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FOSTER'S FILES TAKEN IN RAID BY CHICAGO OFFICERS

Chicago.—Sunday, while William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League was on a speaking tour in the west, his office was raided by Assistant State's Attorney W. F. McLaughlin. Many of his files and letters were seized.

In commenting on the raid Foster said:

"There was no incendiary literature in our office. We have made no incitements to violence, either in the rail strike or in any other strike.

"They have raided the painters, the Building Trades council, the janitors and other unions and our turn had to come. It's all part of the big business attack on labor. When one frameup fails they start on another. It's all in the day's work."

In a statement given out later by the state's attorney office it was said some of the papers seized in the raid "bared inside information" on the "one-big-union" propaganda for railroad workers.

It was intimated the raid was made to get evidence tying Foster or labor leaders up with the Michigan Central wreck at Gary, Ind.

The raid was characterized as a "fishing expedition" by Assistant State's Attorney W. F. McLaughlin, under whom the raid was carried out. McLaughlin stated that there was no truth in the reports that they had carried away tons of red literature.

Had No Warrant

The assistant state's attorney admitted that he had no warrant when the raid was made, and added that no warrant was necessary, for he acted under instructions of State's Attorney Crowe.

"All I can tell you about this raid," said McLaughlin, "is that the state's attorney called me up and asked me to make the raid. I did so with the assistance of several detectives from the state's attorney's office.

When we run through the files we shall submit them to the attorney general for action, if action is deemed necessary."

In the many papers and letters seized in the raid which have already been examined by McLaughlin, there is no advocacy of violence, the assistant state's attorney stated.

Merely 'Investigation'

"This group calls themselves the militant group, whatever that may be," said McLaughlin, "but we have found nothing that openly advocates violence. There are many pictures and some letters which strongly imply an advocacy of violence, but nothing serious.

"This raid is merely an investigation, that is all," he concluded.

Under Surveillance

From other sources it was learned that Foster's educational league had been under surveillance day and night for a long time before the raid was ordered.

"Federal operatives," said one man in the state's attorney's office, "knew everything that was going on there, but our main object now is to find out who is responsible for the Michigan Central wreck."

Wish To Prejudice Timid Workers

The motive of this raid was probably to prejudice timid workers who believe all they read in the capitalist papers and read nothing else. Too many people are listening sympathetically to the amalgamation plan, that Foster is advocating, to suit the capitalists. To connect him up with bombs and violence so that the workers will discredit him is evidently their aim.

The educational league has nothing to conceal from the public. It exists in order to get the amalgamation idea before the public. And this idea is spreading fast. It is the fact that it is growing that causes capitalists to resort to acts of violence such as raids without warrants. They know that if the workers amalgamate their little weak craft unions into industrial unions that they will become a menace to the capitalist class—a menace to such an extent that eventually there will be no capitalist class. This is what they fear. Hence the attempt to discredit Foster.

Fined For Refusing To Sell To Strikebreakers

(Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS.—Fines of \$25 and costs each have been assessed by Federal Judge English at East St. Louis against two storekeepers charged with violation of an injunction granted to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad by refusing to sell goods to strikebreakers employed by the railroad. The defendants were John and Solomon Levin, brothers, who operated a general store at Villa Grove, Ill. They were charged with refusing to sell a shirt to G. B. Anderson, a railroad guard, Aug. 1.

Two other men were also fined by the same judge for alleged violation of injunctions granted to railroads. Eugene Adams, a striking machinist, was fined \$50 and costs for distributing circulars bearing a definition of a strikebreaker. Howard C. Sullivan, Charleston, a machinist formerly employed by the Toledo, St. Louis & Western was fined \$25 and costs after strikebreakers had testified that Sullivan had yelled Scab at them as they were leaving the company's shops. Sullivan has a wife and eight children.

Joseph T. Cunningham a printer at Mattoon, Ill., has been ordered to appear for trial on a charge that he printed stickers bearing the definition of a scab. Cunningham states that the job was ordered done by a man whom he does not know. His attorneys state that the stickers were printed prior to the date of the injunction granted the Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Co., which filed the complaint against him.

Italy Gets Coal By Barter With Soviet

MOSCOW.—An agreement for the export of Russian coal has been signed by the Soviet representatives of Milan with an Italian company.

By it the Soviet government has undertaken to deliver in Italy 200,000 tons of coal from the Don basin and 30,000 tons of mineral oil, while the Italian company has agreed to supply the Soviet government with railroad rolling stock, other railroad materials, installation for coal mines and agricultural machinery. The Italian company agrees to make its shipments before receiving the Russian coal and oil. Another clause of the agreement provides for an increase of the amount of coal to be exported to the Italian company by mutual agreement. The agreement is to become operative within five months from the date of signing.

Pa. & Canadian Pacific Railroads Bidding For Russian Workers

By Defense News Service

KIEF, Southern Russia.—Ten dollars a day is offered to railroad workers who will go to America, according to advertisements circulated here bearing the names of the Pennsylvania and the Canadian Pacific railroads. "America has a fine climate," the advertisements say, "and the American people welcome the honest and sturdy workers of Russia. Nowhere in the world can men find better opportunities to gather a fortune. Immediate shipment is assured."

Co-operatives Lay the Foundations For a New Industrial Civilization

BRIGHTON, England.—"We are working for no patchwork modifications, for no 'reconciliation of capital and labor', for no 'infusion of a better spirit' into the old industrial forms. We are laying the foundations of a new industrial civilization. The rallying cry for the whole labor world is the replacement of capitalism by an industrial democracy producing for use."

Such were the words of Margaret L. Davies, the new president of the Cooperative union, the national educational federation of British co-operative societies, which performs in Great Britain the work done in the United States by the Cooperative League of America. Sixteen hundred delegates, representing a membership of 4,427,475 co-operators, were present. These members, with their families, constitute one-third of the population of England.

Starvation Forces Seamen to Submit To Low Wages

By Defense News Service
LONDON, England.—Forty-five thousand seamen and 8,000 Indian stevedore coolies in Calcutta have gone back to work after being on strike three weeks, according to mail advices. They had demanded the same rate of pay as that given to Bombay marine workers. Defeat is laid to the leaders of seamen's union, who were bitterly against the strike from the beginning because it was begun without their consent.

These leaders accepted the terms of the ship-owners without consulting the men. Under the new terms, what little was gained by the workers in the last strike was taken away. N. Braunfield, president of the union, aroused deep resentment among the seamen by a public speech in which he proclaimed that it was not the proper time to demand higher wages, since the world was full of misery.

Danger of starvation forced the strikers back to work. Their pay brings them only a low-standard subsistence. Strike-breakers were imported from Madras and Burma for the ships, and Chinese coolies were brought in for the docks, the companies being aided by the harbor authorities. More than a hundred sailors are in jail for alleged rioting.

Chamber of Commerce Raising Funds For Prosecution at Herrin

(By Federated Press)
MARION, Ill.—The so-called Herrin massacre in which the fatal shooting of three union coal strikers was followed by a battle which resulted in the killing of 19 strikebreakers and company guards at the strip mine of the Southern Illinois Coal Co., will be investigated by a Williamson county grand jury which is to begin work Aug. 28.

The jury will be instructed by Circuit Judge De Witt T. Hartwell to probe the shooting by company men of the union miners June 21 which started the bloodshed and to inquire into the events that followed.

The coroner's jury of three Herrin business men and three miners found the company, of which William J. Lester, Chicago, is president, directly and indirectly responsible for the deaths and destruction of property. C. K. McDowell, mine superintendent, who lost his life in the conflict, was named by the jury as the man who had started the affair by the killing of George Henderson, an unarmed union miner.

Lester, when urged by Col. Samuel Hunter, Illinois national guard, to cease operations in order to avoid bloodshed, replied, "I'll be damned if I will." He had previously broken his agreement with the union to confine operations to uncovering the veins of coal, but

\$300,000 For Mobilization Of Guards; State Pays \$3,100 A Week

By MARTIN A. DILLMON
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The mobilization, movement and maintenance of national guardsmen to satisfy the railroad companies has cost the state of Missouri between \$150,000 and \$200,000, according to an estimation by Adj. Gen. Raupp. This is in addition to probably \$110,000 of expense which will be borne by the federal government.

National guardsmen were first called for railroad strike duty July 9, and from that date most of the state's military forces have been under arms, either on active duty or held in readiness at armories "to respond on short notice" to a call for strike duty. There have been no outbreaks of moment in the state, other than the expenditure of \$150,000 or more of the state's funds. Authorities voice the belief that "the money has been well spent." Raupp states that he is unable to fix the exact extent of the state's share of the strike expense yet, "as all of the bills are not in."

Two hundred, and seventy-five national guardsmen, who have been stationed at St. Louis have been ordered to entrain for Sedalia for demobilization by Raupp, following a conference with Gov. Hyde.

"There is no need to keep these boys under arms at St. Louis," Raupp said. "They are costing the state about \$3,100 a week and there is no particular need for them. In the event troops are needed a regiment can be raised in either St. Louis or Kansas City within three or four hours."

Feathering His Nest With People's Money

Minneapolis, Minn. — Embezzlement of \$258,000 of Hennepin county funds is charged in six indictments returned recently by the county grand jury against Henry C. Hanke, county treasurer, shortly after he had resigned that office.

The shortage in the treasurer's accounts was discovered recently by the state public examiner's office. A second defendant was named in the indictments but his identity was not disclosed.

Hanke spent the night at the home of Sheriff Earle Brown and he was reported ready to go before a district judge and ask permission to withhold his plea for the time being.

County Auditor A. P. Erickson was preparing to call a special meeting of the board of county commissioners to act on Hanke's resignation.

Each of five indictments charge Hanke with embezzlement of \$40,000 and the sixth names \$58,000. Hanke, it was declared, is prepared to turn over his personal holdings to offset part of the shortage.

Hanke was sentenced to from one to ten years in the state penitentiary this afternoon when he pleaded guilty in district court to first degree grand larceny in the embezzlement of \$258,000 in county funds.

not to load or ship any coal during the strike.

The Illinois chamber of commerce is raising \$25,000 to "prove to the world that justice still reigns and that human life is safe in Illinois," to be used to prosecute those believed responsible for the killing of the strikebreakers and company guards. The appeal for cash reads in part:

"On June 22, 1922, in Williamson county, Illinois, a score of men, unarmed and with their hands high above their heads, were slain in cold blood, their only offense being that they dared to make an honest living by working in the strip coal mines situated between the towns of Marion and Herrin.

Meat Cutters, Butchers Indorse Amalgamation Into Industrial Union

CHICAGO.—Unanimous indorsement of the proposal to amalgamate all stockyard and packing house workers into a single industrial union was given by the eleventh general convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen at St. Paul, according to the union's headquarters here.

The resolution as adopted read: "Experience has taught that the interests in control of the packing industry are so centralized that it is foolhardy to try to gain anything for the employees without a solid front. The practice heretofore of turning over to other international organizations men claimed by other outside crafts upon demand has resulted in lessening the economic power of all workers in the packing industry."

The following officers were elected at the convention: President, C. J. Hayes, East St. Louis, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Dennis Lane, Chicago.

Officials Pay Increases 28 per cent; Street-car Men's Decreases 14%

MINNEAPOLIS.—While trainmen employed by the Twin City Rapid Transit Co. have been subject to a cut of 14 per cent in wages since Jan. 1, salaries of highly paid officials of the company have climbed 28 per cent. Delos F. Wilcox, the city's special accountant, reported to the city attorney, in which he compared the town city lines to those of Cleveland.

In Cleveland, before the workers suffered a reduction, officials were made to take a cut, but in Cleveland, he points out, the union has a contract with the company for a closed shop and every trainman belongs to the union.

Wilcox warns the public that when the city goes before the state railroad and warehouse commission in plea for a reduction of fares, it will face a car corporation that will "claim a valuation at least \$10,000,000 in excess of the investment, and then ask for 7½ percent or 8 percent upon it."

70,000 Engines Verge On Wreck, Thru Lack of Repairs

CLEVELAND.—Seventy thousand giant locomotives totter on the verge of destruction, daily imperiling thousands of lives. Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, declares.

Danger lurks in virtually every locomotive boiler in the country, he said.

"Neglect of locomotive boilers because of the shopmen's strike more than a month ago has caused a deterioration of engines that is certain to result in annihilating explosions," said Shea.

No Big Coal Output In the Near Future

WASHINGTON.—Statistics submitted to Fuel Distributor Spencer by the United States geological survey do not indicate any largely increased coal output for the immediate future, a statement issued Aug. 19th, said. Production for the current week, leaving out of consideration possible new output resulting from the Cleveland conference, was estimated at 4,300,000 tons. This might be increased to 4,450,000 tons by the reopening of mines under the Cleveland agreement. The statement said 3,950,000 tons would come from the territory east of the Mississippi river.

It was estimated that the current production east of the Mississippi is equal to the requirement of the railroad, the public utilities, the lake movement program and about 50 per cent of the present domestic

INFALLIBILITY OF FINGER-PRINT EVIDENCE IS UPSET

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This remarkable exclusive interview contains revelations which are calculated to upset the whole doctrine of infallibility as applied to finger-print evidence. It raises the question: How many innocent men have been sent to prisons on the strength of finger-impressions that were deliberate forgeries?

By DEFENSE NEWS SERVICE
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CHICAGO.—There is a legend, which has gone around the world with the sun, that finger-prints found on any object are indisputable proof that that object was touched by the hand with which those finger-prints tally. The legend is in books authorized by scientists; it is pronounced gravely.

But this cherished belief is a bubble to be broken. Beyond all question, finger-print evidence CAN be faked, according to Albert H. Wehde, lately a laboratory worker in the photographic department in Leavenworth penitentiary. Among his duties there was the task of developing and photographing latent finger-prints found on articles supposed to have been used in the commission of crime.

In an exclusive interview with the Defense News Service, Wehde explodes the whole theory of infallibility as applied to the finger-print system.

"Finger-prints not only are forgeable," Wehde declares, "but they may be forged much more easily than any signature, while their detection is practically impossible."

He tells of a false "expert report" on alleged impossibility of faking finger-prints which was made from Leavenworth to William J. Burns, chief of investigation for the Department of Justice; and of manufactured evidence used in a train-robbery trial in Oklahoma.

Wehde was in Leavenworth as a prisoner on a war charge, his sentence having been commuted by President Harding. When he entered the prison a year ago, he was assigned to the department of photography and finger-print work because of his skill in a related field, that of jewelry engraving, which demands a delicate technique. He turned his hand readily to his new responsibilities.

Wehde's declaration that finger-prints can be forged is based upon numberless successful experiments made by himself to that end. Some one in California has made similar experiments, he says, but the government's highly paid experts are loath to admit the possibility of successfully affixing any man's finger-prints to an article the man has never seen, much less handled.

"In March or April of this year," Wehde explains, "William J. Burns wrote from Washington to Special Agent Renoe, chief of the finger-print bureau at Leavenworth, and asked for an honest opinion on this subject. I had a hand in preparing that opinion. I voiced the observation that we were faking finger-prints with eminent success daily in laboratory experiments.

"But that fact was not permitted to go to Burns. Under specific instructions, another prisoner and I composed an answer to Renoe's satisfaction. We denied absolutely that finger-prints could be forged—denied the possibility of doing what I had done repeatedly and could do any day.

"An unfounded fear of having an established theory lose its weight, the fear of losing a comfortable and impressive job, the evanescence of a pleasant way to make money, are doubtless the causes of such dishonesty.

"Finger-prints serve well in another way. As a means of proving identity, as a system of registration, they are unsurpassed. But as evidence in court, finger-prints are utterly worthless, and I am willing to demonstrate the truth of my assertion at any time and in any place.

"I happened to learn that finger-

prints could be forged through this incident:

"Some time in November or December, 1921, a flask was sent to us in which train robbers in Oklahoma had carried nitro-glycerin. We found several latent finger-prints, developed and photographed them and forwarded flask and pictures to the proper authorities. A few weeks later an official named Murphy came from Oklahoma and announced his intention of staying with us for a few days in order to prepare the finger-prints we had found on the flask for use at the approaching trial.

"This man entertained us with a story that was open to suspicion. He claimed that friends of the suspects had upon some occasion proffered him a cigaret. While smoking it he became unconscious and when he regained his senses he found that the flask and other objects pertaining to the case had disappeared.

"He showed me a photograph of a finger-print, claiming it was a print made by me and forwarded to him. I saw at once that this was not true, as this print evidently had been taken from a mechanically retouched plate. I spoke about it to my superior, Mr. Fisher, the record clerk, who stated that he also had seen it and believed the negative to have been retouched.

"The Oklahoma official was with us for almost two weeks incessantly photographing, rephotographing and enlarging the plate for reprints. Retouching a finger-print negative is clearly illegal; whatever legitimate work can be done to such a photograph can be done in a few hours.

"Fisher and Renoe both were called upon to give expert testimony at the trial in Oklahoma. Upon returning, both stated that the prosecution had not made a very good showing. Fisher agreed that our opinion regarding the retouching of the photograph had been correct, as the prosecution had been compelled to admit this retouching, and that that print consequently had been discredited as evidence.

"They had left Oklahoma before the trial was concluded. Within a few days the defendants in the train-robbery case also came to Leavenworth, having been found guilty. Each was sentenced to serve 25 years.

"I venture no opinion regarding their guilt or innocence, but I do know that a deliberate attempt was made to obtain a conviction on manufactured evidence. I understand that a large reward was offered for apprehension and conviction of the guilty.

"The suspicious activities of the Oklahoma official while working in the Leavenworth laboratory caused me to begin experimenting with finger-prints, and I found little difficulty in counterfeiting any print and transferring it to any article susceptible of bearing a natural print.

"It is a very simple process, a combination of the process in use by photo-engravers and engravers of jewelry and silverware. I have repeatedly submitted specimens of my work to experts who were never able to distinguish the genuine from the fraudulent. I myself could not tell them apart except by a very elaborate process which necessitated the active assistance of the individual whose finger-prints were under examination.

"Framing up a suspect through finger-print evidence is very simple. The first requisite of course is a true copy of the finger-print of the person to be framed. If he happens to have a prison record the imprint may easily be obtained from the files of the prison bureaus at either Leavenworth or Atlanta. These two prisons, to be sure, do not furnish copies of their records to all applicants, but state and county institutions, more especially private detective agencies, are much more accommodating.

"If we consider that we cannot possibly fail to leave impressions on every smooth-surfaced article we

happen to take into our hands, that we cannot read a book and turn its leaves without leaving latent prints, readily made visible by development, the ease with which another man's finger-print may be obtained will be clear.

"Suppose that we have in our hands a finger-impression taken by an operative. The medium used is printer's ink and the impression is made on white paper, thus showing the papillary ridges in black. A photostat copy of the same size is made. This reverses the colors and gives an image in white on a black background.

"Then a negative is taken from this, and light is permitted to shine through it onto a sensitized copper plate. The plate is developed and baked. After etching lightly we obtain a copper die showing the original ridges etched or engraved into the metal. These lines are slightly greased and a piece of smooth paper, moistened, is pressed into them by rubbing with a burnisher.

"Thus we produce a paper transfer, such as is used by every silversmith engraver for transferring a letter or monogram from one article to another. This paper transfer is an exact replica of the skin of the finger from which the original was taken. If we press it against any surface capable of retaining a genuine finger-print, it will leave thereon a mark which cannot be told from one left by the touch of the finger itself."

Wohde's revelations concerning the finger-print identification system recalls the fact that Thomas Jennings, negro, was convicted of the murder of Clarence B. Miller in Chicago ten years ago on the strength of finger-print evidence. Jennings was hanged on February 16, 1912.

"The finger-prints, and the finger-prints alone, convinced us that Jennings was guilty," one of the jurors said afterward.

Invention of the finger-print identification method is widely credited to the Bertillon brothers, though they had nothing to do with originating it. Even the Chicago Tribune, which boasts of its accuracy, asserted when Dr. Jacques Bertillon died in July that he invented the method.

In Europe the finger-print system was devised by Sir Francis Galton of England in the early nineties, and was put into actual use by Sir Edward Henry. As late as 1893 the Bertillons scoffed at the system as impracticable, but subsequently adopted it. There is another claim, however, that Juan Vucetich in Argentina had made successful finger-print experiments before Galton, and that Vucetich made his first identification in this manner in 1891.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN GERMANY

By ANISE

Moscow, July 16. — I had a talk yesterday with Karl Radek, the fiery editor of Pravda and the communist expert on central European affairs. "What is happening in Germany?" I asked him.

"Germany is economically finished," he said. "Only a big reduction of her indemnity and a big loan from America could possibly enable her to go on. This is the economic basis which sharpens the struggle in Germany, and underlies the development of the workers' movement and also of the monarchist movement.

"The monarchist movement has behind it, not only the confessed monarchists, but the entire bourgeois group, the soldiers, the big industrialists. Their support is not open, and is in some cases not more than half-hearted, but the basis of their support is that unless the monarchists seize power the government cannot withstand the growing demands of the workers. That is why the bourgeois group is swinging into the camp of complete reaction.

"A government may be formed including the Independent Socialists. The other possibility is that the Stinnes party may get power, either soon or after the breaking of a coalition in which the Independents take part. With the Stinnes party in power the workers will be driven to a united front against the government."

Radek talked of The Hague. "We need no tears on it," he said. "The entente has shown clearly that it has nothing to give us. Individual capitalists are more hopeful than these governments. For even German capitalists have some money, but these governments are nothing but a bunch of debts. We shall get individual capitalists to take concessions in Russia. And also our good harvest will of itself bring about development of industry."

100,000 Workers Join In Labor Demonstration

By LOUIS LOCHNER
(European Director, The Federated Press)

LEIPSIK, Germany.—Almost unnoticed by the capitalist press, one of the most marvelous demonstrations of working class solidarity took place here July 24-27, when 100,000 workers, among them 16,000 from other European countries and the United States, gathered for the first workers' field day held on a national and international scale in Germany.

Athletes of every description there were—swimmers and discus throwers and shot putters and vaulters and runners—in short, every sport known at an American high school or college was made the subject of friendly international combat. The parade of the 100,000 participants, who marched eight abreast in two sections marching from opposite ends of the city, took two solid hours to pass any given point.

Nobody but an organized worker could participate. The arrangements for housing and feeding the immense throng of athletes and spectators were in the hands of the trade unions of Leipzig. The mass choruses, the bands, the government representatives, both of the national administration and of the State of Saxony, all were men and women from the ranks of the masses. At the end of the opening exercises on Sunday afternoon, athletes and spectators joined in singing, the workers Internationale.

Czechoslovakia sent 6,000 representatives, Switzerland 1000, Belgium over 100, and France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the United States the rest. The German contingent numbered 80,000.

One of the high spots of the occasion was the series of setting-up exercises by 15,000 athletes. A particularly picturesque panorama was presented when the Czechoslovak delegation stepped forward, the women dressed in sport waists of dark material surmounted by white sailor collars, in dark blue bloomers, and with a red headgear, the men wearing white athletic shirts without sleeves, long trousers of dark blue material, and dark caps with fire-red tops.

Not the least marvelous thing about the Arbeiter-sportfest, as it was officially called, was the commissary organization. Four giant ovens turned out 1,200 buns every half hour, besides baking cakes to satisfy all needs. Every 15 minutes an auto arrived from a nearby kitchen, bearing 60 vats of soup. One of the large buildings that is otherwise used for the annual Leipzig fair, was stocked with dishes and crockery. The workers, in cafeteria fashion, drew their dishes and then formed in huge "breadlines" to get their meals of soup, bread, noodles, and beefsteak, varied on succeeding days with different combinations — all for 25 marks, or, in American exchange, about five cents!

The old timers in the movement, in the course of the banquets that took place simultaneously Sunday night in 39 halls, pointed with great pride to the development of the athletic movement from its practically illegal beginning during the days of the Hohenzollerns. In those days many a teacher of gymnastics was put in jail for "political activity," they narrated, when his only offense was that he dared teach a class of workers.

Started in 1893, with a national membership of 4,000, the Arbeiter-Turn-und Sportbund had become such a thorn in the flesh of the reactionaries by 1914 that 200 local associations were declared illegal.

Today its membership is almost 1,000,000.

Woman Suffrage Results In Reaction In Holland

(By The Federated Press)

Amsterdam. — The recent general enfranchisement of women, resulted in a victory for the clerical party. While the previous parliament, elected in 1918, was clerical up to 59 per cent, the new parliament will be 59 per cent clerical.

Socialist representation will sink from 22 members to 20; communist, from 4 to 2. The Liberal party loses half of its seats, to the advantage of the clericals.

One reason for the move toward the right is woman suffrage, in the opinion of J. F. Ankersmit, editor of the Socialist organ Het Volk. The women, he believes, have cared little or nothing about politics; they became an easy prey of the priests, especially in the rural districts and

Stain on National Name Seen in Failure to Proclaim Amnesty

By The Federated Press

Declaring that to delay a proclamation of general amnesty "would be a permanent stain on the nation's name," and calling attention to the "great lawlessness which today characterizes official departments of government," the Dearborn Independent, Henry Ford's weekly magazine, for July 15, has for its leading editorial a strong and direct appeal for the freedom of political prisoners in this country, states a despatch from Detroit.

The editorial says, in part:

"The facts are that the majority of these men are Americans, supposedly possessing the guarantees of American citizenship, and that in very many cases their arrest had nothing to do with the war at all, not even with the passions incident to war, but were victims of a plan, proceeding under cover of the war excitement, to terrorize certain labor movements.

"Men were arrested, thrown into jail, railroaded to prison under long sentences, because they had ideas about industry with which others did not agree. Men were arrested because they had ideas about wages which were inconvenient at the moment, and the easiest way to suppress the idea was to have the man hauled off to jail. In no case was disloyalty proved; in many cases it was not even charged. Some of the men had not even expressed their distaste for war, a distaste shared by millions of us whom no government would dare touch.

Lawlessness Charged

"We know of the great lawlessness which today characterizes official departments of the government. There is robbery of the United States mails; there is thievery among private papers; there is actual kidnapping of people by the agents of the government—even now, in these post-armistice days. But even so, the official lawlessness of war days was greater in extent. There is no doubt now that under cover of the war it was deliberately planned to use the confusion to strike down certain attempts at industrial independence; there is no doubt now that the program which began in wholesale arrests of certain classes of American workers, ended in the deflation of the currency which threw wages down and then brought unemployment.

"Make no mistake, the powers of darkness have had their innings among us Americans, and the best we can now do is to do justice and release the political prisoners."

Italy's General Strike Most Complete At Genoa

(By The Federated Press.)

Washington.—Italy's general strike according to a report from Assistant Commercial Attaché Osborne, at Rome, was more complete at Genoa than in any other city. The Genoese dock workers, he says, were reported to be all on strike. At Palermo the street car service was "being maintained by volunteers," railroads operated by "volunteer workers and soldiers." This strike began at midnight July 31, in protest against the failure of the government to protect labor organizations and radicals against fascist attacks. It grew out of the metal workers' strike in Lombardy, which began June 1.

Osborne reports that "the general outlook in Italy is not cheerful, although there are a few encouraging features." Thus, the government deficit for the fiscal year ended June 30 exceeded estimates by a billion and a half lire (1 lira equals 7 cents present exchange).

"In spite of the increase in revenue over 1920-21 and over the original estimates," he says, "the deficit for the year 1921-22, set at 5,000,000,000 lire on Dec. 31, 1921, has actually amounted to 6,581,000,000 lire. The estimated deficit for the year 1922-23 is 4,000,000,000 lire, but in view of the considerable deviation from estimates in the past year, these figures can hardly be considered as more than a rough guess. The realization of the grave effect of the continued deficits in government operations on the international prestige of Italy has elicited considerable discussion as to methods of reducing, and in the long run eliminating them, and has led to the formation of a parliamentary economy alliance by a number of deputies."

the small towns, where the influence of the church is especially potent. "In many cases even the wives of our party comrades voted with the clericals," says Ankersmit.

Bituminous Miners To Resume Digging

(Federated Press)

Cleveland. — After 20 weeks of striking in which all the anthracite and the great majority of the bituminous coal mines remained unproductive a temporary bituminous settlement has been reached here by operators and miners' representatives. Anthracite settlement is expected this week at Philadelphia with temporary renewal of the old contract.

It is generally accepted that the referendum of union miners on the agreement will be favorable. Coal digging will not await the balloting however.

The settlement follows the course outlined by The Federated Press last month, with the old contract renewed until March 31, 1923, in all its wage and working rules — and with uncertainty thereafter.

The uncertainty is modified somewhat by provision for a joint national bituminous conference to meet here Oct. 2. This conference will appoint a wage procedure committee which will report Jan. 3 to a second joint conference. The January conference must start scale fixing machinery within five days. These conferences will be on a nationwide basis instead of on the old four state central competitive field basis.

The miners, demand for a fact finding agency is met in the agreement by instructions that the first joint conference Oct. 2 appoint a committee of inquiry to report to the second conference Jan. 3, on all matters involving the industry.

Both sides claim the victory but neither side gained all it was after. At the outset of the dispute April 1 the Chicago Journal of Commerce optimistically said, "The longer the strike continues the more certain the crumbling of the union. Let the miners do not be worrying." The prediction has not been verified. The union remains intact with every sign that Indiana and Illinois operators who remained away from the conference are ready to ratify the agreement while pretending that they are making a "separate settlement."

But the miners have not yet won the new two year contract they wanted and the old four state arrangement has been abandoned.

Work Of The National Defense Committee

(Federated Press.)

New York. — The National Defense committee, through its national organization and branches is taking care of over a hundred instances in which members of the working class are being prosecuted for their part in the class struggle. The National Defense committee was organized after the Palmer raids of the end of 1919 and the early part of 1920. Its first task was to organize the defense of nearly 4,000 Communists who were arrested for deportation and of workers indicted under state laws during the same period.

At present there are a score of deportation cases pending in New York City, 11 criminal anarchy prosecutions in New York state, several deportation cases in New England, 40 cases involving deportation and prosecution under the state sedition law in Philadelphia, two cases under the state sedition law at Pittsburgh, 20 cases under the Illinois sedition law and about a dozen other deportation cases in various parts of the country.

The New York division is taking care of four men and two women serving sentences in the state prisons by sending them regular weekly remittances furnishing relief to the families of the prisoners. These men and women are Carl Pavio, Gus Alonen, Ignatz Mizher, Paul Manko, Minnie Kolnin and Anna Leisman. In four instances the cases of these imprisoned workers are being appealed to higher courts.

Besides these there are four cases pending in the courts in which the defendants are out on bail. Harry Winitsky, who served two years of his five to ten-year sentence, is subject to return to prison for the balance of his term by the appellate division. The cases of I. E. Ferguson and C. E. Ruthenberg were reversed by the court of appeals, after they had served a year and a half each, and a new trial ordered. They are held under indictment and \$5000 bail. The case against Ben Gitlow was upheld by the court of appeals. Unless a judge of the supreme court of the United States grants bail for Gitlow while the case is taken through that court, he will have to go back to prison to serve the remainder of his five to ten-year sentence.

Committee Appointed To Examine 'Forward' Charges Against F.S.R.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—An investigation by a committee of Socialist and labor organizations, or of disinterested individuals, seems likely to be made into the whole matter of the Russian famine relief fund of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

The suggestion for an investigation has been made by the New York Call, following the publication of charges by the Jewish Daily Forward that funds collected for famine relief were being used improperly. It was insinuated that some of the funds were diverted to the support of the Workers' party, to Communist publications, and to Communist propaganda.

The Call's demand that the charges be sifted by a committee of investigation suggested that this committee include representatives of the Socialist party, the United Hebrew Trades, the Farmer-Labor party, the Central Trades and Labor council, and a few of the large unions of New York City. To this the Friends of Soviet Russia, in a statement signed by Jacob W. Hartmann, treasurer, replied:

"The Friends of Soviet Russia have no information as to the degree of impartiality of these bodies," but proposes instead a committee to examine the Forward charges, to be composed as follows:

Roger N. Baldwin, American Civil Liberties union; Robert Morris Lovett, University of Chicago and the New Republic; Norman Thomas of the Nation; J. B. Collins Wood, a chartered public accountant, and Walter Neiles, attorney. An invitation has been made to all these individuals to conduct the inquiry, according to Hartmann, who says that all but the last named have already accepted.

The Friends of Soviet Russia has denied the charges and the implied charges, and the denial now is followed by a written statement by J. B. Collins Wood, who conducted the regular audit of the books of the Friends of Soviet Russia. Wood denies that there is any conflict between the financial statement of the relief organization and his certification as accountant.

"I am responsible for the financial statements and the certificate," says his statement, which has been sent in the form of a letter to the Forward. "I would not, nor would any auditor of my professional standing, issue a certificate to be used with financial statements which were in conflict with the certificates."

No such conflict exists, he repeats.

With regard to all other charges made by the Forward, which have been brought to his notice, Wood declares they have no foundation in fact. "They are either deliberately misleading," he asserts, "or they are written by someone who for some reason or other is incapable of understanding accounts which are carefully prepared with the specific object of giving full and clear information to the contributors of the Friends of Soviet Russia. The publication of such clear and full accounts by any organization is unusual.

"It seems almost superfluous," he concludes, "to add that my code of professional ethics would make it necessary for me to refuse to issue a certificate of approval and also to resign as auditor if any one of the charges you make with regard to the misappropriation of funds, extravagance, undue delay in the disbursement of funds for relief, or the subsidizing of political papers, were true."

Mary Discovers Something Startling

WASHINGTON.—Mary G. Kilbreth, vice president, Woman Patriot Publishing Co., and identified in Washington as lobbyist against woman suffrage, has joined Samuel Gompers in attacking W. Z. Foster and the Trade Union Educational league. She has issued a public announcement of her discovery that Foster favors affiliation of American labor with the Red Trade Union Educational league, according to a declaration by Foster in a recent Red Labor International bulletin, he favors such affiliation.

Miss Kilbreth then, under the impression that this is news, proves, by quoting documents, that the Communist party of Russia dominates the soviet government; also that the soviet government is in sympathy with the Red Labor International; also that the purposes of the Red Labor International and the Communist party are strictly revolutionary.

COAL STRIKERS STONE TROOPS IN CANADIAN FIELD

TORONTO, Ont.—Now Canada has serious labor troubles which threaten its return to normalcy.

Cut off from large supplies of American coal on the threshold of a cold winter, such as always visits Canada, the chief domestic source of coal is tied up by a bitter strike.

Radicals Rule Miners
The extreme wing of labor has triumphed among the miners of Nova Scotia. Not only have the miners refused to recognize a settlement arrived at between their executives and the British Empire Steel corporation which operates the mines, but they have also defied the telegraphed admonition of John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and have refused to allow pumpmen to stay on the job to keep the mines from flooding.

On the third day of the strike, already several of the largest pits are threatened with destruction by water. Since the rough handling meted out to a number of volunteer pumpmen from Sydney, N. S., the operators have been unable to man the pumps. The coal mines in Nova Scotia are owned by the provincial government, but operated under lease by the huge merger which controls both the coal supplies and the steel works of the maritime range.

Rush Troops to Scene.
In view of public property being menaced with destruction the federal minister of militia has authorized the sending of troops to the scene to protect volunteers working the pumps. Stones were hurled through the windows of the troop trains on their arrival at Sydney, but no further attempt has been made to molest the soldiers. In the meantime the operators are unable to secure volunteers to attend to the pumps.

Pit No. 2, the largest coal shaft in the world, is in danger of complete destruction, while in Nos. 2, 4, 10, 22 and 23 water is steadily rising. The new executive of the miners elected this week and representing the "red" wing of the organization, now is in control, and there seems little chance of a peaceful settlement.—Chicago Tribune.

Mexicans Learning

By F. W. LEIGHTON
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—The waterfront workers of Vera Cruz are organized to the hilt. A recent boycott against the vessels of the Ward Line lasted just one day. Two vessels, the Esperanza and the Mexico, were in port. The company had been refusing to indemnify several workers who had been discharged because of injuries suffered in service. Not a hand was lifted to unload the vessels.

The same noon representatives of the workers and the company, together with an official of the department of commerce and industry, met to consider the claims. As a result the Ward Line will pay Lian-dro Rios 7½ pesos (\$3.25) daily for two years, together with medical expenses and an invalid chair; the same amount for one year to Jose Martinez and will pay a sum to be determined later to the family of another worker who died in service. In the afternoon of the same day unloading of the two Ward Line vessels was commenced.

Meanwhile the ship El Mexicano of the Pierce Oil Co. lies idle in the harbor because of a boycott declared against that company for refusing to pay the three months' indemnification required by law upon the discharge of employees. The general manager of the company, it is reported, has advised the New York office of the company to pay up.

A LETTER TO TRUTH

Duluth, Minn., August 21, 1922.

To the Editor of the "Truth."
During this Coal and Railroad strike, the Public has been shown up in every possible way as an unorganized and helpless victim of organized Capital and Labor. Unorganized Public!

What is Congress but the duly elected and paid representative of the Public? What is the President and the Cabinet but the executive of the Public? What are the courts and the police power behind them but the paid servants of the Public? And so far as paying dues,—why just look at your tax receipt. If the public is not organized, who is?

To my mind the public is not only "a great beast" but an ingrate and a fool. It pays \$1,000,000 to a movie-actor and \$300 to a railroad worker.—Thos. G. Lee.

CRIME DECREASES IN SOVIET RUSSIA

New Economic Policy Puts New Aspect On World Problem.
By ANISE.

(Federated Press Correspondent)
Moscow. — Under the influence of the new economic policy the problem of crime and its detection and punishment is coming to be little different in Russia from any other country. Perhaps the only difference is that the regular police and detectives forces in Moscow never handle political offenders at all, as do the police in America in arresting Communists or "Wobblies." These come in Russia under the State political department, a special organ; while the police and detectives deal only with the ordinary forms of recognized crime and have the usual criminal experts, rogues' gallery, etc., for catching them.

During the active time of the revolution, when little property was on display, there was little crime, robberies especially were almost unheard of. The frequent reports of correspondents that Moscow was the safest city in Europe were absolutely true.

Last winter, however, with the growing inequality of fortune and the greater display of wealth, a crime wave started which assumed serious proportions. Nikolaev, chief of the Moscow detective force, has issued a statement regarding the subsidence of said wave.

"Lessening of crime is a fact," he says. "Street robberies have decreased 90 per cent since the beginning of the year, and robberies of institutions 70 per cent. Murders, unfortunately, still continue at the same average of two or three per week, usually relatives killing relatives, and, as a rule on economic grounds to get money. This kind of thing is obviously not so easily reached by a detective force.

"The reasons for the decrease of robberies and holdups is first, that 350 professional criminals have been taken out of Moscow to various places of detention; these were all men with from two to ten crimes in their record. Then the summer evenings are light and make crime less easy. Also our strenuous policy, which included the execution, in all, of 50 persons guilty of robbery with violence or threatened murder, has scared the criminals out of Moscow.

"Many criminals have left for the south, where we see occasional evidence that 'Moscow specialists' are operating. Many have gone to Nijni Novgorod to the great fair. We shall try to see that they are properly received there. Some important criminals, we regret to say, have escaped from jails, not merely once, but several times in succession."

TRIBUTE TO SUGAR PLANTERS

Hides, if the Senate has its way, will remain on the free list and the nation will save a tidy \$100,000,000 on its shoe bill. The duty on sugar has been increased by the same Solons and the nation will pay an estimated tribute of \$120,000,000 to a handful of American beet and cane sugar growers who no more than our cattlemen can meet our country's needs. There is no reason of principle why the Senate should hand out largesse to the one group and refuse it to the other. The explanation is simple. The immediate consumers of hides are shoe manufacturers. They fear no foreign competition and a bribe of a compensating tariff on shoes meant nothing to them. Their Senator is Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts. They told him that if hides should go off the free list he would go out of the Senate. The schedule was defeated. But no group of immediate consumers was well enough organized to beat the sugar growers. Defenders of the new sugar subsidy talk about the exploited labor of foreign countries—Cuba, for instance, from which that part of our supply which we cannot produce is chiefly drawn. But the tariff while it may hinder the development of the Cuban industry will raise no Cuban worker's wages. Neither will it raise wages in American possessions like Porto Rico, against which the beet growers are not protected. The extra bounty will stick in the planters' pockets.

Firms Will Entertain

Next Sunday evening August 27th there will be an international entertainment at Workers Opera, 314—6th Ave. E. at 8:30 P. M. Program in English and Finnish consists of speeches and music. There will be a dance after the program. Admission price 25 cents.

TAKE HEED, LABOR!

HAL BROMMELS

The battle-cry has sounded out
From owners of the industries,
For now the masters surely aim
To bring all workers to their knees—
To make them bow and cringe much more
Than they could force them to before.

The masters stand in unity,
Their groups have pledged to be as one;
For only in united ranks
Can anything be ever done.
The ones who live off you and me
Believe in Solidarity.

Take note, O toilers of the land,
Of what sustains your enemy
And then prepare your own defense—
Or travel back to slavery.
RESIST, before it gets too late
To save the future from this fate.

Stand firm, stand true—or don't complain
If chattel slaves appear again.
It's time to stop the parasites
While you still have some human rights.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE

Paeans of praise of Lord Northcliffe are rising to the skies. All those who worship success are down upon their knees giving voice to their gratitude that one of humble origin, without means or social position, should have achieved so much. His admirers, unless we mistake, will be likening him to our tow-path and rail-splitting Presidents; behold how far native talent, ingenuity, industry, a close understanding of popular tastes and desires, a vivid sense of color and sensation can carry a man! And then what public services he rendered! How admirable his provision that in Germany lay the enemy; how he stirred his country to hate and flogged it into the true spirit of war when the hour came; how well he fought the "Hun"! Surely all these things entitle him to grateful popular consideration, make a viscount seem but small reward, and enroll him upon the scroll of Great Britain's greatest men?

Well, the truth lies elsewhere. Lord Northcliffe's life calls for neither adulation nor emulation. The question whether his titles were not really awarded for political blackmail or through fear of his historians will long wrangle over. They cannot, however, battle over the character of his services to the press of England, for there the record is clear. He did nothing to elevate journalistic standards but endlessly debased them and left the press in a far worse position than it occupied when first he became a newspaper proprietor. The parallel so often drawn between our Hearst and England's Northcliffe is far from inapt. Indubitably Northcliffe was the able; in some respects his was the better character; sometimes we feel that he did not touch such depths as his American contemporary. For one thing he was more the man of the world. He dealt with ministers where Hearst is concerned with mayors. If both regularly incited to war and bore a terrible responsibility for their share in bringing on wars, it is also true that both advocated in their different newspapers directly opposed points of view from which may be deduced their devotion to principle as well as their singleness of purpose. Just as the Hearst New York and Boston newspapers frequently advocate something entirely different from the opinions of the Chicago and San Francisco Hearst journals—and this not because of divergent local editors but as part of a deliberate policy—so British Liberals have frequently amused themselves by comparing the varying oracles of the London Times, Mail, and Evening News. In each case the opinions, and even correspondence, were altered to suit the supposed taste of the particular clientele of each newspaper.

Again, both of these newspaper proprietors had their political ambitions; the final break between Lloyd George and Northcliffe hinged, if report be true, upon a single bitter phrase that fell from the Premier's lips—this although the part that both played in the intrigue to unseat Asquith in the middle of the war ought surely to have made them political bedfellows for life. If Great Britain has not been spared the shame of seeing her titles of nobility thrown about in reward for support—every proprietor of a Sunday newspaper in London has received such recognition from Lloyd George no matter how low the publication—it has at least escaped the fate of having a Northcliffe in the cabinet; this goal was denied him. But a Warwick he undoubtedly was; he made and unmade cabinets, drove men into private life, and cruelly and unjustly hounded other men like Lord Haldane whose character and attain-

ments were far superior to his own. Indeed, we had in Lord Northcliffe one of the most dangerous types a democracy can produce—the man who, by playing upon the passions, prejudices, and petty likes and dislikes of the masses, exercised an enormous political and social power without ethical ends or aims and without corresponding responsibilities. Given a Lord Northcliffe raised a few degrees higher in power, owning a few more newspapers, and conducting them with a little less conscience, and any state would find itself faced with a serious menace to political democracy which would try its wisdom to the utmost.

So if the truth were writ upon Lord Northcliffe's tomb it would read something like this: "Here lies a man who waxed powerful on the pennies of the labor and the lower middle classes by feeding them upon mediocrities and cheap sensations, who debased the entire English press, including even the famous old 'Thunderer.' He made no contribution to the betterment of mankind; he incited steadily to nationalistic and race hatreds; he was foremost among those who brought the world's worst calamity upon it, and once that misfortune was at hand he knew no sane way out. He supported the worst treaty in the history of mankind and to the day of his death advocated a foreign policy which can only spell irretrievable disaster and misery to Europe. For these and other services he was knighted, ennobled, decorated, honored, and acclaimed. Of such, reader of these lines, is the quality of success."

Fortunately in the ranks of British journalists are true noblemen, writers of conscience, light and leading, who have not bowed the knee to Baal. No one who believes in the English people can doubt that these other journalists will again come into their own, or that the state of society and the particular forms of imperialism for which Lord Northcliffe stood are passing—to the gain of the world.—The Nation.

CLASS EDUCATION

By FRANK HICKS
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS.—Somewhere in the wilds of Montana the 18-year-old son of C. A. P. Turner, Minneapolis capitalist, is working as a strikebreaker in the railroad shops. Turner is listed in the city directory as president of the C. A. P. Turner Co., engineers and concrete and steel construction builders of railroad bridges and manufacturing plants.

The son was sent to assist in breaking the railroad shopmen's strike by his parents, upon a promise that mother and father would each give the boy a dollar for every dollar earned as a strikebreaker. The railroad for whom the boy is employed pays him \$7.50 per day and the parents pay him \$15 per day, making his total income \$22.50 per day. The Turner family live in the elite section of Minneapolis at 2675 Lake of the Isles boulevard.

It is said by neighbors of the Turners that their son was sent to Montana in order to avoid being molested by his college boy friends. In an interview Mrs. Turner admitted that their son was working as a strikebreaker in Montana, but refused to confirm the report that the boy was being paid a bonus by his parents, becoming indignant and telling the reporter it was none of his business.

I believe there is one thing to be said in favor of the gunman. He always yells "Your money or life." A bootlegger wants both. — New York Evening Mail.

Russia Rich But Needs Improved Methods Of Machine Production

By ANISE
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW.—I went down to see Bill Shatoff, formerly known to fame as an I. W. W. in the Colorado coal fields, now the head of the Naphtha Export Co. of Russia, which has \$15,000,000 in oil for the European market and \$6,000,000 for the Near East market for the next nine months.

But Bill's old principles are still with him, for the company is a government syndicate with the Russian soviet republic owning over half the stock, and it is selling Russian oil in the markets of the world.

Bill Shatoff has had a spectacular career, though not more so than that of many other men in Russia. He was chief of police in Petrograd's stormiest days. He was head of Siberian railways. He was general of any army in the Ukraine. He has now returned from a year in the Far Eastern republic, and he had a file of manuscripts two feet deep containing maps and diagrams of mines and mineral resources.

"I've been in most parts of the world," he said, "and I never yet saw a place that could touch Siberia for richness. All Russia, in fact, is just crying for development. If I only had a capitalist with a few millions to back me, I'd double what he'd make in the States, and at the same time he'd give Russia a good present."

"My present job is oil. I'm specially sorry about the wasted work with that oil. It is so near to water, it ought to be so easy to handle. And we have to load it on tank cars and cart it around and unload and reload, all because we can't find capital for a paltry 135 miles of pipe line from Grozny to Novorossiisk. If some one put in that pipe line, we could afford to pay him a terrible profiteering rent on it, and still save money and time in our shipment of oil."

"Then the manager of Grozny tells me he is having trouble with his oil refuse, left over after making benzine. Grozny produces the best benzine in the world, but the crude stuff left over ought to be useful, too. Too damn full of paraffine. No capital to build a refinery. So there you are."

"You touch any industry in Russia and its the same," he said. "But we need American methods, American machine production, and American workers as instructors to make things go."

"The Russians are fine workers, once they know how. Our big industries in the States always wanted Russians. Big and healthy and not nervous, and not lazy, either, but lacking the knowledge of how to work. That's what America has to teach Russia—how to work."

"The American workers know how, but they haven't anybody to work for except the boss and there is no special fun in that. Over here there's the biggest country on earth that the workers own for themselves, if they can learn quickly and well enough how to work it."

RAILROAD NEWS

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—A strike of the 75,000 maintenance of way workers employed on the railroads entering New York City is practically certain, in the opinion of William Parker, chairman of the maintenance men on the New York Central.

Telegrams from the maintenance workers on the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the Erie systems have been sent to E. F. Grabie, national president, at Washington, demanding that a national strike be called at once.

Union men charge that the Erie and Pennsylvania executives broke faith after 400,000 maintenance of way men were withheld from the strike, although the union's membership had voted power to their president to call a walkout in his discretion.

The roads agreed in Chicago to confer with the union chairman on each road on revision of wages and working conditions. In case of failure to agree, such cases were to be taken to the labor board, where they would have precedence. It also was agreed that pending these negotiations, strike orders were to be withheld, and that members of the union were not to be asked to do the work of other classes of rail workers then on strike. This agreement, union officials assert, has been flouted by the Erie and the Pennsylvania.

Education Or Mis-Education By These?

By Harry Godfrey.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—One-third of the public school teachers in cities of 2,500 to 10,000 population receive less than \$1,000 a year, and one-half of the elementary teachers in these cities receive salaries of less than \$1,097 a year. This information is contained in a report of the United States bureau of education, received here by the Teachers' union of New York City, 70 Fifth ave.

In the cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, the survey shows, the pay of teachers is slightly better—but even in this group 15 percent of the teachers are paid less than \$1,000 a year. In cities of 25,000 to 100,000 7 percent of the public school teachers receive less than \$1,000 a year. In cities of more than 100,000 population there are comparatively few teachers who receive less than \$1,200.

Even these figures, however, are high compared to the pay received by night grade school teachers in New York City—the teachers to whom is entrusted the education of immigrants and aliens newly come to the United States. These teachers in the elementary evening schools receive but \$3.90 an evening, while the evening high school teachers are paid \$6.50. Needless to say, the number of immigrants and aliens in the evening high school classes is far less than that in the evening grade schools.

The result is that there is a steady flow of teachers toward the evening high schools, with the result that the evening grade schools are coming to be left to the more young and inexperienced instructors.

A report issued by the Evening Elementary School Principals and Teachers' association says that this is not the only evil of the low pay of the grade school teachers. It has been found that these teachers take up the work only temporarily. It has become a general practice, the association says, for teachers to step into the night grade school work for a few weeks, and then to leave as soon as opportunity offers to get better jobs. The practice has grown to a point where it threatens to demoralize the whole night school system.

Another thing pointed out by the organization is that when 500 candidates for teachers' positions in the night grade schools appeared for examination last November so few passed that it was found necessary to lower the passing grade to 49.5 percent. In spite of that, in February, when the work should have been at its height, there were 300 vacancies.

While this condition exists and is becoming daily more aggravated in the nation's greatest city, there is pending in congress a bill which would compel the immigrant to pay for his own education!

Lynn Cutters Strike

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 7. — Lynn, shoe workers, numbering 12,000, who recently returned to their benches after a long period of idleness because of slack business, were threatened today with another day-off when 200 trimming cutters, dissatisfied with a wage adjustment made by the Mayor's committee, went on strike.

Under the wage adjustment the cutters will receive a salary slash of 44 per cent, they claim. Representatives of the cutters went into immediate conference with the Mayor's committee and members of the Lynn Manufacturers' Association, in an effort to adjust matters.

Workers, Do Not Be Like The Insane

You all know the story of the visitor in the ward, of the violently insane. The visitor says to the guard:

"Aren't you afraid all these crazy men may hurt you some day?"

"Oh, I'm stronger than the strongest of them," says the guard. "Yes," persists the visitor anxiously, "but suppose they should all unite and attack you together?"

"They'll never unite," says the guard, confidently, "they're insane!"

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Eliminate The Crooks

"Big Tim", Murphy and "Con" Shea, Chicago gangsters, political crooks and labor grafters, arrested in sensational raids against labor unions in Chicago a couple months ago, and charged with murder, have been liberated through action of the trial judge, who declared there was no evidence to connect them with the killing of a policeman.

The arrests grew out of the building trades war over the Landis award. The contractors could not get enough help to enable them to carry out their contracts under this award, so they appealed to the police for more guards so they could assure the cowardly scabs that they would have the best protection obtainable. The city council was afraid to increase the police force for the sole benefit of the contractors and the Citizens' Committee, an aggregation of labor-haters, so someone conveniently murdered a policeman in order to furnish an excuse for an increase in the police force. The raids followed and reliable union men were taken in along with Murphy, Mader and Shea. It developed that Murphy was a bosom pal of Charlie Fitzmorris, the young thug who is Chicago's "open shop" police chief. Legitimate labor men shook their heads and branded the affair a frame-up to discredit labor and predicted that Murphy would never be convicted. They were right. Today Murphy is free to continue his work against organized labor while professing to speak in the interest of labor. No one knows who killed the policeman except some member or some tool of the Citizens' Committee. Other people never will know, as such information never comes to light to plague the record of the 100 per centers who are out to wreck the unions.

Now that Murphy is out of dan-

ger, it is high time he was eliminated from trade union affairs in Chicago. Labor has enough to contend with without shielding plain crooks.

—Workers Challenge.

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

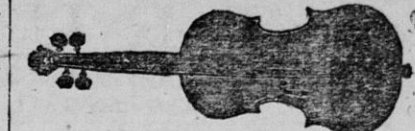
"Kuzbas", a pamphlet about an opportunity for engineers and workers in Russia ----- \$0.10

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TRUTH

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

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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!



A WONDERFUL INVENTION IN RUSSIA

(From Comrade Bentall's Letter)

The Kansas City Post, Saturday, carried the story of that wonderful invention in Russia. A comrade has perfected a locomotive that practically generates its own electricity. With the aid of a few gallons of gasoline he has run between Moscow and Vladivostok, a distance of 7,500 miles, without a stop. His locomotive will pull 70 freight cars at a speed of 90 miles an hour. TRUTH carried a story, over a year ago, about this invention, but it was at that time not perfected. It made the distance of 400 miles between Moscow and Petrograd in 12 hours with but two stops which was considered a marvel then.

The Soviet gave the inventor the entire locomotive works in Petrograd for his own experimentation and now Russia will have the product of his genius in return. It is the biggest thing that has happened in a century, for it will revolutionize all transportation on land and sea. Even the capitalist press is compelled to take cognizance of this. And the whole world will benefit by this first flower of the revolution.

ARE WE SLAVES?

Sammy Gompers, King of the Separation of Labor, is quoted as saying that if congress empowers the railroad labor board to enforce its decisions, as urged by the president, it will reduce the workers to slavery.

This "reduce the workers to slavery," coming from Gompers, the capitalists' chief ally among labor fakirs, seems to have drawn blood. At least many editorials are written by capitalist editors attempting to show that the workers are not and will not be slaves.

The editor of the Duluth Herald is one who says that the workers will not be slaves and that any government that would perpetrate such a thing as slavery of the workers would not last.

We are very certain that some easy-going, easily satisfied workers who have just eaten a good meal, are also saying, "This slavery talk is an exaggeration. We haven't much to live on, to be sure, but we are not slaves."

What is a slave? Not long ago, when Lincoln lived, a slave was one whose person was sold as a commodity. Now it is one who is obliged to sell his labor power as a commodity. Once the slave's body was held as property. Then the master cared for that body in order to preserve the labor power inherent in it. He fed the slave well, housed him and protected him exactly as a breeder of fancy horses cares for a thoroughbred horse.

Now the master does not care for the slave's body, he only buys the labor power. If one slave's body gives out from hunger or occupational disease or industrial accident it is discarded, fired, shoved out of the way and the master buys the labor power of another. He is not buying bodies, he is buying labor power. The preservation of the body of his slave does not interest him as long as there are others to be gotten.

In Lincoln's time when the slave's body was bought, the master fed and housed that body even during unemployment. It is better for the master to have a slave selling labor power. During unemployment he does not need to feed him. The slave goes hungry, for the pittance allowed him as wages does not even give him a decent living, much less does it permit him to lay by for sickness or unemployment.

The colored chattel slave knew what he was talking about when he refused to climb up on a rickety roof saying, "Hey, boss, send that white man up there. If I've killed I cos you one thousand dollars. If he's killed he cos you thirty cents an hour."

Owning nothing but his labor power, the wage slave is obliged to hunt a master, beg for a job, take what the master gives him or go out and starve.

Any wage worker who thinks he is not a slave gives evidence that he is also in mental subjection to his master. He lets his master do his thinking for him. Otherwise he would analyze life as he is forced to live it under the wage system and he would recognize his slavery and work for his emancipation.

What is a wage worker's life but a weary drudgery, day in, day out, always haunted by the fear of sickness or unemployment? Always forced to rent cheap houses, obliged to buy cheap shoddy clothes and cheap food. He must deny his children the right to higher education, must see his wife grow prematurely old from drudgery and privation. He and his family are forced to remain in one locality a life time, without any pleasure trips or travel for education anywhere. Chained through lack of funds as firmly as a dog is chained to his kennel. Denied the right to organize, hounded by stool pigeons and armed gunmen, framed with bomb plots, befuddled with master class teaching, this is the wage worker. And he is not a slave!

There is one point on which we agree with the editor of the Herald. He says that a government that would perpetrate such an outrage as slavery would not last. We agree. It will not last. The government that permitted chattel slavery did not last, neither will a government that permits wage slavery.

History now records chattel slavery as a thing of the

past. The time is coming when wage slavery will also be recorded as past, and it will be described as even more cruel than chattel slavery.

SPOKEN OR MERELY ACTED WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

When the train men at Needles, California, walked out, all sorts of stories were circulated by the capitalist press. The Minneapolis Journal produced an article demanding that the trainmen be prosecuted to the limit for conspiracy. In the tirade it said:

"According to one victim, the trainmen, when besought by passengers entrusted to their care to be taken out of the desert to safety, replied, 'Go to hell.' One would think they would have refused to take the trains out of the terminals in the first place, rather than abandon them in a desert gehenna, almost inaccessible to rescue. The telegraphed stories of the hardships suffered by these passengers show how little sense of responsibility to the public is felt by such trainmen. Whatever their grievance, whatever their desire to help the shop crafts win the strike, there is no possible excuse for their cowardly conduct."

That the story of the walkout was distorted, not only by the Journal but by other capitalist papers goes without saying. Reports coming from the brotherhood officials state that the rolling stock was in such bad condition and that armed guards made life so unbearable that the trainmen refused to go back to work until the armed guards were withdrawn and the rolling stock repaired.

The stories of deserting the trains where food for babies could not be obtained are not true. The passengers were left at Needles. It has not the most delightful climate in the world but hundreds of workers live there right along and help to make life endurable for the transients who only stay a short while. The passengers ought to be able to live temporarily where others live permanently.

The "go to hell" story was played up. It probably was a newspaper misrepresentation inasmuch as the brotherhoods report that the sympathy of the passengers was with the trainmen. However supposing a disgruntled capitalist, soured by being subjected to Needles' climate, was told to "go to hell." What of it? Isn't that what the railroad executives are saying by their actions every day?

That's what they are saying to the workers (including the workers in other than railroad work, sometimes called "the public") right along by their actions. That was what they said by their acts to the president when he told them to let the workers return to work with their seniority rights unimpaired. That is what they said to the labor board when they swept their decisions aside.

What else are they saying to the workers when they cut their wages to the level that coolies exist on? What is life for a family when the father's income is twenty-three cents an hour. Isn't that hell? Aren't the railroad owners attempting to crowd the workers into worse hell every day by working to deprive them of the right to organize?

This is a class war that we are in. War is hell. A strike is acute class war, hence acute hell. It is brought about because we have an exploiting class owning the means of production and squeezing the life out of the workers who produce the wealth. It will continue until the workers in all the different industries are organized and cooperate to drive out the exploiters.

In the meantime capitalist sheets need not get unduly excited if one worker says in words what they and their class say, in action, every day.

A DEBT OF DISHONOR

Major Frank Knox in the Manchester (N. H.) Union under the caption, "A Debt of Honor" says:

How shameful and niggardly has been the treatment accorded the former service men of the United States in the World war, when contrasted with the treatment our Allies have accorded their men who served in their armies and navies, is only appreciated when a summary is made, first, of the discharge pay promptly voted the veterans of the Canadian, the British, the French, the Belgian and the Italian military forces upon their discharge from the service, and second, the respective debts of these countries at the termination of hostilities and the relation these debts bear to the estimated total wealth of the various countries concerned.

First of all, glance at the following table of the discharge pay voted the ex-service men of Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Italy and the United States:

(The table is figured in dollars with exchange at parity.)

Canada	\$631.00
Belgium	492.00
France	249.00
England	190.00
Italy	64.00
United States	60.00

Now look over and digest the significance of the following table which gives the post-war debt, the estimated wealth, and the percentage relation which debt bears to wealth, in each of these six countries:

	Debt.	Estimated Wealth.	P.C.
Canada	\$ 2,345,000,000	\$ 10,000,000,000	23
Belgium	4,670,000,000	12,000,000,000	39
France	50,960,000,000	92,500,000,000	55
England	37,910,000,000	120,000,000,000	32
Italy	18,650,000,000	35,500,000,000	52
United States ..	24,000,000,000	350,000,000,000	17

Canada, with but one thirty-fifth of our wealth, and with a debt more than three times as big as ours proportionately, gives her soldiers more than 10 times the discharge pay we do.

Belgium, torn, devastated Belgium, with one twenty-ninth of our wealth and with a debt six times as big as ours proportionately, votes her men as discharge pay more than eight times the sum we give our soldiers and sailors.

France, who bore the brunt of the war and lost more than 1,000,000 killed and 2,000,000 more disabled, with about one-third of our wealth and with a debt eight times as large as ours proportionately, promptly paid her soldiers upon discharge four times as much as we did.

England, with a trifle more than a third of our wealth, and with a debt more than four times bigger than ours proportionately without any delay paid her soldiers and sailors when they left the service discharge pay more than three times the sum we gave our men.

And yet in the face of the fact that we were the richest nation in the world at the end of the war, in face of the fact that every one of our Allies who lost

more in men and treasure and were immeasurably more involved in debt than ourselves, promptly provided their soldiers with a sum estimated to be sufficient to enable them to purchase a civilian outfit and to find a civilian job, a thing which we have not yet done.

He ends by saying, "It is a debt of honor. Shall it be paid?" We say that it is a debt of dishonor. It is to our dishonor as a nation that our boys were forced into a war for commercial gain. It is to our dishonor that these boys from the working class faced the guns of other workers as disgracefully deceived and as disgracefully exploited as our boys were. It is our disgrace that while they faced death, a huge body of grafters at Lome looted the public treasury and posed as patriots.

Nothing that will be done for these young men can atone entirely for the disgrace. A bonus would make some amends. A job would help restore lost confidence and would go a long way towards building up real manhood. But only the young men, themselves, can wipe out the debt due them and other workers who slaved in the shops here while the slaughtering went on. They, themselves, can wipe out this debt by eliminating the exploiters they fought for and getting control of the country they were told they fought for. This no congressmen will do for them. They and other workers will have to do it for themselves.

IS THE COMING ELECTION THE NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE?

What is going to happen? The millennium has not come, and the United States Steel Corporation at New York announces thru the capitalist press that the wage rate of day labor at all its manufacturing plants will be increased 20 per cent Sept. 1, and that other rates will be equitably adjusted—whatever that may mean.

The increase was also unofficially announced by officials of the Minnesota Steel company. They said that wages of other employees will be increased proportionately.

The Steel corporation has not turned Santa Claus. Where is the nigger in the wood pile? Is it the coming elections?

It is not unusual before elections for a portion of the owning class, that does not wish to have a change in administration, to bring about a temporary appearance of prosperity. They do this by stimulating exchange, by giving temporary employment, by giving temporary raises in wages.

Now many brainless boobs will whoop-her-up for the Republican administration under which they got a paltry raise. After election is over they will get a short sharp kick and sit on the outside as the shop men and others are sitting today.

We think the workers will never get anywhere by voting any political party into office—be it Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Labor or Workers Party. The only vindication any class conscious worker can have now for getting into a political party is that it may give more opportunity to get at the masses with propaganda for industrial organization. We consider any class conscious worker, who thinks that the owning class will permit the change from capitalism to the cooperative commonwealth to be brought about by the ballot, fit for the Kindergarten. He belongs with those who believe in fairies and giants. The workers will never emancipate themselves from the capitalist system by ballots. Their emancipation can only be achieved when they have learned to practice industrial solidarity.

A BIT ABOUT CONSPIRATORS IN RUSSIA

According to the official statement of the Soviet Government, fourteen leaders of the conspiracy against the Soviet Government were found guilty and sentenced to death. Three of those sentenced had turned state's evidence so they were pardoned by the government. Two of those sentenced, Semenoff and Lydia Konoplova, had both been deceived by the leaders of the Social Revolutionary party and they asked for an opportunity to prove their fidelity to the working class. They were freed because the Russians had had evidence in the past two years that they are sincere in their loyalty to the working class.

The Russian government reviewed the cases of the others who were found guilty of conspiracy and suspended the execution of the sentences. According to the official statement of the government those sentenced will not be executed "if the Social Revolutionary Party actually ceases all underground and conspirative acts of terrorism, espionage and insurrection against the Soviet Government. If, however, the Social Revolutionary Party will continue the same methods of struggle against the Soviet regime this inevitably will bring about the executions."

There are those who say that it is a disgrace that Russia, where there has been so much idealistic fire, should use the hostage system, a heritage from medieval days, holding a man responsible with his life for the acts of others.

We, who are here in America, do not really know what the Russians are facing. We can only imagine. Even if we have been fortunate enough to spend some time there as an onlooker, we cannot really conceive what the Russians are up against as they do who have lived there and suffered. They have eliminated class war in Russia except as the old adherents of capitalism bring it again into their territory. After having sacrificed and suffered as they have, to secure workers' control, if they did not vigilantly safeguard the rights secured, then one would be justified in thinking that the idealistic fire was dying down. But not now. As long as they strive to save the country from counter-revolution their idealistic fire is still burning. If the hostage system from before Adam's time or from medieval times proves effective in keeping the counter-revolutionaries in check, we think it is justifiable.

Give the Russians another generation and then look for fruits of their ideals. American ideals will look like rot in comparison, unless there is to be a speedy awakening of the American people and that is hardly probable.

BISHOP BROWN'S GIFT

Readers of TRUTH will be glad to hear that Bishop William Montgomery Brown sent twenty-five dollars to TRUTH with every good wish for our "great propaganda."

Those readers who have not yet read the Bishop's book "Communism and Christianity" are missing something. Considering its source, it is one of the most interesting revolutionary books ever written.

Do not let twenty-five cents keep you away from a book full of good information. There is no other bishop like Bishop Brown. Read his book, get acquainted with his ideas.

THE BOARD IS SLOW!

The state parole board has not taken action in the case of the county treasurer of Hennepin county, H. C. Hanke, who was imprisoned like W. H. Schafer on his own confession, for the same kind of offense and got the same sentence, and has been in prison almost 24 hours.—Minn. Daily Star.

REMEMBER TO DO SOMETHING FOR THESE MEN

MILWAUKEE.—Birthdays in September 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: Sept. 5, Harry Lloyd, Register No. 13164; Sept. 7, Sam Searlett, 13114; Sept. 10, Francis Miller, 13135; Sept. 12, Sigfried Stenberg, 13143; Sept. 12, H. Strednick, 13587; Sept. 13, Roy P. Conner, 13564; Sept. 13, Pete DeBernardi, 13565; Sept. 16, Ricardo Flores Magon, 14596.

Cora Meyers, national secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday postcards to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Special attention is called to the case of Roy P. Conner, who has spent more than three years in isolation, under rigid discipline. Communications to Conner should bear the sender's address in case his mailing privileges remain suspended.

The W. N. P. C. C. is nonsectarian and nonpolitical. All work is carried on without compensation.

A CORRECTION

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Inasmuch as a very important paragraph was omitted last week from Henry Sara's article, "Slowly But Surely," we reprint the entire article. How the omission occurred remains a mystery.

SLOWLY BUT SURELY

By HENRY SARA

Life as we live it is so stupid, that one really has grounds for doubting the worth of what is called "common sense." Take the mass of the people who live in London for example. A great city loaded with wealth, the population mostly trying to "get by." Two days ago (as this is written) there was a call made by a number of organizations for the population to demonstrate its desire for no more war. Did it manifest any interest in it? Well, there were a few hundred bannerettes, half a dozen bands, some brake loads of women and children, and a few Trade Union banners carried by an equally few advanced trade unionists. But the population of London according to the last Census is estimated at 4,483,249!

Was the demonstration worth while? Was it effective? No one who was present could say that it was, and be honest with himself. A demonstration to be effective must certainly register by its mass appearance an intelligent understanding of things as they are. One could only assume that these people were either very stupid or very dishonest. Perhaps it would be generous to say that there was probably a mixture of both.

No more war! You know one can be very pious and bring out a phrase like that. And by the way it is very safe just at the moment. Further many of these people not so very long ago were as busy as bees stirring up as much hate as they knew how and using any story, no matter how despicable (in fact sometimes it seemed they chose the worst) to foment racial antagonism.

And if those who talk peace now had not talked likewise before the war there would be no point to this article, for the tremendous suffering brought by the contest, caused many an ardent pro-war man to change his mind. But they were making the same kind of pious statements before the war as they are now.

What guarantee have we that in the event of another outbreak they will not find the same excuses for workers fighting in the cause of capitalism that they found before?

That is just the trouble with piety, it always means well, but where it is not sincere it is muddleheaded, and where it is sincere it is treacherous.

For example, most of the speakers stated that so long as capitalism existed there would be war.

Granted. Moral, in order to abolish war abolish capitalism. Simple. But the gathering was called by the League of Nations chiefly. The League of Nations does not advocate nor believe in advocating the abolition of capitalist society. Ergo the League of Nations does not aim at no more war. It believes in the pious expression!

One of the speakers on the League's platform was a lady. I know she was a lady because she pointed to the skies and talked about God. For years she has masqueraded as a Socialist. Then she went to Russia, came back, wrote a sensational book, and immediately leaped into fame as a convinced Socialist who did not agree with Bolshevism. Here was the stuff! The anti-bolshevists were delighted, and many a poor struggler against capitalism and worker in favour of world peace found himself floored by the "personal experiences of Mrs. Philip Snowden."

Mrs. Snowden is no peace maker. She said she was sorry to see that Russia was so contemptuous of the League of Nations. Russia knows what and puts the pious resolution at its true value—which is nil—and pins its faith in the revolutionary consciousness of the masses. Slowly but surely the workers must dominate and then and not till then will there be no more war. In the meantime the pious resolutions for peace will be snowed on, when world revolution is here they will be snowed under.

BOOST TRUTH, GET SUBS

This week again, besides paying all running expenses, we were able to pay off a big sum on old expenses. But the local comrades did most of the work this week. There are still many outside of Duluth who can and who must help. Many owe us for subs. If your number is 269 it means that your sub is due. If your number is under 269, it means that you are behind on your sub.

Many comrades have sent in their renewals before their time was up simply to help out. Others have sent in three dollars which renews for a year and a half. The spirit of readers of TRUTH is fine. But there are still more to come to the front. We have been lenient in extending your subscription when you did not have the money to renew, now send it in. We need you, you need us.

If you help TRUTH will soon be out of debt. If you do not help it will drag along. TRUTH is your paper, the readers make the paper much more than the editor. Push it to the front financially. When Comrade Bentall is released from Leavenworth he will push it over the top with thought content. Send in your sub!