happiness of the people.

This is a big job and a huge task. I do not figure we can do it before nine o'clock tomorrow morning. But it will be some time thereafter. So sure as this little planet keeps turning around to give all its surface the joys and benefits of the sun, so sure will the inherent natural instinct of the race compel us to face about and bask in the light of the life giving rays of liberty.

We stand together in our determination. We are many and we are strong. Ten thousand fine fighters all over the country are with us. A growing multitude comes along. A big and growing multitude. All cry for justice. All have determined to fight for it till death takes them. All have come to get the world for the people.

It is a big demand we are making. We demand the earth for the workers. We demand nothing less than the earth. A small crew now has it. It has had it long enough. That small crew cannot keep it when the workers become wise. That small crew has not earned the earth. It has made laws to steal it legally. That small crew has been bluffing and fooling and cajoling us into believing that we have no right to the earth. That we must wait for the crumbs that fall from their table. But now we are tired of living on crumbs. We are tired of living on a rented earth that the brigand crew has legally stolen from us.

We have set out to get our earth back.

We shall preach and teach the truth in this good paper. We are all of us going to have a hand in it. I shall try to breathe your throats and longings and hopes and aspirations and ideals and ambitions. I ask not for your help and co-operation. I need not. You have already shown that you are right here at my side. Right here to work and help and push. That inspires me and makes me strong. In the strength of a common purpose and a united spirit and an unquenched love for the greatest cause in all human history we go forth together to perform our task.

## GARY LIES

Gary has explained to the stock holders of the Steel Trust that the eight-hour day cannot be installed now because the workers do not want it. He says they will leave if they get less work. What he should have said was that the steel workers cannot live on less pay than they are getting now and that they will leave if they get less pay. Charles Rumford Walker in the "Survey" reports what many workers say of the twelve-hour day. "I leave this goddam work, work all day like hell, work all night like hell. Pretty soon I leave."

The workers want eight hours, and they are going after it. Some day they may wake up to the fact that eight hours work is too much for a wage that gives them merely the existence of beasts of burden. Some day they will learn that if production were carried on as a social affair with a centralized administration in the hands of the workers about two hours of work a day would be enough to provide for the wants of all.

But they will never even get the hours reduced to eight until they organize industrially. Those who have economic power now will never give the workers anything except a change to burn their lives out and then a swift kick into the scrap heap. When the workers can show that they have economic power then they will be able to get results for themselves and not before.

## THEY POISON FOR PROFITS

Ellen La Motte in a series of articles in the Atlantic Monthly recently showed that for the almighty dollar, British Imperialism is making millions of drug addicts. The Atlantic Monthly is one of the conservative magazines of this country. No one would accuse it of harboring sensational or extravagant statements.

Miss La Motte says that three tons of opium would amply supply the needs of all the doctors and surgeons in the world. India however is producing nearly thirteen hundred tons. And the great bulk of this large production of opium is finding its way into the illegal traffic among the drug addicts.

Natives of Mesopotamia sell the stuff under the signs "Licensed by the British government". Miss La Motte says, "This makes us pause and wonder what is happening in those other mandated territories, in those great German colonies in Africa, acquired by Great Britain, since the war. Is the opium trade being established there likewise? It is not a pleasant reflection to think that, by our assistance in winning the war, we have placed something like one million square miles at the disposal of the British Empire, consisting largely of primitive peoples, unfit for self-government, yet fit to become customers of the British opium monopoly. Unfortunately, there is nothing in Great Britain's past or present history to make such an assumption unlikely."

"This double standard of ethics is striking. When in America we see the pitiful plight of those who have become addicted to the drug habit; when we realize what it means in the way of moral, physical, and economic deterioration, it is difficult for us to realize that Great Britain deliberately, and for the sake of revenue, brings about this condition among those helpless peoples whose welfare she professes to have at heart."

English capitalists use the hypocritical talk of protection of the "weaker peoples" of the world just as American imperialists use it. But under this cover of hypocrisy they stop at nothing to add to their profits. They even get licenses to poison.

## UNCLE SAM A REGULAR FELLOW

August A. Bush, president of the Anheuser-Busch Company says that Uncle Sam "is incomparably the biggest bootlegger in the world." If you don't believe him get the printed liquor list of the George Washington, the President Pierce and other United States vessels of the United States Shipping Board and see for yourself.

The learned A. D. Lasker, the Shipping Boards chairman, and other wise lawyers say it is not bootlegging. It is carrying on legitimate business. They say in effect that an American ship is not American territory after it gets beyond the three-mile limit and gin mills can run full blast on them and be legal.

Now Attorney General Daugherty is to settle the important question: When is a still a righteous still and when is it a criminal still? And Lasker weeps in several columns of black print that our merchant marine cannot live unless it sells rum.

And it seems suddenly to have occurred to newspaper editors that Uncle Sam is hypocritical. They say the wet condition of our merchant marine stamps us publicly and officially as hypocrites.

Too bad!  
Of course Uncle Sam is not hypocritical in any other way. When Uncle Sam talks of "free and sovereign" republics and then makes Haiti, Santo Domingo and Nicaragua the creatures of New York banks thru forced loans, that is not hypocritical.

When Uncle Sam let out World War contracts to the great profit of favored contractors while prating of a war for democracy, that was not hypocritical.

Leasing the naval reserve lands in Wyoming to favor private interests at the expense of the nation is not hypocritical.

"Government is to protect and to guard and guarantee the welfare of humanity". Oh my yes! That is what Uncle Sam says, but what is always done shows that government is to protect and to guard and guarantee the welfare of the exploiting class.

Uncle Sam's hypocrisy did not begin nor end with bootlegging. Bootlegging is just a part of being a regular fellow—politically corrupt, flaunting graft, bottle on the hip, talking of patriotic devotion to the flag—a regular fellow.

## TOUCHED BY A DOG BUT NOT BY CHILDREN

The Wisconsin Sunday Times carried the following article July 1st:

"The president of the U. S. and Mrs. Harding and Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania interceded for the life of a dog that was supposed to have been condemned to death at Lansdale, Pa., because it was owned by an alien, contrary to Pennsylvania law."

The president in his appeal to the governor said:  
I think you will have to count this letter a personal one, rather than an official communication. I write it at the suggestion of Mrs. Harding though I am happy to do so, because the appeal which has greatly stirred her, touches me no less forcibly.

I inclose you the anonymous letter and newspaper clipping which came to Mrs. Harding. If the story is correct a Russian immigrant has a faithful dog which he loves and because his possession of the dog in some way conflicts with the state law, the devoted animal has been sentenced to be shot.

I once had to have a dog killed that I greatly loved and I recall it to this day as the sorest trial of my life.

If it came within my executive authority, I would gladly grant a pardon to the convicted animal.

Mrs. Harding and I are both pleased to appeal for some form of clemency in this case.

There you have it! Words fail us as we read. The dog of an immigrant touches them. But they are not touched by the ruthless deportation, imprisonment or exploitation of the immigrants. Did they write a letter when the little Gulumian girl was separated from her father and mother and from her brother who fought for America in the World War? The Immigration Department sent her back alone to Constantinople.

A dog sentenced to death excites their pity. Did anyone notice them pitying the children who asked amnesty for fathers imprisoned for their opinions? These fathers are human beings, not dogs, and they are suffering living death.

To be sensitive to the sufferings of a dog is a fine trait but we expect such people to be much more sensitive to human sufferings. The Hardings are past our comprehension.

## A CAPITALIST EDITOR LAUGHS AT CRAFT UNIONISM

The A. F. of L. railroad unions are voting on whether or not they shall accept the wage reductions made by the federal labor board. Indications are that the men will vote against the reductions and that they will then go out on strike.

Meanwhile, the members of the four big brotherhoods are plugging along contentedly, and if there is a strike, they will not turn a finger to help the members of the A. F. of L. railroad unions.

No wonder the railroad executive await with joy the chance for the showdown with the A. F. of L. unions. What general wouldn't like to have a chance to fight it out with separate divisions of his enemy? Marvelous strategy, isn't it, when you stop to think of it, this business of sending your army out in little detachments to be cut to pieces by the united forces of your opponent?

With all the talk about the rising power of labor, and with all the sensational statements made about how labor is running the country, and things of that sort, labor is going ahead using eighteenth century methods of organization while their opponents are using twentieth century methods. If the railroad unions are so foolish as to fight a battle with the railway owners with their forces split up, they deserve the whooping defeat they are sure to get, just as much as business men would deserve to go bankrupt if they tried to sell old fashioned goods when their competitors were selling up-to-date goods.

The mere fact that railroad labor is still using such preposterous methods of combat proves that railroad labor thoroughly deserves to be exploited in any way that the railroad executives can think up. For the grim fact is that in this world you get what you fight for and if you haven't got sense enough to conduct your fight along up-to-date lines, you have no right to whine if you are defeated.

These A. F. of L. unions on the railroads are going to walk out and get a sound drubbing. They are like Indians dressed up in war paint and feathers whooping at enemies armed with rifles and artillery and poison gas. And then later on, the big brotherhoods will want something, they will have no support from the A. F. of L. railroad men, and will get about one-tenth of what they want. That is the comedy that is enacted over and over again.

Meanwhile, people with foghorn voices tell us that "labor rules the country!"

—San Jose Evening News.

## THEY HAVE A KICK COMING

William Allen White of the Emporia Gazette is not a socialist or communist. He is a fat capitalist but this is what he says:

It is true that to precipitate a railroad strike at this time is bad business. It also true that to join with the coal strikers and tie up American industry is not particularly patriotic. And doubtless public opinion will be fairly well lined up against the railroad boys if they go out, and they probably will go out this time. But this big important fact in the situation should not be forgotten:

The boys have a kick coming.

When they went to work for the railroad labor board two years ago they went to work with the explicit agreement that a living wage should be established upon which adjustments of all disputes should begin. The living wage was to be guaranteed to the men at the bottom of the industry, and for skill, risk and length of apprenticeship higher than living wages were to be paid.

Now the railroad board declares that the living wage cannot be paid until profits and rehabilitation have been secured. That is to say railroad labor is only a commodity like other labor. It is to be paid without respect to the fact that it is necessary to the life of the nation, and the special guarantee of a living wage is to be scrapped.

That guarantee was a contract.

Perhaps it was an unwise contract for the labor board to make. But it was a contract and the men accepted it rather than strike when they accepted it, so America got value received, which was peace for two years. So now that the contract is to be incontinently junked, the boys have a kick coming.

Therefore, if they go out, and trouble occurs down in the railroad yards and freight cars are tipped over and burned and the troops are called out and we have a nasty little civil war called a strike, don't blame the boys and declare that they are led by reds and that they should be stood up against a wall and shot. They have their side. And when we talk so glibly about burying the hatchet in industry, don't forget that here is a case where we have buried the hatchet in the neck of labor.

## STUDIES IN "AGONY"

It is reported that Ernest F. Wield is now in a sanatorium in Paris with shattered nerves. Wield, a sculptor who was a pupil of the late Rodin, went to Russia about six months ago to make a study of types of "agony". Now he is a nervous wreck.

Wield reports that he took food along and tramped the Ufa region which was once a pleasant farming country. Misery and starvation met him on all hands, for there had been practically no rain and no crops for three years. Ufa was the "grave yard" of Russia. He saw graves rifled by the starving to get clothes for the winter. He saw one fresh grave in which 6,000 nude bodies had been placed within a few days. The great trench was shallow because of the weakness of the diggers. At night Wield saw and heard the great army of wolves that came to the graves.

He made some studies in "agony" all right. He is trying to forget some of them now with the aid of the specialists in the sanatorium.

Such conditions as he witnessed in Russia do not change in a few months. Thousands there are still suffering today. But we have in America continued attempts by the Bolshevik-haters to curtail Russian relief work.

## SHIP SUBSIDY

It's only a small steal.

This defense, couched in other words of course, is the main reliance of those who back the ship subsidy bill for which President Harding is now pressing.

So it is. In comparison with the billions the United States shipping board dumped into the sea, it is mere nothing. Only \$34,000,000 a year. Why, as some of the subsidy-grabbers like to say, this is less than the cost of a single battleship. The force of the comparison appears to lie in the fact that we have become accustomed to wasting millions on battleships.

The war venture in ship building cost the taxpayers of the United States \$4,000,000,000. The stealing in connection with these billions was so wanton that even Mr. Lasker, the present head of the shipping board, could find no language properly to characterize it. He just gasped and gave up the attempt. Yet when the managing director of the Farmers' National council asked the president and the attorney general to investigate this riot of graft, the attorney general began an investigation of the farmers' director, just as he now has put operatives of the department of justice on the trail of Senator Caraway, who has been presenting Daugherty's connection with the Morse pardon to the senate.

The ship subsidy bill which Harding asks for creates an ocean-going pork barrel. It provides a loan fund which can be swelled to a billion dollars. From his loans are to be made to ship owners at 2 per cent. Such a rate ought to look pretty good to farmers who are paying 5 1/2 per cent on loans under the federal farm loan act.

The ship subsidies are so arranged that they will go chiefly to the great floating palaces of the passenger lines. The tramp steamers of 5,000 tons which carry 70 per cent of ocean-borne commerce will get but a small slice of subsidy. The tramp ships are the ones which carry the products of the farm. Yet such a ship as the "Leviathan," one of the monster floating palaces on which millionaires sail in luxury, may get a subsidy 350 times that of the freight tramp.

The simplest way to regard the Jones-Greene ship subsidy bill is to regard it as another Esch-Cummins bill. Like that bill which was largely written by railway employers for the benefit of railway employers, the ship subsidy bill has been written largely by ship owners for the benefit of ship owners. One of the experts who assisted in the framing of the Jones-Greene bill was Winthrop L. Marvin, who is vice president and general manager of the American Steamship Owners' association.

The bill will tax farmers and workers for the benefit of the owners of ocean greyhounds, and for the fast freighters of the Standard Oil company, the packers and the steel corporation.

—Minn. Star.

## "OLD-TIME" COMRADE MEETING

Don't you know what an OLD-TIME COMRADE MEETING is? Then you must go Tuesday evening July 11th to WORKERS HALL. We promise you fun. There is always a program that is worth while, refreshments are excellent, and the floor is superlative for those who dance. Members, be faithful. Bring your friends and let them share the fun. Those who try a comrade meeting always come again.

## CONTENTMENT

Kate Cook.

You don't need to feel proud of yourself  
Because you're not starving!  
Or because you have a job and soles to your shoes;  
Or because your belly is full.  
You need not feel a secret pleasure  
Because you are still safe;  
Or because you still have a home,  
And plump wife and well-filled kids;  
Or because you have a quarter to spare for the jobless.  
What in hell makes you feel that you deserve better  
fare or better lodgings  
Than those hunting in vain for a job?  
Your turn comes next!

## LABOR'S FUTURE VISUALIZED

In 1847 Marx and Engels in their *Communist Manifesto* showed the workers of Europe to what their conditions were due, told them the name of the ruler to whom, in every country alike, they were enslaved; this ruler was Capitalism.

The fundamental proposition of the manifesto was: That in every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of that period; that consequently the whole history of mankind (since the dissolution of tribal society, holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes; that the history of these class struggles forms a series of evolution in which now-a-days, a stage has been reached where the exploiting and the oppressed class — the proletariat — cannot obtain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class — the bourgeoisie — without at the same time, and once and for all, emancipating society at large from all exploitation, oppression, class distinctions and class struggles.

In addition to this proposition the sequence of thoughts running through the manifesto, and which more or less are part of the proposition itself, may be briefly summarised as follows: free competition — a life principle of capitalism — forces the individual capitalist concern to strive for a lower cost of production. This purpose is attained mainly by improving the means of production and enlarging them to any scale called for by new scientific discoveries and the development of technique. The mass of products is thus constantly increased. But capitalist production is carried on primarily for profit. The profit can only be realized by the sale of the products. But inasmuch as the workers who form the great and evergrowing mass of the population, receive in form of wages only part of the product's value, the contradiction between the irresistibly growing mass of commodities and the conditions for realizing the profit by their sale becomes ever greater. On the one hand the system tends to frustrate its own primary purpose, it forces unemployment and privation on the workers, who are thus forced to end the system.

—Extract from "Labor".

## IF IT IS WORTH WHILE, ACT!

The subs for TRUTH are coming faster but not fast enough to meet all expenses. Some subscribers who are good boosters for TRUTH have neglected to send in their renewals on time. This causes unnecessary hardship to fall on a few comrades who are hustlers. Do your share in bearing the burden. It is only a small job if all help. It is a real burden if some are careless. Send the money for your renewal at once and go after new subs. You will be surprised and pleased with results. It is possible to get new subs if you only get busy.

In the words of Comrade Bentall. "You can hardly afford to be without TRUTH at this stage of the game. Things happen too rapidly and too viciously to allow you to go uninformed. The bosses are getting into a tighter place all the time. The workers are getting bolder and stronger every day. Fear and hope clash like swords between gladiators."

"You want to be with us in the big fight. We cannot get along without you and you cannot afford to fall behind the line. The times are too important to have one single rebel out of gear with the big revolutionary movement."

"So, come. Give us a lift. Help on in the glorious work ahead. Send us your good word today and do not disappoint us."

There is still one week 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.

## TO A STOKER

(On seeing Eugene O'Neill's play, The Hairy Ape.)

They don't belong!  
They're creatures of a tinselled word  
Where glittering gates  
Shut out the sight and smell  
Of slaughter pen and stokehold hell.  
They hate and fear your bloodred song.  
They don't belong!

And yet—it's you—  
You grimy, hairy Stoker  
Who keeps them in their place on high,  
Your ape-like hands hold up a word  
Of pale pretense;  
A world of vested wrong;  
A world that shrinks at sight of you;  
Wherein YOU don't belong!  
They don't belong!  
Those waxen fingered creatures at the top;  
They never breathe the coal dust air;  
They never know a bitter pain  
Of that old Irish sailor's dreams,  
Nor yours who curseth not to go insane.  
Their judgement like their aims is wrong.  
They don't belong!

But you belong!  
To us and ours and all  
The world's stokers, builders slaves,  
Like you degraded, driven, dumb.  
Awake and think!  
Ah, but you are strong!  
And portent is your bitter cry:  
"They don't belong!"

Mathilda Robbins.