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Imported Strikebreakers Refused to Work When They Learned They Were Scabs

(By The Federated Press.)

BRainerd, Minn. — Peaceable methods win the first round for rail strikers at Brainerd. After three days of watchful waiting a special train carrying 150 strike breakers shipped from Boston, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities, was spotted arriving in Brainerd at 6:30 p. m. last Saturday.

The strikers' regular pickets reinforced by hundreds of sympathizers met the train at the shop gates and with no attempt to intimidate succeeded in prevailing on 50 of the 150 men to climb the fences and join the strikers within an hour after their arrival. At least two-thirds of the first shipment are now being taken care of by the strikers and it is safe to say that within 24 hours the balance will desert the railroad company.

The men state that they were not aware of their destination other than that they were going somewhere in the west. They were tempted to take advantage of what appeared to be a golden opportunity. Those who had no trade were promised training. They assert that they were under guard throughout and claimed that, while they were warned that they would get a warm reception in Brainerd, the guards were prepared to fire at the first violent sign of a demonstration by strikers. Traders and Labor hall is packed with men. The intended strike breakers are now men among men. They refused to work when they learned the truth of the strike situation and the Brainerd strikers have received them as brothers.

Rail Road Executives Defy the President; Reject His Plan for Settling the Strike

From the Associated Press we learn that:

Five specific proposals for the settlement of the railroad strike are contained in President Harding's plan which was submitted to railroad executives in New York and union men in Chicago August 1st.

The five specific proposals, according to the official, seen, include:

1—That the employees will abide by the decisions of the United States railroad labor board in the future.

2—In the matter of seniority the employees who remain on the job during the strike will receive preferential treatment. Men who have been on strike will return with their seniority rights subject to those rights acquired during the strike by men who remained on the job and that the seniority of the new employees will date from the time they entered the service.

3—The men will accept the recent wage reductions of the railroad labor board pending a further hearing on the matter by the board.

4—"Farming" out of shop work by the railroads will be discontinued.

5—Discussion of the establishment of adjustment boards.

Railway executives of the nation firmly but courteously rejected the program advanced by the Harding administration for settlement of the rail strike.

The decision not to yield on the question of seniority was made known to the White House by telegraph after the rail heads had listened to a 20-minute address by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who, as direct representative of the President, told them, in effect, that the administration held the seniority question of minor importance in comparison with that of upholding the railroad labor board.

In the balloting on the acceptance of the president's plan each road was given one vote for each 1,000 miles of track it operated.

Reply Drafted.

The reply drafted during a noon recess by the standing committee was adopted by a vote of 265 to 2.

This, however, represented unanimous disapproval of the President's plan, the two dissenting votes being cast by L. F. Loree, chairman of the eastern conference, representing the Delaware & Hudson and the Kansas City Southern, with the explanation that he wished the seniority proposal turned down even more decisively.

President A. H. Smith of the New York Central apparently crystallized the sentiment of the rail chiefs when, during their discussion, he threw upon the conference table a bundle of 400 telegrams from foremen and supervisors of the road, announcing they would have to resign if the seniority ranking of the strikers was returned.

"What we want the government to do is to let us alone, to let us settle this strike in our own way," declared Mr. Smith.

"We have organized new shop forces and are getting the roads back to normal. Unless the govern-

IN AMERICA, LAND OF "FREEDOM"

By MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Eureka, Cal. — C. A. Ward, secretary, lumber workers' union of the I. W. W., arrested here on a criminal syndicalism charge, has been denied a jury trial; and because he is a minor was haled before a juvenile court, where he was sentenced to the Preston reform school, Ione, until he is 21—probably the first boy ever sent there as a political prisoner. Preston has the reputation of being a hard school, where the boys are "broken" strenuously, and from which most of them emerge professional criminals.

This lumber town, a day's journey and a steep mountain range away from any other part of California, continues to handle the law as it pleases in order to "get" radical labor men. The first jury having disagreed on the case of Omar Eaton, District Attorney Arthur Hill announced he intended to have Eaton tried until a conviction was secured. The second jury, more carefully selected, brought in the verdict of guilty in less than 15 minutes. There are five long term prisoners kept in the Humboldt county jail here—one of them, who pleaded guilty to rape, as a trusty; while Eaton was immediately hurried to overcrowded San Quentin.

James Kennedy, secretary, California District Defense committee, is obliged to serve his sentence out here, writ of habeas corpus having been denied. Kennedy was fined \$500 for contempt of court for sending a telegram protesting against the unfairness of Judge Sevier in refusing to allow Elmer Smith to act as attorney in criminal syndicalism cases in Eureka. He refused to pay the fine. Food and sanitary conditions in the jail are said to be intolerable, the prisoners are not given proper medical attention, and mail relating to their defense is held an unreasonable time.

Woman Friend of Late Carrie Nation Aids Strike Cause

Topeka, Kan. — Myra McHenry, years ago running mate of the late Carrie Nation, came to Topeka today.

"To beard the lion in his den," she paraded about the state house and on Kansas avenue wearing a full length white apron, bearing the insignia in large letters: "I am for the strikers 100 per cent." A police official took her to the police station, but later she was released, still wearing the strike insignia.

"I called on the attorney general but he wouldn't have me arrested," said Mrs. McHenry. "Maybe if Governor Allen were in the city he would order my arrest, like he did William Allen White's."

Not at all adverse to publicity, Mrs. McHenry called at the newspaper offices and smiled pleasantly when a newspaper photographer took her picture. Having seen the inside of a dozen Kansas jails back in the days of her antisaloon and anti-smoking crusades. Mrs. McHenry today admitted she was somewhat disappointed in not being able to "break into jail," as she put it.

Artists Ask Release of Money and Billings

CHICAGO. — The Commercial Portrait Artists' Union, No. 14286, A. F. of L., adopted at their regular meeting here, the following resolution, addressed to Gov. Wm. D. Stephens, California:

"Whereas, sufficient evidence has been presented which has absolutely proven their innocence of the crime for which they have already served six years;

"Be it resolved, that we accordingly respectfully demand that justice be done, and urge upon you to do all in your power to effect the immediate release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings."

ELLA REEVES BLOOR

is coming to Duluth.

She is known all over the United States as Mother Bloor. She recently visited Russia. Those who have heard her will not need urging to come again. They will come. She will speak at the

— PICNIC — SUNDAY, AUGUST 6 Fairmount Park, Duluth

PROGRAM:
Band Selections — Workers Band
Speech — ELLA REEVES BLOOR
Recitation — Miss Frances Hoffman
Speech — Miss Sophie Niskin
Singing — Workers Male Choir
Recitation — Miss Sophie Niskin
Pyramids — Workers Athletic Club
Band Selections — Workers Band

PROGRAM BEGINS 1 P. M.
REFRESHMENTS SERVED

In case of rain program will be rendered at the Workers Hall, 19th Ave. W. & 1st St., beginning 2 P. M.

Auspices F. S. R. of Duluth.

Unable To Get Jobs Try To Sell Blood

(By The Federated Press.)

MILWAUKEE. — Poor men's glands may bring them a fortune but their blood is worth only \$50 a pint, possibly because a man's blood supply can be replenished but when a millionaire gets your glands they're gone for good. Columbia Hospital, in an advertisement asks for persons who are willing to give blood for transfusion. The hospital offers \$25 for 300 to 500 cubic centimetres (about a half pint) of blood. Of the dozen men who have applied, most of them are out of work. The blood of the patients and that of the donors must mix easily if a transfusion is to be made. The men will be called by the hospital as their blood is needed.

Is White Waking Up?

By Ernest R. Chamberlain.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Topeka, Kan. — Release on bonds of William Allen White, arrested by order of his friend, Gov. Henry Allen, for alleged violation of the state industrial court act, has not settled the case. White is ready to challenge the unexpected interpretation of the "slave law" which he helped to pass. White's offense was display of a placard sympathizing with the rail strikers.

Allen has declared that if White wants to act funny he'll have to spend some time in jail.

Even Judge Huggins, author of the anti-strike law, is unable to find justification for Allen's new wrinkle in interpretation.

Allen and White are at the parting of the ways. For years White has been a liberal whose enthusiasm often outstripped his judgement. He and Allen were pals during the days when the Bull Moose made Kansas a favorite stamping ground. They rose together as Kansas liberals. They went to war together, served gallantly in the Y. M. C. A., and when the war was over White treated nationwide publicity for Allen in the publication of his book, The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me.

Then came the industrial court law, which White swallowed with a gulibility typical of his blindness to the faults of his friends. White hailed the industrial court as the "dawn of socialism" in Kansas. He saw the court as a step towards state ownership of the mines and said as much in his speech to the legislature. The fact that shrewd corporation lawyers welcomed the law as a bulwark to the system of private ownership did not faze White.

As the operation of the law became more apparent the columns of the Emporia Gazette often expressed the awakening of an uneasy consciousness that all was not

MORE PIONEERS LEAVE FOR SIBERIA

The Holland American liner Rotterdam carried away her third cargo of Kuzbas pioneers on Saturday, July 22. The party numbered 135 of which 84 are workers and the remainder dependents. Thirty-one of the men were miners from Pennsylvania, Illinois and West Virginia. The remaining members were farmers, machinists, electricians, lumbermen, engineers, etc. Jacob Klein, farmer and Leonard White, engineer, came from Alaska to join the party. Van Erickson, a young farmer from Seattle took along with him a dozen Rhode Island Reds with incubator and other poultry breeding requirements. As the Rotterdam left the rooster was crowing defiance to the steamer's siren, and affording much amusement to the departing pioneers.

The party will proceed to Rotterdam where they will tranship into the Warzawa, which is specially chartered by the Kuzbas organization for the trip to Petrograd. The sea journey lasts about fifteen days, calling at Plymouth, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Rotterdam, then passing thru the famous Kiel Canal, to the tiny free state of Dantzig and thence via Libau in Lettonia to the Red City on the Neva. The parties are lodged in Smolny Institute during their brief stay in Petrograd, after which they travel along the Northern route to their new homes in the Urals and in Siberia.

The nationality of the workers was as follows: United States, 25; Finnish, 15; Russian, 15; Lithuanian, 10; German, 5; Croatian, 3; Austrian, 3; Jugo-Slav, 3; and Switzerland, Sweden, Cuba, Poland and Hungary contributed one each. All were thoroughly equipped with tools and clothing, and are well fitted to stand the rigorous Siberian climate. In addition to their own needs they also took with them over two tons of clothing for the use of Russian workers in the districts to which they are bound, as well as many other gifts, which will be welcome.

Accompanying the party was a well known American mining engineer, Alfred Pearson, Jr., who is to take charge of the mines at Kemerovo. Pearson who also took his family with him is a Socialist of many years standing. He has been in the employment of the Consolidation Coal Company for many years as chief draughtsman, chief engineer and as assistant manager. He has also been Chief Engineer for the Pennsylvania May Coal Company. The latter mines have an output of 2,000,000 tons annually. Pearson is tremendously interested in the project, and is very enthusiastic about the type of miners who are going across with him. He stated that the minimum amount of coal that could be extracted from the Kemerovo mine would be 1,000,000 tons annually. This will do much to relieve the fuel shortage on the Trans-Siberian railroad.

Another party is leaving for Siberia and Kuzbas on the ship on August 26. Steel mill men, miners, cement plant operators, high-grade machinists, lumber workers, farmers, electricians, moulders and pattern makers are needed for this shipment. They should apply at Kuzbas, Room 301, 110 W. 40th Street, New York, N. Y. The Kuzbas Organization operates on the same basis as a Russian State industry and exploits properties covering thousands of square miles in the Urals and in the Kuznets Basin in Siberia. This district alone possesses more coal than the British Isles. The Nadejdinsk steel plant is the largest charcoal steel plant in the world. Vast machine shops, forests, railroads, farms, mines of coal, iron, manganese and copper are waiting for the directing control of advanced and intelligent American trained engineers and workers.

well with the dawn of socialism in Kansas.

And now the class struggle in Kansas has definitely arrayed two one-time buddies against each other. The fact that White is to be on the inside of the jail and Allen in the governor's mansion at Topeka is sufficient to indicate on which side of the struggle each of the two old friends has arrayed himself.

Capitalism Drives 7627 Vienna Women Into Prostitution. 46 Per Cent Are Diseased

Federated Press.

VIENNA. — A tale of immorality due to economic necessity is told by the figures on prostitution in Vienna, made public by Dr. Demahl of the police department. According to his figures, out of every 10,000 women living in Vienna, 77 are secretly practising prostitution as a means of increasing their income. This does not take into account the 1700—1800 women who are registered with the police as professional prostitutes.

During 1920, the last year concerning which accurate data are available on this point, the police took into custody 7627 women for practicing prostitution without license. Of these, 46 percent were found to be venereal. The spread of disease caused by them is pronounced by the authorities to be incalculable.

An examination of the vocations of the occasional prostitutes shows that it is largely women of the former middle class who, lacking trade union organization, have been unable to keep pace with the rising cost of living. The large bulk was made up of women in the civil service, dental and medical assistants, wives of army officers, and members of the middle classes without any vocation; while only 225 were workers at some trade and 466 were housemaids.

Walking Good in Chicago 20,000 Traction Men Quit; Refuse 17 per Cent Wage Cut

MODERN "WEL- FARE WORK"

STOCKTON, California. — The wives of striking shopmen are taking part here in picketing—or "welfare work," as the strikers are calling it to avoid anti-picketing ordinances. Twenty women came to the S. P. yards here and persuaded eight strike-breakers and 12 guards not to come back to work the next day.

Thirteen In The Hole For Protest At San Quentin

By Miriam Allen De Ford.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

San Quentin, Cal. — For the third time this year 13 members of the I. W. W., incarcerated here on the charge of criminal syndicalism, are in the dungeon of San Quentin prison in protest against the treatment rendered to one of their fellow-workers, whom they followed when the authorities ordered him into the "hole."

Jack Gaveel served 14 months of his sentence, working in the drudgery and danger of the jutemill. Favored prisoners do a month or less of jutemill work, and the iron clad rule is that a year is the limit. July 15 Gaveel had been informed by the parole board that his sentence was to be 10 years—five years for being a member to the I. W. W., and five years for being an organizer.

With nine more years staring him in the face, Gaveel hoped for a better job than service in the jutemill. But his application for a change was denied, and he was informed that he would have to stay in the mill for the rest of his sentence. He refused to work until he was given bearable work to perform, was thrown in the dungeon, and his 13 companions went too, their only way to demonstrate that "an injury to one is an injury to all."

Warden J. A. Johnston of San Quentin is known as a "liberal," "reforming" prison official, yet it is by his sanction alone that a vile hole like the dungeon in which these 14 men exist today can continue in use in the prison. It is a room, almost entirely dark, divided into 13 compartments, each 6 by 12 feet. Into each of these three or four men are cast. The only sanitary arrangement is an open bucket, and another bucket (no drinking cups) holds the day's allowance of water. Each man is given a blanket, unwashed from its last user, and this is his only covering on a cement floor. To add to the discomfort of the inmates, the floor is washed almost daily with wet chloride of lime, which makes it impossible to sit or lie down, and the fumes are at times almost overpowering.

For the first two weeks in the dungeon, the food consists of bread, salt and water. The third week there is one "full" meal (prison variety) during the week; the

Chicago. — At 4 o'clock last Tuesday morning twenty thousand motormen, conductors and guards on surface and elevated lines went on strike.

The greater part of the working portion of Chicago's nearly three million persons was forced to seek improvised transportation.

As usual, all rolling stock available, including every variety of wheeled, pullable, pushable or motorized vehicle, was inadequate and the brunt of the traffic fell on "shanks' mare." Thousands started early afoot and from well before dawn streets and avenues leading to the business and manufacturing districts seethed with pedestrians. Streets in the downtown district, with the calling of the strike, automatically became one way thoroughfares. But even that action by the police department was not enough to avoid tangled jams of traffic.

Hundreds of jitney busses from surrounding towns were on the job with the break of day. They were summoned days ago by Charles C. Fitzmorris, chief of police, when a strike appeared to be inevitable.

Negotiations have been under way between the surface line workers and the surface line owners for several days after posting of an order for a wage reductions of approximately 17 per cent.

The Chicago Herald and Examiner said that the strike meant a war to the finish between the owners and the employees.

The newspaper said the advance guard of an army of 50,000 potential new employees had been in Chicago three weeks and that plans had been perfected for an attempt to restore traffic quickly.

Of course Chicago's entire police force of 5,000 men is prepared to shoot down the workers at the request of the owners. It is also reported that units of the Illinois National Guard are ready for action.

fourth week, two; and after 30 days there is supposed to be one regular meal a day, if the guards don't forget to bring it.

These things are being suffered by men whose only crime was the expression of opinion in California, and the organization of workers in a labor union. No wonder J. J. McNamara was able to spend a week in chains on the prison ship Success in New York recently, after his experience at San Quentin. Readers of Jack London's The Star Rover, who have been horrified by his story of happenings at San Quentin, should know that some of the worst features he mentions are still being practiced on men innocent of crime.

The names of the men at present in the hole will be familiar to many radicals. Most of them have already endured two periods in the dungeons as protests against ill-treatment of their fellow-workers. They are: William Baker, Pat Casey, Michael J. Dunn, Jack Gaveel, John Golden (who spent nine months in solidarity in protest against his unjust imprisonment), John Hannon, Harry Matlin (a boy), James Olson, George Ryan, Ramon Sanchez, Frank Sherman, Abe Shocker, Harry Williams and Walter Wismer. Most of them were convicted in the Oakland, Los Angeles or Sacramento cases.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST NEW IMPERIALISTIC WARS

By CLARA ZETKIN

When the last war broke out, when the Powers were flying at each other's throats, they all came to the conclusion that that must be the last war. The battle cry was that it was the war to end wars, to make it absolutely the last war. Two years have passed since peace was declared, and what do we see? We are now as near to war as we have ever been before. Preparations for war are visible the world over. Conditions are more dangerous than they were in 1914. The war danger still exists. The conditions that led to the great slaughter are still in existence. The balance of power has been shifted, but the war has not solved the original problem that led up to it. On the contrary, alongside of the antagonisms which led up to the war, new antagonisms have developed and sharpened. Colonial opposition to the mother countries grows. Russia was excluded from the world economic and political systems. Now the powers are considering what specific stand they must take towards Russia, and are fighting each other about it. Smaller states have developed. The former Austrian empire has brought forth a number of smaller states such as Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. Border states, like Latvia, Estonia, etc., have risen. The original cause of the war was not due to the antagonisms between France and Germany, but was a clash between England and Germany. The struggle was for world power, but German imperialism is destroyed, its militarism is defeated, and still the antagonisms between England and Germany exist. France tries to save itself from bankruptcy by squeezing Germany like a lemon. Germany is impoverished. It can't save France from bankruptcy. England won the war, but England has been a country manufacturing finished products in great quantities and Germany was one of its greatest markets. Now England finds German markets closed to it, because Germany is pauperized. On the other hand, in order to pay the indemnities required of it, Germany must export its products extensively, and must consequently compete with English products.

German Workers Exploited More Than Coolies.

The present condition in Germany, through the sinking of the mark, has made Germany the bargain counter of the world. Germany is trying to sell everything, machinery as well as finished products. The German capitalists would sell the moon and stars if they could get at them. They are selling their land to foreign capitalists. After all, the German bargain sales mean nothing but dirty competition with the products of other countries, because the German worker is the most exploited worker in the world. The products thrown on the market by Germany are produced by absolute exploitation. The German working class is underpaid as no other working class is underpaid. The German worker is at a lower stage of payment than the coolie of Japan. He gets eight times less than the English workers, and it is impossible for other countries, despite tariffs, to prevent German goods from coming in and still selling at a tremendous profit. England did not gain anything by its victory, but French militarism has been strengthened. Before the war France was a nation of bankers. Now, after the war, industrial capital has developed in France. It is no longer a place where luxuries are produced; it is also producing iron and steel wares. Through the war it got hold of the great iron deposits of Lorraine, and got the German coal basins near to its doors. Germany, through the coal indemnity it has to pay, has influenced the development of industrial production in France. This is also a reason why France wants to get hold of the Ruhr district for the sake of the coal on the other side of the Rhine. England, of

course, is against that; it knows that if the deposits of ore that France possesses were reinforced by the possession of such additional coal deposits, France would become a very dangerous industrial competitor. France has extended its political influence. It has created a new form of vassals in Jugoslavia, Poland and the Little Entente, etc. Through this influence it has also got connections with the coal and oil resources of Roumania and the Balkan States. It can also block England's way from Europe to Asia Minor and to the lower Balkan states. France is also in a stronger position than England in another respect. Its colonies are so close that they are of great importance and benefit to the militaristic designs of the French capitalists. The Angora Treaty that France signed the Young Turks has strengthened France in Asia Minor just where England is weakest. The German Government has always speculated upon the antagonism between England and France. When the Upper Silesian question was under discussion, Germany thought that England would prevent the division of Upper Silesia. It thought that the antagonism would prevent Poland from getting these deposits. But the German Government did not see the real factors. Germany, after all, is only an object in any dispute that exists between England and France. The real question with England lies in the route to India, in the control of the direct route that England must have to India. At the present moment the control of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, Egypt, and independent Arabia—nominally independent, but in reality under the supervision of England—still guarantees such a route. And it is over this that the real conflict may come.

England Pushed Back by America.

Another product of the war was the fact that England, which had been capitalistically and politically in the forefront of worldpower, has been pushed back by America. America exploited the war to its greatest advantage. Its industries have intensified and extended. It has organized production on a very large scale, and it is significant that much of this organizational work was done by German engineers, etc., which proves that capitalism knows no country. Formerly America was known as an exporter of raw products, steel and food products. Now it is extensively exporting finished products. During the war it conquered the home and South American markets. It has now extended its raw products to Europe. Even the coal market was conquered by America, although it was England's coal that won for her her great position. Lately England has got back her coal supremacy. The President of America had to ask the United States railway companies to reduce the rates for coal transport, to enable the American mineowners to compete against English coal. Another source of antagonism between America and England is oil. Oil is superior to coal as fuel. Is is easier to transport, and gives quicker results. It has become important, especially for war vessels and for ships generally. America controls about 70 per cent. of the oil production. England wants to get the Baku and the Mesopotamian oil wells. A steady stream of gold has found its way to America since the war, and even more so at the present moment than before.

China a Source of Antagonism.

Another source of antagonism between England and France is China. China has about one-third of the population of the world. Her peoples have been trained for centuries to be subservient and willing workers. These workers can give unlimited profits to capitalists. The United States is trying to conquer China by so-called peaceful penetration, but still in this effort it

comes into conflict with England and Japan. Japanese capitalism developed more during the war than even American capitalism. Japanese capitalism has developed the militaristic side of capitalism more than any other country. The apparent parliamentarianism that exists in Japan is still ruled by cliques and castes. They have built such a military system in Japan that it is just to say that Japan is the Prussia of the Far East. It combines the features of the highest developed capitalist State with the highest developed military features of an Imperial State. Japan wants to get certain strongholds in the Pacific Ocean. It might appear that the attempt to get these would be a course of war, but that is not so. The cause of war in the Far East is in China itself. Japan was successful in taking hold of a large part of China during the war. It got the province of Shantung, and also that part that was controlled by Germany, Kiaochow. England did not oppose the Japanese occupation of these places, because she was entrenched in the South of China. She controls there the production, which has developed, to a certain degree, in a European manner. England looked at the Japanese occupation with no fearful eye. A conflict will sooner or later break out between Japan and England. Antagonism will increase between Japan and America, and any such antagonism will benefit England.

England Hampered by Dominions.

England is somewhat hampered by its over-sea dominions. These at the last Imperial Conference, demanded their say on the foreign policy of England. As far as the Dominions are concerned, they are not at all completely in agreement with English foreign policy. South Africa has very little interest in shedding its blood in a conflict that England may be embroiled in over America and Japan. Australia has many more points of connection, politically and economically, with America than it has with England, especially regarding Japan. Australia would not want to go to war against America if she attacks Japan. The chances are that all these oppositions that arise, even between the Dominions and England, will lead sooner or later to a complete separation of these dominions from the mother country. England is also hampered by the rebellion that is taking place in all its colonies. For instance, the revolt in Ireland was very much supported by America, by official America, as well as by the Irish in America. The position of Ireland as a friend of America would greatly improve the chances of America in a war with England.

Indian Revolution Not Crushed.

The Egyptian revolution is of exceptional importance to England. With the penetration of Asia-Minor by France, England is more and more compelled to look upon the Suez Canal as its most important connection with India. If it loses its hold on Egypt, the fate of the Suez Canal would become problematical. India has been for forty years in a state of ferment. England has tried both to crush this rebellion and to bribe it. It has used both the whip and sugar in dealing with it. But still it has not succeeded in crushing it. It is a revolution of the Mohammedan world, as well as a national revolution, and these elements are reinforced with a growing class-struggle. In Madras and Bombay, in all the States of India where there are industries, great strikes are constantly taking place, and the class struggle becomes more intense every day. The rebellions that have appeared in all the colonial countries have been greatly influenced by the world war. It is true that the world war has decreased the influence of the white races, or the respect that the coloured races have had for them. But the rebellion has been even more influenced by the Russian revolution which has inspired the colonial peoples with the rebellious spirit.

All Capitalist Countries Against Russia.

All these antagonisms among the capitalist countries are tending towards a conflict, but all these countries, despite their opposition to each other, find a point of contact in a struggle against Soviet Russia. Russia has inspired the Eastern peoples against Europe. Soviet Russia is obnoxious to the capitalist world. It is a perpetual reminder to the capitalists that their days are numbered. Russia has proved to them that the day will come when they will disappear from the earth. The capitalists are afraid, and for this reason they are

everywhere trying their best to crush Russia. France has spent a billion francs to bring this about. It is using its influence with the Little Entente and with Poland for the purpose of using these powers in an eventual attack on Russia. Even the neutrality of Germany in such a struggle is only a myth. At best its neutrality would be only a preparation for war against Russia. It is quite certain that it would turn against Russia despite any treaty entered into between the two countries.

The neutrality of Germany is no safeguard for Russia. Its only safeguard would be the revolutionary integrity of the German proletariat, which would prevent Germany from taking part in any war against Russia, and would prevent France from using Germany against Russia.

The world is still in arms. In 1914 there were 7,000,000 in the armies. In 1922 there are 11,000,000 under arms. If one considers that the German army has been completely disbanded, with the exception of about 100,000 reichswehr, and the Austrian army is practically eliminated, still there is an increase of 4,000,000 in the armies of imperialism. France has nearly 1,000,000 men in the army. It is costing five billion francs per annum. The social institutions of France, the laws for social insurance, etc., are only given one and a-half billions. France was a creditor to the amount of 50 billion francs. Now there is a deficit of 35 billion francs against her. France owes this sum to other nations.

England spends a large percentage of her income on the fleet. The Geddes Commission was formed for the purpose of finding ways and means of economizing the national household. There is a conflict now because that commission submitted a report which demanded a reduction of the army to the number of 75,000 and a reduction of the naval forces to the number of 50,000, and the unification of the ministries of the air and the army and other measures.

World War Can Only End With Revolution.

The world war did not solve the antagonisms and the problems which brought it about. It did not end with the Peace of Versailles. It can only end with the proletarian revolution. The proletariat is exploited more than ever before. In England six and one-third millions of wage earners have had their wages decreased since the peace was declared, while only 130,000 have gained increases. The only right of existence that capitalism ever had was that it developed the forces of production. But capitalism itself now limits the further development of industry. It is slackening the forces of production, and therefore it has no more right to exist; its historic mission has ended. This impossibility of capitalism to develop its own productive forces further is increasing, and will intensify the existing antagonisms which are increasing the danger of the conflict.

The danger of war is increasing rather than decreasing. But even among the bourgeoisie there is opposition to war. Commercial capital cannot find its markets in other countries without first sending armies to these countries, but financial capital can exploit its forces only through the political dominance in the countries in which it invests its money, and this can only be got by military conquests, and therefore the policy of the governments is for war all the time. War shows the crisis of capitalism. As war becomes a permanent institution, it exposes the critical character of the position in which capitalism finds itself, and this proves the necessity for the abolition of the present ruling powers and the creation of a new society. The Washington Conference for England, America, and Japan only resulted in a weak treaty which says that if a conflict arises, all these powers will come together to discuss it. The Conference resulted in nothing. They want to scrap some battleships and not build any more for the next ten years. This is the only result of the Washington Conference. Big battleships are worth nothing in view of the development of new instruments of murder. England would recognize Russia, but France is refusing to do this. Russia, of course, does not need to be recognized. Its very existence is proof enough that it does not need a paper recognition. It is forced, no doubt, to make certain concessions through its position. The capitalists are using this position to try to make Russia a

dependency, but the Red Army will see that capital is only an instrument for the development of Soviet Russia.

Pacifism, too, must be fought by our comrades. We must not permit the idea of pacifism to be used against the Red Army. The working class must get all the means of life into its hands, and this must be preceded by getting the means of death out of the hands of the capitalist class. This is only to be got by struggle. The class struggle alone can be a struggle against war. Pacifism is not a struggle against war. In France pacifism grows because the country has lost about 2,000,000 of its population since 1914. Even counting the new population gained by the acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine, the population of France is 500,000 less than it was in 1911. The peasantry which adheres to the two children system, is against war because it sees its sons used for militarist purposes. So pacifism is growing in France. We may be glad to note that pacifism exists among certain sections of the capitalist class, but we must not allow pacifism to exist in our own ranks in a struggle against war. We must agitate among the soldiers, so that when they are called to war they shall know what to do. The whole policy of the Communist International must be to mobilize the working class against war. The Genoa Conference ought to have had a brother conference for a mobilization of the working class. Genoa had only one object—the reconstruction of capitalism at the expense of the working class. We must reconstruct the working class state at the expense of capitalism. Capitalism is doomed. Our struggle and our tactics must be directed towards the great goal, to organize the powers of the workers; to inspire them for the struggle and to develop it, so that when capitalism calls again for war the working class of the world can answer with a call for world revolution.

THREE KINDS IN MOSCOW

By ANISE.

(Federated Press Staff Writer)
There are three ways of getting about in Moscow.

There are three kinds of people.

There are faded droskys, with bargaining drivers and hungry horses sneaking slowly over the cobbles.

They are soft-seated from days of luxury; you pay high for them; they are dingy with dirt and rickety with age; they shake as if going to break down.

They are used by speculators and by foreigners who do not know their way about the city.

There are giant auto trucks, dusty with speed, jumping madly over the gaps in the pavements.

People stand up in them; there is no time nor place for sitting down; they are crowded with men in overalls or children shouting, responsible workers bent on a job or irresponsible workers bent on holiday.

They take no care of themselves or of anything that impedes them; they break with strain, not with age; they repair themselves and increase speed.

Safety is not necessary to them, but to arrive is necessary.

They are used by the rulers of the city.

There are ordinary trams, with clean, hard seats, and conspicuous numbers indicating destinations. They know where they are going and they get there neatly, slipping reliably on iron paths, turning corners with precision.

There are more of them each month; they run better each month; already they can be counted on.

They are used by the ordinary folks, who grumbled when they did not run, and thank nobody now that they run once more.

There are three ways of getting about.

Three are three kinds of folks.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD

With locomotives falling down, while strikers walk about the town, with our coal-piles a-getting small, while summer runs into the fall, I wonder if the people know just who it is that makes things go.

"Taint folks what owns the railroad stocks who stand and take the world's hard knocks, and the mine owners aint the ones who stand behind and fire the guns. It's when the workers lay down tools that owners look somewhat like fools, and clipping coupons with some shears don't somehow serve to ease our fears that our coal-bin may get

right low or trains won't run where we would go.

It is the man who works each day, and don't get very much for pay, who keeps the world from running down and builds the city and the town, who feeds our stomach, clothes our back, and satisfies our every lack, who hews our timber, shoes our feet, who builds our houses, cuts our wheat, who makes our hats and coats and dresses, who runs our dies and cranes and presses, who paves our streets and mines our ore, and sails our ships from shore to shore.

And Capital, the writers say, is

labor stored for future day. If so, why don't the workers get it, instead of sitting still and let it be grabbed and held in idle hands in this and European lands? Why do they kick for just more wages, instead of throwing down the gages to the very small percent who lives on interest, profits, rent?

We gotta look beyond our nose and go right after our big foes. We gotta read and study right to fit ourselves for one big flight. We'll fight to win, and then perhaps we'll ditch these yearly petty scraps.

LABOR DEFIANT

By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS.

I built your ships, and I sailed them;
I worked in your factories and mines;
I built the railroads you ride on;
I crushed the ripe grapes for your wines.

I worked late at night on your garments;
I gathered the grain for your bread;
I built the mansions you live in;
I printed the books you have read.

I linked two great oceans together;
I spanned all your rivers with steel;
I built your towering skyscrapers;
I assembled your automobile.

Wherever there's progress, you'll find me;
Without me the world could not live.
And yet you would seek to destroy me
With the meager pittance you give.

Too long you have ground me in slavery;
Too long I have cringed at your throne.
Today I have thrown off my fetters
And stand forth to claim what I own.

Injunctions and jails do not awe me!
I fear not your grim prison wall;
I fear neither you nor your tyrants,
No more will I shrink at your call.

You masters of field and of workshop,
I am mighty, and you are but few.
No longer I'll bow in submission—
I am LABOR! I ask for my due.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND YOU

Millions have died in Soviet Russia from hunger.
Millions will be the victims of tuberculosis.
Millions have had their constitutions undermined by famine.

Fields cannot be cultivated.
Factories cannot be operated.
Mines and railways cannot work.
Because there are no tools or machinery.

SOVIET RUSSIA DEPENDS ON YOU HAVE YOU DONE YOUR SHARE? HELP!

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ACT NOW!

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YOU PREACHERS OF "MORALS"

RALPH CHAPLIN.

You bolster Exploitation with your creed
Though blood upon its whip-lash never dries.
You do the work of hired thugs and spies:
Like them you serve the System for your "feed"
The World's great Wrong cries out: you do not heed.

But drivelt rot with heaven-uptifted eyes,
They creep away behind a cloud of lies
To kiss the palsied hand of murderous Greed.

This is the work for which you get your pay;
To keep the world unchanged in sullen "peace"
Where serf-men toil at tasks that never cease,
Heartbrokenly from bitter day to day—
The crime upheld by preachers and police
Where Lust, unhindered, battens on its prey!

MOTHER

HAL BROMMELS.

My mother is my God.

In the great city, above, of star-lights which reach on immeasurably, none shines as clearly and wonderfully as the bright eyes of my mother.

In the music and song of the world there is nothing that has reached my ear so sweet, thrilling, deep and melodious as the voice of my mother—in no conception can I even compare them.

The source of human kindness, care, devotion and love must be my mother's heart. In every act of goodness I see my own mother; every sympathy and sacrifice bears the sad and sacred ways of my mother.

The touch of my mother's hand has magically soothed my nerves forever. The voice of my mother has composed an eternal song which carries me in happiness thru life. My mother's eyes have lit an immortal soul in me.

My most priceless gift and cherished privilege is that I am my mother's son. The thought of her gives me constant joy of being. She is my life inspiration; with her I get the desire, power and courage to fight earth's corruptions, misery and beastliness. That sweet, noble one—mother—is my guide and my God!

100 PER CENT FOR THE MEN

T-BONE SLIM.

"Let's get the song book out on the job, fellow workers and sing. It makes more of a feeling of solidarity—" X (17881).

"All bosses are related to each other"—(765004).

"Hot weather was the cause of a shorter work day"—Guthrie.
(Note: Guthrie's Minneapolis job is working long day—temperature 110° F.)

— Funny how weather acts in different localities.

Bulletin: Trains late (in strike zone) because of bad snow storm in Duluth district—(unaffected by strike) — Darn such weather! — Middle of July, too.

Don't know how Willie's diapers are going to stay up—Railroads have bought up all the safety pins, (from 5 & 10 ct stores.) — The roads are using safety pins on their track-jacks, instead of split-keys, as coter-pins—Safety First.

Now that the Labor Board has decided how much we are to be permitted, to charge, for our services, perhaps the Hamburger Board will get together and tell us how much to pay the butcher.

We have fleeterized, we have Hooverized and now, I suppose, its up to us to Hooperize—Hip, whoop, Hurrah!

Look out for the cars . . . Johnny, run and get me a sack of coal—I'll give you a piece of pie when you get back . . .

We have economic obscurity — Just like father—

No end to man's ingenuity—behold the narrow wooden bunks. Six inches from floor. — Civilization? What! — Progress.

And they ask us to be foolish—opphical about it.

The best Judge of meat is The Extra Gang Commissary Co. — Every piece uniformly tough — natural selection, no doubt.

Beats me how the City of Minneapolis survives that drinking water — Can it be possible that the life

giving qualities of home brew . . . Impossible! — Scandinavians touch nothing stronger than "svag-dricka." — Half the coffee in Minneapolis is not coffee at all — It's merely a studied insult.

Fair Freedom is fractured when you're waiting for pay day.

There is little doubt the working class would be able to support a still greater bevy of parasites if it only would work overtime — lost time, between time, before time and all time, on time.

PART TWO.

Listen to them crying . . . The railroads claim they cannot run without men.

What do you know about that? Is it possible the \$60,000 presidents can't run railroads?

Sure, they can't! They've got to have "inferior" brains to make the wheels go round.

Is it possible, after all, the men are worth something to these superior creatures?—You bet.

Didn't the Columbia, the crack train of the Milwaukee "lay over" (an hour) in Montana because the dishwasher had quit—And didn't the uniformed representatives of the road scurry around town until they found a member of that great organization, The Industrial Workers of the World, who consoled them, and told them that he, as a class conscious member of the working class, is in the habit of washing on his own dishes but if the company would repent and double the "ante" he would see to it that the Columbian's dishes arrived in Tacoma as pure as a sin from a Baptist water carnival.—Yes.

The men are a very important part of a railroad.

It is time the superior intellects recognize this and pay the men enough—(so that they won't quit.)

—Pay them enough so that the Brotherhoods need not work two eight hour shifts in twenty four, every other day, in order to live.

"If the workers take a notion.

Every ship upon the ocean

They can tie with mighty chains."

When Joe Hill wrote that . . . he seemed to have confidence in the men.

Read the first paragraph over again—

100% for the men.

P. S. A dollar appears to have little value in the eyes of a business man — So I would suggest, if the roads are going to raise the men's wages, they raise them two or three dollars "at a lick" else, it will not be felt.

SEND POLITICALS SOME BIRTHDAY CHEER

Milwaukee. — Birthdays in August of political prisoners still confined in American prisons, are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut St., as follows:

At Leavenworth, Kan., Box No. 7—Aug. 1, John J. Foss, register No. 13154; Aug. 7, Wencil Francik, 14804; Aug. 7, Chrs. Ahlteen, 13110; Aug. 10, C. W. Anderson; Aug. 13, Henry Hammer, 13572; Aug. 15, James Rowan, 13113; Aug. 17, J. A. McDonald, 13133; Aug. 17, Librado Rivera, 15411, Aug. 20, Dan Buckley, 13119; Aug. 24, H. H. Munson, 12026; Aug. 27, Mortimer Downing, 13566; Aug. 27, Forest Edwards, 13105; Aug. 30, Ralph Chaplin, 13104.

At Walla Walla, Wash., Box 520—Aug. 15, James McNery; Aug. 25, John Lamb.

At San Quentin, Cal.—Aug. 25, Walter Wismer.

Corra Meyer, national secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday postcards to these political prisoners. Money is most advisable for gifts.

Owing to the fact that criminal prisoners (dope fiends and moonshiners) with whom the political prisoners are confined, are bringing dope into prison, 27 articles have been cut from the list of receivable articles at Leavenworth. Information as to articles which may be sent into prison is furnished by the wardens of the respective prisons.

Politicals who have enjoyed the postcard showers express their appreciation to The Federated Press, to labor newspapers, and the Friends' (Quakers') papers, who have made prison life more bearable by assisting the Prison Comfort club movement.

25 Men Own, Control Mines, Railroads, Banks Thru Interlocking Directorships

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — Twenty-five men composing the powerful railroad group stand behind the American people and peace in the coal and railroad industries. Peace can be had the moment these men say the word.

These 25 men control, according to data made public by Representative Edward Browne, Wisconsin, 82 per cent of the country's steam transportation system, operating 211,280 miles of railroad. The 25 men divide between them 193 directorships, each one averaging nearly eight directorships. These 25 men sit together on the board of directors of 99 class 1 railroads.

The same men who control railroads own or control the coal mines. The financial institutions behind the two industries and directing the policies are J. P. Morgan & Co., First National bank of New York, Equitable Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., American Surety Co., National City bank and a half dozen others.

The 25 men in control of five-sixths of the transportation system of the United States are: Robert S. Lovett, H. W. De Forest, A. H. Smith, G. F. Baker, H. S. Vanderbilt, Samuel Rea, L. F. Loree, A. J. County, A. W. Kreh, F. N. David, Fairfax Harrison, W. W. Atterbury, J. E. Reynolds, Charles Steele, Howard Elliott, M. H. Smith, Charles Hayden, A. H. Harris, Julius Kruttschnitt, Charles E. Ingersoll, E. T. Stotesbury, F. V. R. Thayer, T. De Witt Cuyler, H. Walters, and the estate of William Rockefeller.

The first seven men and the estate of William Rockefeller control the banking situation through their domination of the house of Morgan and the National City bank. The ramifications of this group, extending to every part of the nation, are traced back to the United States Steel corporation, which is said to own over 75 per cent of the coal mines in the United States, both bituminous and anthracite.

In the investigation the administration is prepared to make of the coal industry, further light will be shed, it is thought, on the control by a few of national resources. The control, if traced properly, will involve investigation of the money trust, which, it is shown, figures largely in the ability of a few to dominate the nation.

An illustration is furnished in the fact that J. P. Morgan & Co., the Bankers Trust Co., the First National bank of New York and the Guaranty Trust Co., held 89 directorships in various banks and trust companies, 29 directorships in insurance companies, 78 directorships in transportation systems, 49 directorships in producing and trading corporations and 16 directorships in public utility corporations in 1913.

RUSSIA GOES ON A MONEY BASIS

By ANISE
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Moscow. — In his simple but usefully furnished rooms overlooking the place of the Grand theater, I interviewed Sokolnikov, acting minister of finance during the past six months in Russia, the man whose job it has been to put Russia back on a money basis so that she might trade with the rest of the world. He was one of the five delegates talking business with Europe at The Hague.

Breaking the ruble's fall is not the first hard job Sokolnikov has tackled for Russia. He was the man who made the decree nationalizing the banks and himself took over the Bank of Petrograd in those stormy days. Later he was president of the delegation that went to Brest Litovsk to "sign without reading" the peace which Trotsky had refused. Still later he had the pleasure of assisting in Berlin at the revision of that treaty of defeat.

When civil war broke he went into the army, rose rapidly to the position of commander on the southern front, and it was he who threw Denikin into the sea in the marvelous march across the Crimea marshes in the dead of winter. Then he came back to the technical job of finance, for which he had been prepared ten years ago in Paris, studying for the degree of doctor of economics and politics. He met at The Hague one of his old professors a French expert, in the conference.

"Our first budget was passed last December; before that we had hardly thought in terms of money at all; but under our new policy it became necessary," Sokolnikov told me.

"According to that budget we expected to have to print 500,000,000,000 of paper rubles to make up deficits for the first five months of the year. Actually we have only printed 175,000,000,000 — about one-third what we expected. About one fourth of our expenses have been met by actual income. This is, of course, an absurdly low amount but it must be remembered that last January we were only meeting from 5 to 10 percent of our expenses by our income.

"On the first of the year we had 650,000,000 men in government employment, including workmen, civil servants and soldiers. By Oct. 1 there will not be more than half that many.

"The industries in which many of these men were employed, instead of being a direct charge on the government, are now taken over by trusts. It is true that the government still controls these trusts, through owning the major part of the stock; but the trusts must finance themselves not through subsidies but from the credit bank, which gains the right to impose investigation and control on them from the standpoint of efficient business. The regular government income is no longer drained into them.

"The first imposing of money tax-

Y. M. C. A. True To The Class That Pays Them

UNIONTOWN, Pa. — Attempted recruiting of strikebreakers for the mine and railroad shops by the local secretary of the Y. M. C. A. failed when practiced on Maurice Johnson and George Clark, Brooklyn, N. Y., engaged by the John Siegfried "Labor" Agency, 64 E. 4th St., New York City. They were assigned to this city to work under open shop conditions at shoveling coal from cars, where, they were told, no labor trouble existed. Both were promised \$4.15 per eight-hour day, free transportation and cheap board and lodging at \$6 a week; but when they arrived here to work for the H. C. Erick Coke Co. they discovered that the work they had been hired to do consisted of scabbing, so they immediately reported to the miners' union headquarters.

Both men were later approached by the secretary of the local Y. M. C. A., who endeavored to persuade them to accept scab work in the mines, and when they refused were offered jobs on the railroad at scabbing. They turned the secretary down.

as began in the last months of last year. We have so far had time to collect little, though now in June and July collections are coming in.

"Three-fourths of our taxes are still 'natural' taxes in foodstuffs and labor. One-fourth is now in money, and of this a third is direct and two-thirds is indirect. The direct money taxes go into the local governments, for schools, roads, hospitals and other matters which are now put on the budgets of the local governments. The indirect taxes come into the central coffers of the state.

"Our railways, posts and telegraphs are beginning to give us a real income. They have had to be changed from absolutely free services. The income from railways in June was five times what it was in January, reckoned in gold rubles. The railways do not yet pay for themselves, but the deficit grows less and less. It cannot be wiped out until we have greatly improved our rolling stock.

"Eventually we shall have economic relations with America, since no other land in the world offers so much chance to American industry. We are quite ready to talk business to the National City bank and the other gentlemen who have lost money in Russia. But they need not expect us to make good all they lost through war and revolution. We will give them chances to make money again in Russia, but we will not load ourselves with impossible burdens nor sell them the future control of our country."

JULY 4th 1776-1922

Lines From a Declaration of Independence Not Yet Written.

"They have paid us as little as they pleased for the labor which we rendered and the crops which we raised, and charged us as much as they pleased for those things which they sold back to us.

"They have kept us in poverty, disease and ignorance, and have taken for themselves all the good things of life.

"They have created social classes, and then accused us of stirring up class hatred.

"They have set up legislatures representing their class alone, and made laws for their sole benefit; and the laws which we, with much labor, got enacted, they made their courts to annul.

"They have sent us overseas to fight for their dividends, and gave us unemployment as our reward.

"They have kept their newspapers as they kept their women, and have polluted the truth for our confusion.

"They have broken and corrupted our unions, and made our representatives to betray us.

"They have murdered us in field, factory and mine, and in their courts have denied us the right of self-defense.

"They have made war on us with machine-guns, bombs and poison gas, and have made our resistance a crime against their laws.

"They have sent our friends to prison, and our enemies to Congress.

"They have raped the elective franchise by fraud, force and fear.

"They have used the forms of democracy to erect an empire of class-rule and class-robbery.

"We, therefore,
—The Soldier Worker.

INDICTED FOR REDUCING PRICES

The thirty-six officers and members of the Jewish Baker's union of New York, who have been indicted there on charge of conspiring to restrain trade—not by raising prices, but by reducing them—have been held in bail of \$50,000 each for trial. The bail, however, was reduced to \$1,000 each when the union agreed to close the retail bakery store which it has been conducting next door to the bakery of Max Schlesinger at 2 Avenue C. Schlesinger's employees have been on strike for about a year, and when the union opened a store next door and sold bread and other bakery products at slightly lower prices than those of Schlesinger, the latter charged the union was trying to ruin his business. All the union men indicted pleaded not guilty.

—New Majority.

CULLIVER

By BERTON BRALEY
(From the "Maoriland Worker," N. Z.)

The giant sleeps—upon his form The Liliputians bravely swarm; Their little kings and little lords Make mighty boasts and flash their swords.

Crying aloud in swollen glee, "Behold how strong and great are we!"

They have the Titan closely bound With stakes and hawsers to the ground.

They think—his slumber is so deep That he will always be asleep; And fancy—though his strength is vast—

That if he wakes he'll still be fast! Poor little lords, poor little kings, So certain of your hold on things, Rule while you may and plot and scheme

Until the sleeper ends his dream.

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TRUTH

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

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TRUTH openly declares for the overthrow of the present capitalist system. It does not believe in patching it up. If you think this decaying system can be patched up you will not like TRUTH.

TRUTH stands four square for the industrial form of organization on the economic field. It realizes that the workers must adopt such methods as will give them power to demand their rights, and demand them in an effective way. The workers must also be trained to take full charge of industry when the capitalist system has ceased to function.

TRUTH stands four square for Communism. It realizes that there can be no middle-of-the-road arrangement in the economic world. All the earth must belong to all the workers. All the people of the earth must be workers and not some shirkers. No loafing by any class and no advantage taken by any class over the weak and helpless.

TRUTH is in line with the Third International and supports Soviet Russia and the world revolution. It is convinced that Communism cannot thrive in any one country as long as capitalism attacks it on all sides; that Communism must be international and thus develop into its full fruition.

TRUTH declares that the working class must capture the capitalist state and establish their own state until the class antagonisms have been destroyed and until there remains no further need for the state. During this period of transition there must be the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. It is folly to think that the capitalist class will give up possession of the wrongfully owned industries without a struggle. In this struggle there must be a well disciplined working class and a clear visioned and firm leadership. The task is no Sunday-school play and no lazy man's job. It will mean sacrifice and hardship and much study and much training. The workers must prepare for this.

It is to reach the workers with this message that TRUTH exists. It is the child of the loyal workers in Duluth who recognize the imperative need of the change from capitalism to the Workers' Republic. Come with us!



PILE UP YOUR DEBTS

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

Oh, you exploiters, what boobys you are! What silly, idiotic, grinning, fool buffoons you are!!

Your old pop czar came out and asked for gold and rubles to squander in the nightly brawls of sinking Russia. You loaned him what he asked and took his notes and bonds. He said the slaves will pay. He promised from the flesh and blood of slaves and peasants the return of all he borrowed from the bloated barons of the world.

The barons laughed and chuckled happy ha ha's and parroted in Polly fashion, "Sure, the slaves will pay. The slaves and peasants will come forth with flesh and blood to honor all the czars big debts."

But the slaves and peasants stood up and did not even bow as they declared that the fat barons would not get so much as one lean sou from them. That if the bloated barons wanted pay to meet the czar in hell and there collect from Nick and Nickolas all they pleased.

In the same fashion came the crowned heads of England, France and Italy to borrow billions from the plutes of young America. Our plutes loaned money and got fine security in promises that the slaves would pay. The bleeding slaves and broken peasants — they would pay.

And it was logical to make the loans to crowned heads and war lords—to syphilitic dukes and princess and to rotting, stinking and decaying aristocracy. It was logical for that brood to promise pay from slaves and peasants. Who else could pay? Who else has always paid? Had the bloated dukes and princes ever paid? Had the kings and lords ever paid? They never could and never would pay. They only knew how to borrow and how to promise that the slaves would pay. It was the old custom. It had always worked.

But will it work now? Will the slaves always remain slaves? Will the workers always submit to syphilitic kings and czars? To rotting lords and profiteers? To managers of butcher games?

We'll see.
We'll see what the workers in Germany will do. We'll see what the workers in England and France and Italy will do.

There are communists in those countries now. There are Bolsheviks in those countries now. There are uprisings of the workers in those countries now.

The workers may decide not to pay the debts of the vile and sickening lepers of royalty and aristocracy. They may decide to let the loaning plutes collect where the French are now collecting from the czar.

Pile up your debts, you plutes. Make them big and high. Promise all you want to. Tell your dupes that the workers will pay. Go to it. Run riot a little longer. Play the game another hour stagger on in drunken brawls and hold your midnight orgies. Rot some more. Smell on. Smell on and on. Go the limit in your sickening decay.

But it is not very sure that the workers will pay. They may decide not to pay. They may pay you by putting you to work. They may let you earn your eats after a little. You have gone too far and asked too much.

Now they arise. The German workers are standing up. They will not pay — they will let the plutes collect they? The French and Italian workers are standing up. They will not pay — they will let the plutes collect from Nick and Nicholas.

PUTTING THE CLINK OF THE DOLLAR INTO THE SMILE

Tourists who come to Duluth will be greeted with smiles. They will not be rebuked even if they violate the traffic rules. But this apparent hospitality need not cause them any great elation over the human kindness that there is in Duluth. It only appears to be genuine kindness but underneath it is cold hard business. The smiles are after the tourists' money.

We have it in Monday's Herald in a page of black print. Under a helpful map, it suggests that the gasoline salesman direct the visitors to a hotel, "(sale number two) and a garage (sale number three)" and so on thru some more lines of deepest black counting the sales the smiles bot. "It pays big to be friendly. Be there with the glad hand and don't forget the smile."

What a vulgar, coarse, contemptible thing the profit system is! It even takes the joy out of smiles and helpful words by polluting them with the clink of the dollar. With such a display of motives the greedy dollar chasers kill the natural warm response to kindness that would come from the average person. It will probably be replaced by a scornful feeling and the ugly thot, "What do you think you are going to get out of me with your smile?"

Bah! After contemplating the Herald page we look up at the stars. They at least appear clean and as they smile down at us we respond. We are reasonably sure that they are not figuring how much coin they can

THE CLASS WAR GROWS FIERCER

The war between those who have and those who have not, those who own and those who are wage-slaves continues. In spite of the president's orders to operators asking them to open the mines and to the governors of the coal mining states to mobilizing troops, little coal is being produced. Guns do not dig coal.

If the workers had rejected the president's plan for settling the railroad strike every capitalist paper would have shouted about defying the government. Now that the railroad executives reject his plan silence reigns about defying the government. It is different when the owning class does it.

Poor Boob President does not seem to be able to please even his own gang, the masters class. But of course he is not through with "wibble and wobble". He can still change and change again until he hits on a plan to suit the railroad owners.

The struggle instead of abating is growing fiercer. The street car men in Chicago striking against a huge wage cut augment the number of dissatisfied walking around idle. Thousands of needle workers are out, the miners are out, the railroad shop men are out and daily the number grows.

It indicates how strongly the owning class is organized or they would not now add to the number of dissatisfied men by attempting more wage cuts at present. It shows how dead sure they are that they can cope with the whole bunch otherwise they would not risk so much.

And the workers waste their energy in little isolated group struggles instead of organizing together into one big united working class powerful enough and with sufficient discipline to carry out a victory; struggle not for a few more cents of wages, but for taking over the means of production.

KNOW HOW TO DO SOMETHING BESIDES TALK

We heard of a young American revolutionist who is taking a course in engineering because he is anxious to go to Russia. He frankly says before he goes he's got to learn how to do something besides talk.

It sounded refreshing to us. The world seems full of talkers but when one sizes them up from the angle of "What can you do to build after capitalism is gone?" it is not very hopeful. We will need to have other things done besides digging ditches and running errands. It is not only on the platforms that one finds the talkers who can talk only. On the side lines too are talkers looking forward eagerly to the revolution but what can they do? What are they learning to do in preparation for that day?

Many preach that each fellow should receive the full product of his toil. They glibly say what he should receive for his product should be determined by the average amount of social labor power expended on that product. But how many of these preachers ever honestly sat down to figure out how much social labor power they are expending to make themselves fit for anything except poor talkers?

If they are honest they will admit they are expending no labor power either to train their brains or their hands. And usually the talk is not based on much information. A few stock phrases—the use of some popular revolutionary jargon half understood, is about all that the talk consists of.

Lenin has some talkers in Russia too. And they thot because they were communists, even tho they lacked training, they could be managers of some of the Russian institutions. But they made a fizzle of things. They were ousted and replaced by others who had expended some labor power in the past in getting training. Talkers are not in demand in Russia. That is why some of our most vociferous talkers here would not like Russia is a place where doers are needed.

Some day the United States is going to be a place for doers only. And some of those who are shouting loudest for the revolution now will be useless then because they have had no training. Their shouting will not count then. They will probably be sore because they figure on holding some thing big in the new regime without expending any labor power on training. Instead of helping then they may even be in the way.

In the new era that is coming there is not going to be a great demand for inefficient. It will be a scientific era. Those who expect to be of real service in inaugurating such an era will have to be trained.

Everyone should read the last "Kuzbas" and see what Chas. Steinmetz, America's foremost electrical engineer, says. He will help the Russians in their electrification of Russia and in speaking of "Kuzbas" Steinmetz says that "the simple desire to work together will not guarantee that people can work together. (Italics ours) It is all very well to say that we will work for the common good, but how are we going about it? What power have we at our disposal? The most important product in Kuzbas will be talent. Skill and always more skill is the essential product." The future industrial progress, Steinmetz says, will be "impersonal". No big man will stand at the head of the works and say "do this" or "do that" because he is strong or because he can impress others with his personality. Things will not be done by guesswork. They will be done because engineers and scientists have studied in laboratories.

Steinmetz says, "Engineers and scientists don't guess. Engineers, if they are competent, know you can't determine what is a fact by talking and voting or by fighting or by a jury. You must go the laboratory and find out impersonally."

The big job for "Kuzbas" as Steinmetz sees it is not only to organize industry there to produce goods but men. Men who are trained. Men who understand industry, men who can do something besides talk.

As we see it that is the crying need not only in Russia but in America — everywhere.

A BIT ABOUT SOLIDARITY IN BRAINERD

We have it from the wife of a stool pigeon that Brainerd is one hundred percent with the striking shop men. Mrs. Stool ought to know. Her husband worked in Brainerd first as a paid railroad detective and later as a guard. As a stool he circulated among the striking railroad men, listening to what they said and reporting to the bosses. Then he was given a gun and made a guard. But Mrs. Stool says a guard's life is not easy in Brainerd. The merchants will not sell the poor things anything. Every merchant in Brainerd is with the strikers according to Mrs. Stool.

And besides the poor guards aren't really sure their

fellow guards are sympathetic with the bosses. "Some of them are with the workers and it is impossible to tell what will happen," said Mrs. Stool.

Ex-stool's nerves were so shattered from the strenuous work of being a guard that he could not keep his accounts. His knees shook and his hand trembled and besides, we suspect, the brains were missing. So, Mrs. Stool with her superior nerve and intelligence had to go to help him a while.

She saw the men on strike and said, "Isn't it a shame that such fine intelligent looking men should go on strike? But I told my husband that if they made trouble for him just to have the company call the troops."

We think it is a shame that such a fine intelligent looking woman as Mrs. Stool should have such an outlook on life that she can live with and eat the bread provided by a stool pigeon. He is not only hated and despised by the working class, the bosses for whom he grovels and sneaks also despise him. They use him to attain their ends but they have no more respect for him then, they have for the snake at their feet.

We suppose Mrs. Stool read to her husband about events at Herrin and that is why he is not happy as a guard.

DULUTH IS FAMOUS

Duluth is famous. Why? Did Duluth produce something that will relieve suffering? Did Duluth invent something that will be a boon to mankind? Did Duluth go on record as standing for an ideal beyond that of sordid capitalism?

Oh my no! That is not what made Duluth famous. Walter Hoover made Duluth famous. He is the world's sculling hero and he comes from Duluth. He was the best rower at the world's races in London and so Duluth went on the map.

And Duluth celebrated, big business did. All the slaves got an hour off—not because they had worked faithfully for their masters through sweaty weeks but because Hoover can row. Even the department store workers got an hour off much to the chagrin of the more tightfisted employers who were afraid of losing a dime but more afraid of not being loyal to the big business blow-out.

So we sang and marched and stood on the side lines with our mouths open exposing our tonsils, looking like the boobys we are. People came from neighboring towns to help celebrate. And the money that the sneak thieves did not get during the parade the merchants got next morning. So the hour off was more than made up and our business men are happy.

And Hoover is happy. He has developed great power of endurance and skill in handling oars; perfectly useless endeavor except that it furnishes a thrill to a few decadent sports. But if Hoover had used his fine body in useful endeavor he would not be a hero today. If for example, he had endured privations and toiled at some wonderful invention which would prove a blessing to humanity, he would be lucky if it were not destroyed or stolen. He would probably be landed into an insane asylum. Those who produce useful things are not heroes. If they are, it is not until they are safely under the sod. But useless endeavor is recognized and honored in our poverty stricken civilization. Useless endeavor makes us famous in Duluth; that puts Duluth on the map.

YOUTH UNDER AMERICANISM

By HARRY GANNES and GEORGE OSWALD.

Modern society presents itself to the youth of this country as a ready-made order of things, more or less correct in its general principles, disseminating justice to all its members. They see no seething strife within this social system, locally or nationally; no property distinctions nor coercive state force based upon the power of a class.

Equality a Phrase.

In the United States the children are taught that they live in a republic where opportunities are afforded all in equal measure; that it is in their hands to become whatever they please.

It is continually sung into their ears that all are equal. In order to cover up the class divisions and the inequalities that are the bone and sinew of the present order of society, every device of the teacher, publicist and preacher is brought into practice in the informing and educating of the young.

Young men and women are not given much incentive to investigate their position in society. Most of them take it for granted that equality is guaranteed by the constitution, and that, therefore, it must be a fact.

Our alleged equality, however, when carefully scrutinized, exists only as a phrase.

None will deny that the colored man has no equality, though the constitution makes no distinction of color. There is something besides citizenship, and the fact that one is human, which are factors in equality. There is no equality of employer and workers. The one employs labor for profit, and the other labors to live. The capitalists have control of the means, which, in modern society, are needed in order to produce the necessities of life—they own the wealth of the nation.

Estimated Wealth of Nation.

There was a time when the United States government compiled statistics showing the distribution of wealth. This, however, was abandoned, and investigation in this direction has fallen into the hands of private individuals. The exact proportion of wealth distribution is impossible of calculation to date. But that the \$187,739,000,000 estimated as comprising the total wealth of the nation is controlled largely by a very

Willford I. King, Ph. D., in his book *Wealth and Income of the People of the United States*, has collected statistics the result of which lead him to the conclusion that 65 per cent of the population own nothing; 15 per cent one thousand dollars, and under; 18 per cent two thousand dollars, and over; while 2 per cent may be called rich, possessing \$50,000 or over.

Richard Henry Edwards of the University of Wisconsin in a pamphlet, *Concentrated Wealth*, declares, "One percent of American families control more of the general wealth than the remaining ninety nine percent"; and he goes on further to show the stupendous concentration of the means of production and wealth in the hands of the few while the vast majority is left propertyless.

The portion of the population without wealth must labor in order that it may live; and Mr. Edwards tells us that "fifteen million wage earners receive less than four hundred dollars a year." This, however, was before the war. The war changed matters slightly as to

the amount received by wage earners. But at present, the drives for the "American plan" and "open shop" bring with them conditions that prevailed at that time, with the added miseries for the working class born of the war.

Monopoly of Power.

The young workers can readily see that as a result of this massing of wealth in the coffers of the two percent, the power to control the destiny of the nation is likewise conferred upon the two percent. On this point professor King says: "Why is it . . . that economists have laid such stress on the question of wealth ownership? The answer is that the possession of wealth gives power. Whoever controls the property of a nation becomes thereby the virtual ruler, thereof." (Ibid p. 53.)

Professor King is not a radical. Yet after a study of the concentration of wealth he concludes that the rich of the United States, because of their monopoly of the means of production, are the dictators of the policy of the nation. And history has shown that capitalism avails itself of the full advantage of its power, especially in an effort to increase its holdings and to reap greater and greater wealth.

Inequalities of the Law.

The law protects property with greater ardor than it ever purported to protect the interests of wage earners. Property is inviolable; it is sacred. As against the union men on strike, property received the first consideration. For instance, during the recent strike in the coal fields in West Virginia, troops were sent to guard the mines; in Gary, Ind., during the Steel strike, soldiers "protected" the property of the Illinois Steel Corporation. On the other hand, when workers are terrorized by the armed thugs, hired by the large capitalists to fight the workers' organizations, the government (true to its class nature) shields its eyes and takes no notice.

There are duly constituted agencies such as the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency, Pinkerton, etc., who furnish the employers with armed guards, who often provoke violence in strikes. The activities of these agencies have not been interfered with by the government, while the arming of the workers as a means of self-protection would be ruthlessly suppressed.

As the result of an investigation for Dr. Richard C. Cabot, professor of Social Ethics at Harvard, Mr. Sidney Howard, in his report, declares: "Detectives were obviously provoked violence in the steel strike, the Centralia affair, the shooting at Everett, Washington, and in almost all the riots attendant upon the recent street railway strikes." The Labor Spy, p. 65.)

Forces Arrayed Against Workers.

The Injunction is another favorite weapon of the employing class against strikers; and it is one that they resort to readily and often, as by means of it they bring into play the armed force, the soldiers and police, of the government arrayed against the workers.

Strikers have but few means of stating their case to their fellow workers or workers generally. The press will not convey their message. It distorts the news against the interests of the strikers. The workers have but one means of protest and communicating to their fellow workers their reasons for striking. That is by picketing. Yet the "impartial" justice-dispensing courts have declared picketing illegal. In point is a recent decision of the Illinois Appellate Court in the American Cigar Company case, which in part states:

"To us it seems exceedingly unfortunate that after one supreme court has held that peaceful picketing, so-called, is illegal, and there is no such thing as peaceful picketing, a number of men and women will not only persist in their refusal but will be guilty of contempt of court for placarding and picketing the company's plant . . ."

And this is an effective means of destroying the utility of strikes. The workers are defeated, many times, not by their inability to withhold from going back to work, but because the courts take out of their hands one of their most effective weapons—picketing. In this way the right to strike collectively is all but pronounced void.

Capital Is All Powerful.

Today capital is all-powerful. The least infraction of the most minor of its rights brings down upon the worker the full wrath of the existing state and law. Abraham Lincoln realized that the growing power of the capitalists would dominate the workers to such an extent that their position would be akin to slavery. Though in his day the struggle between the classes, the capitalists and wage-workers, was not as clearly defined as it is now, Abraham Lincoln feared that the sweeping inroads of the capitalists would take from the workers every vestige of liberty.

What Shall the Young Worker Do?

It is the young workers who will be the backbone of any movement which takes a leading part in the struggle against capitalism.

To control the minds, therefore, of the young generation has always been the first aim of the schools established by the ruling classes.

The young toilers are not only exploited, but are used to keep down any effort on the part of their class to defeat its enemy.

First of all the young workers should strive to break away from the grasp of their betraying teachers and leaders and see for themselves their status in capitalism. The young worker should study, not with a view of bettering his individual position, for that is done (if at all) at the great expense of his class, but with the aim in mind of acquainting himself with the real causes of the misery and slavery of his class. He should become familiar with the scientific writings of the teachers of the working class such as Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Paul Lafargue, Antonio Labriola, Nicholi Lenin, Leon Trotsky and many others whose works depict with accuracy the growth and development of the capitalist system, and point the way for proper action on the part of the working class.

The American young worker is indifferent, and prone to forgetfulness. The political struggle has no interest for him. But when it is pointed out that he is a vital factor in the emancipation of his class and the final dissolution of the monster capitalism, the harm that is done by the indifference of the young is brought out strikingly.

The young workers should organize to protect their economic interests and to aid in the historic mission of their class. Without their support the working class as a whole must suffer defeat against the highly developed forces of the capitalists.

(If you wish to read more of this send 15 cents to the Young Workers League, 2517 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.)