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BORAH KNOCKS PROPOSED LIBERIAN LOAN AND DICTATORSHIP OF BANKERS

(By The Federated Press)

Washington.—Passage of the Liberian loan resolution, under which congress was to have authorized the treasury to loan \$5,000,000 to the Liberian government at the request of Secretary Hughes, has been imperilled by Sen. Borah, who has delivered an attack on the scheme in the senate. Unless President Harding makes a personal appeal to regular Republicans to uphold Hughes, the measure will be dropped.

Borah showed that \$1,650,000 of the amount would go directly to New York bankers to satisfy their claims. Kuhn Loeb & Co., Morgan & Co., and the National City bank are the chief beneficiaries. Liberia's total annual revenue is \$163,000—a little over 3 percent on the proposed loan. The measure provides for a score of high-salaried American officials, starting with a financial commissioner at \$15,000 and a deputy at \$10,000, an auditor and three chief assistants at \$6,000 each, who shall constitute a sort of dictatorship over the country.

In this bill, Borah declared, is summed up the imperialism that threatens the ruin of the country. In Nicaragua, backed by American bayonets, New York financiers have exploited the republic to the tune of millions. Then American armed forces went into Haiti, and "practically at the point of the bayonet we forced upon the Haitian people a loan of from \$10,000,000 to \$14,000,000 which they were objecting to taking."

He explained that this loan was forced upon Haiti "because when the commissions were paid and the exorbitant interest was paid the loan realized for those who were loaning it far beyond anything that could be realized in this country. The same was true in Santo Domingo. And this in Liberia is but another step."

According to information which he felt sure was accurate, a large part of the Liberian internal debt to be paid out of this loan had been bought up by American bankers at 10 to 20 cents on the dollar—and it would now be paid at 100 cents. He predicted that the Liberian people would not be permitted to benefit by any \$3,000,000 that would be left after debts were canceled: the American bureaucrats would spend it for them, and the poor Liberians would remain prostrate under the impossible load of the loan and its accumulating interest charge. They would have become peons of the United States, exploited henceforth for the private gain of American corporations.

Three is a Mob in Kans. Friends Must Scatter When Policemen Come

(For the Federated Press)

Parsons, Kan.—The two bombs that exploded here Sept. 8 did not wreck any mansions. The highest estimate by two carpenters was \$25 damages to the porches of two buildings.

Associated Press dispatches read: "Bombs were hurled from automobiles, wrecking buildings." This was out of the question, for shrubbery and trees stand in front of the two buildings.

Negroes and whites in the neighborhood smiled when reference was made to the strikers as the alleged bombers. One asserted: "Bad women and bootleg booze had a damn sight more to do with it than the strikers. Neither Boyd nor Williams (the Negroes who lived in the bombed houses) are strikebreakers or scabs. They work washing boilers and they're not organized here, therefore they can't be considered scabs."

"The press conveyed the idea these men were scabbing on the firemen and oilers, so the local officers of this organization were arrested and accused."

"Boys, it's a fishy deal, the military wouldn't be riding us if it wasn't that we have a boiler-maker for mayor, a carman for chief of police and a machinist for police judge. When the strike occurred our labor mayor made special officers out of some property owning, taxpaying, respectable citizens who carry union cards and are now on strike."

"Boys, let's grin and bear it and vote in a labor governor at the next election. Three is a mob, according to military proclamation, and we'd better scatter, for here come the shavetails."

Quakers Busy in Russian Famine District

Philadelphia.—That a new famine or at least a continuance of the old one is now a fact in more than half of the 18 volosts in the American fed territory in Russia is the statement issued by the American Friends Service committee (Quakers). Feeding on a famine scale will have to continue throughout the coming winter. There is no other way of saving the population. In the month of August the Friends fed 146,000 people in 179 villages. During the harvest period the ration for adult workers was doubled to enable them to do the heavy work necessitated by the lack of horses.

The government has undertaken

Jobless Ford Workers Advised to Save and Buy Little Coal

Detroit.—What is referred to as Henry Ford's industrial strike against bootleg coal prices began on schedule time Saturday, Sept. 16, when all but 9500 of 48,500 workers were laid off at the Highland Park plant and all but 6000 out of 24,000 at the River Rouge blast furnaces. All employees except caretakers and coke oven attendants were to follow at once. The closing affected about 75,000 men directly in Detroit and scores of thousands elsewhere.

Many workers complained that at the time of the shutdown there were huge piles of coal in the Ford yards. On leaving the great factories the workers were ironically advised by the foremen "to save their money and buy as little coal as possible."

The definite order to close came to the 75,000 workers without warning when on the day of the shutdown they were told to turn in their tools. There had been some doubt that the closing, announced two weeks ago, would be put in effect.

Chicago Teachers' Union Raised \$10,400 Bail for Mich. Politicals

St. Joseph, Mich.—Nine political prisoners of the 20 held in the county jail are at liberty. Eight of them have been temporarily released on bail and the charges against the ninth have been dropped. All were arrested on or after Aug. 21, charged with conspiracy to violate and with violating the Michigan criminal syndicalism law, the anti-labor war-hysteria statute. The evidence is alleged attendance at a secret meeting supposed to have been held in the woods in this county Aug. 21. Hearing has been set for Sept. 26 in St. Joseph.

Those out on bail are William Z. Foster, Earl Browder, Chicago; C. E. Ruthenberg, Cleveland; William F. Dunn, New York; Cyril Lamb-

Unscrupulous Att'y General Daugherty Slanders Strikers As He Does "Politicals"

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—Omitting all reference to the fatal Michigan Central wreck at Gary, Ind., U. S. Atty. Gen. Daugherty gave to the press, in advance of filing in court, an imposing list of battles, murders and sudden deaths, as well as damages to railway property, which he attributed in sweeping fashion to "the venom of the participants in this strike."

The careless or unscrupulous head of the federal department of justice is thus transferring to the railway shopmen the indiscriminate slander and abuse which he had been pouring on political prisoners. Although no evidence in court showed the political prisoners still confined as guilty of any offense against life or property, Daugherty has constantly intimidated by interview and statements from his office that such offenses were what kept the men behind the bars.

He has now loosely scooped up instances and rumors of instances of wrecks, assaults on workers, explosions, conflagrations and losses of life and saddled them all on the railway strikers. He does not scruple to repeat the yarn about the Santa Fe trains "abandoned in the desert," whereas passengers have repeatedly stated that the trains were all brought to their division points where the only discomfort was that the passengers could not journey further without delay.

"The efforts of the perpetrators are concentrated upon two ends—destruction and intimidation," says Daugherty in the statement. "The means to attain these ends are most indescribable. In fact, one must believe that anything suggested to the imagination of the vandals or their conspirators was immediately put into effect."

But although many wrecks and derailments are mentioned and towns in the vicinity of Gary are specified, the widely heralded "red plot" with its alleged result in the derailing of the Michigan Central flyer and the death of the engineer and fireman is not included. The bruises and welts and raw flesh on the backs of the unionists who were tortured by police to make confessions must have induced Daugherty not to mention this celebrated frameup. Those discolored bloody backs shown in open court mutely proved that the means to attain the repudiated confessions "are almost indescribable."

Federal Judge Wilkerson has continued the temporary "open shop" injunction 10 days to Sept. 21, so that arguments on making it permanent may be presented by both sides.

The shopmen's policy committee of 90 and the executive council of seven both met, but reached no decisions on strike settlement or on the attitude to be taken toward the Daugherty injunction if it is made permanent. The only rumor leaking out of the meetings was that considerable opposition to any plan of separate settlements with individual roads had developed.

SEPARATE AGREEMENTS ARE NOT WANTED BY EASTERN SHOPMEN

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The striking railroad shopmen in the eastern district, numbering between 25,000 and 35,000, apparently have been placed in a position something like that of the man on the end of a limb with the limb about to be sawed off.

That, bluntly, is the situation created with respect to the shopmen here by the separate settlements in Chicago between the national shop craft organization and the roads which entered the peace agreement. The heads of the national organization, events seem to show, ignored a telegram sent a few days ago by David Williams, secretary, central strike committee here, urging that no settlement be made except on a national basis, and adding that the eastern shopmen had every reason to consider their position stronger than at any previous time.

Notwithstanding, the settlement was signed almost immediately—a settlement into which the Pennsylvania, the Central of New Jersey, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Delaware & Hudson did not enter at the time.

And almost at the moment of the signing of the agreement by other roads, the publicity department of these four lines gave out statements saying that they have organized company unions among their shop crafts employees—inside organizations which in fact are completely under the thumb of the rail officials—through which the employees must deal with the managements if they are to deal at all.

None of the heads of the real crafts unions here would comment on the dilemma in which the partial settlement at Chicago has placed their men. But instructions have been issued to the strikers in this district reading: "No man has the right to return to work until his system federation gives him the order."

The Railroad Strike

The railroad strike has gone on the rocks. It looked for a while that the brotherhoods were going to stand with the shopmen but it was a beautiful pipe dream. Separate settlements is the program now. Instead of a single uniform agreement there are a thousand petty bargains with individual roads.

When the capitalist papers announced that B. M. Jewell, strike leader, could not be found after the temporary injunction had been granted, it was only a bluff. He was then at Baltimore selling out the workers by separate agreements.

S. Davies Warfield, president of the Seaboard Air Line and representative of a railroad securities company said to control \$13,000,000 of stock, was the leader for the employers and said to be responsible for negotiations that finally ended in agreement.

So far settlements have been arrived at with about a quarter of the railroads in the country. Some of the Eastern roads that want to "smash the unions" and have formed company unions instead are not willing to settle yet.

Under the terms of the peace plan shopmen are to return to work under wage scales prescribed by the United States railroad labor board effective July 1, the date the strike began in protest against the board's decisions.

The agreement made no mention either of working conditions or the contract system for "farming out" shop work, which, with the wage controversy, were the original issues in the strike.

Disputes over the "relative standing" of employees, and new disputes which might arise as outgrowths of the strike, shall, under the peace terms, be referred to adjustment boards composed of representatives of the carriers and their employees if the disputes cannot be settled as an individual matter between an employe and his road.

The agreement requires the signatory roads to find places for all returned strikers within thirty days after it becomes effective. Strikers who have committed acts of violence are not protected in the agreement to restore former jobs to employees. Apparently, the issue of seniority remains to be adjusted by a commission which the agreement provides for.

So the end is defeat for the shopmen. The bungling method of organization by crafts with the traitorous leaders could end no other way. The workers still let themselves be led by the nose. But it will not always be so. When one talks to the rank and file of the shopmen it is evident that they know the whole situation. They know the futility of craft organization, they know the line up of the employing class. They know that the government functions for the employing class. They understand all this now and soon action will follow vision. A year from now will show progress.

NEW BASIC LAND LAW FOR THE REPUBLIC OF RUSSIA

By ANISE
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Moscow.—A new basic land law for the republics of Russia has been published by the central executive committee, based on decisions made by the last congress.

Legally, the land remains the property of the state, but every village group may decide by majority vote of men and women over 18 just how the land owned by the village shall be worked, on the old communal plan, by individual farms, on large scale cooperative farming, or by any mixture of these methods. Any individual peasant who wishes to withdraw from the village decision and farm his share of land independently may do so.

Each peasant is protected indefinitely in the use of his land so long as he uses it, or while he is mobilized for the army, elected to office, or through a period of misfortune. No land may be sold or mortgaged. Renting of land from one to the other is permitted only in case of general misfortune.

The administration of the land laws is in the hands of land commissions, elected by the governing bodies of village, township, county, and province.

In Land of "Jails and Orange Groves"

(Federated Press)

Taft, Cal.—Nineteen men have been arrested here in a raid on supposed I. W. W. headquarters, and brought to Bakersfield, where they are in jail on charges of criminal syndicalism. "We are going to drive the I. W. W. out of the west side oil fields," stated one of the five deputy sheriffs who conducted the raid. "They have been organizing here for weeks, and I believe they have 2500 members in Kern county." All the literature found in the hall was confiscated by the police.

San Quentin, Cal.—Jim Roe, 70 years old, and crippled with rheumatism, has asked the district defense committee not to carry his case to the supreme court, the appellate court having confirmed his conviction of a criminal syndicalism charge. Roe's "crime" consisted in selling I. W. W. papers, possessing second class mailing privileges throughout the country, on the streets of San Francisco. He feels it would be a waste of money to appeal his case further.

"I would rather see the money spent for publicity for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law," concludes the appeal of this fine old rebel, "for that would be to the benefit of all of the working class."

Untermeyer Says All Europe is in State of Turmoil; Nations Face Revolution

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Samuel Untermeyer, lawyer and millionaire, just returned from Europe, declares that conditions abroad are headed rapidly and inevitably toward the most complete breakdown civilization ever witnessed. Entire populations of cities are in rags and starving, he said, and whole nations soon will face revolution and obliteration unless this country comes quickly to the rescue with financial aid.

He delivered a terrific indictment of the manner in which America was victimized by European politicians, and of the manner in which American "statesmen" have been fooled by their cleverer European political leaders. The 14 points, the treaty of Versailles, the league of nations, and ex-President Wilson—although the latter was not mentioned by name—were denounced bitterly as all having played shameful parts in the tragedy which is engulfing Europe.

Great as was the havoc wrought by the loss of life in the war, he said, the number of those killed is negligible as compared to the millions who must perish in the aftermath of war unless immediate relief is forthcoming.

"Now that the scales have fallen from our eyes," he declared, "and we begin to suffer mortification of disillusionment as to the extent to which we have been used as pawn in the deep and sordid game of European politics, the impulse to get away from the whole wretched business and to keep as far removed as possible from contact with their affairs, is quite understandable. But it would be unpardonable and almost treacherous for us to act on that impulse."

Untermeyer assailed the Versailles treaty: "Poland has been permitted to seize the new possessions and take the private properties of Austrian nationals, and has not even ratified the treaty under which it has assumed to take them. Turkey, too, has failed to ratify the treaty and all continental Europe is in a state of turmoil."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TROTSKY CALLS EMMA GOLDMAN A SENTIMENTAL SHEEP

When Emma Goldman began writing music for capitalist ears, Bill Haywood sent Trotsky a sample or two of her compositions. In one she said among other things that the Brest-Litovsk Peace strangled the revolution.

The Communist Review for August publishes Trotsky's reply to Haywood. The following are his words:

"I have read the newspaper cuttings which you sent me containing the articles—the author of which apparently has not yet grown out of her infancy—discussing the Russian Revolution and the Brest-Litovsk peace.

"In one of the articles you sent me it is stated that I was 'opposed to the Brest-Litovsk peace, but I submitted to the discipline of the Party; that this Brest-Litovsk peace, which signified the trampling under foot of all the principles we have proclaimed,' was the source of all the misfortunes that have beset the revolution; that the civil war was a punishment of our 'treachery,' and that we surrendered Estonia, Latvia, and the Ukraine to German Imperialism.

"Although it is inconvenient to give up some of one's time to criticize this childish prattle, one nevertheless must do so, for this prattle is published, and evidently somebody reads it.

"1. We signed the Brest-Litovsk peace because Germany had a mighty capitalist army, and we had not then a revolutionary army. The Brest-Litovsk peace may be regarded as a betrayal to the same extent that the acceptance of unfavorable conditions by workers after an unsuccessful strike may be regarded as a betrayal.

"We 'betrayed' Latvia and the Ukraine. But was it possible for us at that time to free them? If so, in what way? And why does our magnanimous but stupid author confine her commiseration for Latvia and the Ukraine? Why does she not demand that we should have liberated Germany itself, and several other countries which were then groaning and which are still groaning under the oppression of Imperialism?

"As a matter of fact, it was with the greatest effort that we managed to retain part of our territory at the time when German militarism, at that time omnipotent, seized the other part.

"2. Why did I oppose the Brest-Litovsk peace? The author states the case falsely. It is perfectly true that I, in complete agreement with our Party, did not sign the Brest-Litovsk peace, hoping that the German workers would not permit the Junkers to send their troops against Revolutionary Russia after the latter had openly declared that it would stop fighting and demobilize her army. Comrade Lenin regarded this step too risky, and thought that the Hohenzollerns would crush the Revolution before the German workers would rise.

"After my refusal to sign the peace treaty in Brest-Litovsk, the German army took up the offensive. We were quite impotent. What should we have done? We could either have thrown the half-armed flower of the working class against the Kaiser, and thus sealed the fate of the Revolution, or we could have accepted temporarily the noose of the Brest-Litovsk peace. We did the latter.

"Thus we did all we could. Disarmed as we were at that time, we refused to capitulate, and appealed for assistance to the German workers, to the European workers, and to the working class of the whole world. But the Junkers' offensive commenced sooner than the assistance of the proletariat materialized. We had temporarily to capitulate in order the more surely to prepare the revolutionary 'revanche.' The class-conscious workers of the various countries understood the sense of our action in connection with the Brest-Litovsk peace. But the sentimental, anarchistic sheep, in bleating out her articles, did not trouble to think about historical realities, relation of forces, etc. It has its own tactics; in New York it bleats against capitalism, then it strays into Moscow, and there bleats against the treachery of the Soviet Republic, and then strays back again into the fold of the capitalist countries. It is much simpler to bleat against history than to take a real part in the making of it.

"3. All talk about the Brest-Litovsk peace being the cause of the civil war is not less foolish. The civil war was the result of the irreconcilability of interests between the victorious proletariat and the defeated bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie sought aid from the Germans and the Allies. A proletarian revolution is impossible without civil war. The intervention of one or another foreign army is only an episode in it. The statement that the Ukrainian peasant became hostile to the Bolsheviks owing to the Brest-Litovsk peace is all nonsense. On the contrary, under the oppression of the Junkers, Bolshevism in the Ukraine became the standard, not only of social, but also of national emancipation. All the insurgents began to call themselves Bolsheviks."

Church People in Frisco Incensed by Treatment of Mooney and Miss Whitney

San Francisco.—"It is a disgrace to the state of California that Tom Mooney is in prison today and the responsibility rests with the people of California."

This ringing denunciation of the attitude of this state toward a man whose innocence has been proven beyond all question of doubt, was hurled in the teeth of the gang that is holding Mooney and Billings in prison, by Rev. Dr. Charles N. Lathrop in a recent address in Grace Cathedral, this city.

Dr. Lathrop, who spoke on "Social Service in the Church," is a former San Franciscan.

At the last general convention of the Episcopal Church, a department of Christian social service was founded and he was called to take charge.

In his address Dr. Lathrop made it clear that so long as he is head of that department it will be a going concern. At the outset he declared that "unless it has a message for every individual soul in the church, the church has made a mistake in instituting such a department."

Before he had concluded he had made his meaning clear by delivering the message that is up to the people of the church and the people of California to see that justice shall be done to Tom Mooney and Charlotte Anita Whitney.

Miss Whitney, a prominent club woman and social worker of Oakland, Cal., was sentenced to from one to fourteen years under the criminal syndicalist law some time ago. The Supreme Court of California recently upheld the decision and it is now being appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Continuing, Dr. Lathrop said:

"I wonder if the people of Cal-

fornia realize that they are being criticized in this country and in Europe because those principles have been overlooked or lost sight of in two instances that are very much before the world today?

"Will Irwin, in his book, 'The Next War,' says there is much criticism abroad on account of the continued incarceration of Tom Mooney. After Mooney had been convicted other evidence was unearthed which showed that that conviction was unjust. It was so convincing that even the judge who sentenced Mooney to the penitentiary said that he ought to have a new trial.

"And yet there is incarcerated in one of your prisons today a son of God because the laws of your state interfere with the carrying out of justice. It is a disgrace, a disgrace to the state and to the people of California. And the responsibility rests on you to do your part to see justice done.

"And in this connection I must mention another case, although it pains me to do so, because a woman is involved, a woman who has been closely associated with social service work. I refer to Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, who faces fourteen years in the penitentiary because she was a member of an organization which is forbidden by law.

"Do you realize that if this law had been in existence when our church was first founded St. Peter and St. Paul would have been incarcerated, because they were the first Communists?

"May I suggest to those in authority in California that they must realize it is possible, by evading their responsibility, to put themselves in the same category with him who has been held up to execration because he suffered the crucifixion of our Savior."

Moscow's Activities in Municipal Housekeep- ing Are Climbing Up

By ANISE
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Moscow.—Judging by the charts displayed in the office of the municipal housekeeping department, 1920 must have been a mighty tough year in Moscow. Every section of the city's activities, car lines, gas, auto transport, shows a low ebb during that year and a gradual climbing up through 1921 and 1922.

At the present time, street car service in Moscow is as good as in any city I have been in, either Europe or America. The cars are designated by large numbers, and it is as easy even for a stranger who does not speak Russian to use them. The fare has been 3½ cents but has just gone up to 5 cents; it doubles after 10 o'clock at night, when only pleasure seekers are supposed to be aboard. All government workers get car tickets for about 10 cents a month.

The number of cars and of passengers carried has increased enormously since the low point in 1920. The Moscow street car system started about 1905, with only 56 cars, but then increased rapidly till in 1915 there were 893 cars in service. From that time on the service dropped; 300 cars were gone before the revolution broke and by 1920 there were only 202 cars running in Moscow.

The next year showed a slight improvement, the number being 232; but with the beginning of this year a swift growth began, month by month, swifter than any in any time in the past history of the car line. There were at the end of July 1922, 457 cars in service, carrying an average of 500,000 passengers a day.

This is almost 50 times as many as were carried in January, 1921.

The city water system was less affected by war conditions, but it also shows a definite fall and rise in the amount of water consumed in Moscow. In the early months of 1920 it fell below 11,000,000 pails a month and is now up again to 13,000,000 pails as it was in 1916.

The water system is especially significant because a large part of the plumbing of Moscow was wrecked during the fuel famines, when the blowing up of bridges and war conditions generally prevented fuel from coming into the city. All over the city the people huddled together in as few rooms as possible, tearing down the doors and floors and woodwork of other rooms in order to keep warm through the 70 degrees of frost which mark a Russian winter. Plumbing pipes broke in all directions, and the wreckage left by those fuelless winters still complicates the housing situation of Moscow and makes the securing of rooms extremely difficult.

However, under the new policy, many organizations and individuals, both public and private, obtain concession from the city government to rebuild or repair houses and then obtain the use of them free for a given number of years. One sees this building going on in all directions.

Comrade Ware Reports to International Repre- sentative in Moscow Regarding Tractor Work

Tokino, August 1, 1922.

The work is in full swing here: one large field of 500 acres was finished yesterday and the crews are beginning on the second. We have been delayed in organizing two shifts, first, because the Benzine transport is still confined to those 10 iron barrels and is just sufficient to maintain 15 or 16 tractors in full operation; second, because the camp equipment was not sufficient to house a full double crew. Your man arrived with the new tents and I have issued a request to all villages for young men.

We have at present 19 men in the "Russian Camp" and need 24 more.

We have attracted a great deal of attention and created friendly feeling among the villages for our work. All along the route we have created a sensation and in the village of Otchof held a big demonstration. Every Sunday we have demonstrations here. We have invited a number of villages to come next Sunday and learn about our work. We will serve tea and show pictures; also the tractors in operation.

Numerous requests from small villages for us to plow land for them are coming in. I have decided to plow small areas in two or three villages with one or two of the tractors for propaganda among them. In each case we insist that the land so plowed be used for communal distribution of the product and that the land shall not be divided.

Records are being kept upon which other Units may figure with safety. I am enclosing samples of the cards used in recording the work of each man, tractor and tool, which the foreman of each crew fills out daily.

In this Sovkhoz (Soviet Farm) there are 15,000 desiatines. After organization is completed and equipment installed a Unit of 65 men can plow and plant all the land suitable for machine work. In other words, Industrial Combines who control land can become almost entirely independent of the peasantry. By the use of machinery—extra labor will be essential at harvest only.

In spite of the inexperienced operators and unusually trying conditions all machinery has been operating. No serious breakdowns have occurred nor have defective parts been discovered. The work is typical of what other units will encounter and our records of each machine will be of great service.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) HAL WARE.

\$2,500 Collected for Defense of Political Taken in Mich. Raid

(By The Federated Press)

Chicago.—Over \$2500 was collected for defense of political prisoners at a mass meeting here called by the Emergency Labor Defense committee. The committee, representing all groups of labor and liberal opinion, was organized after the Michigan raids Aug. 21 and the raids on the office of the Trade Union Educational league and its first national conference in Chicago.

William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, William F. Dunn, all out on bail after arrest in connection with Michigan criminal syndicalism charges, were among the speakers at the mass meeting. Jack Carney, editor, Voice of Labor, also spoke. Lillian Herstein of the Farmer-Labor party presided in the absence of Robt. M. Buck, editor, The New Majority. Earl R. Browder, just released from the St. Joseph, Mich., jail, and en route to Kansas City for the funeral of his mother, appeared at the close of the meeting.

Dinner Pail Epics

By BILL LLOYD.
(By the Federated Press)

The papers give us lots of jazz of how the public gets the razz in strikes and lockouts and the rest—it's getting somewhat of a pest.

Who is the Public anyhow? I'd like someone to tell me now. Who is this "suffering Public" guy, who never seems to ever die, who never works and never plays, but spends an endless lot of days in being innocent, fall-guy whenever a strike time draws nigh, who's always hit with a brick-bat, and never knows the this from that?

As I see things, there is two classes of folks who make up all the masses. There's folks who own, and folks that earn. Some labor hard, and some work spurn. Some live to work; some live to play and cut their coupons day by day. The public is just all of us, each blooming blasted, bloody cuss. They ain't no public class a-tall, and yet the papers like to call upon the public to cry when they see the strikers going by.

Perhaps white-collar slaves do think they are the suffering public gink? I will allow they sometimes suffer, just like a chap non-union duffer; but they are workers like us, chaps who never own silk-shirts perhaps. They don't own nothing more than we, but they somehow don't always see just how the social lines do fall, and so they never hear the call to line up with the workers' crowd and shout for justice strong and loud.

It's time we quit this "public" stuff; the press has given us enough. Let each line up with his own class; the stiff what don't is sure some ass.

MEN'S OVERCOATS at LITMAN'S STORE

Convention of Party is Set for December 25th

(W. P. Press Service)

The National Convention of the Workers Party, that was to have been held in Chicago, starting Monday, August 28, has been postponed to Christmas Day, December 25, the anniversary of the holding of the first convention of the party. The convention may be held in New York City, although this has not been definitely decided as yet.

The postponement of the national convention was made necessary by the arrest of many of the Party officials and most active members. It was decided that all energies are needed now for the defense work, and for carrying on the election campaign.

It is planned that the December convention shall be twice as large as the one held a year ago, and that it shall represent a growing organization planning big things in the immediate future.

The work of raising bail for the remaining 11 in jail at St. Joseph, Mich., is being carried forward as rapidly as possible.

Two arrests have been made in New York City during the past week, that of Edward Lindgren, district organizer for District No. 2, and Joseph Zack. Lindgren was released on \$5,000 bail, after being held for three days. Zack is still being held in the Tombs.

District Office Raided.

Seven husky sleuths made the raid on the district office, 799 Broadway, New York City, the same building occupied by the National Workers Party. Nat Kaplan, assistant organizer, was taken along with Lindgren but released the same day. The district office has issued a statement on the raid and arrest in part as follows:

"The Bomb Squad of the New York Police Force swooped down upon the District Office and without permit, warrant or any legal rights, whatsoever, ransacked everything they could lay their hands on. Lindgren is charged with being 'Fugitive from Justice,' with having participated in a certain recent Convention of the Communist Party of America in Michigan.

"This charge is utterly false. Comrade Lindgren during the time that this Communist Convention was supposed to have been held was doing organization work up in New York State, spending most of his time in Jamestown, N. Y.

"This is nothing more than a continuation of the malicious attempts on the part of Labor Baiting Detectives to discredit the Workers Party because of the intense activity it is manifesting in the Railroad Shopmen's strike and in the Miners' strike.

"Comrades! In this battle for the attainment of our aims we cannot afford to let up in activity.

"Let us be determined that just because of the terrible persecution of the Capitalist Government we will ever more and more play an active part in the workers struggles."

Many Defense Meetings Held.

C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party, who is out on bail, spoke at a defense meeting in Cleveland Wednesday night. He is scheduled to speak at other defense meetings as follows: Saturday night, Detroit, Mich.; Sunday, Chicago; Philadelphia, Wednesday night, September 20, and Boston, Mass., Sunday, September 24. Foster will also speak at Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

There will be a hearing for all the prisoners at St. Joseph, Mich., Friday, September 15, when the prosecution will be forced to show the evidence on which the defendants are being held.

It was reported on Tuesday that Foster was taken into custody at Chicago by Sheriff Bridgeman, of Berrien County, Mich., on a governor's warrant and started in an automobile for St. Joseph.

A fight is being made in Illinois to prevent the extradition of Earl Browder and A. Aronberg, arrested at the national conference of the Trade Union Educational League. Extradition of Lindgren and Zack from New York State will also be fought.

Bail is Still Needed.

"Bail is still needed!" is the appeal sent out by the National Defense Committee.

All those able to turn over liberty bonds or cash should get in touch with the committee at Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

MEN'S HATS and CAPS at LITMAN'S STORE

DUBLIN AND MOSCOW--AN IMPRESSION

By R. M. FOX.

Last autumn I was in Moscow and now I am in Dublin. Both have the indefinable but easily felt, atmosphere of revolutionary cities and as I walk through Dublin, points of contrasts and comparison leap unbidden to the eye.

There is always a corner in the journalist's heart for the revolutionary city, in spite of its many drawbacks; it has colour and interest, it is warm and human and perhaps this is why we can always find journalists who are tender towards it.

In Moscow, posters and papers are pasted everywhere, the walls are turned into picture galleries and public libraries. The art of propaganda is likewise practised in Dublin if not quite on the same lines. Appeals and counter appeals abound though the pictorial side is not so prominent. Separatists, Republicans, Free-Staters, "loyal" and "disloyal" sections of the I. R. A. all shout at one, their urgent and clamorous calls from boardings and walls of public buildings. And nobody seems to know exactly who is ruling now.

The shadow of military dictatorship is looming over Dublin. The "Freeman's Journal" has had its machinery smashed up by armed men who take full and official responsibility for the action. The paper is making a great fight. The day after the smash-up they issued a single leaflet like a handbill in which they jeered at those who were "sledging their way to freedom." The "Sledgers" is the nick-name which they have given to those who smashed the machinery. The second day, another single leaflet, slightly larger, came out and since then, the "Freeman" has chortled over its enemies, because it has actually produced seven foolscap pages of typewritten matter daily. Of course there are no advertisements and it does not look like a newspaper. These specimens are now fronting the world in a glass case outside the "Freeman's" office in Westmoreland Pt., Dublin.

In countless ways the late military struggles have influenced the life and thought of Dublin. Militarism prevades the place. The town is like a powder magazine with bodies of men armed and drilled. On Sunday there was a review of the Dublin Brigade, organized by the rebels against the Free State. Appeals were made by the government to the men not to turn out, but about 2,500 did so. The Dublin Brigade in these crucial days seems to be playing much the same part as the Petrograd Garrison just prior to the break up of the Constituent Assembly.

I talked with a young man of the "Citizen Army"—a labour force—and I was surprised at his military turn of mind. His conversation bristled with muzzles of rifles and over all the conversation drifted the smoke of battle. He was only interested in the Red Army in Russia. I suggested that the Russian educational experiments were useful. "It doesn't matter about education," he said, "I should like to go and study the Red Army organization in Russia."

"In England," he said, "the unemployed are no good. They don't drill, they can't even keep in step!"

His point of view was significant of the situation here. Everybody drills in Dublin. Civilian bands of young men may be seen on the march. Children in groups of twenty or so go through their exercises in the streets. They have company officers who line them and call upon them to "shun" or "stand easy" in the throaty military style. In London when the children play at soldiers they frankly burlesque the whole thing, but here they do it with an air of grave earnestness. Little toddlers (who can hardly walk) march solemnly in the rear trying to keep in step.

In Moscow I saw bands of soldiers marching out of the Kremlin gates. This had a picturesque effect. With their songs and accoutrements there was something reminiscent of the "Chocolate Soldier" musical comedy about them and even a kind of grandeur. But the impish militarism of the Dublin children is quite as impressive. Something has left a mark on the minds and souls of the people in this city.

Things seem to be drifting towards chaos. In place of a strong man it appears as if there were small men with large gestures and they are all adopting the Micawber-like policy of waiting for something to turn up.

Here in Bray, a small seaside town, there is lying against the Town Cross just by the I. R. A. barracks, a placard containing a revolutionary appeal against the Free State issued by the Army Council in Dublin. There is an incongruity about it all, but it is a dangerous incongruity out of which something potentious may come.

GOVERNMENT GIVES BOYS VACATION AND A DOSE OF MILITARISM

By C. A. MOSELEY

The Civilians' Military Training camps have come and gone for the year. During the months of August the government gathered, in various military camps, many thousands of the youth of the land, giving them a pleasant holiday at the expense of the public treasury, offering them a dose of militarism in its most attractive form, the militarism of peace-time.

The young men served without pay, but received traveling expenses at the rate of 5 cents a mile. In addition, the cost of their board and training was paid by the government. Yet the bonus bill still drags. One wonders if the young men attending the August camps did not realize how much more eager a paternal government is to make future soldiers than to pay for past service in actual war.

Possibly they did not think of this or of very much else, for a paternal government is also inclined to do the thinking for its young men. This was well illustrated in some of the lectures to which the boys in camp were forced to listen. There were talks to them on venereal disease. That was one good feature of the camps—so good that it should not be reserved for budding soldiers, but made available to all the youth of the country. A clean sex-life is quite as valuable outside the army as in.

There were lectures of a different character, however. A minister at one camp talked to the boys on the subject of the "reds." He predicted an attempt at a revolution in the United States and called on his hearers to help prevent it by stamping out the red element. He explained the Third International as an effort on the part of a small group of foreigners to overthrow our government.

To talk to immature youths in this manner is practically to incite them to violence against every liberal movement in the land, for an uneducated youngster inclines to classify everything as either conservative or red. He is told nothing of the admitted ills of government, society, and industry, or of the

clean-minded, idealistic, and self-sacrificing efforts of good men and women to right these wrongs. Instead, he is lectured in a way that will lead him to enlist at the proper time as one of Morgan's white guards.

One recalls with shame and pity the fact that in Berlin, at the time of the 1918 revolution, the Boy Scouts were led out to man machine guns in the interest of the falling monarchy. They, too, had been "taught" by their preachers. It was a clever move on the part of the military authorities to select a clergyman to give the lecture on the reds. Naturally boys expect a man of the cloth to be on the right side of a moral question. They are unaware of the limited intelligence of the clergy generally and of the fact that four years in a theological school is poor training with which to grapple with social and economic problems.

At the same camp, an army officer, in his lecture, admitted that the idea of the civilians' camp came from Germany. He told the boys that the old German military machine was made up of a small standing army and a large body of reserves. Every German, he explained, was in the old days a soldier, and then he argued the desirability of a similar system here.

The army officers, toiled in their efforts to get compulsory military training, are contenting themselves, for the time being, with these voluntary August camps, using the occasion to propagandize for conscription in times of peace.

Boys of the working class, offered a month's holiday and respite from the industrial struggle in shops and factories, are very likely to be infected with the psychology of the ruling class; to be trained to bear arms against the wage earners in times of strikes. There is just one good piece of advice to the workers on the subjects of civilians' military training camps. It is short and to the point: Keep your boys away from them. Keep them away, even if they never have a holiday otherwise. The evil in them far outweighs the good.

A MAN IS WORTH ALL THAT A MAN HAS MADE

JOHN G. NEIHARDT,

Tremble before your chattels,
Lords of the scheme of things!
Fighters of all earth's battles,
Ours is the might of kings!
Guided by seers and sages,
The world's heart-beat for a drum
Snapping the chains of ages,
Out of the night we come!

Lend us no ear that pities,
Offer no almoner's hand!
Alms for the builders of cities!
When will you understand?
Down with your pride of birth
And your golden gods of trade!
A man is worth to his mother earth,
All that a man has made!

We are the workers and makers!
We are no longer dumb!
Tremble, O Shirkers and Takers!
Sweeping the earth—we come!
Ranked in the world-wide dawn,
Marching into the day!
The night is gone and the sword is drawn,
And the scabbard is thrown away.

Various Activities of Japanese Workers

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Tokio.—In connection with the alleged Communist plot in Osaka, Ivan Kozlov, a Russian of American education, has been deported. His wife and two small children, left behind, are being hounded by the police. A party of judges and procurators raided the homes of Socialists in Tokio, while seven men were arrested in Osaka for spreading Communistic doctrines among the soldiers.

The strike of the Kobe-Osaka tram employees resulted in the workers receiving an increase in wages and as a consequence other strikes of tram workers are threatened. More than 300 workers in the Toshin Rubber Co. plant at Kobe are on strike. Nearly 3000 employees of the Godo Spinning Co. at Osaka are out. There are also strikes among the cotton workers, the fighters' union, and in the zinc plating industry. Land disputes among tenant farmers have resulted in a lower valuation of real estate. The police are watchful of a plan to celebrate the rice riots of five years ago. Japanese workers are stirring themselves to collect funds for Russian relief, pointing out that labor in Japan has not been represented in this work.

Many members of the election committee, which is to choose delegates to the International Labor conference in Geneva, in October, are refusing to vote, owing to the manner in which the elections are carried on. If he will accept, Kawaga, a Socialist writer, will be the chief delegate. The chambers of commerce are selecting the capitalist delegates to the conference.

The first and fifteenth of each month are now observed as economy days in Japan. Luxuries and even tea are to be dispensed with on these days. In line with this, 160 employees of the Tokio municipality have been discharged, and the number of court ladies is to be greatly reduced. The first economy day resulted in a large number of savings accounts being opened.

Japan has promised to evacuate Manchuria. Three regiments of artillery in China have been disbanded. A naval officer reports that most of the Japanese firms in Vladivostok are preparing to leave when the troops are withdrawn.

There is much anti-foreign propa-

MODERN OUTLAW

By NOAH F. WITAKER

An outlaw used to be a man
Who sailed a pirate boat—
Who robbed a bank or baggage van
Or cut his neighbor's throat;
But now, since we've a "Labor Board,"

An outlaw is they say,
A hungry man who can't afford
To work for shortened pay.
Yet if he strikes in discontent,
They say he strikes 'gainst "government."

We call upon each man of sense
To use his judgment here;
Must labor forfeit all defense,
And feast the profiteer?
Must children on half rations dine,
That graft may be restored?
Must mothers bend to famine's shrine,
To please our "Labor Board?"
To hell with their contemptuous rules:
Why not disband the witless fools?

If outlaws we must be in name,
Why not in action too?
Four hundred thousand men might name
Their own terms to the few!
They howl 'gainst revolution—yet
Themselves the spark, they fan,
And soon or late, each may regret,
He scorned his fellow man,
Should hunger's army belt the sword,
Where then would be our "Labor Board?"
Springfield (Ohio) Tribune.

Men's Shoes & Rubbers at LITMAN'S STORE

ganda against tourists visiting Japan. It is claimed that there are thousands of spies among them. In contrast, Yukio Ozaki, a liberal, reminds his hearers that their ancestors were not so fearful of foreign ideas in the days when Japan was first brought into contact with other civilization. He says if control of thought must be practiced it should come from men of higher caliber than those now in charge of government.

Ozaki has also taken up the question of population and points out that the lowest civilizations have the highest birth rates. He questions whether Japan can find room anywhere for her people if the present rate of increase is kept up. It will be recalled that Margaret Sanger recently came to Japan crusading for birth control.

Keller Would Impeach Attorney General Daugherty For Violation of Legal Rights

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington. — Action by the house judiciary committee on Rep. Keller's resolution calling for impeachment of Atty. Gen. Daugherty was delayed when that committee met to hear Keller ask a favorable report on his resolution.

Instead of bringing forward the text of Daugherty's argument before Judge Wilkerson when seeking the temporary injunction against the striking railway shopmen, as presumptive proof that Daugherty had invaded the constitutional and legal rights of citizens, Keller took the ground that the committee should first report the resolution and then hear his evidence in support of his charges.

Keller's awkward beginning of his attack on Daugherty gave the regular Republicans in the committee a chance to hint that the whole procedure was political in its origin, and that it was unfair of Daugherty's enemies to bring a charge of impeachment against him just on the eve of adjournment of congress, when the charge would hang over the administration throughout the congressional campaign.

But when various politicians began to comment in this direction Keller stopped them with the declaration that he would be ready to prove every one of his seven charges against Daugherty, and that he would not be responsible if congress should adjourn without taking action in the matter.

Significant of the importance of this fight to the labor movement was the presence in the committee room of the legislative representatives of the striking shopmen, the

train service brotherhoods, the A. F. of L., the Farmers' National council and the People's Legislative service. Rep. Huddleston, Alabama, and Rep. London, New York, the most active pro-labor men in the house, were there, with a score of other sympathizers with Keller's resolution.

In a statement which he read to the committee, Keller said:

"I have no personal or partisan feeling against Mr. Daugherty. But when an attorney general of the United States not only refuses to prosecute individuals and corporations who have been indicted for the most outrageous offenses but also uses his high office to nullify and break down acts of congress and to invade fundamental constitutional rights, I have a right, I have a duty as a representative in congress, to seek to restrain his illegal activities and to remove him from office by the process of impeachment as prescribed in the constitution of the United States.

"I am prepared at the appropriate time to present witnesses and documentary evidence to sustain every charge that I make. But I demand that when such evidence is presented it shall be in public hearings so that the American people may know whether or not my charges were sustained."

Edward J. McGrady, legislative agent for the A. F. of L., announced that the federation desired to be heard in support of the charges, and that President Compers and his associates would be here within a few days. Benjamin C. Marsh for the Farmers' National council also asked for a chance to speak in support of the resolution.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA BULLETIN

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE
SIFTS "FORWARD"
CHARGES

In spite of the impartial committee of five persons, well known in labor movement, invited by the National Office of the F.S.R., now at work investigating the charges against the organization, the Jewish Daily Forward and the New York Call persist in their attacks on the integrity of the F.S.R. That the charges are false and of malicious intent you are convinced. That the committee will clear the F.S.R. there is no doubt. The hostile motives actuating these enemies of Soviet Russia can, however, no longer be doubted. We must accept it on now on that The Forward is in the camp of all the other enemies of Soviet Russia. Sympathy and support from The Forward and The New York Call we cannot expect. Rather, we must look for the obstacles they will continually set for all our relief activities.

RECENT ARRESTS NOTHING TO DO WITH F.S.R.

All statements referring to the recent arrests, alleging a connection between the F.S.R. with what the newspapers choose to call the Communist Party are absolutely incorrect. These misstatements have been spread unfortunately with the purpose in view of producing harmful effects for the collection of funds for the starving in Soviet Russia. The relief work conducted for the F.S.R. is too serious an undertaking to be lightly linked up with organizations accused of conducting political propaganda of any kind. The spreading of such insinuations in the daily press is very unfortunate because of the discouragement such statements may give to persons who may be inclined to give money for the relief activities of the F.S.R.

A.R.A. CONTINUES

Were this not true The American Relief Administration, contrary to its former plans for relinquishing its relief work for Soviet Russia, would not be concentrating on medical and children's relief throughout Russia, and general relief throughout the whole of the Ukraine. This the A.R.A. is obviously doing with the knowledge that famine conditions in Soviet Russia have but slightly improved.

FALSE REPORTS ABOUT FAMINE STATUS

Belief is being spread throughout the country that not only is the famine in Soviet Russia over, but that no further aid is needed. This is absolutely untrue. All false reports to the contrary notwithstanding Soviet Russia is still hungering

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(\$31.65). The treasurer writes us that on account of the Textile strike the raising of relief funds has been greatly affected. It is very creditable and encouraging work.

SIXTEEN PAIRS OF TROUSERS

A comrade in Duluth, Minnesota, sent in a clothing contribution of sixteen pairs of trousers, most of them brand new and all made of durable material to withstand rigorous wear. Our Russian friends will certainly appreciate them.

THINKS JESUS WAS A MOST FEARLESS REVOLUTIONIST

To the Editor of the "Truth":

It is too bad, but such is the world! Why such an able writer as Michael Gold should have such a foul conception of Jesus as the one exposed in the Truth under the heading, "The Jesus Thinkers," is beyond my think tank.

Mr. Gold has accepted Jesus as the church people have made him and not as we find him in the New Testament. Jesus was everything but a child and a sheep as he has been painted by Mr. Gold or the ministers of the church. "Jesus suffered and died for something he believed good." Where did Mr. Gold get this from? Not the Bible—no, you don't! There we read that he was killed because "he stirred up the people (to revolution) and forbid to pay tax to the government." There was no other charge against him. Jesus spoke twice of his king (Herod). Once as a foreign prince "that reaped where he did not sow," and then as a fox and a devil, saying, "Tell that Fox that I drive out devils" (like him).

"We must cast off the Heavenly Father of Jesus and stand with firmly planted feet on the earth." If Mr. Gold would read his Bible with care and not listen to the priest, he would hear Jesus say this very thing on many occasions.

"Jesus was not a politician," says Mr. Gold. Maybe not, but he was a revolutionist and a pretender to the Throne of David and no one who uses good sense can deny that he suffered the death of a traitor to King Herod and the Roman Emperor.

"No, Jesus was a child, and we must not follow a child." Mr. Gold must be some man, but I'd like to see him before a judge in our democratic country and hear him say to the judge, "thou hast no power," and also hear him tell the soldier guard to "show him wherein he was wrong rather than smite his face." Before we can understand Jesus as a revolutionist, it is necessary to know the conditions of his age.

Here is part of the King Herod's history. Herod, the Great became King of Judea by the help of Roman soldiers and signalized his accession by murdering the High priest. He had ten wives, one of whom was Mariamne, which was his favorite wife, and yet he put her brother, grandfather, mother and finally herself to death, and afterwards her three sons (evidently his own sons). He ordered 5,000 Jews, the principal men of the country, to be slaughtered as soon as he was dead that the nation might weep when he was dead. I just wonder just what kind of a child Mr. Gold would be and what speech he would deliver to the people under such a tyrant at the head of the government?

It is extremely difficult to understand why the "Truth" and the "Liberator" should waste space and ink on telling the same old lie about Jesus as the kings and priests have done only in a different way. If the revolutionists want to tell us anything about the past men and women, they should at least tell the truth.

Jesus was the most fearless revolutionist of all ages and nothing else. The fact that he was called a carpenter shows him a working

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man, and the new era which began, testifies to his greatness. And that the organization lasted more than 300 years inspite of the most cruel and inhuman prosecution, proves the soundness of his carefully laid foundation. We can point to no labor organizations that have stood that long, and to which a King or an Emperor like Constantine the Great had to worship under the Red flag—the flag of the early Christians' Labor union.—T. G. Lee.

WHAT HE RAN.

Mr. Mission Hills — I run things at my house.

Mr. Golden Hills — Probably the lawn mower and the washing machine. — San Diego Union.

Home: A place where some woman works fourteen hours a day.

Charity is a parasite living on the evils it pretends to alleviate.

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TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.

Entered as second-class matter November 12, 1920, at the post office at Duluth, Minnesota, under the Act of March 3, 1879.
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TRUTH openly declares for the overthrow of the present capitalist system. It does not believe in patching it up. If you think this decaying system can be patched up you will not like TRUTH.

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

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

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

TRUTH declares that the working class must capture the capitalist state and establish their own state until the class antagonisms have been destroyed and until there remains no further need for the state. During this period of transition there must be the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. It is folly to think that the capitalist class will give up possession of the 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 work. 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!



J. O. BENTALL, A BAD MAN!

The war ended four years ago but seventy-five war prisoners are still incarcerated, among them J. O. Bentall. These men are supposed to be held in dungeons because their opinions in regard to the war did not gibe with the ruling class. But they are really being held because their opinions in regard to our economic system do not gibe with the opinions of the ruling class. "Are you against all war?" the parole board asked Bentall. It must have been his reply to that question that gave the bars, that hold him, another lock.

Bentall cannot sing in tune with the capitalists nor think in harmony with the present industrial system so he is a bad, bad man. He cannot be let free to spread his ideas. But the German spies and those who profiteered and grew rich while the boys spent their lives carrying guns, are freed. And ordinary human wrecks who rob and murder and forge and get caught, they are freed when they have good lawyers and prominent friends.

Bentall has no friends except the workers. He stays in and 75 others stay in. They are all bad men. They believe in an industrial system based on cooperation and service. It is a menace to our social order to have such men free.

WHAT IS BACK OF THE TROUBLE WITH TURKEY

The average worker is too absorbed in the bread and butter battle to keep close track of the movements of European powers after commercial advantage. Therefore it may be well to recall a little past history in order to understand the present situation in regard to Turkey better.

Turkey and her dependencies have for years furnished the richest prize in the whole long history of colonial expansion. Germany had her eye on Turkey. She dreamed of an empire that would extend to the Persian Gulf and rival England's. So she began to maneuver, to build the Bagdad railway from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf through Mesopotamia which has bituminous coal and petroleum fields of great value. To realize this dream Germany became the protector of the Turk. Concessions were granted by Turkey to German capitalists to build the railroad. At the rate that it was being constructed it would have been completed early in 1917.

But England who also knew the value of Turkey saw that the great railway would get German goods into India cheaper than by way of the Suez Canal. This must not happen. All Europe knew what it would mean. England, Czarist Russia and France were disturbed by these activities. England had planned to colonize Mesopotamia with Egyptian peasants and prepare for its annexation. France furnished the Germans 30 to 40 per cent of the money needed but asked concessions in Turkey and received them. By 1913 French interests in Turkey amounted to \$3,000,000,000. England finally obtained the protectorate over a part of Turkey known as Koweit. Germany recognized this in 1913. So after 15 years of conflict, a kind of balance of power was established in Turkey. Each had received valuable concessions but none was completely satisfied. And the Turkish people were not considered. They counted no more than pigs.

Then came the world war and the division of spoils which gave Greece a strip of Asia Minor. She also got Thrace and Constantinople. The Dardanelles was internationalized.

Now the Nationalists in Turkey want their territory back. And the skirmishing of the Greeks, begun with the Allied consent, gave them a chance. Kemal Pasha has blotted out the last semblance of Greek control in Asia Minor and threatens to cross the Dardanelles and recover Constantinople. He also demands that Thrace be returned.

England is backing Greece. France has an alliance with Kemal. Russia also has an agreement with Kemal. M. Tchitcherin says that Russia wants peace but unless Great Britain advises Greece to accept her defeat in Asia and prevents a new campaign in Thrace that another war may be started. If it is, Russia will not keep out.

This is the struggle of the Turks to liberate themselves from the imperialists who would destroy the Turks in order to get Turkey. We hope the Turks succeed. And the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia wish them success. All workers should take the newspaper stories about Turkish atrocities with a grain of salt. Remember other newspaper stories, like the nationalization of women in Russia. Any tale goes when there is hatred.

HELL HOLES UNDER CAPITALISM

The 47 miners who were trapped like rats in the Argonaut mine in Jackson, California, are dead. They were caught in a death-trap, a mine with only one entrance. Such holes are permitted in a system where the aim is profit and where property is sacred but human lives count no more than flies.

Under this system with spasmodic unemployment some workers are obliged to enter the very jaws of death in order to get a bare existence. And those who own mines and other unthinking brutes, that have developed as a result of the industrial system, begrudge the miners even a bare existence.

Men are working in the Argonaut mine today. The same thing can happen again. It can happen any place, where there are mines with but one means of escape.

How would it be under Communism?

The mines would not belong to individuals to be exploited for profit. They would be owned by the government and the mine products used for the benefit of all human beings. Human life would be sacred—the more productive human

beings, the greater the wealth that could be used for the well being of all. Since human lives would add to the sum total of human happiness, there would be an incentive to minimize the dangers of mining so that human life would be protected. One-exit mines would go.

Who would wish to mine even then? Wouldn't all want to sit at a desk and run a typewriter under Communism? The human fiber that is consumed in an hour's work in the mine is far greater than in an hour's work at the typewriter. If eight hours' work under Communism entitled a typist to the means of life, perhaps two hours work in the mines would entitle a miner to the means of life. Longer hours might make one kind of desirable work less desirable. And exceedingly short hours would make hazardous, life-consuming work like mining more desirable. In a system where everyone worked if no one wished to mine, it would be a pretty certain thing that the hours were still too long. It could be adjusted.

Then, too, under Communism, only the most productive mines would need be exploited. Under capitalism some very unproductive mines are being worked just because an individual happens to own that spot and wishes to squeeze out profit at the expense of human lives. Under a scientific system the most productive mines would yield sufficient mineral wealth for all purposes if intelligence were used.

Such a scientific era is coming. The big industrial concerns owned by small groups replaced individual production in homes. Cooperation in production has replaced individual production. One man used to make a shoe. Now hundreds cooperate to make the shoe. The next step is to have the big economic nations consisting of producers replace the small owning groups of today.

Real cooperation does not end when the workers cooperate in producing things. It also includes cooperation in the benefits of production. That hasn't come yet. Under capitalism only a few reap the benefits of production. The rest suffer and have nothing. But the scientific era is coming and workers must organize and study so that they can help to bring order out of the present chaos.

The government is always an expression of the dominant economic power. The workers must become the dominant economic power—the government.

FORD HAS EVERYONE GUESSING

Ford has shut down and 75,000 workers were rendered jobless. They were advised to save their money and buy as little coal as possible. Unless they are fortunate enough to land another job, it is quite possible that they will not buy any coal because of Ford's action and not because of his advice.

There are many conjectures as to the real motive for Ford's shut-down, chief among which are that he is going to remodel his plant to make it still more systematic; that he has an overproduction of Fords which he wishes to get rid of before he manufactures more; that he is preparing to produce his own steel because he is peeved at the rise in price of steel and the increased pay to steel workers. He claims that he is closing down because he will not pay the increased prices for coal, which would take \$1.50 from the net profit on each Ford. Few believe this.

Ford says he produces 5,200 cars a day at a net profit of \$52 on each car. Deducting the \$1.50 for extra coal would still leave him a profit of \$50.50 per car or \$262,600 net profit each day, over \$75,000,000 a year. Not exactly a small sum, it seems to us.

Besides the workers who were discharged say he has considerable coal on hand for which he did not pay advanced prices.

So the expert slave-driver has everybody guessing. He has continually increased production with fewer men. Although at the end of 1920 he instituted the five-day week and laid off men a week or two at a time he increased production. He has the speed-up system down to a finish. He takes the workers only if they are able to pass tests as thoroughbreds. Then he puts them through the paces figured out by efficiency experts. The men move with machine-like regularity and speed. It is most exhausting. Men continue their processes of putting on burr No. 9 and screw No. 45 in their sleep. They develop nerves. Some become wrecks.

Yet this expert driver is hailed by many as a kindhearted philanthropist. If Ford poses as a generous employer, we say he is a big hypocrite. If he states frankly that he is an efficient slave driver then we agree.

CAN'T FIND FOREIGNERS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY

The Illinois Chamber of Commerce and the paid ferrets of the mining interests must be rather hard hit in Williamson County. It seems that there are no foreigners there to frame for the deaths that occurred in the riot June 22 at Lester mine.

They have indicted twenty-two men, to be sure, but they have Anglo-Saxon names. Glory be! They are not Johnsons and Schumanns and Le Pages and Iskys or Vitches. They apparently are the descendants of the first-comers after the red men. Almost 100 per cent Americans. They have such names as Clark and Rushing and Travelstead and Cooper. Yet in this emergency they are being framed just as if they had vulgar names like Sacco and Vanzetti.

And that is not all. Not only would the indicted men pass muster anywhere as real Americans but we have Maud McCreery's word for it that they come from substantial families who have been known for years. Some have even been prominent in church and civic activities.

Maud McCreery says:

"It is the general opinion of citizens of Williamson county that it will be a difficult thing for the prosecution to connect men such as these, whose names were picked at random from the list and are typical in the main of those indicted, with murder or even conspiracy to murder.

"The contrast between many of the persons named by the grand jury, their well known civic activities and general good standing, and the shady reputations of most of the men killed in the June 22 riot is causing comment. The people here are recalling that the men imported as strikebreakers were recruited from Chicago's 'flop houses' and that a ticket from the Hargrave detective agency was found on each dead body."

We wonder what those who always blame foreigners for violence that occurs in the class war, think about this. The scabs were cleaned out. And it must have been done by people of this sort for there are no other people there. Any person not absolutely brain-bound would say, "The injustices, suffered at the hands of the mine owners who imported the scabs, must have been intolerable or it never would have occurred."

It ought to encourage the Ishes and Skies and Schumanns who have brains enough to organize industrially to end an economic system that permits such atrocities as individual mine owners. It shows that there is also some life left in the Americans who got here a little ahead of them. The rebellion against the injustices of the mine owners gave evidence that their blood is still circulating. When their thinking gets straightened out now they will organize to eliminate the real cause instead of expending their wrath on the poor scab-dures who are mere tools of the mine owners.

FROM PACIFISM TO KU KLUX

In Mason City, Iowa, Ida Crouch Hazlett, a Socialist speaker and organizer was mobbed and kidnapped. This occurred on the night of Aug. 23. Local members of the American Legion were implicated and Ralph Lloyd Jones was reported to be one of them. According to the New York Nation some of the participants in Mrs. Hazlett's kidnapping, when questioned by a United Press correspondent as to their membership in the American Legion, said, "We prefer to be known as the Ku Klux Klan." The Globe-Gazette describes the preparations that are being made to organize a local group of the Ku Klux—two hundred hoods and gowns and other regalia needed for initiation services.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones, the noted pacifist is no more. The catastrophe of the world war overwhelmed him. His friends say he died of grief and heart-ache caused by the war rather than of old age. Now one from a younger generation of the Lloyd Jones family is reported to be a Legionaire and a Ku Kluxer.

One would have expected that a witness of the futility of Jenkin Lloyd Jones's work at uplifting at the Chicago Abraham Lincoln Center, would have rebelled in the opposite direction. Rebelled by allying himself with the working class against the big interests that are creating the misery and poverty that the elder pacifist Lloyd Jones was attempting to alleviate. But instead the younger man joins the most hysterical war product that the age has produced. And the confused thinking of that family continues in another direction.

SLUMP, BOOM, OR CRASH?

By HENRY SARA

In England people do not ask "where are you at?" but many in America do, and the expression has got point at times. In many ways it would be a very suitable question to put to the mass of the people who happen at the moment to be living under the banner of freedom called the Union Jack. One would get very mixed answers. The answers being variable as the areas were covered through the different industries. In some places they would complain of a slump, in some places they would report a boom, and in others they would predict a crash. To say that things are in the melting pot is to say just nothing at all. Sometimes the Great War seems a long way back, but at others it seems not in the least remote. It depends very largely on "where you're at." Suppose you want a job. Well you might get one, on the other hand you might not, and the latter aspect is certainly the more likely of the two. The latest official report gives a total of 1,400,000 work people on the unemployed register on July 31st. It explains that there were 1,151,000 men and 170,000 women. If one happens to be unfortunate enough to be out of a job under such obviously rotten circumstances there is a possibility of getting an answer at some of the places of call, to the effect that there is nothing doing owing to the war. Sometimes the persons who do the engaging of the staff, find themselves called upon to let off some explosive expressions about those "damned Russians." But day after day the newspapers take good care to give plenty of space to Germany, not merely in their columns but also on the posters; doing their utmost to keep aflame the old hate. Weeklies, and monthlies, all tell the story of the work the Germans have, of how they are being employed overtime. The mass of the workers in England are simply bewildered at it all. Here they are, they won the war. They know that they won the war, because they have been told so. Still they could do with a job. Then just to help them in their perplexity comes the cry, there is a Boom! But, as though that were not conflicting enough, along must come the prophets with their cry of 'ware Crash! What a world, what a world!

Just 75 years ago a precious little document, child of a revolutionary era, concluded with the words, "The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." A truism is a plain or self-evident truth. That slogan of the Communist Manifesto is a truism *per se*. But it is possible that the language is too poetical, too distant to be grasped hastily by those who have most to gain by its acceptance. Nevertheless, the seventy-five years have recorded a world struggle that grows and grows, and whoever cares to examine closely the present seeming chaos, can discern within it all the slow growth of a new born.

To get down to facts. In England there is movement upon movement but no Unity, and as the slogan quoted above teaches Unity it is pretty obvious that unless the practical side is worked in conjunction with the cry, it remains a truism in the abstract, far removed from reality. The majority of the so-called "labour-leaders" are lamentably ignorant men. They have had no training in economic science, that is true of all of them, and unfortunately many of them have not had a training in any science whatever. The result is that there is not one man who stands out able to expose the present "Slump, Boom, or Crash." True they have got explanations, and each has got his own little pet theory to work off from time to time, but as they possess an unfortunate habit of changing their theories there is much confusion and little guidance. For example, quite a number of the men who are sitting in the House of Commons claiming to represent Labour got into that very House on the cry of "making Germany pay." Now some of those men are most emphatic in explaining to their dupes that the whole thing is absurd. We hear a great deal about democracy these days, and lots about Bolshevik dictatorship, but if these labour leaders really meant what they said they would go back to their voters and state frankly that they got into Parliament on a false cry, that they were wrong, that they have now realized that they were unable to decipher the mystery of international finance and international production, and therefore unfit to try to lead. But they don't do that, not they. Instead they hang on to their seats more frantically than ever, claim to represent the victims of the masters, play the masters game, keep the workers divided, and balk the efforts of those who want to put an end to this deplorable struggle round a bread and margarine existence. Here is a glaring example.

According to recent reports Mr. Tom Shaw, member of the British House of Commons, has been made Secretary of the Second International, he therefore becomes a figure of world-wide importance. A big heavy type of labour orator he did his bit during the war to keep the fires of blatant jingoism going. He believed that Germany was responsible for the war and deserved all she got, but he goes on to explain, he must protest against a policy which could only result in injury to ourselves. "Ourselves" stands for us English you must know. He was talking like that in 1920 after he had been to Soviet Russia. But there is in existence a document (Report of the Labour Party Conference 1913) which no Internationalist can afford to ignore. Mr. Tom Shaw, now Secretary of the Second International, was a bold figure in that report. Whether he ever read the Appendices which advocate action in the event of war it is hard to say, but, judging by his actions and his speeches whilst the war against the Central European Powers was going on, it is quite obvious that if he did, he choose to ignore them. When it suits him he can make a fine point about verbal distinctions however. For example (this is from the Report page 101) "a party might call itself a

Socialist party and yet be utterly opposed to the policy of the Labour Party, which was the only party in the country representing the workers politically. Labour was a term as high and as holy in the truest sense as Socialism ever was. There was no magic about the word Socialism. Sometimes there was a lot of cant about it."

The Secretary of the Second International has said it. Comparisons are odious, nevertheless they are often useful. Let us make one. Mr. Tom Shaw went to Russia on behalf of the Labour Party with the British Labour Delegation in 1920. When he returned he made a speech in Lancashire in which he said certain things about conditions in Russia. Here is an item: "If they could imagine the American system of industry, the premium bonus system, in its greatest development; if they could imagine a limited number of men applying that system, they had the industrial system in the industrial towns of Russia at the present moment. There was no freedom in Russia for a workman to leave one place and go to another. Conscription was rigid in industry, a man must work where the authorities wished him to work or starve." Another little extract reads: "He was afraid Russia was becoming very rapidly militaristic. Physical culture and military training were being made gods, and the people evidently appreciated the military display. Suppose those people became mad with the desire for militarism? One hundred and sixty millions of people with their wonderful natural resources—what would take place if those people conceived a hatred for us?" It was that thought that brought him back from Russia before the investigation was over.

Then he closed with a peroration: "Let them all remember that only in peace could nations live in concord and friendship, and develop those higher sides of life to make the earth sweet and good for human beings to live together in comfort and happiness alongside each other."

And now for the odious: the comparison!

Mr. Tom Shaw, does not believe in peace, because during the war he was a jingo.

Mr. Tom Shaw does not believe in anti-militarism, because he is a British patriot.

Mr. Tom Shaw does not believe in Labour being holy, because he has a record both politically and industrially of being a hack for the capitalists in the cotton trade.

A damning indictment stands before this so-called leader of the Textile Workers.

The annual report of the Chief Medical Officer of Health has a regrettable account of the conditions of the workers in the cotton trade. Pneumonia ravages their bodies, bad food undermines their health. The death rate from pneumonia in the great Lancashire industry between the ages of 45 and 55 was 222 per cent. over the lowest rate from this disease viz., that of the clergy. In the age groups 55 to 65 cotton workers died of pneumonia at 2½ times the rate among clergy, while bronchitis claimed its victims at a rate of eight times greater.

Meanwhile the cotton operatives have crashes, booms, and slumps, and Mr. Tom Shaw who knows that there is no magic about that word Socialism, and that often there is a lot of cant about it becomes the Secretary of the Second International.

WE HAVE PAID IN FULL

(Anonymous.)

(The following poem has sometimes been attributed to Rudyard Kipling, but the theme is foreign to everything that Kipling, who glorified in imperialist conquest, ever wrote. It first appeared in an Australian labor publication about fifteen years ago.)

We have fed you all for a thousand years,
And you hail us still unfed;
Though there's never a dollar of all your wealth
But marks the workers' dead.
We have yielded our best to give you rest,
And you lie on crimson wool.
For, if blood be the price of all your wealth,
Good God, we have paid it in full.
There's never a mine blown skyward now
But we're buried alive for you;
There's never a wreck drifts shoreward now
But we are in ghastly crew.
Go reckon our dead by the forges red
And the factories where we spin;
If blood is the price of your cursed wealth,
Good God, we have paid it in.
We have fed you all for a thousand years.
For that was our doom, you know,
From the day that you chained us in your fields
To the strike of a week ago.
You have taken our lives and our babies and wives.
And we're told it's your legal share,
But, if blood be the price of your lawful wealth,
Good God, we have bought it fair.

A CORRECTION

In the editorial on *Cooperatives* in the previous issue "cannot" was used for "can" and changed the meaning. The paragraph should read:

The cooperatives are too weak. But in spite of their weakness they are doing practical constructive work in that they give definite help now without deceiving the people into thinking that thru cooperative patchwork here and there capitalism can be ousted.

We are apt to feel ourselves overshadowed in the presence of colossal institutions. We are apt . . . to ask what a few hundred or a few thousand persons can do against the weight of government, the mountainous odds of majorities, the influence of the press, the power of the pulpit, the organization of parties, the omnipotence of wealth . . . No matter where you meet a dozen earnest men pledged to a new idea,—wherever you have met them, you have met the beginning of a revolution. Revolutions are not made: they come. A revolution is as natural a growth as an oak. It comes out of the past. Its foundations are laid far back. The child feels: he grows into a man, and thinks; another, perhaps, speaks and the world acts out the thought. And this is the history of modern society.

—Wendell Phillips.

"The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nationalities, and tongues, and kindreds."

—Abraham Lincoln.

If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify a revolution—certainly would if such right were a vital one.—A. Lincoln.

It is easy to conceive that all these shades of opinion, and even more, may be sincerely entertained by honest and truthful men.—Lincoln.

Understanding the spirit of our institutions to aim at the elevation of men, I am opposed to whatever tends to degrade them.—Lincoln.