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Will the Government Build Up the Junk Transportation System for the R. R. Owners?

(By The Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—Are the railroad executives trying to provoke the administration into taking over the railroads? This is the question asked in labor circles.

Federal control of the railroad at this time, if it were accompanied by the circumstances which attended federal control during the war, would take the mass of junk constituting the transportation system, build it up, and make it fit for use again, after which it would be turned back to the railroad owners, possibly with a substantial bonus for the use to which the government would put it. It would be an exact repetition of what occurred during the war, and it would fit in with the plans of the executives.

STRIKERS ARE STANDING FIRM; R. R. EXECUTIVES SHOW HATRED OF UNIONS

PRESIDENT "WIGGLES" TO NEW POSITION; WILL LET LABOR BOARD DECIDE ABOUT SENIORITY RIGHTS

President Harding has expressed himself again in regard to the railroad situation. This time he proposes that the men go back to work and that the adjustment of the issue of seniority rights be left to the labor board.

The railroad chiefs assert that the president's proposal seems to "demand a complete surrender" of the position taken by the executives recently.

The chiefs of the strikers have said unofficially that the president's plan is "a most uncalled for attempt to help the railroads break the strike."

Accidents are increasing, due to lack of repair work. What do the railroad owners care about lives? They are smashing unions.

The Pennsylvania railroad by reason of its size is the backbone of the railroad owners' organization. It is the bitterest fighter of all to break up unionism.

It is organizing its own "company unions" for those employees who are licking the bosses' hands. If it is successful other roads will follow suit with their organization of unions made by and for the bosses, with workers as members to do the bosses' dirty work.

Some railroad executives disagree with the Pennsylvania in tactics however. Not that they hate unions less but because they consider such outspoken hatred may lead the workers to become bolsheviks. They even admit feebly that the workers have a right to organize.

Word has come that in Cleveland the Switchmen's Union of North America and the Big Four railroad brotherhoods got together. After 27 years of the most bitter hatred they have come to an understanding.

If this so-called understanding would result in action to help the shop men strikers, the workers would get a little taste of their power. They'd learn what they can do when united and they'd head for bigger things than one more loaf of bread in the dinner pail.

Not Much Coal Coming From English Miners Blair Considered Raw Even by Capitalists

(By The Federated Press.)

New York. — Under the most favorable circumstances the most coal which could be imported from England would fall short of supplying the New England states alone, a survey of the situation shows. It has become known that the business interests of the east, cooperating with the United States shipping board, hope to have 1,000,000 tons moving to this country from Great Britain within the next 30 days. That quantity, it is pointed out, would be no more than enough to take care of the major portion of the New England consumption.

But it is not believed that any such quantity will be shipped in the next 30 days. British transport and marine workers, although not officially enlisted to help the American coal mine strikers, are in no way enthusiastic about being used to fight their American co-workers. Reliable advices received here say that their attitude has put a damper on the plans of the American-British coal interests to ship great quantities of fuel here. They have refused to work more than two shifts a day, according to information from London, and there are hints—which are becoming more detailed daily—that the Welsh miners are loath lending themselves to the plan of attacking the American miners with British coal.

Meantime the mine union leaders in the eastern districts are marking time. Without exception they express complete confidence in a victory, even though the strike continues for months.

Not only have there been no de-

fections from the ranks of the mine strikers, but scarcely a day passes that does not bring reports of gains in such parts of the eastern coal fields as are unorganized.

RAILROAD NEWS

Montreal. — Announcement that Canadian railway shopmen were being practically forced to declare an immediate strike because engines and cars from United States railroads, whose shopmen are on strike, were being repaired in Grand Trunk shops in the dominion, was made by R. J. Tallon, president, Division No. 4, railway employees' department, A. F. of L.

His announcement was as follows: "A reply has been received from the department of the minister of labor, Ottawa, stating that the position of the railway association of Canada in respect to participating in a board of conciliation for the shopmen was the subject of present discussion. A protest has been forwarded by the division regarding the apparent reluctance of the railways to comply and pointing out the attitude of the Grand Trunk railway in particular, forcing our men to strike over their determination to have more United States engines and cars repaired in Canadian shops."

"This glaring discrimination which is being practiced is made apparent by orders repeatedly issued by the United States railroad labor board relieving other employees from doing work formerly done by shopmen. Such action is making it impossible for the committee to induce the men to remain at work."

Washington. — Striking shopmen will return to work victorious within a week unless the "diehards" among the railroad executives refuse to carry out the president's peace proposal.

This is the impression strike leaders left behind them as they went back to Chicago.

Officials of the International Association of Machinists declined to speak officially, but it is evident that they look to an early settlement of the strike.

For two years a die-hard minority of executives has had full control. It went ahead with its plans while the large number of railroad executives questioned the wisdom of provoking a strike. In addition to all other considerations, however, railroad executives are not anxious to turn down a settlement suggested by the government and ratified, as it is expected to be, by the men. To do so would be to accept sole responsibility for the strike's continuation.

The political effect of tying the hands of an administration which has been very considerate, to say the least, of their interests will likewise be considered.

Washington. — Deterioration of locomotives and other railroad equipment is slowly but effectively paralyzing rail transportation into and out of Washington. Crippled engines fill the roundhouse, and others are continually breaking down in the Washington terminal yards. And increasing number of trains are running far behind schedule, some of them as late as nine hours. Despite these conditions, terminal authorities maintain that "conditions are normal and everything is running fine."

Seattle. — Union boilermakers and machinists have refused to do work formerly done by striking railway shopmen here. Much work has been sent to private repair shops, but to no avail.

Sworn Statement of Worker Shows R. R.'s Method of Coercing Strikebreakers

(By The Federated Press.)

TEAGUE, Tex. — The extent to which the Trinity & Brazos Valley railroad is willing to use coercion to hold its strikebreakers in the shop is brought out in a sworn statement made by one of them who quit work. He was formerly engaged in farming and school teaching, but was hired at Dallas June 10 by a special agent of the railroad as a helper at 49 cents an hour. When he reached Teague he learned the true situation, that he was hired as a strikebreaker. His statement continued:

"I told this agent that I didn't care to work, that I didn't want to beat him out of my railroad fare, and would give him my coat and suitcase to pay for my fare. He told me that he didn't want my coat. I told him then I would not work and started to town with Meredith and another fellow followed, and the guard was told to turn me back, and he turned toward me and started to lower his gun told me to go back the other way, and I did. I went to the boarding car. I told the agent I would pay my fare, they were not going to force me to work. I asked about my fare and the superintendent says: 'You will either go to work or be locked up.' I told him that I would work until I paid my fare, then I would quit. I stayed there and worked until I had worked sufficient to pay my railroad fare, by reason of the threat made by the superintendent."

Chicago Straphangers Are Riding Again

By CARL HAESSLER.

Chicago. — Straphangers are riding again on Chicago surface and elevated lines after six days' suspension of electric rail transportation.

They are riding under precisely the wage and working conditions for the men that everyone, including the company officials, knew the union would have accepted in the first place had the company offered them. But the company preferred to lose several million dollars in cash receipts, to deprive 20,000 workers of their week's wages and to inconvenience not only the regular car patrons, but business men, steam railroads and almost every enterprise in Chicago except the improvised jitney business.

The referendum of the surface and elevated men on going back to work under the new agreements, separately negotiated for the two services, was favorable in each case. The surface men voted 7696 in favor, 4119 against; the elevated men 1325 in favor, 968 against. Several thousand members did not vote.

The new wage rate is 70 cents an hour for all platform men after one year's experience, in place of the old rate of 80 cents. While the men had offered to come down to 72 cents, the company had insisted on 65 cents and would not arbitrate the difference, though broad hints had been given that a 12½% cut, or 10 cents an hour, would not have been considered as unfair by the men, provided other working conditions remained as before.

Other working conditions do remain the same. The proposed nine-hour day will not be enforced, eight hours remaining the standard with the old rules on overtime, etc., retained. The 30-day notice clause, in the old contract, however, to which the men had objected, is not removed from the new one-year agreement. This clause protects the company in case outside bodies order fare reductions without making wage reductions at the same time.

The elevated agreement closely follows the surface contract. The elevated maximum becomes 72 cents an hour instead of 82, preserving the customary 2-cent an hour edge of the elevated men over the surface workers. Working conditions remain as before. The elevated contract goes into effect Sept. 1, when a voluntary fare reduction is expected.

The net result of the strike to the companies, apart from cash losses over an agreement they could have had without a strike, is embodied in an editorial statement in the Chicago Tribune, reading:

"For good or bad the trend is toward municipal ownership of the streetcar properties themselves. People subjected to the strike are the more convinced that private ownership of streetcar properties exposes them to hardships from which they ought to be protected. It is probable that the city will acquire title to the properties. It certainly should build and own its subways."

MORE WAGE CUTS

Federated Press.

Detroit. — Officers of the Lake Sailors' union and the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' union have been authorized to call an immediate strike on nearly 500 Great Lakes freighters against the Lake Carriers' Assn., in which virtually all Great Lakes ore, grain and coal carriers are enrolled. The sailors want a 54-hour week and a wage readjustment. Coal passers object to a wage cut of from \$87.50 to \$50 a month. The firemen were cut from \$130 to \$80. No coal is moving up the lakes now and a strike would end the down movement of grain and ore. Members of the executive board have left for their home ports to be in readiness for action.

Taxpayers' \$2,465 a Week Makes Scab-getting Easy

(Federated Press)

CONCORD, N. H. — Troops on guard at railroad shops here have been paid out of the state's treasury, the municipal authorities refusing to foot the bill. Taxpayers of the entire state will have to stand the first week's service costs, \$2,465. However, the railroad officials locally are satisfied, despite the quarrel over who is to pay. They announce that with the troops on hand it is easy to obtain scabs.

Miners Will Not Consider Separate Agreements

(Federated Press.)

Washington. — If there is any coal mined for the coming winter it will be mined under a national agreement between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America. Local agreements, sought by some operators, and urged by President Harding will not be considered.

This is the message which men connected with the miners' organization, returning from conferences at Philadelphia conveyed.

At the Philadelphia conference the situation was gone into thoroughly, representatives of various district councils reporting on the outlook in their respective localities. There has been no break in the ranks of the miners, except in one place where 13 strikers returned in a mine that employs over 400 men. There is no more coal being mined since the president invited the mine owners to return to their homes and begin mine operations than there was before. The slight increase that government statistics report relate, it is stated, to the coal that is being moved, but not to what is being mined.

The telegram sent by the president to Governor Groesbeck of Michigan, in which it is stated that the big issue in the coal strike dispute is national dictation, "unhesitatingly assumed by the mine workers" is regarded by labor men as one more instance of the bias with which Harding approached industrial disputes.

Buffalo Runs Jitneys; People With Strikers

(Federated Press)

Buffalo. — Street cars are running up and down the main streets with no passengers on them. The conductor, the motorman and the special policeman detailed to protect the cars are the only cargo. The strike of the street car men for decent working conditions is now in its seventh week. Business men are almost unanimously with the strikers, even though business, especially in the evening, has fallen off because of the strike. The jitneys are reaping a harvest.

Amnesty Leaders Call Off Crusade; Accept President's Assurance of Early Action

TWO MEN REFERRED TO AS "WORST CASES" HAVE BEEN RELEASED

By STEPHEN CARLETON.

Defense News Service Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Significant developments in the campaign for general amnesty for political prisoners are taking place here. Two Texas men convicted of conspiring to resist conscription with guns have just been freed by President Harding. The Children's Crusade has been called off. And the terms of two Oklahoma politicals have been commuted to take effect Sept. 1.

Only 81 war-opinion prisoners are now held. The two Texans set free are S. J. Powell and Z. T. Risley. They have been serving six-year sentences in Leavenworth penitentiary. Their release furnishes large reason for belief that the President will liberate all the politicals in the near future, in line with his promise on July 19 to review all cases of this nature within 60 days.

For the Risley and Powell cases have been considered by the advocates of amnesty as being among the four worst cases remaining undisposed of. The other two cases considered "worst" are those of J. M. Danley and H. H. Munson, Oklahoma tenant farmers also convicted of conspiring to resist conscription by force of arms.

When President Harding told a delegation representing the General Defense Committee of Chicago on July 1 that he would never pardon any man who had advocated destruction of government through force, it was felt that he referred to the Texas and Oklahoma cases, for no other prisoner was still confined who could be classed as convicted of any attack upon government, nor who was ever accused of advocating destruction of the government by force.

At that time the General Defense Committee, in a detailed statement to the Chief Executive, took the position that the Oklahoma and Texas prisoners did not seek the destruction of the government. "We submit," declared the committee, "that a man might sincerely resist, even with arms, a law which he felt in his heart was an overburdening law, and yet might believe in and obey all other laws imposed by the government of which he was a tiny unit."

Sentences of two of the Oklahomans, Walter Reeder and B. R. Bryant, have been commuted, and they will be let out Sept. 1. Both were sent to Leavenworth for six years, on opinion charges. William Tanner, a Finn, and Louis Barenti, an Italian, both members of the I. W. W. and convicted at Chicago, will shortly be released subject to deportation.

In discontinuing the Children's Crusade, the leaders announced that they would accept in good faith the assurances given by the President to the General Defense Committee's delegation and would withdraw the Crusade's pickets for the 60 days which Mr. Harding needs for an adequate review of all the political cases.

Some question has been raised by Department of Justice officials concerning what assurances were given by the President to the delegation which presented the General Defense Committee's 300,000 signature petition. The facts can be stated here, without infringing upon the ethics which forbid one ever to quote a President of the United States directly.

During the 30-minute interview, it was brought out that the Department of Justice has been expressly instructed to expedite the reviewing of all cases. Mr. Harding had not thought there were so many as 86 men then serving sentence under the Espionage Act. There was a vast amount of detail in the records which he must go through.

One of the women delegates said: "We had feared, Mr. President, that it would take years and years."

No, it wouldn't. Mr. Harding made that plain. It ought not to take more than 60 days to review them all, he indicated. Record of some 20 cases were on the President's desk. These were of men who had made applications for individual clemency. They would necessarily come first.

Paul F. Brissenden of Columbia University, who formally presented the big petition to the President, explained that there were 52 members of the I. W. W. in Leavenworth who had steadfastly refused to apply for individual clemency, and who would continue so to refuse. It was after Brissenden had made this explanation that Mr. Harding indicated that he would review all the political cases within 60 days.

Three other politicals have lately been released by Presidential sanction. Stanley Clark, convicted in the Chicago I. W. W. trial though not a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, was let out through commutation of a 10-year sentence. Paroles were granted to C. A. Rice, also convicted in the Chicago case, and to Phineas Eastman, convicted in the Wichita I. W. W. trial.

Jewish Daily Forward Lies About F. S. R.; Must Be Retracted

(Federated Press.)

New York. — Charges made in the Jewish Daily Forward of this city, insinuating that funds collected by the Friends of Soviet Russia for famine relief have been used for propaganda purposes, must be proved or retracted, or the Forward will have to bear the consequences, according to A. B. Martin, national secretary, Friends of Soviet Russia. Martin, in a statement explicitly denying the insinuations of the Forward and its editor, Abraham Cahan, calls attention to the fact that Cahan has stated he cannot prove his charges, and declares it "is highest time that an end be put to statements whose purpose it is to create distrust and disrupt constructive work."

"The charges and insinuations are so gross, so false," says the statement, "that some other motive than interest and solicitude for the starving in Russia is behind them." It asserts that a Forward reporter who interviewed Dr. Jacob W. Hartman, treasurer of the Friends, distorted facts given him in the interview; that he failed to consult the char-

A Socialist, But He Sounds Like a Red Hot Ku Kluxer

James Oneal, socialist, ends a lengthy wrangle with the Worker, in regard, to an editorial about Otto Branstetter, with this climax:

"The Communist mind is a queer product of the war. It is malign, adroit, disingenuous, contradictory, crafty, insincere and untrustworthy. It is one of the morbid psychological products of a degenerate period of world capitalism. When it begins to get sentimental and call ethics to its aid it is reaching the end of its rope."

The Socialist Party is circulating the letter.

tered public accountant who audited the latest financial statement of the Friends, and that the Forward "deliberately lied" when it stated that "only a small part of the money sent to Russia is definitely reported, namely \$200,000 in food and \$15,000 in cash." Every penny of the \$411,000 is accounted for, it declares.

The demand for a retraction, with the implied alternative of a damage suit, follow.

THE ASIATIC REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT AND IMPERIALISM

(Main points in an article by Kinsie Kim in the Communist Review.)

It is now most urgent for us to take up concretely and definitely the different phases of our respective revolutionary movements in the Far East — whether it be in China, Japan, Korea, or Mongolia. Our fate is so closely interwoven, and as we have been thrown open alike to the combined attacks of capitalistic exploitation and imperialistic aggression, we can no longer stand at distances apart from each other and simply watch, with abstract negations, the complete enslavement, destruction, or final annihilation of our members.

The Far Eastern republic is still unable to get rid of the stranglehold that Japan has on her eastern frontier, and there is also the combined and continued attacks of the white bandits that are being directed by the Japanese military command and aided by the co-operation of France and the other Powers. The other peoples of the Far East are, however, too weak and too much occupied with their own troubles to be able to take any active part in extending even triflingly, a helping hand in the struggle against the combined imperialistic aggression on the Asiatic mainland. Aside from a few hundreds of individual Koreans fighting in the ranks of the partisan units and as separate detachments there is no co-operation of the people of Korea and China, even tho they realize that their present slavery and oppression will be continued as long as Japan does not withdraw her military forces from Siberia. Japan still repeatedly promises to evacuate Siberia — as at the Washington and Genoa Conferences — because of a certain amount of pressure from the other Powers, and more so since the recent setbacks of the "whites", yet she still says that she will evacuate only when the life and property of her 8,000 subjects there are safe.

It is true that Mongolia, through the assistance of the Red Army of the Russian Far East, has been saved only recently from the clutches of Japan's imperialistic hegemony — by deliverance from the plunder and murder of Ughens and his paid maniacs and by repulsing the Chinese militarists. But the Chinese and the Korean people themselves were unable to render any assistance whatever, even in the way of necessary man-power and otherwise. Rather, the geographical remoteness and difficulty of communication made the whole question appear as a problem quite foreign to their regular line of thought, instead of a matter of vital importance to them all.

China is at present a seething cauldron of civil strife, groaning under the iron heels of Japanese imperialistic aggression and European and American capitalistic exploitation. She is unable to manage her own affairs according to the will of her own people. Not only do the people of Korea and Mongolia simply watch with passive concern this struggle on the part of the Chinese people to establish a real government of their own in place of the hired and camouflaged machinery used by Japan and the other Powers, but even the Chinese people themselves are unable to act in unison of their own free will because of the nefarious intrigues and insidious underhand work of the Japanese, British, French, and American capitalists and financial groups and combines which prolong the internal factional fights and strife for the personal aims of the Chinese traitors, so that they, the foreign capitalists, may expedite and facilitate their plunder.

So we can readily understand why Korea has been struggling in a lone battle to regain her national freedom ever since she came under Japan's control. The other peoples of the Far East only took it as a matter of course when they heard that Korea had become a Japanese protectorate in 1905, and when she was finally annexed to Japan in 1910. In the same way they looked upon the March uprising of 1919 in Korea as a natural sequel in the case of a subject people trying to regain their freedom. Of course, before 1911 China herself was in the throes of suffering under the tyranny of her own Manchurian despots, who were hastening the destruction of the entire nation and people; and yet the Chinese people, with the exception of a few far-sighted revolutionaries, hardly make an effort to even understand the real situation in Korea. How many of the other Far Eastern peoples realize that Korea, by her geographical position and political relations, is the Balkan Peninsula of the Far East? How many Chinese and other

peoples of the Far East know that, from the strategical and historical standpoint, Korea is to China and Russia — as against Japan's imperialistic programme of absolute domination of the Asiatic mainland and mastery of the Pacific — what Belgium was to France and England's "safety" against a "Deutschland uber Alles". It is true that occasionally a few Chinese Liberal papers remark, "The teeth become cold when the lips are destroyed." But what have the Chinese people or nation really done in the way of any material or even moral support to keep the lips from being destroyed? The Mongolians understand so little about the international game of robbery that only a few — very few — of them realized that they should profit from the experiences of the Korean people.

It is needless to mention here that the non-revolutionary proletariat in Japan look upon the working masses in China and Korea not as fellow-labourers victimized by the capitalistic oppressors of their own country, but simply as creatures for them to exploit in turn as they themselves are being exploited. This is also the sad truth with regard to many Japanese artisans who are in Korea and Manchuria. The Japanese toilers (peasants and labourers) in Korea and Manchuria take advantage of the fact that they are given preferential rights in everything by the authorities and of the strong discrimination that exists in every way imaginable — work assigned, wages, hours, and treatment. This explains why the Korean people, no matter whether it be the intelligentsia or the labouring class, have an undying hatred for the reactionary Japanese elements, because of the treatment they get from the latter; and such hatred will grow more and more intensive so long as Korea is not freed from Japanese tyrannical imperialism and exploiting capitalism.

Will Japan Face War?

Of course, no one can definitely foretell the future, but, judging from the past and watching the events that have led up to the present world situation, both in the West and the East, we can postulate:—(1) From the standpoint of the European and American capitalistic Powers the Far Eastern questions cannot be solved before Japan has had an armed clash; (2) and from the world proletarian view when such a clash comes it will be necessary to take advantage of the situation at that time to effect the overthrow of the Japanese imperialistic capitalism in the Far East, and thus check the further advance of the Occidental exploitation of the Orient and emancipate the toiling masses of Asia and elsewhere.

Much has been said about the probability of a war between America and Japan in the near future. During the Far Eastern Congress in Moscow, Comrade Zinoviev remarked that this clash may take place, at the latest, in about five years' time. Both the American and the Japanese public have entertained no little anxiety over such a possibility, and America's concentration of naval forces on the Pacific waters, as well as Japan's overt actions in Siberia and the Pacific islands, have only helped to confirm such fears. Many students of world politics now think that this conflict has been postponed by the "good results" attained at the Washington Conference, viz., the Quadruple Agreement. However, one only needs to consider the facts in the case, and not the spasmodic outburst of national indignation or international dissatisfaction over differences on minor issues; and one can clearly see, whether they have an agreement or not, conference or no conference, that there must be larger issues at stake before either America or Japan plunges into another war that will mean great consequences to the whole Far East and the entire world.

The only possible thing that might draw America into a war with Japan would be the blocking of equal trade opportunities and the closing of the "open door" of China and Japan. But even this is seemingly too materialistic and rather vague a question for the 'altruistic' America to take up arms. Like France and the other experienced plunderer nations of the world, America would rather go to war to "defend justice, liberty, and human right," or to "make this earth safe for democracy," etc., and for illuisioning her own as well as other peoples. In this way Japan grabbed Korea, occupied Manchuria and other parts of China, and is now staying on with a firm foothold in Eastern Siberia, "only to maintain

peace in the Far East," and "to make these regions safe for life and property against 'bandit' attacks." The real fact is that America cannot go to war with any nation, in any part of the world for any cause, unless her Wall Street magnates think that it would be profitable in the final reckoning of dollars and cents to pitch into an armed struggle. Up till the time of the Washington Conference and with the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance hanging overhead, it did look as if America was chafing, because of the many difficulties her financial groups found in connection with some of their projects for investment of capital or for large financial and industrial undertakings in China. After her mills and factories had been increased and enlarged for production on such an enormous scale, during and after the European war, and now finding that her over-production cannot be dumped on Russia because of the blockade policy, nor into Western Europe for the reason that the latter wish to rehabilitate their own industrial means, America must have control of the Chinese market and raw material. But here she finds a snag in the fact that Japan, with her cheap products and easy transportation, as well as by her cunning methods of manipulating the Peking Government authorities and Provincial Tutchuns, is able to keep out of China nearly all foreign manufacture, and particularly American goods. America would be willing, perhaps, to play a secondary role in Far Eastern politics, as heretofore, if she were not hampered in some of her financial undertakings and industrial projects. But every time she tries to obtain a mining or railway concession, or a permit to invest in and operate an industrial plant, or even to establish a radio objection on some political ground or otherwise. In other words, it seems as if it is not possible for America or other Powers to have equal opportunities in trade and industry, and that the "open door" in China is only open to Japanese capitalists. In these circumstances it would not take much additional provocation to draw America to a fight with Japan, especially when we also consider the "Mexican grudge" that America has against Japan. However, since the Washington Conference, this conflict has been postponed for the present. Besides, America would think twice before actually going to war with any nation, and she would try much harder to avoid a conflict with Japan, because there is England still on the side of Japan — ever since the understanding reached by these two States about mutual assistance and reciprocal recognition of colonial and economic expansion in their respective spheres, Japan's undertakings in Korea, Manchuria, and other parts of the Far East, and England's interests on her Indian frontiers and in Central and Western Asia. Despite the hideous instrument called the Anglo-Japanese Alliance (which has played such havoc by absolutely enslaving all the peoples of the entire Continent of Asia to Japan, England, and America), it would not be at all surprising to see the new Quadruple Agreement prolong its existence for ten years as stipulated by the Agreement itself (see Article III. of the said Four-Power Agreement).

Japan may enter into a struggle with the Far Eastern republic of Siberia, and, through it, with Soviet Russia. However, this depends altogether on what attitude Japan takes from now on. If she continues to succeed in hoodwinking the world about her "eventual evacuation" of Siberia, and if she keeps white bandits and the black bribe with her policy of abetting the bands in guerilla warfare, against the Russian Far East for the purpose of extending her imperialistic aggression on Russian territory, workers, and national resources, then naturally the Russian Far East will be compelled to enter into a real and intensive armed strife with Japan in self-defense to preserve its free existence. Of course, Japan already realizes that the Siberian expedition has been more costly than was expected, and has been, so far, a failure. Yet, so long as Japan has her present form of imperialistic government controlled by militarists, who are in turn controlled by the capitalist magnates like Mitsui, Okura, Mitsubishi and others, she will never relinquish her hold on Siberia — not any more than she will give up Korea, Manchuria, or any other of her present colonial acquisitions. If the Japanese statesmen were far-sighted enough, they would change their policy of immediate territorial expansion, and enter upon a programme of

slow economic absorption. But Japan's public men and leaders are so greedy and short-sighted that they cannot see for themselves that, on account of their blind intoxication and passion for greater national grandeur and Pan-Asiatic hegemony, day by day and year by year they are precipitating the nation and the people to an ultimate pitfall. Once Japan is engaged in warfare with Russia, the people of China and Korea will put all their strength and man-power to help to drive away the Japanese aggressors from the Asiatic mainland. This struggle may, after all, come about before we expect it, and before the possible conflict between America and Japan. However, just at present, war-worn and famine-stricken Russia, with her lack of funds and need of economic rehabilitation, is not anxious for a life-and-death struggle with a power like Japan; while Japan herself, after having seen the resourcefulness of the Russian people during all these years of external and internal wars, in spite of all the blockades, Second International intrigues, attacks, and pressure on the part of the capitalistic powers, does not feel too sure of coming out unscathed from a real struggle with a government like the Russian Soviet Republic.

But the ultimate struggle will be between China and Japan, and this will be the real struggle. China, with her present unstable government, and weakened with internal strife, and foreign pressure — particularly Japanese — will not be able to declare war on Japan before she has a unified and powerful government properly constituted by the will of the Chinese people. Such a government may seem to be far off since the recent temporary defeat of the revolutionary Sun Yat Sen, but with the untiring efforts of other Chinese revolutionary leaders, together with the general tendency of the Chinese intelligentsia and students, it may not be long before the Peking Government totters down completely, as it has begun to do. The Peking Government has only been able to postpone its hour of expiration by the occasional injection of stimulants — usually of Japanese or some other capitalist source, intermingled with the manoeuvres and intrigues on the part of some powerful Tutchun or mammon politician like Hsu Su Cheng (known as Little Hsu), Ling Shih Yih, Chang Tso Lin, and others. But, after all, the Chinese merchants and students have a powerful sway over China's economic and political situation, as has been shown time and time again by a sudden outburst of public sentiment expressing itself in a national campaign and general movement in the way of boycotts, strikes, etc., etc., as during the time of the Twenty-one Demands by Japan (1915), Yuen Shih K'ai's (1916), the Paris Peace Conference and the Shantung Rope, and the recent Pacific Conference in Washington. So, in spite of all the underhand work and the power and influence wielded by Japan and the other capitalistic Powers of the world to keep China in a continually backward state and factional turmoil, she cannot be prevented from ultimately setting her house in order with a unified government of her own before very long. Besides, it is to the interest of Europe and America, in the long run, to deal with a stable and responsible Chinese government, in order to feel safe with regard to some of their investments, and while the imperialistic plunders are trying to balance their power and come to an understanding in their respective exploitations. China can, in spite of them, make certain progress because of her undeveloped wealth resources, as well as by her intelligent student and working masses that are rapidly awakening to the needs of the present situation. Japan, however, will not relinquish the hold she already has on China, nor relax in her programme of aggression for some time to come, no matter what happens in China or in the outside world, unless a revolution takes place and her own imperialistic government is overthrown, and this is not likely to happen very soon. So Japan will continue to provoke China until the latter will be forced to take up arms. Moreover, when America finds that she must put a check to Japan's further advances into China and the Far East she may induce China to declare war on Japan. America would give China financial assistance and supply her with arms and ammunition and diplomatic propaganda.

In whichever case, it seems that China, sooner or later, will have to bear the brunt of a war with Japan, whether it be with America's

assistance, Russia's co-operation, or by her own people with Korea's help. Japan is bound to face, before many years are past, a situation similar to that of the last days of Germany under the Kaisers and Russia under the Tsars. Although it may be only a question of time, yet the clash is inevitable one way or the other. Korea cannot expect to achieve her independence without outside aid and co-operation and without some such change in the international situation. For this reason the Koreans are endeavouring to prepare themselves for the eventual armed struggle and to seize the opportunity, whenever it comes, whether it be Japan's clash with America, Russia, or China; or when Japan is faced with a revolutionary uprising of her own working masses. In the same way, the Japanese revolutionary element, being so insignificant as yet, cannot attain its ultimate aim — what, ever that be, either a political revolution and the establishment of a democratic republic or a real social revolution — before Japan herself is face to face with some outside combatant. Thus the success of the Korean revolutionary movement has a direct connection with any Japanese social upheaval and with the struggles of China and the Russian Far East against Japan. The political history of the world repeats itself wherever similar forces are at work. A political, much less a social, revolution in Japan cannot come about, without affecting Korea. Without going back to the remote past, one only needs to be reminded of the far-reaching changes that have taken place in Europe — particularly mid-Europe — during recent years, and follow up the history and development of the Russian revolution.

Korea the Key to the Far East.

Whether the possible changes mentioned above should come about one way or another, and whether the results be for the better or the worse, there is no getting over the fact that the Korean question is the crucial point in the Far Eastern situation. As already shown, Korea, with her geographical position, historical relations, and strategic advances, has always been not only the pivot on which the Far Eastern problem revolves, but also the fuse that ignites the fire of international arms. We only need to recall to our memory the many wars that have been waged in the past between China and Japan on account of Korea — the Hideyoshi Invasions being the most notorious in the past, while the war of 1894-5 is the outstanding incident in the annals of recent decades, not to speak of the many intermediate and minor conflicts. As already mentioned, the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 was mainly caused by the Korean question. These facts go to show that Korea is the key to the Far Eastern problems, and therefore unless the question of Korea is properly settled, the whole Far Eastern situation will be in a turmoil regardless of whether it concerns Russia, China or Japan.

This importance should not only be considered from the physical (that is, the geographical or strategic besides the historical) and economic view-point, but also from the moral side. In the same way as the Chinese revolution had its moral influence on the Korean independence movement, so the March Movement of 1919 in Korea produced a marked effect not only on the agitation and the awakening of China and Japan, but it even had a bearing on the Indian movement to a certain extent. The Korean people have been forced to become revolutionary, radically revolutionary, because they have no other course. They are bound to revolt, because they know that they will be exterminated altogether if they will have nothing to lose — not any more than if they did not strike.

One need not argue at length to show that the revolutionary movement in the Far East cannot be quickly and properly achieved without making use of the very spark that causes the ignition — that is, the Korean revolutionary element.

The above brief only goes to show that the fate of Korea is closely interwoven with the destiny of the other peoples of the Far East. The reciprocal bearing the one has on the other is of such a nature that the whole Far Eastern question cannot be dealt with, either separately or by considering the whole while ignoring any of the most vital parts. China's efforts must be assisted by Soviet Russia and co-operated in by the revolutionary masses of Korea and Japan. The Russian Far East must be defended against the encroachments of the Japanese, future.

CHAS. GARLAND GIVES \$2,000 TO HELP RELIEVE STARVING MINERS

Bavaria's Workers Not for a Monarchy

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(European Director, The Federated Press.)

Munich, Germany. — If anybody thinks that all Bavaria is united, as the capitalist press would have its reader believe, in its desire for the re-establishment of monarchy, let him spend a week, as I have just spent it, visiting around at union headquarters, talking to people on the streets, and viewing workers' demonstrations. He will then see that the events culminating in the murder of Foreign Minister Rathenau have provoked the same deep-seated resentment among the rank and file of Bavaria's workers as they have in the rest of Germany.

Within two weeks I have seen popular demonstrations on behalf of the republic in Berlin, in Leipzig, one of the chief industrial centers of Saxony, and now in Munich, the capital of Bavaria. In all three of these large centers more workers turned out in one common demonstration than I have ever seen together anywhere. Yet of the three, the most impressive was easily that in Munich.

Out on the west end of the city, with the Greek temple and the colossal statue of the patron goddess Bavaria as a background, and with the industrial fair, which is attracting visitors from every part of the world, in close proximity, there is an enormous field. It was there that the revolution of 1918, led by the murdered Kurt Eisner, had its inception. Almost 100,000 persons can assemble there.

From 3 in the afternoon on, a steady stream of men and women kept pouring in, until by 5 the place was filled. There were hundreds of red flags and an equal number of the new flags of the republic — red, black and gold. There were innumerable placards and inscriptions bearing such legends as Down With Reaction, For the Republic of the Workers, Peace, Bread and Liberty, To the Gallows With the Reactionaries, and the like.

At a given signal, a volley of cheers for the republic went up that could be heard far into the city. Nothing more was said or done — the workers by laying down their tools had given an ominous demonstration of what they intend to do if monarchism should again rear its head.

Socialist Party Has a Green-Apple Pain

On a motion by Morris Hillquit of New York, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has just adopted a resolution instructing the Executive Secretary to cable a protest to the Soviet Government against the possible execution of the Social Revolutionaries now on trial. Their execution would be a disgrace to a workers government and a crime against the revolutionary workers of all countries."

(Signed)
BRANSTETTER, Secretary.

imperialists and intrigues of the European capitalists, not by the Russians and Siberia alone, but also by the Koreans, Chinese, and Mongolians. The Korean Independence Movement must be achieved as the first step toward the final adjustment of the status of the whole Far East, not by Koreans alone, but with the assistance of Russia, China, and even with the co-operation of the Japanese working masses. The Japanese working masses must be assisted, now secretly, and later openly, by all the toiling masses of Russia, China, and Korea. We all have a common enemy, and are striving for the same goal. Therefore, it stands to reason that we should not only say that we will co-operate when the time and opportunity comes, but we should co-operate NOW in preparing ourselves with plans for the future.

By HARRY GODFREY,
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

New York. — The first appropriation made by the recently organized American Fund for Public Service — \$2000 — will be devoted to relief of starving miners and their families in the western Pennsylvania fields. This was decided at the first meeting of the board of directors of the fund, which was attended by Charles Garland, North Carver, Mass., donor of \$800,000 which will be administered by the organization. The \$2000, the directors announced, is to come out of funds expected to be on hand shortly.

According to an announcement made following the directors' meeting the field in which it is intended that the fund shall be of service will be surveyed by four sub-committees chosen from outside the board of directors and dealing with periodicals and publications; educational campaigns for new ideas; experimental educational institutions; research, particularly in the fields of industry and economics.

"It is planned to have the survey completed by the early fall to make a distribution of the income then accruing," says the statement, "and to make distributions thereafter quarterly, in accordance with the recommendations made to the board. An emergency fund will be kept on hand to meet appeals of an urgent character which come up between, quarterly meetings."

It is planned also to keep on hand a fund for loans within the fund's field of service to organizations and enterprises which can furnish security in the form of receivable accounts, or satisfactory indorsements, but are unable to obtain credit in the usual course through banks.

For the present, appropriations are to be made only from income derived from the \$800,000 offered by Garland. The principal will be kept intact until after a six months' experiment shall have determined the methods to be pursued and the scope of the fund's usefulness.

Officers have been elected as follows: President, Norman M. Thomas, associate editor, The Nation; vice president, Harry F. Ward, Union Theological seminary; secretary, Roger N. Baldwin, director, American Civil Liberties union; treasurer, Albert DeSilver, a New York lawyer Workers of America, and Frank P. Walsh have been added to the board of directors.

The committee which will recommend to the board of directors the appropriation of the fund consists of Robert Morse Lovett, University of Chicago, and the New Republic; Sidney Hillman, James Weldon Johnson, secretary, National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The following statement, made by Garland in offering the \$800,000 gift, was accepted by the board of directors as an expression of the spirit in which the fund will be administered:

"It is my desire that through the fund the money be turned over to individuals and to groups of individuals. These shall be trusted to use it to the benefit of mankind — to the benefit of poor as well as rich, of black as much as white, of foreigners as much as citizens, of so-called criminals as much as the uncondemned. They shall be trusted not to use it to the advantage of one individual as opposed to another, of one group as opposed to another, of one class or one nation as opposed to another.

"The members of the fund shall decide what individuals and what groups to trust with this commission, and they shall decide the amount of principal and interest to be entrusted to each individual or each group.

"They shall not attempt by promise or by the setting forth of conditions, or by any other means, to control the policy of any group or individual intrusted with this money or a part of this money.

"I make this outline, not so much to limit the use of the money as to express the purpose which we, including all the members of the board, have at heart."

The \$2000 appropriated for the relief of the western Pennsylvania miners will be distributed through District No. 2, U. M. W. A. It will supplement money now being raised by the American Friends Service committee (Quakers) for the relief of the miners' children, and which is not available for adult members of miners' families.

The fund directors have announced that other gifts to the fund are in prospect.

WHEN LABOR RISES

(HAL BROMMELS)

There'll be a great awakening of those who toil and sweat,
They'll rise against the infamies which thru all life beset;
They'll turn upon the masters who had held them in contempt,
A force of power greater than before they'd ever met.

There'll be a day of silence which never saw its like
When Toil of all the nations has called the final strike,
When ev'ry man has harkened the voice of Liberty,
Then ceases for a moment the wheels of industry.

And from that wondrous silence will come a mystic sound,
A note of Freedom's music and ring the world around;
The voices of all freemen will warmly join the call
That "troubles of one brother shall be concern of all."

From that one day of triumph a new age will appear
And start the humans' history with Progress' road all clear,
From then will be all counting—beginning of true man,
The greatest age of ages since written time began.

O haste, great day of Labor! O come the final strike
When starts the sweetest silence that never had its like!
Evolve, O Wheels of Progress, and let our century
Be that when Labor's fighters shall hail Fraternity!

THIS WAS SENT TO THE "TRIB" BUT NOT PUBLISHED

To the Editor of the New Tribune:
Speaking of the strikes that are now shaking the Republican party to pieces, the Tribune says, "The Harding administration moves toward energetic support of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board and to uphold the majesty and dignity of the Government of the United States."

The Tribune assures us that the tactic of Grover Cleveland when Debs defied the U. S. Government will be used.

Now there is something chronic about the Editor of the Tribune when he deals with the question of Labor and Capital. Why the Capitalist is always considered the Government should be explained so that people could distinguish between those two factors.

The railroad was not the U. S. Government in the days of Debs and they are not now, we hope. Grover Cleveland came to the rescue of the railroads when the Debs organization had them licked to a standstill and he, (Debs) said then that, "The worker cannot fight the Government, they must make it."

Neither the Shopmen's strike nor the coal strike is a defiance to the Government as the Tribune makes believe. It is a war between Capital and Labor and the Government may butt in or stay out of it as it sees fit.

The Railway Labor Board was created by Congress, but the ruling of the board is not according to the intent of that law and the railroads have violated every paragraph in that ruling and it is now an established certainty that the Public is against making the railroad workers slaves to work for a wage \$1000 below civilized requirement. It is now more than ever considered that business men cannot do as much business with pauper labor as with well-paid labor, but this is evidently what a news paper man does not comprehend.

The strikers assure the Public that they like to see a speedy end to this watchful waiting. The civil war now going on under the Republican administration is regrettable indeed and shows poor generalship beyond comparison.

One of the Shopmen Strikers.

THIS WILL MAKE BOLSHEVICS

(By The Associated Press)

London, Aug. 10. — Drastic measures of financial control in Germany are provided for in Premier Poincare's draft of the conditions under which France is willing that the reichsbank shall have a moratorium to the end of the present year.

The conditions which are to be considered by the financial committee of the Allied conference today are understood to include exploitation of the German customs, mines, railroads and forests, control of the reichsbank and the German bank note press, and supervisions of foreign currency as well as exports and imports. All these would be under the active control of international committees sitting in Berlin.

German industries would have to surrender to the Allies 26 per cent and in some cases much more of their capital, while as a major measure to enforce compliance the occupation and expropriation of the Ruhr coal field would be kept in reserve.

—Duluth Herald.

FROM A STRIKER; IS HE JOKING?

Discussing the strike situation on the corner with a number of men, one of the most prominent physicians of our City joined in and asks, "What are you men striking for anyway?" And when I told him that the new wage scale issued by the Railway Labor Board had placed a minimum wage at \$563 per year, which is a little more than decent house rent, he said, "I don't believe it."

Now the fact should be known to doctors and other business men who expect to get pay for their service, what the workers may be able to pay because of their wages.

The general assumption that the railroad workers were and are receiving "princely" salaries should be corrected for the very reason that doctors will charge two or three hundred dollars for a few minutes work, thinking the victim able to pay. As a matter-of-fact, \$563 is the minimum pay and \$800 the average pay set for the Maintenance of Way labor. Higher-paid mechanics were not cut so much, but anyone receiving \$200 per month was not cut at all. This made the new schedule ridiculous if not a crime.

Sundays and other holidays were reduced to everyday standard, which made every religious person a willing striker but he scheme of "farming-out" the work by the larger railroads was perhaps the most essential cause for the strike.

As strikers, we are now sure that the public as well as the President is with us, and as the newspapers are back of the President and the Government, we feel the strike must soon be at an end.

A Striker.

Will Postal Employees Have Wages Cut?

(Federated Press.)

Washington. — Reports that there will be a revision of the salaries of postal employees to help remove the deficit in the post office department, circulated here during the past week, are denied by the postal authorities.

Recent figures of the revenues of the post office department revealed a deficit of \$81,000,000 for the last fiscal year. A statement that the deficit was due in some measure to the reclassification made by congress of postal salaries a year ago served to create the impression that another revision, this time downward, would be attempted. A subsequent announcement that a committee on cost ascertainment was about to undertake a study of the cost carrying and handling the different classes of mail was regarded as a confirmation of the original impression.

Would Mine or Bust; Now Apportions Hods

(Federated Press.)

DETROIT. — Gov. Alex J. Groesbeck of Michigan, who began several days ago by brandishing his pen and fists and announcing that he would mine Michigan coal with state power, military power if necessary or bust, following the failure of his attempt to induce members of District No. 24, United Mine Workers, to betray their fellows in other fields, has ended by appointing a state fuel director to apportion the coal that trickles in.

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(The Kuzbas Organization has under its mandate the famous Kuznetzky Basin in Siberia, with millions of tons of highgrade magnetic iron, hundreds of BILLIONS of highclass coal, forecasts, agricultural land, cement, chemical, leather, brick, shoe, coke and timber plants, etc. In the Urals the Kuzbas Organization controls the north Bogoslavski region with the largest charcoal iron plant in the world, 8 million acres of forest, blast furnaces, steel mills, rolling mills, wire mills machine shops, a private railway of 270 miles, rivers transportation equipment, sawmills, copper, iron, manganese and brown coal mines, etc. Operations are now on and over 400 workers have already left America for the greatest constructive job that ever faced the working class.)

Next Sailing is August 26, 1932.

WANTED for this shipment.

Miners, lumberjacks, electricians, machinists and helpers, power house men, rolling mill men, open hearth men, construction workers, cement foremen, shoe and leather workers, in fact nearly every type of worker that goes to build a socially efficient organization on a nonprofit basis. Men desirous of going should get in touch with the Kuzbas office immediately, whereupon full information will be sent by return.

The KUZBAS BULLETIN, a monthly 12 pp. publication will be sent upon application at the Kuzbas office.

KUZBAS, Room 301, 110 W. 40th Street, New York City, N. Y.

STRIKEBREAKERS ON STRIKE

DANVILLE, Ill. — Strikebreakers on strike is one of the latest events in the strike of shopmen of the Wabash railroad here. Twenty-eight out of 38 strikebreakers shipped here by the Wabash went on strike against the food offered by the company. The "strikers" declare it is inadequate and of poor quality. The company offered to ship the striking strikebreakers to St. Louis but the "strikers" declined the offer, demanding they be sent back to New York City, whence they were imported by the company. Union pickets at the local shops have been successful in inducing large numbers of prospective strikebreakers not to enter the shops, and many who have been working have been persuaded to leave the service.

60,000 Needle Workers Walk Out In N. Y. City

(Federated Press.)

New York. — More than 10,000 shirt makers in Greater New York, members of unions affiliated with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, have gone out on a general strike for the same purpose as that just begun by 50,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union here—to compel sub-contracts to register with the union and to comply with union working and wage standards. In both instances the step was taken to put a stop to the so-called "social" shops which have grown up in the industries, and which have become a menace to the conditions achieved by many years of effort by the unions to eliminate the sweatshops.

Workers Capture Dining Room; Bosses Call Police

OSAKA, Japan. — The Sumitomo Copper factory announced closing of the plant for five days because more than 300 dissatisfied employees captured the dining room as a protest against the method followed by the company in cutting the working staff. The company ordered the employees, numbering more than 3,000, to leave the company premises. The men resisted the order and a strong contingent of police was rushed to the plant.

Wales Miners Oppose Coal Exports to U. S.

Cardiff, Wales. — The council of the South Wales Miners' Federation approved a resolution from the Rhondda district in favor of preventing the exports of coal to America. President Hartshorn of the federation explained that the matter had been referred to the international committee.

Nova Scotia Miners Make Plans For Strike August 15

Sydney, N. S. — A strike of the 12,000 coal miners of Nova Scotia on August 15, unless the 1921 rates of pay are restored and made restorative to January 1, 1922, was declared for this afternoon by the principal executive officers of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, and their audience at a mass meeting of miners held at Glace Bay. The declaration was made by the meeting in resolution form.

The miners have been working without a contract since the beginning of the year and at wages about 30 per cent. below those of last year. A special district convention in June declared no contract would be accepted with wages below the 1921 rates.

According to J. B. McLachlan, the proposed strike would call out every pump man, engineer and fireman, as well as the miners proper, and the mines be allowed to fill with water.

Two Politicals Let Out

(Federated Press)

Washington. — President Harding has commuted the sentences of six of the remaining 83 political offenders, two of them to expire at once, two of them to expire Sept. 1, and two conditioned upon the willingness of the men to be deported.

Z. L. Risley and S. J. Powell, both convicted in Texas for violation of the espionage act, will be released at once. W. M. Reeder and B. F. Brynart, convicted in Oklahoma, have had their sentences commuted to expire Sept. 1. William Tanner and Louis Parenti have been granted conditional commutation and to be deported. Tanner will be deported at once, and Parenti will be permitted to remain here 30 days under bond, after which he will be deported. Both Tanner and Parenti were convicted in the Chicago I. W. W. case.

A case awaiting the action of the president is that of John Paner of Michigan. The papers in this case were sent by the department of justice to the White House early in July. Despite numerous visits and appeals from Mrs. Paner, who is here with the Children's Crusade for Amnesty, no action has been taken in the Paner case. The cases of all the other war time offenders are said to be receiving the attention of the department of justice.

The Italian Labor Crisis

News from Italy leaves no room to doubt that capitalism is playing its last card of violence against the organized workers and that their cold-blooded extermination by a diabolical combination of the government and armed ruling class mobs is being attempted. Massacres of workers in Ravenna and other points in northern Italy have been reported. The headquarters of the labor and socialist organizations have been burned at many points. Labor administrations have been violently ousted by the armed fascist. The latest administration of the workers to be thrown from office at the point of the bayonet is the administration at Milan. Labor, unarmed and unable to meet this lawless violence, has replied with a general strike all over Italy. The world may soon learn whether or not the simple withdrawal of the labor power of the workers can be made effective against armed mobs of the upper classes and their lackeys more or less secretly supported by the government. Should economic power of labor prove in the end greater than the armed power of the ruling class, the greatest moral in modern times will have been achieved. The explanation of the present revolutionary condition in Italy is that the political parties of the workers are so strong and are growing so fast that the ruling class recognizes the fact that labor will soon command a majority and govern the country unless something is done to prevent it. After all other schemes have failed Italian capitalism has armed its mob and hurled them against the workers. The workers' governments in all the big cities are being overthrown by mobs recruited from the followers of the employing class. Capitalism has shown to the world that democracy, law or majority rule mean nothing to it when its own power is endangered.

—Mpls. Star.

Wants to Use Indians as Strike Breakers

Holbrook, Ariz. — The use of American Indians as strikebreakers and the construction of a 60-mile railroad by the government to coal fields near here, is a proposed solution of present and future coal strikes contained in a message sent by the local chamber of commerce to Senator Ralph H. Cameron, Washington, which reads as follows:

"Why send ships to Wales for coal when 14,082,000,000 short tons good quality sub-bituminous coal can be made instantly available by constructing 60 miles of railroad on easy grade to black mesa coal fields north from Holbrook? There are 11,000 loyal Hopi and Navajo Indians, government wards to work the mines. Would also be powerful lever to avert future strikes. See geological survey bulletin No. 431. Do all you can to secure action on this and advice how we may further cooperate."

"Is your skin an annoyance" asks an ad. Well, no; we are glad to have something we can occupy without paying rent.

BOOKS!

War of the Classes, by Jack London. This book has been reduced from \$1.00 in order to cut down the stock. \$0.50

Red Labor International, Resolutions and decisions of the First International Congress of Revolutionary Trade and Industrial Unions. \$0.15

The Revolutionary Crises of 1918-1921 in Germany, England, Italy and France, By Wm. Z. Foster. Price. \$0.25

A. B. C's of Communism, By N. Bucharin. Price. \$0.50

Communism and Christianity, by Bishop William Brown D.D. \$0.25

An Introduction to Sociology, by Arthur M. Lewis. \$1.00

"Kuzbas", a pamphlet about an opportunity for engineers and workers in Russia. \$0.10

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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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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 wrongly 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!



MONKEYS

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

The particular characteristic that is applied to monkeys is that of imitation.

The monkey feels best when he can grin like a dude that throws him a peanut.

Then he hops around and tries to kid himself into thinking that he is somebody and that makes him feel quite happy and self satisfied.

We have several of his kind outside the cage. They are in a larger cage. And outside their cage come big dudes and throw peanuts with the nut taken out.

You have seen them. They try to kid themselves into thinking that at some future date they will be outside throwing peanut shells to the caged ones.

That is the ambition of the ordinary working stiff. He tries to imitate the millionaire and puckers up his important lip as tho he owned the bigger part of Wall Street, sets his hat at an inclination of twenty nine degrees and tilts his cigarette ninety degrees in the direction of his empty noodle and walks off to collect his "salary" of thirteen bucks a week.

Talk to him about organization! You insult his intelligence. He knows better than to organize. He doesn't have to. He is independent as a caddie.

Talk to him about the revolution! You bring the wrath of a patriot upon you. He is an American, he is. He has heard Hoover and Gary say they were Americans and he isn't going to be less of the real stuff than they.

So he hops around like a monkey and is happy when he can pick a peanut shell from the masters who rob him.

Real monkeys try to scratch you if you hand them a fake peanut. They will not put out their hand to take a shell second time. The real monkeys want.

The working-stiff monkey will take a shell a thousand times and look to see if it hasn't a kernel in it. He will listen to the politician and vote for him a hundred times after being fooled ninety times. He will read a capitalist paper morning, noon and night and believe it as he does the Bible.

All in the effort to imitate the plug hat, swallowtail lords who wallow in the wealth that the working stiff has produced.

No wonder the monkeys agree with us that we have descended from them. Descended is right. They would be mighty huffy if we intimated that we had ascended from them.

We don't blame them.

POOR DEBS

In response to an appeal from Victor Tchernoff, formerly minister with Kerensky in the coalition ministry of May 1917 in Russia, Eugene V. Debs sent the following telegram to Moscow where the trial of the Social Revolutionaries is taking place:

Lenin, Moscow:—

I protest with all civilized peoples in the name of our common humanity against the execution of any of the Social Revolutionaries or the unjust denial of their liberty. Soviet Russia can set an example by refusing to follow the practices of world-wide Czarism and should uphold the higher standards we seek to erect and profess to observe.

(Signed) EUGENE V. DEBS.

Poor Debs is evidently still a sick man and instead of keeping still until he has had time to recover his physical and mental poise again, he lets himself be deceived by odious tricksters who are really against the working people.

Poor Debs who for 30 years has been struggling towards working class emancipation now sends a message to the only working class government on earth that implies that the Russian people are not civilized. It implies that the reactionaries and counter-revolutionaries, who are yelping at the Russians to be fair in this trial, are more civilized than the Russians.

Poor poor sick man. He must know that Tchernoff's Social Revolutionary Party was financed by the French government to conspire against Soviet Russia and that the business end of it was accomplished on Russian territory by means of the Danish embassy. He must know that this is still being done now by means of the Czech Slovak government at Prague.

He must know that those on trial are conspirators and murderers. That they are not being tried for holding opinions adverse to the Communists.

They are not being tried by courtmartial but by regularly constituted courts of the Russian government. They have more chance to obtain justice there than any one on trial in any of the capitalist courts in the world. Why doesn't Debs concern himself instead with messages to capitalist countries, to England for example asking justice for the Non-cooperatives in prison in India? No, he sends his message to Russia. He lines himself up with all the Imperialist countries who are yelping at Russia. He lines himself up side by side now with those who were yelping

for war when he went to prison because he did not believe in war which only meant further enslavement of the working peoples all over the world.

Poor Debs. We mourn his action as we mourn the death of a good friend. That is really what it amounts to. A fine man after a life of struggle for the workers dies mentally before he dies physically. It is a sad end for a man has once been a wonderful power for workingclass emancipation.

VARIETY

If variety is the spice of life then our life is spicy. One day we are lauded to the skies, the next we ought to be shot and then we are told that TRUTH is a bourgeois paper run by a bourgeois bunch, not wage workers, but petty business men.

The bourgeoisie we do not deserve. We will not discuss whether or not we deserve shooting. We do not find it interesting. But the bourgeois stuff, are we guilty of that? That is the big question?

Those who choose the board members to run TRUTH, a. individuals, do not own enough land to grow a full sized onion. Collectively they own a hall. That probably makes them bourgeois. The board of Truth consists of a plasterer, a dressmaker, a mortar mixer, a stationary engineer and janitor combined, and a machine shop man. All are wage workers. Not one owns an acre of land.

One board member is guilty of owning a Ford that he uses to chase out to a plot of rented ground after working hours so that he can pick potato bugs by moonlight. That is bourgeois, maybe.

The editor is propertyless but owns a Ford too, that was sweat for and paid for long before we saw Duluth. It is now used exclusively for the benefit of TRUTH but all running expenses are reserved exclusively for the benefit of the editor — not TRUTH. That is bourgeois maybe.

The whole bunch that runs TRUTH is anxious for the end of capitalism. That is very bourgeois, maybe. They all wear white collars on Sunday. That is surely bourgeois! They sometimes bathe oftener than Saturday night. We bet that is bourgeois!

Some workers there be who if they see a man in a Ford wearing a white collar instantly shout "bourgeois".

Some there be who always wear dark collars so that they may not look like the bourgeoisie.

We laugh.

MORE SUBS MUST COME

Have you looked at the number on Truth this week. If it is 267 that means that your subscription expired with this issue. If it is less than 267 it means that you are already behind with your subscription.

Please send your money at once and get at least one new sub. Last week two women worked a few evenings and brot in twenty dollars for subs. They are not women of leisure who do nothing in the day time but look beautiful. They both work for a living in the day time at regular jobs. Truth pays them no commission, not even carefare. They do it because they believe it is worth while to expend some energy in order to get Truth out of debt.

There are others who claim to believe the same thing, but what do they do? To nod approval while others do the sweating does not bring in any more dollars, and more dollars are needed.

We are more than meeting all current expenses. But the amount that is paid up each week on past expenses is too small. The editor is going to be dead before it all paid up unless new helpers come into the game.

You readers, in Texas, in Colorado, in Florida, in England in China, wherever you may be, help a little to make the burden lighter. Many a labor hater would smile gleefully if Truth should go under while Bentall is in jail. That must not happen. You are going to help a bit to prevent that. Send us your two dollars and get a new sub also.

Our sincere thanks go to the many who have already responded.

THE "FORWARD" EXPOSES ITS YELLOWNESS

The Forward, a Jewish daily, that has long posed as being a working class paper now shows what it really is by joining the capitalists in an attack upon the *Friends of Soviet Russia*, 201 W. 13th Street, N. Y. City. A reporter of the *Forward* in an interview with Dr. Jacob W. Hartman, treasurer of the Friends of Soviet Russia, became confused and instead of consulting the auditor or waiting to see the financial statement which was at that moment being printed, hastened to report. When the *Forward* published the interview it said "only a small part of the money sent to Russia is definitely reported namely \$200,000 worth of food and \$15,000 in cash," and that the *Friends of Soviet Russia* are conducting a "union smashing" campaign in conjunction with a "union smashing" press.

The charges are stupid absurd and vicious. Abraham Cahen the editor of the *Forward* admitted that "I cannot prove it but I am morally certain that more than half of the money raised has been misapplied."

A. B. Martins, National Secretary of the Friends of Soviet Russia has issued an official statement denying the charges and stating that every penny received is accounted for. He also exposes Abraham Cahen's motives for the traitorous attacks, which is Cahen's hatred of the Soviet regime.

Thus one more paper deserts the cause of the workers and joins the capitalists and the labor fakers of the Gompers type in an effort to hinder the cause of the Russian workers. And of course what hinders the Russian workers also hinders the cause of workers all over the world. It is well to know such papers for what they really are. Much better than to be deceived by them. Now the workers have the *Forward* sized up.

LADIES SEWING CIRCLE INVITES SCANDINAVIAN LOCAL

The Ladies Sewing Circle invites the Scandinavian Local members and their families to join in a picnic at Indian Point Sunday afternoon beginning at one o'clock. Indian Point, as everyone knows is at 72 Ave. West. Ladies are to bring baskets. Icecream and coffee will be served free.

No one is going to be dignified Sunday at the picnic. There will be all kinds of games and races and prizes for the winners. A special prize will be given to the one who wins in the fat ladies' race.

Come out and be a child again with the younger children. All work and no play is supposed to make us dull people. Come on and play and get bright.

"AMERICA"

Great country, 'tis of thee,
Land filled with tyranny,
Sadly we sing.
Land where the millions strive
To keep themselves alive
Where poverty does thrive
And Greed is king.

Desire for wealth survives,
Feasting on human lives,
From day to day.
The bold parasites ride,
Mass ignorance and pride,
Protectors by their side,
Insolent, gay.

Mass ignorance supports
The system of the courts
Ruled by a few.
Honesty's for the slave,
Not for the greedy knave.
Fairness dwells near the grave
Of Justice, true.

Language which would express
All facts in all fairness
Is called unjust.
Truth, poisoned, still defies
The press, filled with its lies,
Exalting to the skies.
Both Greed and Lust.

To compare Nature's laws
With the government's flaws
Is called Treason.
This brutal nation's game,
Welcoming greed and shame,
Brings marred and blighted fame,
Crushing Reason.

Liberty's for the knave,
Not for the working slave,
Who lives in need.
The logic of the hour—
Destroy Theft and its power,
All its forces devour.
By word and deed.

O millions, poorly clad,
Suffering, hungry and sad,
Seek your freedom!
Join the Industrial band;
Your nat'l rights demand.
Here and in every land
Vict'ry will come!

—SOLIDARITY.

THE UPPER SILESIAN PROLETARIAT IN DANGER

(International Press Correspondent.)

The Polish Republic has acquired possession of that portion of Upper Silesia allotted to it. Now it will proceed to gag and fetter the workers' movement. The Communist proletariat of Upper Silesia is in danger. It is true that Communism is threatened in both portions of Upper Silesia. But whilst in the territory assigned to Germany it can only be attacked by illegal means, the Polish republic employs every "legal" means possible in order to deliver the death blow to the political freedom of the Upper Silesian proletariat.

Under the conditions created by the three years' conflict among the various nationalities, it will be an easy matter for the Polish government to outlaw the Communist movement. The savage chauvinistic conflicts which have been witnessed in Upper Silesia since the announcement of the plebiscite have not only poisoned the minds of a great part of the working masses with nationalist miasma, but have also created the elements for a specific Upper Silesian Fascist movement. Whilst the Italian Fascisti are for the most part recruited from the ranks of the bourgeoisie and not from the proletarian class, it was the working class itself which in the industrial districts of Upper Silesia had to fill the ranks of Fascism. This applies particularly to the Polish population, which in the cities has very few non-proletarian elements in its midst. This Fascist infection of the working-class would not be possible if the nationalists did not find eager helpers within the trade union bureaucracy and within the social patriotic and nationalist workers' parties. The trade union leaders of the SPD., the PPS, and the Polish National Labor Party play a considerable part in all nationalist harryings and slaughters. This showed itself in every Upper Silesian revolt, and also after the Geneva Treaty, during the 'cleansing process' which had for its purpose the driving out of the 'foreign' elements into those districts to which they belonged by virtue of their nationality.

Later, when a movement arose among the workers for the convocation of a Factory Council Congress, the German and Polish trade union bureaucracy, in fondest harmony with one another boycotted this movement, which alone was capable of delivering the Upper Silesian proletariat from the hell of national conflicts. And although this congress that assembled on the 25th of May at Königshutte, was participated in by 188 Factory Councils representing all parties and trade unions, the trade union bureaucrats decided it as a "Communist Party Affair" and denied all validity to its decisions. Moreover, the nationalist agitation was a dangerous weapon against the Communist movement. The nationalist shock-troops proved to be "black hundreds" against the Communists, and many active comrades met death at the hands of these murderers. Thus fell Wilhelm Symbol and Ludwig Walla in Polish Upper Silesia. The conversion of nationalist agitation into anti-Communist agitation is no difficult task in Polish Upper Silesia where the Communists are simply denounced as Germans and as agents of the Orgesch (!); the social patriots enter into this humbugging business most eagerly and with bloody success.

It is easy to predict that the brutal Polish Government with the exercise of Czarist hangman's laws condemns Communists to from four to eight years hard labor.

will take advantage of the situation in Upper Silesia in order to outlaw the Communists.

For the Pilsudski government it must be unendurable to see the same party, which in Sosnowitz has been rooted out by hard labor sentences, continuing its legal existence in Kattowitz. In view of the government crisis the Polish "Liberators" are still very chary, and content themselves with spying upon the Communists. The settlement of the crisis will bring clearness with regard to the government's policy in Upper Silesia.

Will the "Left Democrat" Slivinski, who has been made Prime Minister by the grace of Pilsudski, now take over the shameful task of acquainting the Upper Silesian workers with the Polish prison regime against the working-class? There can be scarcely a doubt as to this. It will now be the task of this "democratic Government, to stifle political freedom in "liberated" Upper Silesia!

The international proletariat, however, must not look on idly at this 'liberation'. The Communist parties of Europe and of the whole world must in their press and at their meetings expose and stigmatize the disgrace of Polish "democracy". The Upper Silesian proletariat is in danger! May the protests of the proletarian world force themselves on the ears of the Polish hangmen!

AID FOR THE FAMINE-STRICKEN REGIONS MUST CONTINUE

By A. VINOKUROV (Moscow).

Because of some improvement noticeable on the famine front in connection with the favorable prospects for a good new harvest, relaxing tendencies have made their appearance in those regions not suffering from the famine. Some people are under the false impression that the famine relief is nearing its end and that it is about time to liquidate the famine relief organizations.

No doubt this relaxation is due to exhaustion on the part of many local forces that have been at work in famine relief for almost a year. The fact alone that about 7,000,000 poods of provisions and more than a trillion roubles have been collected for the relief of the famine sufferers, slows how great were the efforts of the various localities that fought on the famine front.

These liquidating tendencies are very detrimental. It is true that the situation in the famine regions has improved considerably and that the prospects for a good harvest are very promising; but relief work is still far from being superfluous. Aside from the consideration that the new harvest is one month ahead of us, we must keep in mind that even after the harvest the relief apparatus will be confronted with problems that need solution. Due to the famine, the whole population is in need of aid of one sort or another. There are many orphans that must be cared for. The famine drove 1,500,000 people out of the Volga region. Some of these fugitives have already returned; others are now coming back to their domiciles. But a large part of the famine fugitives are in other provinces. Not having found a permanent abode or occupation, this mass remains a carrier of epidemics and the cause of an increased death rate.

Furthermore, the famine-stricken regions are in need of aid in economic reconstruction; they are badly in need of cattle, agricultural implements, etc.

It is self-evident therefore that it is premature to speak of liquidation on the famine front. Enormous work is still before us. The new situation may have changed the form of the relief work before us, but the need for and the importance of relief has not diminished. Remove all signs of exhaustion. It is too early to reduce the relief apparatus. We must retain discipline on the famine front.

—Inter. Press Corres.

A SENSE OF HUMOUR

From the FREEMAN.

There is a great deal of humour in a situation that developed lately out of the trial of the Social Revolutionaries at Moscow. It may be remembered that certain members of the British Labour party addressed a memorial to the Soviet Government, asking for mercy on these brethren. Well, Radek and Bukharin, having a lively sense of humour, immediately sent back a red-hot letter to Messrs. Henderson, Thomas Shaw and Ramsay MacDonald, protesting against the death-sentences passed upon the assassins of Sir Henry Wilson. They say, "We expect to receive in a short time from you a telegram calming our alarm by stating that you have called the English workers to a general strike in order not to allow the hangmen of British imperialism to murder those who strove for freedom for the Irish people." This strikes us as exceeding rich. The trouble is that it is all wasted on these three admirable leaders of the British Labour Party. Messrs. Henderson, Shaw and Ramsay MacDonald are among the finest of fellows, but there is not enough humour in their whole pedigree, clear back to Adam, to catch the delicate and delightful implications of this letter; to see, in other words, that Radek's appeal to them, though not precisely in the same vein, stands on precisely the same ground as their own remonstrance to Moscow.

To the eye of the British Labour party, liberty in Russia is one thing, but liberty in Ireland is something else again, and while judgement on the assassins of Sir Henry Wilson is altogether righteous and proper, judgement on the Social Revolutionaries is somehow in a different category. There is really an enormous amount of humor in this point of view, if one could only bring the imperialists round to the way of seeing it. In fact, the historian of civilization may some day find that one of the greatest disasters due to imperialism is in the damage it does to a people's sense of humour.

THE TASK OF COMMUNISM

By LEON TROTZKY.

The economic development of present day society has a strongly centralist character. Capitalism has laid down the preliminary foundation for a well-regulated economy on a world scale. Imperialism is only the predatory capitalist expression of this desire to have the leading role in the management of the world's economy. All the powerful imperialist countries find they have not enough scope within the narrow limits of national economy, and they are all seeking for wider markets. Their aim (to give it the most idealistic interpretation), is—the monopoly of the world's economy.

In the phraseology of capitalist greed and piracy, the fundamental task of our epoch consist in the establishment of close relationships between the economic systems of the various parts of the world, and in the building up, in the interests of the whole of humanity co-ordinated world production, based on the most economic use of all forces and resources. This is precisely the task of Communism.