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International Press Correspondence

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FIVE CENTS

UNFIT LOCOMOTIVE WAS CAUSE OF GARY WRECK

CHICAGO.—Efforts of the railroads and the government to shift blame for wrecks to the radicals fell flat when the raid on William Z. Foster's offices at the Trade Union Educational league produced no "evidence" of the kind desired.

"In our examination of his papers we find nothing on which charges can be based. We will not issue warrants for his arrest," Asst. State's Atty. McLaughlin said of Foster.

"If all the derailments which have been reported to us since the strike had occurred with trains running at 60 miles an hour, the newspapers would have had no room for other news," said J. F. McGrath, vice-president, railway employees department, A. F. L., commenting upon the Michigan Central wreck at Gary, Ind.

"Reports are based upon an investigation made by company detectives and armed guards. An investigation of this kind should have been given over to an impartial body of mechanical experts.

"This wreck does not differ a particle from wrecks reported to us each day from various parts of the country. Such wrecks result directly from the deterioration of equipment which goes on at an increasing rate every day that the strike lasts. It is only when the wreck is serious enough to get into the papers that the real cause is covered over. As a matter of fact it is reported that this very train had experienced engine trouble after it left Detroit.

"Here are a few of the reports that have come to us over the weekend: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy engine No. 5060 jumped the track just west of Brookfield, Mo., on Aug. 15. The wreck was caused by a sharp flange. Missouri, Kansas & Texas engine 854 went on the ground at Wagoner, Kan. Missouri Pacific train No. 62 was wrecked at Cole Junction, Mo., as a result of a wheel being loose on a boxcar. The Chesapeake & Ohio reports a derailment at Ashford on the Big Coal River.

"Most of the wrecks reported are due to sharp flanges or defective brakes. Sharp or broken flanges cause an engine or car to ride the rails. It is customary, when qualified inspectors are employed, for them to report such defects. The tires of the engine are then trued up, or the car wheels replaced, before the rolling stock is allowed to proceed.

"The Michigan Central has hastily patched up an explanation to place the blame for loss of life upon the striking shopmen instead of on the railroad where it belongs. This was more easy because the engine crew were killed and so could not give testimony to the defective condition of the locomotive which they were called to drive 60 miles an hour.

"No two reports as to the number of spikes 'maliciously' withdrawn agree. As a matter of fact it is argued that a long section of track was torn up after the engine left the rails. This is the natural case. Drawn spikes and torn up rails are regularly caused when a heavy engine rides the rails. Altogether to a railroad man, as contrasted with private detectives, the real cause was clearly an unfit locomotive."

The Sanctity Of The Immigration Law Maintained

New York.—Caterina Panazza, dark, wistful beauty from Italy, is waiting anxiously in the maternity ward at Ellis Island while immigration authorities at Washington decide whether to permit her to enter the country and marry the father of her baby.

The girl arrived on July 24, but was detained upon grounds which necessitated her immediate removal to the maternity ward. The baby was born there.

Luigi Panazza, who came to America twenty years ago, and is now a naturalized citizen and a real estate operator at Benton, Ill., had met her while visiting Italy last year and had sent for her to come here and be married. He met the boat, and has been trying ever since to persuade immigration officials to allow him to marry the girl. Caterina, however, is not quite 18.

Mr. Panazza a few days ago made an impassioned appeal to the Ellis Island authorities, announcing he had placed \$1,000 in the bank for his baby and pledging to pay all Caterina's expenses at a home or institution until she is of legal age. Then he will marry her, he declared.

The immigration officials gave him permission to appeal to the highest authorities in Washington.

MISSOURI TRACK EMPLOYEES JOIN TRAIN WALKOUT

Jefferson City, Mo.—Maintenance of way men of the Missouri Pacific railroad Sunday joined the walkout of trainmen who Saturday refused to take out trains until armed guards and deputy United States marshals had been removed from roundhouses and shops. In all, about 310 men are affected by the walkout. Freight train service was at a complete standstill Sunday evening as a result of the walkout.

Following a conference attended by officials of local unions and E. J. White, general superintendent of the road, it was intimated by the union spokesman that work would be resumed soon.

Rumors About the R. R. Situation

Chicago.—Government administration of only part of the railroads, persistently rumored from Washington as the Harding plan to break the shopmen's strike, will not work, in the opinion of advisers of the unions at the railway employees' department here.

Locomotives on every road are so run down that work will have to be resumed at every shop, probably day and night, to catch up with the mountain of repairs. Shops on roads under proposed government control would not be able and would not be willing to do work for other roads that held out against the terms of President Harding which were accepted by the men but rejected by the roads.

"Over 100,000,000 hours of work has to be made up before equipment is back where it was July 1," said J. F. McGrath, vice-president, railway employees' department. "About one-seventh of the bad order engines that are a liability to the carrier require classified repairs, meaning more than a thousand man-hours of labor per engine.

"The freight car situation is just as serious. Under normal conditions it takes 25,000,000 man-hours of work per month to prevent shortage of cars, resulting in a congestion of transportation such as forced the government to take over the roads in 1918. The result of the strike does not appear immediately because the railroads are today running tens of thousands of cars which should be bad ordered. But the effectiveness of this strike means that work equivalent under normal conditions to the repair of over 1,000,000 freight cars is stacking up each month that the strike lasts.

"We are face to face with the four months of heaviest traffic in the year. If the entire old force gets to work and works three hours overtime each day the results of the strike cannot be obliterated before the first of January, 1923."

German Standards Seen As Future Basis Of U. S. Trade

New York.—German standards—as the word is applied in manufacturing and not in philosophy—will some day be the standards by which America will have to furnish materials to most of the countries of the world, according to Oscar R. Wikander, an American engineer, who has just returned from Germany where he represented the American Engineering Standard committee.

"An example of the progress in standardization which Germany has made since war time conditions began," says Mr. Wikander, "is the recent story of Russian locomotives. Nineteen German and one Swiss manufacturer built 700 locomotives for Russia, and every part in every one of them was interchangeable with the corresponding part in any of the others.

Because of this standardization, every locomotive which was disabled became a store of spare parts for the others of the same type. Standardization work is being forced by Germans because they want to introduce their standards in the great import countries and possibly in the entire world.

To this end the great German deliveries in kind to France will, as far as possible, be made according to German standards, thus introducing them into that country.

"Standardization in Germany is the work of a huge committee, which work in splendid co-operation with the manufacturers. This committee, called the 'Normenausschuss,' is most interested in American standardization and is very anxious to collaborate with us in establishing international standards.

"England, too, is working to force the adoption of her standards on manufacturers in her colonies and dominions, and it is time for America to plan to meet the conditions which some day may force us to manufacture goods that will conform to the standards made in Germany."—Duluth News Tribune.

Teachers Find Out a Few Things

New York World: Two young women instructors at the Bryn Mawr college summer school and a male teacher of economics at Amherst college, who sought first-hand information about a clothing factory strike in Philadelphia by going to the scene of it obtained in addition a little enlightenment on the subject of modern methods of public regulation.

They had heard that strikers were arrested merely for approaching other workers and asking them to join, and the Amherst instructor discovered the basis of the report when he tried to talk to some of the workers. The whole party was thereupon promptly put under arrest, and after a brief wait in cells taken in a police patrol to city hall, where the magistrate freed the woman but fined the man \$12.50 with the alternative of thirty days in jail.

At least the impromptu sociological investigation of the teachers was a success from one point of view. It demonstrated to them that free speech at the scene of a strike is nowadays subject to limitations.

There used to be a notion that one American citizen could talk to another at will, that even talking to a striker or a strike breaker involved no offense against the law. That theory, it seems, is an anachronism in the view of the police. In the case of strikes they are the custodians of freedom of speech and the arbiters of human intercourse. And is not the Philadelphia courtroom where this view is sustained in the shadow of Independence hall?

Textile Strike News

By EUGENE LYONS

Lawrence, Mass.—Pacific Mills corporation, the largest of the textile companies involved in the strike here, has surrendered. In a public statement it invites its 8000 striking employees to return to work at the wage scale in force prior to the announcement of a 20 percent reduction on March 27 which precipitated the strike.

The offer has been recommended for acceptance by the officials of the United Textile Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., but rejected by the three independent unions.

A similar invitation applying only to certain classes of workers, about 50 percent of the entire number, was extended a week earlier. The strikers refused to break their ranks at the time, forcing the mill owners to enlarge the terms of the offer to the point that means complete victory for the textile operators.

It is more than likely that smaller firms will follow the lead of the Pacific in rescinding the wage cut announced five months ago.

While the action of the mills is substantially a triumph for the strikers, it still remains to be seen what recognition, if any, will be given to the several unions involved in the fight. The feeling is general, both among the strike leaders and the general public, that the strike which has tied up the economic life of the city is fast approaching a successful termination.

The announcement of terms by the Pacific Mills includes the stipulation that on Dec. 1, if conditions make it necessary, a conference may be sought to consider readjustments. The unions have not as yet made official replies to the offer.

If the Pacific Mills employees return to their looms it may force the Amoskeag corporation in New Hampshire to capitulate.

There are several flies, however, in the ointment of the Pacific Mills corporation offer to pay pre-strike wages. The One Big Union, the American Federation Operatives, and Muie Spinners' union, who together represent the overwhelming majority of organized strikers, have jointly spurned the offer, terming it "the most insolent affront the strikers have yet received." They object specifically to two points:

1—The pre-strike wages will not

Protection of Aliens Pretext for Scabbing

(Federated Press)

Washington.—Basil M. Manly, director, people's legislative service, has issued a memorandum on the Kellogg alien-protection bill, in which he characterizes that measure as "dangerous not only to the lives and welfare of every American citizen, but to the very form of our government.

He analyzes the "treaty rights" of aliens which this bill is supposed to protect, and shows that they are precisely the rights protected by the civil and criminal codes of the states as to all citizens.

"It follows, therefore," he says, "that any attempt to give the federal government jurisdiction over matters affecting the treaty rights of aliens involves giving the federal government complete jurisdiction over every phase of human life and activity so far as aliens are concerned. There is no stopping place. 'It is evident that the real purpose of the bill is not the protection of the alien, who already has all the protection and powers of redress that the American citizen possesses. On the contrary, the circumstances under which it is being urged show clearly that its real object is to put the federal government into the business of strikebreaking on a national scale, on the specious pretext that the rights of an alien somewhere may be threatened.'"

Manly thinks that under section 4 "the United States army will become the president's pretorian guard, to be used anywhere in the United States upon his mere volition and upon the pretext that the peace is disturbed by some crime against an alien."

Springfield, Ill.—Governor Small punctured President Harding's attempt to make anti-labor propaganda out of the Herrin bloodshed of June 22 with the publication of a statement proving that the two Mexicans alleged by Harding to have been killed at the time were not in or near Herrin.

Small bases his statement on data prepared by Bruce Scott, chief counsel, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, demonstrating that it would have been impossible, in view of their previous known movements, for the Mexicans to have been near Herrin at the time.

Harding, in his message to congress, asked for the enactment of legislation permitting the federal government to intervene in any state whenever rights of aliens were involved. This was to be the cover for using the army and marines to crush strikes. Referring to the Herrin battle in which the killing of three unarmed union men was followed by the slaughter of 19 company guards and strikebreakers, Harding said:

"In that butchery of human beings, wrought in madness, it is alleged that two aliens were murdered."

The Mexican government, acting on these allegations, protested to Washington. Gov. Small has sent a denial of the charges to Secretary of State Hughes.

be paid until Oct. 2, though they will be retroactive to Sept. 1.

2—The cotton department employees, totaling about one-half the strikers, are not guaranteed the old wage beyond December 1, the mills claiming that they may make a reduction at that time.

When the general strike conference, organized a week ago and representing all the unions affected by the strike, met in city hall to consider the latest Pacific corporation "invitation to its employees," word arrived that the A. F. of L. union, the United Textile Workers of America, had withdrawn from the conference. The board of strategy of this organization, it was learned, has recommended the acceptance of the Pacific offer. Groups affiliated with the A. F. of L. are voting on the proposition, but they are in a minority.

Ben Legere of the One Big Union, has been served a summons to appear in Suffolk superior court in Boston. Similar summonses were served on Bert Emsley and Fred LeRock, also officials of the O. B. U., charged with contempt of court by picketing in violation of a temporary injunction.

GREEN BAY FARMERS GIVE FOOD TO RAILROAD STRIKERS

By MAUD McCREERY

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

GREEN BAY, Wis.—Regardless of the outcome of their strike against the attempt of the railroad companies to crush their organizations, the members of the local railroad shop crafts already have realized benefits as results of their fight equal to the conditions for which they are striking.

Loads of foodstuffs contributed by farmers of Brown county give evidence of a developing understanding of the community of interest between the city and farm workers; the attendance of hundreds of women at strike mass meetings prove the desire of the women folk of the workers to understand the purposes of organized labor; and a movement well under way to establish The Voice of the People, a weekly paper to speak for all the producers of this county are direct results of the strike.

Every night, I learned when I came to Green Bay to speak to the strikers and their women folk last Friday, meetings are held in the surrounding little towns which are trading stations for the farmers of Brown county. Here representatives of the strikers tell the farmers their story of the why of the strike, giving information kept from them by the commercial press and counteracting its attempts to bias the farmers against the strikers. At the same time the need for a newspaper that will tell the city and farm workers the truth about each other is explained. As results of these meetings the farmers are daily sending in foodstuffs to the strike commissary and are subscribing to the weekly paper soon to be started here.

The efforts of The Voice of the People to bring closer together the two groups of producers on a broad plan will be furthered by news of the working class movements of the world through The Federated Press, of which the paper will be a part, according to the announcement of Franklin Henry Shoemaker, former Nonpartisan league organizer, in charge of the organization work. The paper project has been endorsed by the Green Bay Central Trades council and the shop crafts system federation.

Women made up the largest part of an audience of over 1000 which had been called especially for them Friday night and which filled Ansagar hall to overflowing. Their ready applause to points made by Paul Huybrecht, organizer, International Assn. of Machinists, and especially their response to my appeal for amalgamation of the railroad workers' unions into one industrial union proved not only the interest of the women in the present strike but also their understanding of the need for more and better labor organization.

The wives of the Green Bay strikers are not doing the commissary and relief work that the women in some other strike sections are, but are doing "personal work," as they call it, each one doing her bit at home, to encourage her member of the fighting army. The ready laughter of these women and the strikers present at the meeting gave evidence of the spirit that has kept the ranks of the Green Bay strikers intact, with not a single desertion in the long struggle.

The excitement recently caused by company guards shooting into the air to frighten the striker pickets, which resulted in the refusal of train crews to work until the guards had been removed, has died down. Local men, deputized by the sheriff, have taken the places of the imported guards.

Over 800 men are out here and have the sympathy of the local merchants generally. This sympathy is evidenced by extended credits, donations to needy strikers and discouragement of patronage of firms feeding the few strike breakers that have been imported and are housed in the plants.

The strike breakers are said to number less than 100. Their efficiency is publicly registered in their delay in getting out trains that arrive here all the way from half an hour to three hours late and in reports to the strike headquarters of "bad order" engines.

ATTEMPTS TO TERRORIZE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE FALL FLAT

By MAUD McCREERY

Chicago.—The Trade Union Educational league in first annual conference here officially launched its detailed program for the amalgamation of the numerous craft unions in the essential industries into single industrial unions for each industry. The delegates represented membership in the A. F. of L. unions from left to right and all shades of political opinion.

The amalgamation program adopted provides for 14 industrial unions with departments for each trade or craft in each industry. Those given most attention and for which programs of putting the amalgamation into effect were discussed at length were mining, railroad, metals, clothing, food and printing. Calling of a national conference to demonstrate the sentiment for amalgamation and to start the machinery in the international unions to make amalgamation a fact was left in the hands of William Z. Foster, national secretary-treasurer.

Attempts of the state and federal departments of justice to terrorize the first national conference of the Trade Union Educational league fell flat. The manner in which the delegates met the invasion by Detective Sergeant Laurence McDonough with three assistants and a squad of police, said plainly to the intruders, "Get your work over with as quickly as possible and permit us to continue with our work." Following the exit of McDonough with 13 prisoners taken from among the delegates and visitors, the conference reconvened. The next day, with the exception of 11 who are still being held by the state's attorney, every delegate was in his seat.

When McDonough began his inquisition he declared he would take only those wanted by the state of Michigan in connection with the alleged meeting of Communists in that state recently. The third man to fall into his net was one who admitted he had only first nationalization papers. After this every delegate who did not wear a 100 percent American look was questioned as to his citizenship. Two of those taken were released after being put through the third degree in detective headquarters. One of them, George Till, Buffalo, a visitor to the conference and not a member of the league, said on his return to the conference that the men were forced to run a gauntlet, not only of rapid fire questions, but of kicks and blows from about 14 detectives. Till said that Earl Browder, secretary to William Z. Foster, and Jack Schulman, Winnipeg, were beaten and kicked and should be in the hospital. Browder and Schulman are being held for extradition to Michigan. The following are to be turned over to the immigration department, it is said, for deportation:

Martin Van Heck, John Orozeinen, Phil Allenberg, Jacob Feldmark, Nathan Greenberg, J. Harlstein, Jerry Hadrada, Felix Krasowski, A. Ovegaard.

When McDonough arrested nine alleged aliens he got practically all the foreign element in the conference. The lack of European revolutionary phrases on the part of the speakers in what had been advertised by the police as a "meeting of Reds," marked the meeting as a turning point in the personnel and tactics of the progressives in the A. F. of L., from whose ranks the delegates came.

GREAT FAIR AT NIJNI NOVGOROD HAS IM- POSING DISPLAY OF RUSSIAN PRODUCTS

By ANISE
(Federated Press Staff Corres-
pondent)

Moscow.—The sudden flowering of government-owned industry which has occurred during the past year in Russia is strikingly shown by a single page of advertisements in *Economic Life* of the Moscow firms exhibiting at Nijni Novgorod. It is a full page display containing the name of the firm, the address at the fair, the kind of goods offered and the kind wanted in return.

The firms mentioned are all "government owned" as we should say in the United States. But already in Russia the government ownership of large industries and trusts is so much a matter of course and takes so many forms that people no longer speak of industries as owned by "the government," but as owned by the foreign trade department, or the city of Moscow, or the council of national economy, as the case may be.

The state trading branch of the foreign trade department announces that it has for sale goods brought in from abroad, chiefly sugar, electrical equipment and office equipment. It wants in return raw material for export.

The trade department of the supreme council of public economy announces the handling of textiles, mechanical appliances, furs and leather on a commission basis, and wants in return raw material for the various industries over which it has supervision.

The Moscow department stores are taking down 40 carloads of textiles, perfumes, underwear, clocks, jewelry, books and the general lot of things a department store handles. The All-Russian cooperatives are equally catholic in their tastes, taking three cars of cotton, eight of textiles, two cars of notions, and many of fur coats, leather, agricultural implements, crude oil, glassware, mirrors, pens, pencils, typewriters, soap, cosmetics, nails, matches, pepper, wine. They want raw material for their industries.

The Moscow Consumers' society is taking down pearls and jewelry to exchange for clothing and shoes. Evidently the bourgeois of Moscow have organized to protect themselves.

Then come the All-Russian handicraft and the Artisan Handicraft societies, taking down toys, art objects, leather, tools and wanting wood, wool and metal for their raw materials.

A canny note is struck by the salt syndicate which is taking all kinds of salt, and will "decide at the fair what we want." Then two different leather syndicates, one national, one local, are exhibiting all kinds of leather goods and want in return raw hides.

The textile syndicate is taking five cars of cotton goods and quantities of samples, and the wool industry and Moscow Cloth Co. is exchanging goods for raw material. Many textile trusts want food.

So the list keeps on; I cannot give all. The Moscow machine trust, exchanging machinery for ore and pig iron; the needle trades, selling goods and wanting thread; the silicate trust and central glass trust and central paper trust and Moscow Printing Co. The government publishing house with several thousand dollars' worth of books. The "Grapho," with inks and pencils and writing materials.

That's Moscow alone. The great fair at Nijni, brings together not only the industries of Moscow, but also the products of the far east, and of Persia and Afghanistan and Turkestan.

In general, it is clear that the Moscow government trusts are in great need of raw materials. They are ready to exchange finished products for them, but they want to get from the peasants and agricultural nations which come to the fair, the raw stuff to make their industries go. It is an imposing array they offer, partly by actual shipments and partly by sample display, of the products made in Russia during her "first year of peace."

Persecuted Russian Home on Bail

Detroit.—Nikolay Mansevit, Detroit Russian, held at Ellis Island since June 9 while his wife and three Detroit-born girls existed here in poverty as public charges, has come back home on \$2000 bail pending the appeal of his sentence of deportation to the U. S. supreme court. His return was marked by a dinner given to him and his family by Detroit liberals and men and women of the labor movement.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD
(By The Federated Press)

I have been reading this dope to which some people pin their hope. Psychoanalysis it's named, and after reading, I'll be blamed if I don't think it's pretty nifty in getting next to folks that's shift.

Take Wilson now for example; he is an almost perfect sample of one who went up like a rocket and then dropped into a deep pocket. If we could analyze his mind, I think most likely we should find a very large ego-complex, which always rose somehow to vex, whenever he should do the thing with which his speeches used to ring. It might account for many a slip between his actions and his lip. His ego-complex made him think that all he needed was some ink to make the earth bend from its course and crowds acclaim him till they're hoarse. His women-complex, too, was strong—to feature that might be quite wrong.

And Harding has an "inhibition," if we just view the exhibition that

his administration's giving of helping folks to earn a living. He's suffering from hallucination about the growing Russian nation. And he is something of a mystic, that makes him so imperialistic. Before election he was sure that Wilson didn't have the cure for all the Caribbean ills with which Wall Street just fills its tills. But now his "inhibitions" jerk, and his ideal somehow don't work.

Big things he promised us to do, but his complex won't let them through. He's strong for a ship subsidy but his subconscious won't agree that service men should get some dough, and so the bonus bill drags slow.

Before his term of office dies, he should be psychoanalyzed.

New Haven, Conn.—Darius B. Dewlap, Professor of Physics in Yale University, says the spirit of unrest is a disease of the glands. If a man complains of the so-called struggle for food, shelter, and clothing, and will not face realities cheerfully—his atrophied gland should be taken out and varnished.—Art Young.

According to latest reports, an Englishman's home is still his castle and an American's home is also his—still.—Literary Digest.

ANSWERING ROMAIN ROLLAND

THE FREE MAN AND OUR PARTY

By R. ALBERT

"I never desired to belong to this Party, nor to any party. There is no place in it for a free man."

These are the words used by Romain Rolland in a letter just published in France. The Party in question is ours, of course,—the Communist Party. In rendering this severe opinion to the press (and God knows, there is no appealing this opinion, for who, is to censure you,—Romain Rolland, who represents the free intelligentsia of Europe) the author of *Au-Dessus de la Melee* descends into the melee to join his voice with those of the men and old parties who in their fight against revolutionary action, oppose Communism with "Liberty." No doubt, Romain Rolland, there is no room for a free man in the old parties which are nothing more than coalitions of appetite, interest, ambition and vanity. No doubt, there is no room for a free man in the parties which are bereft of all living ideas, and all idealism, and which repeat ancient formulas whose emptiness we know only well: *laissez faire*, collaboration of classes, democratic reforms, republic, liberty, equality, fraternity, property . . .

Those parties belong to a society which is condemned to death by history. They exploit and defend it. All of them (conservative, radical and Socialist) exercise an hypocritical but implacable dictatorship against the working-class. It is these parties which through their governmental actions create that atmosphere of cruel and codified violence which we have breathed for so long a time that we do not perceive it any more. Their ambiguous and false ideologies are poisoning the intellectual lives of whole peoples. The prostituting process which public opinion has suffered at the hands of their press is only too notorious.

How right are you, Romain Rolland, if you speak only of these parties! But no! You speak of our Party too; you speak of it as if you did not know that in its origin, its make-up and its aims, ours is a Party of Liberty; as if you did not know that its militants are, in their discipline, in their intransigence, and in their voluntary sacrifice of the little personal liberty they do possess, men of liberty.

What is the Communist Party? What is its origin?

The Communist Party is the product of a victorious revolution. It embodies the revolt against the watered Socialism of the phrase jugglers, the professional promise makers, the slap-stick comedians, in a word,—the reformists. What are the aims of the Communist Party? The complete liberation of the workers, that is, of society, that is, of man within society, by abolishing classes, wages and the state. What does this Party expect of its adherents? Conscientiousness, which is the act of a free man, and which continues to be a free man's acts as long as it is practiced. Nothing is gained by being a Communist. Only risks. How many Communists subjected to misery. How many languishing in prison!

One comes to this Party voluntarily, as a free man; one comes to fight. One remains in it to fight, as a free man. To fight in the great battle of the classes; the battle that in the course of this century will decide the fate of humanity and civilization. One joins the Communist Party to fight everything that shackles our class, everything that shackles all men. If, Romain Rolland, this class war should end in the defeat of the working-class, what would then become of Europe and of the intelligentsia?

The working-class must not be vanquished. It must be rendered strong through unity, through organization, and through discipline. Never, since the time of the builders of the pyramids, perhaps, was society a more formidable machine for oppression. The proletariat is rising at a time when trusts, world imperialism and powerful industrial states are ruling the world. Today, men of action cannot be satisfied with fighting these concrete forces with the admirable generosity of abstract principles or with the vain martyrdom of an elite few. It is necessary that they be strong.

For this reason they bring all their energy, their will, their intelligence, all they possess, all that are, voluntarily, as free men, to the great organization of struggle, the Party. These free men accept discipline. In doing so, they often have to subject themselves to great suffering. But they remain free spirits. Their method of thought is based upon free examination; their permanent alliance, upon voluntary adhesion. Their discipline is based upon the supreme necessity of action.

Communists renounce the individualism of rhetoricians who are satisfied with mere phrases. For it is easy to give oneself the appearance of liberty when one writes dissertations on culture or philosophy, or when one is a journalist. But in the interests of a truer liberty the revolutionaries voluntarily renounce these shams in order to lead the red armies of the Russian Commune against the world reaction, in order to mobilize the working masses of Germany against the reaction and to conduct the great strikes and insurrections.

Do you or do you not admit, Romain Rolland, that the freest man is he, who, according to the ancient stoics accepts necessity? Thus, the Communists, contribute sufficiently to the instruments of action: organization and discipline.

"There is no place in it for a free man . . ."

But, Romain Rolland, will you please point out the place for the free man outside of parties?

Will you please acquaint us with that fortunate island where the free man does not wear a military uniform, does not pay taxes, is not paid wages, is not an elector or subject to law? Acquaint us, if you please, with that free spirit who lives above the melee of parties, whose peaceful labor is not remunerated (indirectly enough, it is true, but what of it?) by the misery and suffering of several dozen slaves? When you approach the window of your library, do you not notice, there, on the square below you, the policeman guarding your abode of a free man against unbidden nightwanderers?

You, Romain Rolland, have the courage to be "a heretic from nature who laughs at every church." But these are times when churches no longer

burn those heretics who are satisfied with laughing and writing. Your talent opens to you doors of privilege which are closed to most of us. Unable, unwilling to fight with the pen alone, we belong to that class of heretics which is hunted down, which is starved, which is imprisoned and which is shot down now and then. How unjust it is of you to ignore the necessities which we accept and the spirit which drives us to action!—International Press Service.

F. S. R. RELIEF SHIPMENTS

From American Workers to Russian Workers

(As a rule because of little space, in *Truth*, we are obliged to eliminate all lengthy financial reports. However to help refute the lies that are being circulated about the Friends of Soviet Russia, we publish his report.—The Editor.)

Up to July 31, 1922, seventeen (17) ships, containing relief food, machinery and other supplies from American workers for Russian workers, have left New York bound for Soviet Russia. The following is a report of the shipments made by the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee on these 17 vessels.

It must be noted that the Friends of Soviet Russia furnished nearly ninety-seven and one half percent (97 1/2 percent) of the funds for the purchases and forwarding of these goods through the Federated Committee.

Besides the 17 shipments from New York, ten (10) shipments have been made separately by F. S. R. branches along the Pacific coast. These are abroad for handling, details are not available at the moment of making up this report.

This report does not include relief material forwarded through the Federated Committee by various other organizations as distinct consignments in their own respective names.

The clothing and shoes were almost all obtained by house to house collection so that the given value does not represent an expenditure by the Federated Committee. The articles were all put into first-class condition and repair and the assigned value represents a very conservative estimate.

Shipments prefixed with an asterisk (*) have been listed as received in Soviet Russia in official printed Bulletin issued under date of July 5, 1922 at Berlin, Germany, by the Central Office of the Workers International Russian Famine Relief Committee, with which the Friends of Soviet Russia is affiliated.

1. SS. "MARCUS"—Sailed Oct. 15, 1921, from New York for Petrograd:
2,040 cases Milk 116,280 lbs. — \$10,000
60 " Chocolate 7,300 " — 1,277
244 " Cocoa 59,110 " — 2,291
8,956 sacks Wheat Flour 1,127,840 " — 34,286
6,200 " Corn Flour 868,000 " — 15,582
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 2,179,030 lbs. — \$82,456
TOTAL 10,966 \$73,402

2. SS. "ELZASIER"—Sailed Oct. 27, 1921, from New York for Petrograd:
1800 sacks Corn Flour 252,000 lbs. — \$ 4,234
10 cases Narcosann 3,300 " — 7,200
1,020 " Condensed Milk 56,100 " — 5,000
150 tubs Lard 64,580 " — 6,187
107 cases Fat Backs 71,630 " — 5,600
30 tubs Oleomargarine 13,250 " — 1,708
112 barrels Corned Beef 40,880 " — 1,344
550 barrels Cocoa 134,206 " — 5,414
1,800 sacks Corn Grits 224,000 " — 3,707
1,026 " Rolled Oats 22,960 " — 6,327
2,400 " Corn Meal 225,300 " — 5,381
470 cases Bacon 47,000 " — 4,728
2,800 cases Beans 226,668 " — 6,233
8 cases Drugs & Clothing 1,108 " — 2,000
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 1,594,485 lbs. — \$63,543
TOTAL 8,907 \$72,450

3. SS. "WESTPORT"—Sailed Nov. 22, 1921, from New York for Reval:
243 tubs Lard 169,690 lbs. — \$10,518
85 cases Smoked Butts 51,010 " — 4,480
65 " Pork Sides 42,582 " — 6,187
2,450 " Condensed Milk 137,200 " — 1,625
540 sacks Beans 122,377 " — 3,059
3,200 " Corn Grits 418,000 " — 6,272
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 910,833 lbs. — \$35,612
TOTAL 3,914 \$42,556

4. SS. "GASCONIER"—Sailed Nov. 30, 1921, from New York for Reval:
5 boxes Ford Bodies 14,450 lbs. — \$ 1
5 " Truck Chassis 21,250 " — " 5
5 " Ford Sedans 14,900 " — " 5
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 50,600 lbs. — \$15,400
TOTAL 2,148 \$17,548

5. SS. "EASTERN STAR"—Sailed Dec. 24, 1921, from New York for Reval:
4,800 sacks Corn Grits 672,000 lbs. — \$ 9,475
3,200 " Rolled Oats 353,250 " — 9,504
2,500 " Lima Beans 208,108 " — 4,943
1,981 barrels Cocoa 225,750 " — 5,941
4,210 cases Condensed Milk 235,760 " — 19,998
210 " Fat Backs 140,213 " — 10,377
21 cases Motion Picture Films and Projectors 107 " — 115
57 " Clothing & Shoes 3,268 " — 7,203
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 19,128 " — 19,150
TOTAL 1,857,614 lbs. — \$86,706
TOTAL 9,929 \$95,735

6. SS. "GASCONIER"—Sailed Jan. 25, 1922, from New York for Reval:
94 cases Clothing 30,974 lbs. — \$37,910
32 packages Zwiebach 2,860 " — 828
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 33,834 lbs. — \$38,738
TOTAL 817 \$39,555

7. SS. "EASTERN CROSS"—Sailed Jan. 25, 1922, from New York for Reval:
22 cases Clothing & Shoes 7,555 lbs. — \$ 8,400
1 case Drugs 70 " — 50
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 7,725 lbs. — 8 8,450
TOTAL 198 \$ 8,648

8. SS. "EASTERN STAR"—Sailed Feb. 2, 1922, from New York for Reval:
14 cases Clothing & Food 4,550 lbs. — \$ 4,460
319 " Fat Backs 212,406 " — 14,531
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 217,956 lbs. — \$15,391
TOTAL 1,153 \$20,044

9. SS. "ELZASIER"—Sailed Feb. 17, 1922, from New York for Reval:
2,700 cases Evaporated Milk 172,800 lbs. — \$ 9,990
5,176 sacks Corn Grits 724,640 " — 10,000
12 cases Clothing & Food 5,160 " — 3,450
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 992,600 lbs. — \$23,440
TOTAL 3,245 \$26,685

10. SS. "ROCKAWAY PARK"—Sailed Mar. 8, 1922, from New York for Reval:
190 bales Clothing & Shoes 77,840 lbs. — \$47,900
10 bags Cereals 945 " — 60
6 cases Groceries 2,710 " — 475
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 81,495 lbs. — \$19,435
TOTAL 1,305 \$49,740

11. SS. "REDONDO"—Sailed Apr. 11, 1922, from New York for Reval:
2,500 cases Condensed Milk 140,000 lbs. — \$10,000
90 " Fat Backs 50,070 " — 4,827
343 bags Parina 48,020 " — 1,985
190 cases Fat Backs 132,485 " — 10,371
260 bales Clothing & Shoes 109,315 " — 50,300
1 barrel Salted Pork 350 " — 75
12 bags Cereals 1,225 " — 130
9 cases Canned Goods 3,150 " — 473
1,225 bags Wheat Flour 171,500 " — 4,628
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 637,464 lbs. — \$82,839
TOTAL 4,627 \$87,526

12. SS. "WESTPORT"—Sailed Apr. 14, 1922, from New York for Reval:
63 bales Clothing & Shoes 25,000 lbs. — \$12,460
12 bags Cereals 1,200 " — 130
4 cases Canned Goods 1,550 " — 130
1 case Drugs 200 " — 200
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 27,955 lbs. — \$12,910
TOTAL 496 \$13,316

13. SS. "BELVEDERE"—Sailed May 8, 1922, from New York for Reval:
137 bales Clothing & Shoes 60,305 lbs. — \$30,250
9 cases Dried Bread 2,420 " — 245
3 bags Cereals 330 " — 30
9 bags Flour 1,750 " — 120
2 cases Drugs 415 " — 350
32 " Canned Goods 11,330 " — 1,725
10,166 bags Wheat Flour 1,500,000 " — 31,600
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 1,576,020 lbs. — \$64,320
TOTAL 5,545 \$69,865

14. SS. "LATVIA"—Sailed May 10, 1922, from New York for Libau:
Equipment for F. S. R. Agricultural Unit, as follows:
20 Large Tractors pulling sixty 14-inch Plows,
1 Small Tractor,
2 Ford Automobiles,
10 ten-foot Double Disc Harrows,
10 Smoothing Harrows,
10 Soil Packer,
14 Eleven-foot Disc Seed Drills.
Complete Machine Shop for repair of tractors, including large lathes, acetylene welding outfit, drills, forge, etc.
Food, medical supplies, tents, beds, camp furnishings, etc. for 11 workers.
Electric Generator with service wire and lights for camp.
12,000 feet of Educational Film.
4,000 " Raw Film.
1 Motion Picture Camera.
Total gross weight of shipment 377,279 lbs.
Total cost, including crew expenses \$58,575
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 1,875 \$60,450

15. SS. "POLOVIA"—Sailed May 17, 1922, from New York for Libau:
Note: The following material is part of Agricultural Unit and was to go on the "Latvia," but reached New York too late. Value, etc. included in figures for "Latvia."
4 cases Electric Lighting Materials 822 lbs.
1 box Tractor Parts " 50
2 boxes Auto Parts 965 " 50
Note: Expenditures for Agricultural Unit are itemized in report of Federated Committee published in the August 1st issue of "Soviet Russia."
16. SS. "ROCKAWAY PARK"—Sailed June 27, 1922, from New York for Reval:
32 bales Clothing & Shoes 13,325 lbs. — \$ 7,510
5 bags Corn & Beans 445 " — 50
1 case Canned Goods 435 " — 50
1 " Tools 200 " — 100
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage 14,495 lbs. — \$ 7,720
TOTAL 244 \$ 7,964

17. SS. "EASTERN STAR"—Sailed July 31, 1922, from New York for Petrograd:
9,599 bags Seed Rye (for Agricultural Unit) \$27,140
2 Oliver Plows 140 " 140
2 Fordson Tractors " " 910
1 Threshing Machine " " 1,130
27 bales Clothing 11,750 lbs. — 5,400
3 cases Tools 425 " — 300
1 bag Cereals 70 " — 10
1 case Groceries 510 " — 140
Freight, Insurance & Brokerage \$35,170
TOTAL GROSS VALUE OF 17 SHIPMENTS \$725,433

SHIPMENTS BY F. S. R. BRANCHES ON PACIFIC COAST

From San Francisco, Cal.:
33 cases Clothing & Food \$2,000
SS. "VIRGINIAN"—Sailed Mar. 17, 1922
Clothing & Food.

SS. "TEXAN"—Sailed Apr. 7, 1922
Clothing & Food.

SS. "KENTUCKIAN"—Sailed May 19, 1922
25 cases Clothing 5,640 lbs.
1 barrel Shoes 55 " 55
8 sacks Wheat 815 " 815

From Los Angeles, Cal.:
SS. "MINNESOTAN"—Sailed Feb. 5, 1922
1 case Shoes 1,785 lbs. \$1,009
8 cases Clothing

SS. "FLORIDIAN"—Sailed Mar. 15, 1922
Clothing

SS. "ALASKAN"—
Clothing

From Portland, Ore.:
SS. "KENTUCKIAN"—Sailed May 10, 1922
Clothing & Food.

From Vancouver, B. C., Canada:
SS. "MOERDIJK"—Sailed June 13th, 1922
4 bales Clothing
1 case Soap
5 cases Canned Goods.

A complete report of shipments from the Pacific coast will be made in the near future. Pacific coast branches remit funds to national office. The above shipments consist of material collected locally not purchased.

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THE OLD GUARD, et al

By HAL BROMMELS
I see supporters of the Old
A-reaching for their sack of gold;
Before the blaze of finance-law
I see them bow in fear and awe.

I see them cringe beneath the will
Of what they've learned to loathe, and still
So firm the system ties their brains
Tho they revolt—they love those chains.

They love the New—yet dare not say
That we should go upon that way;
They hope for it—and yet they hate
To break the bonds they venerate.

They have a wish, they have their dreams,
And yet they fear them all, it seems;
They hope intensely for the New
But hinder all we try to do.

So few are those who fail to see
The value of Fraternity;
But stranger still, so few are they
Who strive to lead us on the way.

I mourn for those who are too weak
To snap their bonds to profit-codes;
Who go thru life weak-willed and worn
And sad, with e'er-increasing loads.

NO PLACE FOR JOBLESS TO GO

(By Defense News Service) •
Rome, Italy.—This country has
hundreds of thousands of inhabi-
tants more than it can support, and
must find an outlet for them
through emigration. But where can
it send them? Signor de Micholis,
Commissioner for Emigration, has
just completed a survey of indus-
trial conditions in the principal na-
tions of the world, which discloses
that every one of them is overflow-
ing with surplus labor. The com-
missioner's report follows:

Albania.—Because of the unsta-
ble political situation and grave
economic crisis, emigrants are not
advised to go to this country.

Austria.—Present conditions, made
more serious by recent depreciation
of the crown, make Italian emigra-
tion here impossible.

Belgium.—Though the population
has been diminished by the war, it
is sufficient for all labor needs.

Bulgaria.—Because the labor sup-
ply has been increased by refugees
from Thrace, Dobruja and Russia,
there is no place for foreign work-
ers.

Czecho-Slovakia.—The fall of the
mark, which makes it impossible
for local industries to compete with
Germany, and other factors have
created an economic crisis here
much the same as that in Poland.

Denmark.—Severe economic and
industrial crisis throughout the
country and much unemployment.

Estonia.—Power of absorbing
Italian emigration—nil.

Finland.—Can be considered for
the present at least, as a field abso-
lutely closed to emigration.

France.—Superfluity of workmen
except in districts of Dijon and
Nancy.

Germany.—Less unemployment
than in other European countries,
but emigration not advised because
of low and changing value of the
mark and regulations handicapping
foreigners.

Great Britain.—No reason for
nourishing hope at present, as un-
employed number 1,700,000.

Greece.—Critical economic situa-
tions, especially because of condi-
tions in Macedonia and the contin-
uance of war.

Hungary.—More than ever a
country of emigration, as unem-
ployed are numerous.

Jugoslavia.—Bad economic condi-
tions, overabundant labor supply,
low wages and low value of cur-
rency combine to make it unadvis-
able for our emigrants.

Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco,
Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Por-
tugal and Rumania—all suffering
seriously from unemployment. No
hope in near future for Italian emi-
gration.

Russia.—Until its industrial ac-
tivity has been resumed, we must
limit ourselves to developing any
agricultural concession we obtain.
Workmen should not go there un-
less strongly backed by capital.

Spain.—Industry stagnant, busi-
ness paralyzed, unemployment gen-
eral.

Sweden.—Possible only for a few
artisans skilled in crafts little
known here.

Switzerland.—About 100,000 now
unemployed.

Turkey in Europe.—Cost of liv-
ing extremely high and more work-
ers than work.

Argentina.—As in nearly all
South American countries, a very
grave economic crisis, which is be-
coming more and more alarming,
makes the usual emigration to this
nation impossible at present.

Bolivia.—Mining industries al-

most paralyzed because of lack of
demand. Offers, however, a mag-
nificent field for colonization by
well organized companies with
strong backing.

Brazil.—Local conditions make
emigration here most undesirable.
Italians who have lived in Brazil
for years are not finding it neces-
sary to return to Italy.

Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa
Rica, Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama,
Paraguay, Peru.—Economic and fi-
nancial conditions at present, par-
ticularly in Canada, condemn emi-
grant to hard times.

Mexico.—Workmen not counseled
to go here, in view of grave situa-
tion which the natives are in, but
the country offers an outlet for
business men with capital or with
goods to sell.

Guard Drunk With Authority Shoots Woman

By MARTIN A. DILLON
(Federated Press Staff Corres-
pondent)

Bloomington, Ill.—Mrs. Viola
Ogan, a widowed mother, is at the
point of death in a local hospital,
having been shot in the back by
one of the soldiers on strike duty
at the Chicago & Alton shops here.

Mrs. Ogan's relatives, visiting at
her home, had offered to take her
and her 10-year-old daughter for a
ride in a Ford roadster. They were
returning home by way of Seminary
avenue, west boundary of the Alton
shop grounds. A soldier was walk-
ing west, the car being headed east.

After passing the soldier a shot
was fired and Mrs. Ogan screamed.
The soldier threw the empty shell
from his rifle and a new one in,
saying at the time "he would civil-
ize some of these ignorant s— of
—s." The soldier was walking
in the street at the time, although
it had been expressly understood
that the troops were to remain on
C. & A. property. Walking to the
car after the shooting the trooper
further remarked "G—d d—m
if I don't stop 'em."

Eye witnesses are authority for
the statement that the occupants of
the car were not challenged prior
to the shooting and that the soldier
said nothing to them until after the
shooting. The bullet entered the
rear of the car, passing through the
seat and entering Mrs. Ogan's right
side. She was taken to the hospital,
where physicians probed for the
bullet, but were unable to locate it.
Her condition is critical. Incisions
were made for the bullet, but the
condition of the patient made it
necessary to discontinue the probe.
The wound is badly filled with up-
holstering from the car. The right
kidney is badly lacerated, it is said.

An investigation into the shooting
has been instituted by the state's
attorney. The officer in command
of the troops refused to make a
statement.

A few days ago a trooper on the
top of the Alton roundhouse shot
through the home of C. McNier, a
short distance away. Mrs. McNier
was sitting on the porch at the time
and the wild bullet passed by about
18 inches from her, penetrating two
partitions of the home. A bill for
\$5000 damages against the county
of McLean, filed by McNier, rep-
resents that "public safety is en-
dangered and property damaged by
such carelessness with rifles and
revolvers" among the militiamen at
the Alton shops. The bullet is in
possession of attorneys for McNier
and will be an important exhibit
when the suit is argued in circuit
court.

TCHITCHERIN OUTLINES SOVIET AIMS

(The following excerpts were
taken from Paxton Hibbens article
in the Detroit Free Press.)

Berlin, Aug. 26.—Immediately
after a luncheon with Ambassador
Houghton, in the course of which
Russo-American relations were dis-
cussed at some length, George
Chicherin, people's commissar for
foreign affairs of the Russo Soviet
republic, gave the following im-
portant interview:

"What about The Hague confer-
ence?" I asked.

He spread out his hand deprecatingly.

"Genoa—The Hague—they are
all the second phase of the war to
crush soviet Russia," he said. "They
tried to crush us with armies from
1918 to 1920, and as that did not
work they are now trying to impose
upon us unbearable burdens with-
out moving a finger to help us."

I followed him into a big recep-
tion room, up a winding and very
shaky staircase, and asked him to
give a summary of the situation as
regards Russia, as it is today. Then
he said:

"A wall of prejudice separates
America from Russia. The Ameri-
can people are being given a wrong
idea of the Russian government and
the Russian social and econom-
ic system. Your American news-
papers really do make history, for
they give the people the date on
which to make up their minds
about public questions, especially
foreign affairs. In regard to Russia,
however, they have left the Ameri-
can people with the impression that
what the Russian government is
trying to do is to destroy civiliza-
tion, organized society, family prop-
erty—I don't know what all—and
that the other governments are try-
ing to save."

"Well, it's just the other way
around: In Russia have saved
and are continuing to save what we
are presumed to destroy. If the
other governments should succeed
and destroy the soviet government,
the world would see some very ter-
rible destruction indeed—for which
those who are trying to break down
the soviet government would be
responsible, of course. But it would
be too late then to wish they had
done something else."

"On the other hand, curiously
enough, what we in Russia are try-
ing to save is precisely what you
in America believe in—I mean the
right to 'life, liberty and the pur-
suit of happiness' for every man
and woman, black or white, physi-
cian or peasant, artist or stenog-
rapher. Not just some men—the
more aggressive or the successful—
but all men who do the work of
life. That's our idea, and that's all
it is."

"One hundred and forty-six years
ago it was your American idea, too.
Life was simpler then. The great
industrial growth of the past cen-
tury had not even begun. There
was land in America, and those who
found living hard in one place went
to another. The pursuit of no man's
happiness necessarily involved any
encroachment on any other man's
happiness. But as industrialism
spread, that gradually changed—
not just in America, but all over
the world. And you in the United
States found that 'the pursuit of
happiness' had to be defined a little
more specifically so that, for exam-
ple, no man's happiness could be
pursued at the expense of the slav-
ery of his fellow men. The fact
that millions of dollars of private
property rights, some of it the in-
vestment of foreigners, were in-
volved did not deter you from con-
serving the right of the black Ameri-
can citizens to pursue his happiness
just as freely as the white American
citizen. Those who had their money
on the opposite shore, including
the foreign investors, lost their
money, and that was all there was
to it. You stuck by your principle."

"A little later, when you found
that the enrichment of a few dis-
tillers was jeopardizing the happi-
ness of thousands of people, you
put a stop to the liquor traffic, and
foreign investors who had millions
in the liquor business in the United
States could whistle for their
money. Your principle was worth
more to you than anybody's private
property rights."

"If some day it should occur to
you that the lives and happiness of
thousands of little children now
working in your factories are being
imperiled by that exploitation of
the nation's childhood, just for the
benefit of a few employers of child
labor, the fact that millions of for-
eign money are invested in indus-
tries where children work should
not deter you from driving those
industries out of existence, if nec-
essary, to conserve to the children
their right to life and the pursuit
of happiness."

"Well, in Russia we look at it
just the same way. Only profiting

by 146 years of your experience
and the experience of other coun-
tries we have found it best to de-
fine our principle a little more con-
cretely and definitely than you.
You have to wait until an evil
threatening your principle appears
and grows to menacing proportions
before you can deal with it. Some-
times, as with slavery, it is almost
a century before you get down to
handling the thing radically, and
meanwhile your principle is suffer-
ing all the time, and the life, lib-
erty or pursuit of happiness of
many people are not being given
that guarantee you promise them.
If negro slavery was wrong in 1864
it was wrong in 1776, and for 88
years a wrong was done, not just
to individuals, but to your funda-
mental principle."

"We in Russia avoid that by
making our fundamental principles
as definite and as thoroughly real-
ized as possible. It is the same
principle that already your fore-
fathers put forth—life, liberty and
the pursuit of happiness for every-
body. But we define that to mean
at least a minimum of certain basic
things: proper food, decent living
conditions, sufficient clothing and
useful employment for every grown
man and woman in Russia. Noth-
ing takes precedence over this basic
requirement. When this has been
assured to every man and woman
in Russia we can talk about what
happens next; but until then, to
protect any one man in property or
other rights at the expense of this
basic guarantee, would be as much
to sacrifice the principle of life, lib-
erty and the pursuit of happiness
as it would be for you to re-es-
tablish human slavery."

Will They Ratify It?

(From the Workers' Republic, of-
ficial organ of the Communist
Party of Ireland.)

At all costs the Government ma-
chinery of the Republic must be
maintained. To do this a meeting
of the Republican members of the
Second and Third Dail, or as many
of them as are at liberty to attend,
must be immediately summoned,
and an entirely Republican Govern-
ment set up. The newly-elected
Labour members must be invited to
attend and take office in the Gov-
ernment on the basis of the main-
tenance of the Republic. This can
only take place in the South, which
of necessity will be the headquar-
ters of the Republican Government.
The first duty of the reconstructed
Government must be to frame a
clearly-defined economic programme
to be ratified by the full assembly.
That programme must be on the
following basis:

(1) Ownership and control of all
the heavy industries by the State
for the benefit of all the people.
(2) Complete ownership of the
transport system by the State, rail-
ways, canals, shipping, etc.
(3) State ownership of all the
banks.
(4) Confiscation of the large
ranches and estates without com-
pensation to the landed aristocracy,
and the distribution of the land
amongst the landless farmers and
agricultural labourers. Election of
joint councils representative of
these two classes to distribute and
manage the land. Abolition of all
forms of tenure and indebtedness
either to private owners or to the
State. Cancellation of all debts
and mortgages.

(5) Establishment of an all-round
eight-hour working day.

(6) Control of workshop condi-
tions to be vested in a joint council
representing the workers, trade
unions concerned, and the State.

(7) Municipalisation of all public
services, trams, light, heat, water,
etc., and free use by the workers.

(8) Compulsory rationing of all
available housing accommodation,
and the abolition of all rents.

(9) Full maintenance for the un-
employed at full trade union rates
until useful work at trade union
rates of wages can be provided.

(10) Universal arming of all
workers in town and country to de-
fend their rights.

Thus and thus only can the Re-
public be consolidated and main-
tained, and if this is done at once,
the issue becomes clear and defined
—Republic versus Free State. The
people must fully understand that
there is no revolt against the Free
State; that, on the other hand, the
revolt is against the Republic.
Sweep away all ambiguity, and
make the issue a clear one of the
interests of the majority of the
people, the workers, the peasants,
and small farmers ranged on the
side of the Republic against those
of the Free State mongers, the
large farmers and ranch owners,
owners of estates, large capitalists,
and employers of labour generally.
Raise the slogan, Republicans, and
the victory is yours.

PRESIDENT MAKES BITTER ANTI-LABOR SPEECH; GANG APPLAUDS VIGOROUSLY

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—As a culmination of perhaps the bitterest anti-labor
speech ever addressed to congress by a chief executive, President Harding
proposes that through the passage of the Kellogg bill, which will guarantee
protection to alien workers in the United States, he be permitted to send
the army to the aid of the railroad companies, regardless of he wishes
of the several states.

This new application of the theory of military control and abolition of
state authority in industrial matters was greeted by senators and con-
gressmen, Republican and Democratic in name, but all one family in their
class prejudice, with loud and long applause. If such Democrats as
Heflin of Alabama and Shields of Tennessee did not make quite so much
noise in approval of the anti-lynching device as when the president was
merely assailing the railroad strikers or the coal miners at Herrin, Ill.,
such Democrats as Pomerene of Ohio made up for their slight hesitancy.

President Harding did not say to congress that the way to break the
railroad strikes of the future would be to plant aliens among the scabs
and gunmen in the railroad shops and in other branches of the service.
He did not say that he would call out the troops to protect these aliens
in their right to work, and that he would make so forceful a military
showing as to cow the spirit of the rail workers at once.

But Wadsworth and Smooth and Watson of Indiana, and Mondell and
Cannon and Towner of Iowa, and Kellogg, beating his perspiring palms
in the front row as though at a national convention—these wise old
heads knew what their spokesman was delivering.

What astonished and disgusted the trade union legislative agents in
the gallery was the spectacle of such fair-weather friends as Walsh of
Massachusetts, Sheppard of Texas, Heflin of Alabama, Jones of Washing-
ton and France of Maryland, joining in the demonstration as Harding
painted his fearful picture of "violence and lawlessness" of strikers to-
ward strikebreakers, and his declaration that "these conditions cannot
remain in free America."

Standing out from the anti-labor fabric of the address were a number
of embroidered statements on vital points at issue, reflecting the Harding
bias. Thus he claimed that the coal operators agreed last October to
confer in order to "facilitate either a new or extended agreement in
order to avoid any suspension of production when April 1 arrived." The
fact was, of course, that the operators demanded immediate reduction of
wages, in violation of an existing agreement, and that the union refused
to permit such violation.

Again, Harding claimed "there was a belief that coal must yield to
post-war adjustment," evidently meaning by these words that he and his
friends understood that the miners' union could easily be smashed. When
he found this guess to be wrong he tried negotiations, but now tells
congress that "the simple but significant truth was revealed that, except
for such coal as comes from districts worked by nonorganized miners,
the country is at the mercy of the United Mine Workers."

It was remarked by the few friends of the miners present that Hard-
ing's mind does not comprehend the possibility that the country is at the
mercy of bankers who control the coal mines, and who declare war upon
the miners' standard of living and upon their union.

Samuel Gompers does not consider President Harding's anti-strike
speech in any way surprising, but he wishes that Harding had been will-
ing to refrain from giving this particular encouragement to the die-hard
railroad executives, just at the moment when peace in the railroad indus-
try seemed to be within reach. This was Gompers' impression given to
press correspondents in a long discussion.

WINDFALLS GOING UP

(Federated Press)

Detroit.—Windfalls of green ap-
ples are quoted at \$1.20 to \$2 a
bushel but are selling at \$4.50 to
\$5.50 a bushel in Detroit grocery
stores, according to the last issue of
The Liberal, organ of the Liberal
party. Merchants say the spread
between producer and consumer is
"due to the strikes," the magazine
continues, although almost all of
these apples are hauled in by farm-
ers' trucks.

And The Liberal also predicts an
increase in the rent in steam heated
apartments next winter "due to the
coal strike," although almost all of
the apartments were stocked with
the season's supply of coal before
the strike began.

Farmers Heard From

Oklahoma City.—The Farmers'
Union of Oklahoma, in convention
here, reports that there are now
565 locals of the union in this state
with an estimated membership of
35,000. There are five Negro locals.
The report of the state exchange
showed a net gain in the last year
of \$1,765.48, besides great savings
to the membership cooperative pur-
chases. The members were saved
\$45,000 on binding twine, \$30,000
on coal and \$20,000 on merchan-
dise handled through the coopera-
tive state exchange. The saving to
the individual through the various
cooperative stores, mills and eleva-
tors over the state is in addition to
these figures.

The Farmers' union was launched
by 10 men in Gaines county, Texas,
Sept. 2, 1902. In their resolutions
the Farmers' union expressed "100
percent sympathy" for the striking
railroad shopmen and coal miners.
Loud applause greeted the address
of a delegate who admonished the
farmers to demand the union label
on their overalls, shirts and other
clothing.

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TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.

J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

*Entered as second-class matter November 12, 1920, at the post office at Duluth, Minnesota, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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

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!



INSULT TO FARMERS

A farmers wife wrote to the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, saying, according to the editor, that "last year they sold \$72.06 worth of canteloupes, paying \$611.20 to the railroads to get them to market and netting \$163.86. They sold \$1,029.50 worth of watermelons, paid the railroads \$865.90, and netted \$163.60. They sold \$2,922.77 worth of peaches, the railroads got \$2,109.62, the picking and packing cost \$671.25, and they netted \$141.90. Their total 'profits' came apparently to \$466.36, but out of this came the cost of fertilizer, spraying material, etc., and the farmer's wife is begging her husband to give up the business—go on strike, as it were—declaring they are working only for the railroads.

She wants to know if the farmer, as well as the railroad man, is not entitled to some kind of 'standard of living.'"

The Journal of Commerce and Finance, a Wall Street offspring, tries to use this letter to stir up the farmers against the railroad shopmen who are on strike. It presumes that the farmers are such jackasses as to think that the money they must spend on freight finds its way into the pockets of the railroad workers.

Farmers are not as stupid as that even though the men of Commerce and Finance wish they were. Those who presume to think that the farmers are not learning just as the workers in the city are learning who benefits by their toil, are forgetting something.

They are forgetting that the rural free delivery and the Ford has changed the life of the farmers decidedly. These have given them new contacts and increased their intelligence. They are not joggling along behind a crippled mortgaged horse to the nearest town. They use a Ford. It may be crippled and mortgaged, too, but it covers ground.

No tin horn sport from Wall Street can make the farmers believe that the workers on the railroads, be they section men, shop men, telegraphers, engineers or clerks are getting a fat living. The farmers know some of them and they know how they are forced to live. They also know who gets the fat living. They can get that much from reading the capitalists' own propaganda sheets. Besides the capitalists' propaganda sheets are not the only papers that are read by farmers. Many farmers are reading working class papers.

It is true that neither the workers in the city nor the workers in the country have completed their education. They both have much to learn in order to rid themselves of an exploiting owning class. (The masses of the farmers are tenants or owners in name only, exploited as but they are not such boobs as to think that the freight ruthlessly as the propertyless city workers.) Boobs they are that they do not organize to kick out all exploiters, charges benefit the railroad workers.

COMMUNISTS HOPEFUL IN IRELAND

While the Communists have not been quarreling with the die-hard Republicans in Ireland, it has not been because they approved the Republicans' program. The Communists think that the Republicans have failed to appeal to the workers in town and country. They have not made it clear that the Republic can make possible a permanent betterment of their everyday conditions of life.

The Communists have a very definite program that they think will make an appeal to the workers. They are not talking about "republicanism" which may mean one thing to one and an entirely different thing to another. They are talking about things that the masses can understand and about which there can be no misunderstanding.

They say they will seize the land and distribute it amongst the landless farmers and agricultural laborers. They will cancel all debts and mortgages. They will have compulsory rationing of all available housing accommodation. Rents will be abolished. Full time wages will be paid to all unemployed. They are also in favor, for the present, of arming all workers in towns and villages.

This is the program they advocate. Their strength is growing. It does appeal to many of the workers.

The Communists have already secured control of a number of farms, sixty creameries and the Tipperary Gas Works. These are being operated by workers' councils of action and the product is sold for the benefit of the workers. They are watching for an opportunity in the confusion to seize more of the industries and to get complete control.

For the past seven hundred and fifty years Ireland has been the land of bloodshed and pogroms due to England's brutality. It stands to reason that the workers have learned something from this gruesome struggle. The justice of the Communists' program may make a strong appeal. They may decide to be their own masters. It is not improbable that the next Workers Republic will be established in Ireland.

WOMEN WE MET RECENTLY

Sub-getting gives one an intimate view of some of the homes of the workers. It gives one a chance to talk with the women and to gauge, somewhat, their intelligence or their lack of it.

Judging by their frank confessions most of them are a stupid lot. And their husbands are stupid also to let their wives remain so self-satisfied in their ignorance.

Here are the usual remarks coming from the women. "No, I never read any papers. Well, maybe the ads once in a while to see where I can buy the cheapest." "No, I have no time to read." "No, I don't care to read. I never read a book in my life." "What good does it do to read?" "Oh my, no! No communist paper shall cross my door step."

It is the exceptional woman who reads at all and a most exceptional woman, be she ever so poor, who reads a working class paper like TRUTH.

One needs to give a glance at the background of these women as well as to look carefully at their present surroundings in order to be able to comprehend them. Most of them had a childhood of poverty, early work and little if any schooling, marriage instead of bringing them the freedom from work they hoped for only brot more work. Children came and more and more privations and hardship.

In the effort to make the man's meager wage cover the many family needs, money becomes the one absorbing thing. There are only pennies to count but they are counted over and over. In desperation they count and figure and recount and re-figure. It absorbs their lives. Their interests center on the daily routine. Seldom does it reach beyond the neighbors or immediate friends. And then it is a repetition of the money interest. "What does he earn?" "What did it cost?" "How much did she pay?" Listen to the conversation in the average worker's home. Money, money, cost, cost and money again.

As a starving man's thots are ever on bread so these women think money. The starving man may attempt to read but his thots will return to bread. He thinks bread, he smells bread, he talks bread. Bread absorbs him. He may fill his stomach with water but bread haunts him. So with the women slaves in the home, having about a tenth of what is needed to keep the family in comfort. In their effort to make the tenth reach they become more stupid and ox-like day by day.

Human beings with brains and not reading! Shameless in their self-confessed stupidity, that ranks them with the lower animals that merely feed and breed.

And the men, even those who read, seldom make an effort to induce their wives to read. It is easier to let them drift. "It's no use," they say, "My wife is just like a child."

Why not start her on the A. B. C's then? The A. B. C's of Communism by Bucharin can be grasped by an intelligent child. All great truths are simple. Anyone who tries to make them so hard that a woman cannot comprehend is a fake. Women are as capable of learning as men are. Great scientists agree that there is no brain inferiority in women. It is lack of brain exercise that makes women stupid as it makes men stupid who do not read or study.

Getting the women in the homes to read seems, to us, to rest largely with the husbands. If they cannot succeed in interesting their wives in economics, which is the housekeeping of the whole big world family, it is not very probable that anyone else can interest them. Then they will remain mentally dwarfed, having mature bodies but children's minds. Instead of helping to increase the sum total of human intelligence they will remain a drag and retard progress.

THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW AN INFALLIBLE PROTECTOR

The four-score persons who are serving ten and twenty year sentences in Federal jails for expressing a wholesome scepticism about the war, will doubtless feel greatly heartened over the news that after months of effort the Attorney-General has announced the securing of indictments in one notorious war-scandal. The case involves the sale of the Old Hickory Powder Plant at Jacksonville, Tennessee. The pant cost the government upwards of \$80 million. It was sold by one of Secretary Baker's generous subordinates for \$3,500,000, and it is asserted that a trick bid was accepted when a legitimate sale would have realized upwards of a million dollars more. Among those indicted is Secretary Baker's sales-manager, who is accused of having framed up the deal in the interest of his outside associates. Mr. Baker was off campaigning while the business was being negotiated, and he merely gave it his approval in the course of a flying trip through Washington. The interesting point of the matter is that if the Government secures convictions, the maximum sentence is two years in jail, and the impressive sum of \$30,000 may be recovered from the three defendants. In other words, it was much safer and infinitely more profitable to steal a million dollars from the Government than to say one did not like the war. On one of Herman Melville's whaling voyages he had as a shipmate a South-Sea savage named Queequeg who kept in his chest a disreputable little carved image which he was wont to bow down to and worship as an infallible protector in time of need. When we read of eminent citizens solemnly exalting the majesty of the law, we are reminded of Queequeg.

—The Freeman.

WORLD'S SHIPPING TIED UP

One-sixth of the world's shipping, about 10,000,000 gross tons, is now idle.

Of this volume, 4,500,000 tons of vessels are tied up in United States ports, including Shipping Board and private American boats. This represents about 40 per cent of the tonnage under the United States flag.

There are 1,000 steel vessels and more than 300 wooden ships tied up in American ports.

Capitalism is having a helluva time running itself these days.—Industrial Solidarity.

OUR CORDIAL PRESIDENT

President Harding on July 19 cordially received a delegation presenting a petition for the release of the political prisoners still remaining in federal penitentiaries. Sept. 1 is here and President Harding is still cordially keeping them in prison.

SENT UNSIGNED

It takes several days to tame an elephant and make it submissive to any conditions that may be imposed upon it. When the men are to be enslaved, the cunning proceed by an even slower process, using years teaching children, and finally all the people are submissively groveling in poverty that the few may surfeit in unearned luxury.

IN THE CEMETERY

By STIRLING BOWEN
(For The Federated Press)

My heart here, mother, scarcely stirs
And stifled is my breath.
Why are we here like worshipers
Of death?

O daughter, hush; you might be heard.
Stand and weep and speak no word.

My lover in the last advance
Called out my name and died.
They said just now he died for France;
They lied.

O daughter, hush; you might be heard;
Stand and pray and speak no word.

He loved me more than all they named
But did a soldier's bit—
And died because he was ashamed
Of it.

O daughter, still! You might be heard.
Stand and weep and say no word.

He feared their taunts, so fought and died;
They tell me he was brave.
So let them plant their flags beside
His grave.

O daughter, hush; you might be heard.
Stand and pray and say no word.

But fear of taunts was not more black
Than life and love are free;
Why should they ship dead bodies back
To me?

O daughter, hush; you might be heard.
Stand and weep and speak no word.

THE CLASS WAR

The clash between the owning class and the workers in the transportation and coal mining industries, continues. The hard-coal miners are still on strike. They have not yet decided to return to starve a while longer as the soft-coal miners did. Winter is approaching. The coal shortage increases daily. The big Ford auto industry will be obliged to shut down soon on account of coal shortage. This will throw a monkey wrench into business in many other lines. No one knows just how far it will affect other industries. Paralysis is conceivable.

The president has a big job on his hands. There is need for more than mediocre brains such as he has.

He says that law and order must be maintained, railroads must run and coal must be mined. How is he going to bring it about?

There are three things that he could do. He could let the government run the railroads and mines as it runs the postoffice. This would suit the owners quite well. They have not forgotten that during the war the owning class fared well under government control. But the Republican party does not stand for government ownership. Even if the president were inclined towards government ownership it would mean a break with the Republicans. Then on top of all the exposures of graft in government circles it takes brave capitalists (unless their connection with the robbing gang is very close) to advocate giving the government thieves more opportunity for graft by turning over the mines and railroads to them also.

Second, the president could force the owning class to yield the workers more pay and the right to organize. It would be a shrewd thing for the capitalists to do, to give the workers a sop. Then there would be temporary peace and the worst sore spots in the capitalist system would disappear from view for a while. But the owning class is not going to submit to this from their president, even if Harding should be intelligent enough to see that this would be the wisest plan for them. The employing class as a whole does not see its doom. It thinks it can continue raw exploitation indefinitely.

The other course open to the president is to increase the power of the labor board and to give them the job of crushing the workers and their unions. Then the employers will not need to worry about the open-shop campaign. It will be unnecessary. The labor board will do the dirty work for them. Every time the workers lay down their tools, the government can line up troops to help the employers. No more strike troubles for the employers! When men is the transportation service go on strike they are "conspiring" to keep trains from moving. Into the coolers with them!

If the prisons will not hold them all, set up barb wire fences and herd the workers in that. It will serve the purpose if there are enough government troops on the outside of the inclosure.

This seems to be the way that the president is inclined to take. It coincides more nearly with the wishes of those whom he is seeking to please, than either of the other plans mentioned.

His wish to give the federal government power to protect aliens is in harmony with this method. This would give the federal government free scope in any state even contrary to the wishes of the state authorities. The employers could place aliens wherever labor troubles occurred and under guise of giving them protection, could use the troops on strikers.

This is the direction things seem to be going. It is the old Russian way, Americanized a bit. It may hold the workers down a while to swelter and starve and grow bitter and to curse silently the damnable system that denies them life. But they will not be checked forever. Some day the bitterness and discontent will break forth with hellish fury, as it did in Russia. To stave off this day the capitalists would do well to yield now, to grant more pay and the right to organize. Such a sop would postpone their coming doom.

SEWING CIRCLE

Thursday, Sept. 7th, is Sewing Circle day. This time the women will meet with Mrs. Carl Falk on Park Point, 3031 Minnesota Ave.

An afternoon under the trees overlooking the lake is an attraction in itself. The sunset viewed from there alone is worth the trip. Then the eats and fun and maybe a bit of work will make the afternoon fly. Come! Every member out!

SUBS, MORE SUBS

The debt is disappearing, the mailing list is growing, but not fast enough. Speed up the process by helping. Now is the time to be after subs. When winter comes with its demand for coal and overshoots the money will be harder to get. People eat first and read afterward. Get them while getting is good!

Before you go after subs read our appeal "Come With Us" at the head of the editorial page. Talk it. Our aim is to increase the workers' intelligence so that they may get busy and liberate themselves from the slavery of capitalism.

This is your job as much as it is ours. Pass your copy of "TRUTH" to your neighbor. After he has read a few copies he may wish to become a regular reader.

If you are a bundle order agent you can help by asking some to become regular subscribers. Just a little thought and effort on the part of every reader will do wonders in building up a larger circulation. It will also help the Duluth comrades financially. Please do your best!

MY COUNTRY

For the chastening of our souls it is worth while to recall every now and then that bitter but undeniably clever parody to which Ambrose Bierce gave the title "A Rational Anthem." It runs:

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of felony,
Of thee I sing—
Land where my fathers fried
Young witches and applied
Whips to the Quakers hide
And made him spring.

My knavish country, thee,
Land where the thief is free,
Thy laws I love:
I love thy thieving bills
That tap the people's tills;
I love thy mob whose will's
All laws above.

Let Federal employees
And rings rob all they please,
The whole year long.
Let officeholders make
Their piles and judges rake
Our coin. For Jesus' sake,
Let's all go wrong!

—New York Herald.

A STENCH

Speaking of rum carried on United States ships the "Freeman" says:

We have long been waiting for some humiliated citizen to bring this disgraceful and loathsome humbug to a show-down. We wish that it had occurred to Mr. Adolphus Busch, for instance, to buy a couple of bottles of whisky as his ship neared port, carry them in his hands down the gang-plank into the customs-lines, boldly declare them, and if they were confiscated, bring suit. It is high time to find out whether the United States Government can make a bona-fide sale to one of its own citizens, take his money, and then confiscate the purchased property at the customs-frontier. If this sort of thing can really be done, then it strikes us that the best way with such a Government is to pick it up with the tongs and drop it in the ash-barrel, or else to stand from under and leave those who like it to enjoy it. It is one thing to withstand a strong, consistent and intelligent tyranny, and quite another to abate a nuisance which disgraces one's premises; and the hypocritical effrontery of the Government's attitude towards prohibition is simply a moral stench.

A STANZA ON FREEDOM

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing, and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

—By James Russell Lowell.

"As far as I am concerned, I cannot arrogate to myself the honor of having discovered the existence of the classes in modern society or their struggles with one another. Middle-class historians had long before me described the historical development of this strife of the classes, and the middle-class political economists stated the economic autonomy of the classes.

"I have but added as a new contribution (1) that the existence of classes is bound up with certain historical struggles in the development of production; (2) that the class struggle leads necessarily to the dictatorship of the proletariat; (3) that this dictatorship is itself but the transition of the abolition of all classes and to the creation of a society of free and equal citizens."—Karl Marx.

In Germany the plea is advanced "we must lower the wages in order that we may compete with the United States; in U. S. they say 'we must cut the men' in order to compete with Japan; in Japan they propose to reduce the workers' honorable income in order to compete with Australia; in Australia the wages are slashed to permit the plutes to undersell Canada; Canada demands cheaper labor in order that she may undersell the motherland—England; in England they cut the workers' pay only to allow competition to flourish between Britain and the vaterland—Germany. Ain't we a bunch of mutts?

Christ! Isn't anybody competing with China?

—T-bone Slim, Industrial Worker.

The professorial fraternity to the front once more. Dr. Walter E. Clark of Nevada University, favors the world with a luminous bit of news of the tin-pan variety when he informs us that "all the problems in America today are due to aliens."

Quite so. Were it not for aliens there would certainly be no problems in America today—at least so far as we are concerned. There'd be nothing but Indians and happy hunting grounds.—THE DAWN.