

Capitalism Is Already Impotent, While the Working Class Is Not Yet Competent.---TROTSKY.

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Minions of the Czar Once Chained Workers; Now Minions of Capitalism Use Injunctions

WILLIAM F. DUNNE TO SPEAK AT LABOR DEFENSE MEETING

William F. Dunne, former editor of the Butte, Montana, Daily Bulletin and known throughout the United States as a militant labor editor, organizer and speaker of the labor movement, will be in DULUTH AT WORKERS HALL, 1st AVE. WEST and 19th ST., ON FRIDAY SEPT. 29. The meeting begins at eight o'clock and will be held under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council which has been formed for the purpose of defending those arrested in connection with the spectacular raids on the alleged Communist Convention in Bridgman, Michigan.

Dunne was along with Wm. Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and a score of others, and was one of the victims of this raid. He will speak on the meaning of those new attacks on American Labor militants and the connection these attacks have with the general onslaught of the organized capital against the labor movement.

The Defense Publicity Council says: “When the now historic ‘red’ raids of 1920 were made in which thousands of radicals were thrown into jails, it was at a time when the war hysteria had not yet subsided and the cry was: ‘Get the foreign agitators.’ At that time the trade union movement showed little response to the calls made upon them for support and defense of the persons arrested. Times were good, work plentiful and wages still high. To the average worker in shop or factory class warfare meant little and the persecution of radicals seemed something apart.

“The recent raids, however, in which more than a score of trade unionists were arrested in Michigan and Illinois are felt throughout the entire country as a direct attack upon the labor movement as a whole, particularly upon the progressive trade union movement. Where in 1920 the red raids came and passed with hardly a protest from the unions and no concerted action of their part, the 1922 raids find unions all over the country aroused and ready to take action on behalf of the labor men now in jail or facing trial.

“When the offices of the Trade Union Educational League were raided, the capitalist press blazoned to the world that connections between Foster and the ‘million-dollar wreck’ in Gary, Indiana, would be established. When this fell through, four members of the striking shop crafts were seized and by means of brutal beatings were forced to confess that they had engineered the wreck. Herrin, Ill. is the scene of another attempt on the part of the government to establish definitely the fact that the American labor movement is a criminal conspiracy and outlaw movement that must be crushed and eliminated from society.

“While all over the country efforts have been made to place unions outside the law, it was not until September 1 that the federal government was so bold as to make its position clear. In no unmistakable terms Attorney-General Daugherty, speaking officially for the United States Government said: ‘I WILL USE THE POWER OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT LABOR UNIONS FROM DESTROYING THE OPEN SHOP.’

“The Department of Justice made war on Foster and the others, and a few days later declared war against the entire American Labor movement. That the permanent injunction will be granted, no one in the labor movement can doubt. In a court room Labor’s lawyers may not be able to tell Judge Wilkerson why the injunction should not be granted, but the organized labor movement, insulted, goaded beyond limit, exploited and suppressed more than it can bear, may show Daugherty and Wilkerson, Harding and the United States government why it is not advisable to go too far.

“Now, more than ever, it is plain that the cause of the victims of Daugherty’s raids is the concern of the labor movement and that an attack of ‘reds’ is a covert attack on unionism.

“The demonstration which will be held here is called in particular as a defense rally for action against the red raids; in general, however, this mass meeting is much more than a mere defense meeting. It is a demonstration of the labor movement against not only the red raids, but against the whole attack of the government on the labor movement.

“In a meeting held in Chicago on September 1th, a crowd of over 4,000 turned out to hear Dunne, Ruthenberg and Wm. Z. Foster, who addressed the demonstration. Labor militants of every political belief crowded into the great Ashland Auditorium and gave the speakers a tremendous ovation. Chicago labor has given an indication of how the workers all over the country feel about the ferocious attacks that are being made on the American labor movement.”

LAKE SAILORS STRIKE AGAINST 84-HR. WEEK

Will Walk Out Oct. 1 on Boats on Great Lakes Controlled by Steel Trust.

By practically unanimous vote the Sailor’s Union of the Great Lakes has decided to strike against the 84-hour week, 12-hour day, seven-day week on the 400 freight boats of the Lake Carriers’ Ass’n according to Claude M. Goshorn, Duluth agent of the organization.

“We will refuse to sail on any Steel Trust or Lake Carriers Ass’n boats that do not grant the 8 hour day or three watch system”, said Mr. Goshorn.

“All other demands on the Lake Carriers Ass’n have been dropped for this season”, Mr. Goshorn, continued “on account of the ‘coal situation in the North West but we will not continue to sail 12 hours a day, 7 days a week or a total of 84 hours a week. Every effort has been made to adjust this question without resorting to a strike but the Carriers even refuse to

Judge James Wilkerson granted Attorney General Daugherty’s petition for a nation-wide injunction against the striking railroad shopmen. This edict is even more drastic than the first restraining order. It affects 400,000 railroad workers; it affects every worker in the United States. Our cause is one. We win or lose together.

The minions of the czar once chained workers, later the minions became workers. Some swept streets, some baked bread and some went west. Now the minions of the master class who constitute about 2 per cent of the total population use injunctions to bind the workers. They feel their capitalist industrial system tottering. They are internationalists. They know that when capitalism totters in Austria, in Germany, in England that eventually it totters here. The strikes by the railroad workers and the miners hurt. The masters wanted the strikes but they had not counted on the rapid growth of the idea of industrial unionism. They felt the idea grip the railroad workers and saw that the strikers might outwit them. Then the masters became panicky and called upon their minions at Washington for the injunction.

Now they expect the farmers and the wage workers to keep still and bow down in subjection. But the farmers are mostly tenants or merely owners in name and they suffer and are ground down by the masters even as the wage slaves. The farmers sympathize with the industrial slaves who number fully 65 per cent of the total population.

And the workers are not keeping still, they are dissatisfied with their lot and with their masters. Dissatisfaction of the workers even when expressed in a losing strike is a sign of life. But intelligent rebellion of the workers expressing itself in stronger industrial organizations is a sign of health. It makes for progress. What if a few rebels are put in jails? What if a few fill graves? There have been despots since history began who made demands, were obeyed and soon they were no more. The masses rebelled intelligently and the world moved forward. Daugherty’s injunction can’t stop the world.

DEBS JOINS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Chicago. — Eugene V. Debs, in a letter to William Z. Foster, has accepted the position as one of the members of the National Labor Defense Committee, formed to aid in the defense of the victims of the Michigan raids, and other cases of a similar nature.

In writings from the Elmwood Sanitarium, where his health is being restored, Debs pledges his fullest support to the aid of these victims of capitalist persecution.

meet our representatives to discuss this question.”

The headquarters of the Sailors’ Union in Duluth is at the Fifth Ave. Hotel.

The American people during the last year spent \$27 for chewing gum every time they spent \$1 for books. We have thought the jaws of our countrymen were twenty-seven times busier than their heads. —The Dawn.

The higher you climb up the ladder of life, the wider your vision, the broader your sympathies, the quicker your response to the need of every living thing capable of pain and pleasure.

MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA WORKING TOWARDS ALLIANCE

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The importation of British-mined coal to assist in breaking any future coal mine strike in America will become impossible if a proposed alliance between the coal mine unions of this country and Great Britain is carried out. Such a project, it has been learned, not only is under consideration between officials of the United Mine Workers of America and the Miners’ Federation of Great Britain, but a conference of representatives of the two miners’ unions is being arranged for an early date.

The announcement is made by William Green, secretary-treasurer, U. M. W. A., who has been attending the meeting of the executive council, A. F. of L., here. Members of the A. F. of L. executive council also have expressed approval of the proposal.

The alliance, if completed, would enable the coal miners of Great Britain and the United States to aid each other in time of strike, and not only would be designed to present the exportation of British coal to America at such times, but would contemplate the prevention of American coal exports to Great Britain to help break a strike of the British miners.

The suggestion, Green said, came from Frank Hodges, secretary of the British union, as a result of correspondence about British coal shipped here during the recent coal mine strike.

“We were agreeably surprised to receive the suggestion,” Mr. Green said. “The suggestion for a conference will be submitted to our executive board next month, and probably will be favorably acted upon.

“I do not believe the thousands of tons of British coal which came to this country during the last strike had any effect, but I took the matter up with the officials of the British Miners’ federation and they appeared to want to cooperate.”

If such an alliance is perfected, the attitude of the marine and transport workers of Britain and the United States will be an important factor. If the unions of these workers become parties to such an arrangement, the exportation from either country in time of strike even of nonunion coal could be effectively stopped.

Labor union officials are of the opinion that an alliance such as that under consideration, if successfully carried out, would be one of the most

New Campaign for Release of Politicals Planned if Harding Does Not Act Soon

On Account of Strike and Mrs. Harding’s Illness the President is Given 10 Days Grace to Make Good His Promise

By STEPHEN CARLETON.
(Defense News Service Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sixty days have passed since President Harding promised on July 19 to review the cases of all the remaining war-opinion prisoners within that length of time. He promised also to release all those who were found to be actually serving time solely for their opinions. But there has been no grant of amnesty, although meanwhile a few prisoners have been liberated, by parole, commutation or expiration of sentence. The number now remaining in prison is 75.

On president Harding’s action or lack of action by September 29 will depend the next move in the amnesty campaign. Those who are leading that campaign have agreed to give the Chief Executive ten days’ grace in addition to the stipulated 60 days, in view of the fact that his mind has been occupied with rail and coal strikes and the illness of Mrs. Harding.

It can be authoritatively stated, however, that if the President does not act on the matter of amnesty by September 29, the campaign will be renewed vigorously. Just what degree of militancy will be exercised is yet to be determined. It is an open secret in Washington, however, that all of the following possibilities have been suggested and discussed at length by the amnesty campaign leaders:

Sending a delegation of 15 prominent women to see President Harding; having the White House picketed by women representing big national organizations; holding meetings in many cities on a given day, with 24 hours of continuous speech-making; using the radio to flash appeals for amnesty from coast to coast; sending a corps of effective speakers into every state where the Republican Old Guard is facing a crisis, and making amnesty an issue which cannot be ignored.

Any or all these things can be done if necessary, it is contended by the advocates of the release of all the politicals. There is no question that amnesty will be made a campaign issue if President Harding breaks faith; and those who are close to the situation know that in such an event that issue would be brought into the very foreground of the political conflict.

In such a contingency also, the fight to force amnesty would not be confined to the political field and to attacks upon the Republican standard bearers, according to well informed persons here; but very likely it would be carried into field of basic industry.

One hint of possibilities along this line is contained in the strike demands of the copper miners who left their jobs at Butte on September 11. First on a list of 11 demands is this: ‘Release of all political prisoners. The Anaconda Copper Mining Company helped to send these men to prison and is doing its best to keep them there.’

Seventy of the political prisoners in Leavenworth are I. W. W. members, sent there because some of them were opposed to the war in Europe, but chiefly because all of them were members of a labor organization unpopular with the employers.

The strike at Butte is an I. W. W. strike. Evidence of the I. W. W. power in the metal mines is seen in a recent granting of wage increases in the copper mines at Bingham, Utah, and in the Coeur d’Alene mountains in Idaho to forestall I. W. W. walkouts. No injustice in the industrial field today arouses such bitterness among the rank and file of the I. W. W. as the failure of the Harding administration to grant amnesty to the politicals.

In the four years since the war-frenzied convictions of the politicals, there has been a vast amount of indignation expressed in words, while various groups tried in one way or another, fitfully and often unintelligently, to move the Wilson and Harding administration to magnanimity.

Now, however, the amnesty campaign takes on a new aspect. Back of it is well ordered intelligence. That intelligence knows its own weakness and its own strength.

Ever since the issuance on September 1 of the open letter to President Harding from the 52 I. W. W. prisoners who refused to beg for clemency, there has been a tightening of the amnesty forces all along the line. That letter, containing a crystal-clear justification of the refusal of the 52 to compromise with conscience, has furnished a rallying cry to thousands of workers throughout the country, and likewise has won to the amnesty cause great numbers of liberals and conservatives who for the first time have been made to understand the shame of the wholesale convictions in 1918 in the name of Mars.

formidable labor forces in the world. The U. M. W. A. has approximately 600,000 members, while the British Miners’ federation has a membership of about 1,000,000. The latter organization, Green said, has sent a check for \$22,000 to the U. M. W. A. to help defray the expenses of the recent strike here.

Herbert Smith, acting president, Miners’ Federation of Great Britain, who attended the 1922 Cincinnati convention of the A. F. of L., as a fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union congress, was quoted at Cincinnati as having said that closer cooperation was needed to protect the mutual interests of the American and the British miners’ organizations.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS AND SOVIET RUSSIA

(By KARL RADEK, Inter. Press)

What is now happening in Europe may be characterized as the death-agonies of the Treaty of Versailles. Economic necessity is the cause of the Treaty's breakdown. The victors had decided to treat the wounds which the war inflicted upon western capitalism at the expense of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Russia. This attempt could not be realized, not only because of the frightful havoc caused to Central and Eastern Europe as a result of this policy, but also for another reason which the leaders of the victorious capitalist nations do not seem to have understood, in spite of all the economic sermons they have been so good to deliver to us, to the effect that the world forms a single economic unit. Germany was one of the greatest export markets of England and the United States, which are now compelled to look on how a plundered Germany can no longer buy their products. Lloyd George realized this even before the Treaty of Versailles was signed. In a memorandum which ex-Prime Minister Nitti, has published in his book Peaceless Europe, he warned the Allies of the baleful results which would follow the burdening of Germany with an absurdly enormous debt.

But in spite of the fact that he realized that the Treaty of Versailles would plunge capitalism into chaos, he nevertheless signed the treaty and has not yet found the courage to demand its revision. His defense of Germany has always been within the limits of the treaty. This proves not only ineptitude on his part, but also that the conflicts within the Entente have blinded him to the ABC of capitalism, namely that a ruined man is a bad customer.

Lloyd George has been fighting France for many years already. Were we to adopt the tone in which the English official press comments on the French policy, we would bring down upon ourselves severe notes of protest. And this fight has gone beyond mere word-conflicts; the cannon's voice is also heard. The so-called Turko-Greek war is nothing else than an Anglo-French war. The English government is openly furnishing the Greeks with arms and money, and accuses France of doing the same with the Angora Republic. But England cannot afford an open break with France, even if the break should not bring about an immediate war on a world scale. America's position towards France and England is not yet clearly defined. America supports on the one hand, England's policy towards Germany and on the other hand, France's policy towards Russia. The simple fact that in Washington, America did not support England's declaration against the use of submarines in warfare, proves that America has not definitely given up its anti-English policy, and is willing to play up France against England. An old English publicist wrote recently in the Fortnightly Review that Napoleon had never brought about such a military hegemony on the Continent as did the Bloc National. Against Napoleon, England found allies in Russia and Germany. The simple German believed that he was fighting for the liberation of his fatherland, when he was actually playing the game of English imperialism against French imperialism. Today, England herself has destroyed Germany's military power and could not use it as a weapon against France, even if it should now be needed. Imprisoned in the iron circle of French, Polish and Czechoslovakian armies, Germany, even if she be allowed to make open preparations for war, could never fight France, except with the support of Russia. But England, hopelessly entangled in the contradiction of her European and her Asiatic policies, thought it in her interest to keep Russia a weak power. She feared that she might meet in a strong Russia an enemy to her robber policy against the interests and the life of the Mohammedan people. England's plans were not fully successful, for Russia was not so naive as to believe, like the Germans, that no other motive than the reestablishment of peace activated England, and was unwilling to become the tool of England. Russia attitude towards the world crisis is that of an independent great power, concerned primarily with its own interests, which are also the interests of the international working class.

The dissolution of the Entente places England, France, and Germany before the question: what next? France may proceed with the occupation of the Ruhr without the support of England. Germany, disappointed in its expectation of English support, may sell out to France and save herself from dismemberment, by agreeing to combine the Ruhr coal with the Alsatian and French ores. This idea is not so new among the German industrialists. They expect in this way to save their mining industry, and hope that their talent for organization may give them a decisive influence on French industries. In any case, the possession of the Ruhr valley would give to France an unparalleled industrial position among the victorious countries of Europe.

The ripening changes in the European politics have a deep, practical interest for Soviet Russia. France's advance upon the Ruhr, and the participation of Poland in an attack upon Germany would bring a change in the European situation equally important to that resulting from a Franco-German agreement. France would become the greatest economic power in Europe, and constitute an even greater danger to its imperialistic enemies than it does today; it would then become a power disposing of immense economic resources.

The coming events in Central Europe require from Russia a clear and calm estimate of the possible consequences, and combinations of power that may follow. We must remain on our guard on the military field. We have proposed to our neighbors a restriction of armaments, only to receive from Poland the ridiculous answer that this was a task for the League of Nations. The Baltic nations are protracting the negotiations under various excuses. The agreement reached before Genoa for a temporary armistice is coming to an end. We have no idea of the intentions of our neighbors. Citizen Marshall Pilsudski invited Comrade Litvinov to a friendly talk, but this meeting was a pure sham to calm Polish opinion. But even if we accept the friendly tendencies of our western neighbors, we must not forget, first that they are dependent upon London and Paris; secondly that Soviet Russia is an Asiatic as well as a European power. Asia is affected by the decision on the Rhein question. Our army must remain war-ready whether partially demobilized or not. And not only the army, but all Russia must be prepared for all events. The question of crops and industrial work is not only one of stomach, but also a question of the maintenance of the Republic and its international position. It is possible that madness may again take hold of Europe. Woe to him who falls unprepared into the hands of the mad ones! We must call the attention of the masses to the international situation so that we may be ready politically for any eventuality.

It is also possible that a compromise may again be reached, but this compromise will be rotten to the core, and will not endure. A new storm menaces Europe. It is quite possible that it is not preacher's sermons and diplomatic notes only that will play a role in the attempt to kill the Treaty of Versailles. A whole period of diplomatic attempts to settle the question of the Treaty is behind us. All these attempts, Washington and Genoa as well as the Hague, have proved to be fiascos of bourgeois pacifism. It is quite possible that the capitalist rulers of Europe may look to cavalry, infantry and artillery rather than to Adam Smith for a solution of the problem. We must make sure that we can answer this sort of argumentation too.

NEWS FROM KUZBAS

The following excerpts are taken from a letter written by Simon Hahn, a member of the Kuzbas Organization which is operating vast industries in the Kuznetsky Basin, Siberia, and the Urals. The Kuzbas Organization, Room 301, 110 W. 40th St. N. Y. City, despatched 450 workers during the present year and are now engaged in recruiting 2,000 highly skilled workers to leave early next spring for the Kuzbas industries. The following is the letter:

"My work here consists of being in charge of the office and acting as secretary to the engineer in

charge of Kemerovo. The concession here is a very big thing and we never realized what a colossal undertaking this was until we arrived and had a look around. The chemical plant which is just about to be completed is enormous. It extends for several versts and upon completion will be as large as the most extensive ones in Europe. An American chemical engineer, Comrade Wilhelm Mahler is here on the job and soon we expect things to hum when the remaining machinery which is expected any time, arrives. "The weather here is wonderful. Cool mornings, warm afternoons and

the nights are fresh and invigorating. It seems to us that the Russians never go to sleep, for as late as early—as one or two o'clock in the morning we hear plaintive songs in the distance. The woods are quite near and there is lots of farm land everywhere as pretty as ever you saw a place. Food is cheap, the best meat costing no more than two cents a pound. Milk, butter, eggs and honey are almost given away. There is, however, a shortage in manufactured goods. The people here are in the healthiest condition I have even seen. Ruddy faces, full faces and robust bodies.

"We live in a nice log house. Walls and ceilings are plastered. Our windows look out on our large truck garden. Siberia suits me! We traveled here very comfortably in passenger cars with our own cooking car for the trip. The women cooked and things went along in good shape. I bought meat, milk and eggs en route for the entire group and with the food we brought from America we had the best meals that one could expect. Our construction program is on and 150 men are busy in preparing lumber and building houses. We expect to have a very large number of workers from America here soon.

"Food is very plentiful. Flour dropped this week from 12 millions a pood to 4 millions. About \$1.25. The Altai region had a very bountiful crop this year and similar reports come from all over Russia. I do not write much between working hard and trying to take in all we can. The evenings are beautiful. We sit on the lawn with our friends until a very late hour drinking tea and coffee and chatting. We all wish that the summer would last longer.

Nauseating Buncombe By Julius Barnes

The following editorial is reprinted verbatim from the Chicago Tribune of Sept. 22:

DOLLAR PATRIOTISM

Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, officially commending President Harding for his veto of the soldiers' bonus bill, utters a bit of sentimental buncombe which is becoming nauseating. "Every un-injured veteran," he says, "should thank you that his patriotic service is not stamped with the dollar mark."

It is not the first time, and it will not be the last, that we shall hear such holy sentiments. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has expressed them before. Such men as Secretary of Treasury Mellon, and the lesser but still wealthy Frank Munsey, whose fortunes soared by millions through the war, have been loud in similar expressions. President Harding reflected the thought in his veto message when he said "a peace steward on the ex-service men, as though the supreme offering could be paid for with cash, is a perversion of public funds."

But Mr. Barnes, as spokesman for much of the big business of the country, succeeds in putting the idea most offensively. Patriotic service branded with a dollar mark, forsooth. With what, the world may ask, is the patriotic service of members of the United States Chamber of Commerce branded? With what is the war service of such men as Mellon of the metal trades, of Du Pont of the powder mills, of Munsey of the steel stocks, of a hundred "dollar a year" men, of thousands of "cost plus" war contractors, of millions of wage earners branded? With the cross? With the dove? With all the symbols of true piety, peace and patriotism?

Talk of dollar patriotism, of branding the unselfish service of the soldiers with the dollar mark, comes very poorly from such a source. The bonus is designed, not to brand anything with any mark, but to help in a small way to reimburse the soldiers for actual money lost in wages and business while they served the country. There can be no question that they did lose money in such service. And they lost it while their feet were near freezing in the mud of the trenches, their stomachs were empty, and their bodies were agonized in the service which maintained the safety and comfort of representative business men of the United States Chamber of Commerce, engaged in piling up the greatest fortunes in the history of the country. The service men have earned the money which they have not been paid. Business has been paid the money which it did not earn. The dollar brand can never be put upon the patriotism of the army. It has been placed permanently upon the big business which opposes this justice.

Gompers "Wants His Bucket of Blood"

The Locomotive Engineers' Journal has this to say of Samuel Gompers and his attacks upon Soviet Russia:

"We are not concerned with Mr. Gompers' private opinion about the Russian government. That is his own affair. . . . Neither is it our business when Mr. Gompers takes time from his important official duties to write a rather unreliable book about the Russian republic and the peasants and workers who support it. We are amused by his inconsistency when he preaches disarmament and good will among the nations, and in the next calls for the isolation and extinction of the government of the largest country in Europe.

"Like gold-braided generals of France, he wants peace, but first he wants his bucket of Bolshevik blood. But we are mighty concerned when Mr. Gompers, claiming to speak for American Labor, officially urges our government to adopt a policy toward Russia that will take bread and butter out of the mouths of American workers and sow the seed of chaos in Europe.

Mr. Gompers may not know much about conditions in Russia, but he ought to know and care about the situation of labor in the United States. Between four and five million American workers are walking our streets searching for jobs. Miners are starving in West Virginia and dodging bayonets in Colorado. The Supreme Court tears up labor's safeguards built up by years of struggle. Millions of unorganized workers are ruthlessly exploited by the steel trust and its allies. Groups or organized workers are rent asunder by jurisdictional disputes. The open shop campaign and the drive to smash wages are in full tilt. While American labor is being crucified, Mr. Gompers takes time to stick pins into the hide of the Russian bear."

MAN WHO HOLDS MOONEY DEFEATED FOR RE-ELECTION

San Francisco.—Despite a vigorous campaign for re-election Governor Wm. D. Stephens, known far and wide as the man who is holding Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings in prison, was defeated at the recent primary election. Under the election laws of California, a defeated candidate cannot run in the general election as an independent and therefore Governor Stephens will be ousted from office following the general election in November.

It is held to be a certainty that Friend W. Richardson, who defeated Stephens for the Republican nomination, will be elected over District Attorney Woolwine of Los Angeles, who was nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket.

The attitude of Richardson on the Mooney-Billings case is at present unknown.

The incarceration of Mooney and

WILKERSON UPHOLDS INJUNCTION IN DEFIANCE OF CONGRESS

By CARL HAESSLER

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Chicago.—Judge Wilkerson took the first important step toward making strikes in America illegal through judge-made law in defiance of congress, when on Sept. 23 he upheld the Daugherty "open shop" injunction against the 400,000 railway shopmen and their officials.

The unions will carry the case to the U. S. circuit court of appeals and will seek an early hearing there.

The right to strike, though not denied by the Esch-Cummins transportation act, is annulled by the effect of this injunction which forbids not only acts contrary to law but forbids acts necessary to legitimate conduct of the strike, such as appeals by union officials to the men to stand firm, use of union funds for relief in furtherance of the strike and the holding of strike meetings.

"A criminal error of defendant's position," to use the language of the supreme court, lies in the assumption that the right is so absolute that it may be exercised under any circumstances and without any qualification; whereas, in truth, like all other rights that exist in civilized society, it must be exercised with reasonable regard for the conflicting rights of others," declared Wilkerson in his ruling.

Billings and the extravagance of his administration were chiefly responsible for Stephens' defeat. A contributing factor was his sponsorship of the King tax bill, which forced the corporations to pay taxes which they had previously been able to evade.

Replies to a questionnaire sent to all unions in California prior to the primary election, indicated that union labor was overwhelmingly against Stephens on account of his attitude towards Mooney and Billings. This, together with the antagonism of the corporations, resulted in the overwhelming defeat of Stephens.

A feature of the primary election was the narrow margin by which Hiram Johnson, Republican candidate for United States Senator won the nomination. It was regarded as certain in political circles that Johnson would be re-elected by an enormous majority and the closeness of the election was a bombshell in the Johnson camp.

The narrowness of Johnson's escape from the political graveyard was chiefly due to the same factors which caused the defeat of Stephens, but with this difference, Johnson was forced to sacrifice Stephens, his chief lieutenant, in order to save himself. Johnson won the nomination, but at a terrible cost. His political machine, known as the strongest in the country, was practically broken. Johnson's victory had a boomerang effect which will no doubt hasten the date of his retirement from politics.

Both Johnson and Stephens have long been bitter foes of organized labor, and though sponsored by many labor leaders, the rank and file of the organized workers were successful in defeating Stephens and in practically eliminating the Johnson machine.

—Mooney Defense Committee.

Normalcy Means Idle Army of 1,500,000

Washington.—Normalcy in this country consists of 1,500,000 persons seeking jobs and another 1,500,000 idle through part-time employment, according to Secretary of Labor Davis, who addressed the annual meeting of the international association of public employment services.

Mr. Davis assured the visitors that during the past year between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 workers have been returned to their employment. He said investigation made during the past year has demonstrated that the 3,000,000 idle and part-time employment "is the normal condition in America."

PETROGRAD.—One hundred ninety-eight locomotives have arrived from Germany in the course of the summer via the Petrograd harbor. It is expected that 150 more will be delivered before the shipping season closes.

"They tell me this moonshine stuff will drive a man crazy."

"Drive?—there is no driving to do. A man who drinks moonshine is crazy to start with."

The bosses only appear great because we are on our knees. LET US RISE.

THE SPREAD OF SEX-HYGIENE

Prudery and Prejudice Cast Aside; Boys Given Accurate Information

By C. A. MOSELEY
(Federated Press Staff Writer)

When the writer was a youth in high school, if there was such a thing as sex, we were not informed of it—that is to say, not officially. What we learned, we acquired by underground methods. The other day, the boy who works in our office after school and on Saturdays arrived somewhat late. He explained that all the boys of his class had been detained to listen to a lecture, delivered by a physician of the Chicago board of health, on sex-hygiene. When asked if the boys were interested, he replied: "Oh, most of the boys have heard such lectures before."

This is indicative of the change that has come over public opinion. A youth who frequents Hull House told me recently of a lecture on the subject to the young men of the neighborhood, given by a woman physician, a resident of the settlement. He seemed to think it not at all strange that a woman should talk to boys and young men on sex questions.

We have learned that ignorance is no protection to youth, and that scientific knowledge is the best safeguard against having morbid views on sex. In the days when the Youth's Companion was generally read by boys, no such thing as a book on sex was ever advertised, or much less seen in a home. Now many a clean-minded boy brings one into the house and leaves it without embarrassment on the library table.

Along with enlightenment on the subject of sex, has come the campaign against venereal disease. Here, too, the secret of success has been publicity and open discussion. The humorous papers make jokes about prostitution as a parlor topic, but it is no joke—it is in many cases an accepted fact. There was one good thing about the late war—I haven't time just now to try to think up the second good thing about it. It was the attention given to the spread of information on prophylactic treatment. Now comes Dr. Herman Bundesen, the health commissioner of Chicago, with drastic views on administering such treatment. He is proving a terror to infected persons picked up in disorderly resorts. At first there was some condemnation of his methods; on second thought, everyone seems to agree with him.

Recently there came before Bundesen a youth and a girl, arrested together in a hotel. The girl was sent to a hospital for treatment. Then arose the question of what should be done with the boy, the son of a wealthy furrier. The boys' father promised that his son should be given the best medical treatment and kept at home until cured. But Bundesen protested that the law made no distinction as to sex; it said that all infected persons should be isolated. So the boy went to the hospital, too. One chief objection to Bundesen's proposals was that, by making vice safe, he would increase its practice. The advertising that venereal disease has received in the Chicago papers, in discussing Bundesen and his views, has brought about a condition where brothels are complaining that business is poor.

An 80 per cent decrease in venereal disease among the sailors at Norfolk, Va., is attributed to the closing of 35 houses of prostitution in the neighborhood. A similar result was obtained at Camp Dix, New Jersey, by the closing of houses at Camden. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. reports a great falling off in deaths from venereal disease since 1917.

All of this is the result of education, enlightenment, agitation. The medical profession says that it could stamp out diseases of this class in one generation, if it could have its way. Is it not about time that we stepped aside, with what is left of our prejudices and prudery on the subject, and give the physicians their way?

As a rule the boys and young men in the towns and small cities do not have the same opportunity now afforded the city boy to attend lectures on sex-hygiene. This is especially true of the boys of working-class families, boys who leave school at an early age and go to work. They may be well informed on baseball and prize ring news, but their equipment of sex-knowledge is often small and grotesquely inaccurate. The workers should see that their boys are sent out into life supplied with proper information. Boys should be encouraged to read books on the subject. In knowledge there is security.

JIM LARKIN

By HENRY SARA.

The name Jim Larkin calls up world memories. Wherever Labour struggles it gains in strength by recalling the name of one of the greatest and most heroic figures in working class history. Recently I happened to be in New York City, in God's own country, when the press announced that Upton Sinclair was to speak on his forthcoming book, and in the same issue were given details of a meeting to be addressed by Jim Larkin, who was to speak for the first time since his release from jail. Much as I appreciate Sinclair and desired to meet him, the longing to hear Larkin, the jail bird, proved the stronger, and so on a sweltering hot night such as one experiences only in New York City I pushed into Bryant Hall to hear Jim, the rebel.

It is a few years since the Albert Hall was filled to its capacity of 10,000 to hear the stirring battle cry which Larkin made on behalf of the transport workers of Ireland. The well-to-do did not like that meeting, and a number of medical students and students of the School of Mines endeavored to disrupt it, first by trying to wreck the electrical plant, and then, after that had proved unsuccessful, by a show of violence, attacking the stewards and trying to force their way into the meeting so as to shout down the speakers. On that occasion Larkin dominated everything, and one left the meeting with the feeling that here was the giant Labour typified in this one man.

At Bryant Hall, New York, June 9th, 1922, a meeting was called by the Larkin Defense Committee. The stage was occupied by five persons, and in the course of the evening the story was slowly unravelled that a movement was being formed to be called Uister Defense League. Larkin spoke last. Still a huge figure even though the shoulders have slightly rounded. Still very nimble even though he broke his leg in prison. Still Jim Larkin opening his speech as of old with "Women and Men."

Readers of the Worker may not be aware of the play which is running in the States called "The Hairy Ape," but they will hear of it in time. The central figure of the play is a big souled ship's stoker in a sweat of agony at the way things don't belong. All he knows in life is brutal struggle whichever way he turns, finally having the life crushed out of him in the attempt to bring about the freedom of others.

The symbol of that play is typified in Jim Larkin. On the platform of Bryant Hall one saw a man who had vision, struggling to express himself, defiant, challenging, battling; with the perspiration pouring down the ageing face, with the whitened hair awry, he stood there, one of the most powerful figures in Labour history "in a sweat of agony at the way things don't belong." He answered every one of his platform colleagues. He took their argument or their case, and either buckled it or flattened it out as he saw fit. To the audience he flung shot after shot. The Irish section with its peculiar cries made him angry. He fretted at the religious folk and joked with them at the same time. To the parents of Ben Gitlow who were sitting in the front row he made an attempt at eulogy of their son, but gave it a kink which spoiled it. He charged many of the audience of being there out of idle curiosity. He said they would say of him, "Oh, Jim's all right, but he is too much of a Nationalist"; there would be others who would say, "Oh, Jim's all right but he talks too much about Internationalism." Time after time he stated that he was no orator, and put into execution all the skill of the orator to convince his audience of the truth of his statement. Crowding round the doors were the cops (possibly some Irish among them) seemingly hungry to shove this man away. But they had no terrors for Jim Larkin, who with head flung back, with stiffened spine, with all the eloquence and emphasis that he, and he alone, can command, said, "Yes, I am a Communist." In America it is dangerous to say that, but it is also brave to say it. Jim Larkin out on bail did not help his chances by saying it.

To-day this big-souled giant of Labour is lost to us because we allow

place-seekers to dominate our cause. Instead of having men with ideals we place our trust in those who tell us that matters cannot be altered just now ("just now" means the whole of our lives). If we must have leaders let them lead us to victory. To have leaders of that type we want men with vision, not grubby little parasites. The moral is big, big as the class struggle itself. How long is Jim Larkin to rot in an American penitentiary?

—From The Scottish "Worker".

FRANK P. WALSH REPORTS THAT RUSSIAN PEOPLE ARE REBUILDING

(By The Federated Press.)

Washington. — Russia has gone to state capitalism, the state owning the land, the essential industries, the large factories, the railroads — with the control in the hands of the working men and working women.

Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the war labor board, thus sums up his observations made during a business trip to Moscow, Smolensk and the Volga valley in July and August. He has returned convinced that the Russian people will soon have rebuilt their industrial plants and restored the properties ruined during eight years of war. He found the masses ardently devoted to the soviet government in spite of the fact that the new economic policy has permitted speculators to return and grow fat.

"I traveled 600 miles into the Volga valley, and found the rich harvests almost gathered," he said to The Federated Press. "These Volga lands are equal to the best Mississippi bottom lands — black soil that produces heavy yields. Yet, because the famine last year resulted in the killing for food of all domestic animals, even to the dogs, not enough land could be cultivated by hand this season, and there will be suffering before the next harvest."

"Rail transportation is good on the main lines, and bad on branch roads. Great shops are now repairing the locomotives and training boys from all over Russia in repair and construction work on engines. At the frontier stations I saw 30 to 40 new German locomotives coming in. The United States could furnish this rolling stock if our attitude toward Russian trade were different."

"Banking in Russia has all been nationalized, and in Moscow I met the director of the Moscow state bank, working devotedly and willingly for \$100 a month in place of the \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year he received when director of a Moscow bank which before the revolution had 1500 branches throughout Russia. They exchange money on cable rates received daily from London and Paris. Facilities are as good as in either of those cities. My Brown Brothers letter of credit was recognized in Moscow precisely as in western Europe, and I was paid my draft in American currency."

"Factories are being reopened. A cotton textile mill in Moscow that had 8500 employees before the war now employs 6000 people. They have taken the big white palace of the former owner, up on the hill, and administer and maintain it through a house committee of tenants. The hovels from which these mill workers moved to the palace were the worst I ever saw — except perhaps 'back of the yards' in Chicago."

"Housing is the property of the Russian state, and the two biggest and finest hotels in Moscow — the Metropole, which is larger than the Waldorf, and the National, which is in the same class — are now filled with soviet officials, street cleaners, street railway workers, and so forth. The same classes of citizens are to occupy the blocks of beautiful new modern apartment houses which are being completed."

These two hotels are now called the First and Second Houses of the Soviets.

"Organized labor is the basis of everything over there. You can vote only through a union, but the law enables everyone to belong to a union. For instance, the 1000 doctors in Moscow can belong to the sanitary workers' union, which includes some 5000 street cleaners and sewer construction as well. Russia is a poor place for lawyers, but they are not discriminated against; 15 per cent of the judges are now lawyers."

"Spinners in the cotton mills receive about twice the wages they had before the revolution. They also get preference in housing and in food, as employees of the state. They are producing a wide variety of calicoes, prints, spool cotton, etc. More plants are constantly being opened. Russia is keenly alive and confident of her future."

Walsh told with amusement of being shown, in an airdrome at Smolensk, some 23 airplanes "donated by all the nations" — i. e., captured from the various reactionary armies during the civil wars. The Moscow officials also pointed out to him many American motor cars likewise picked up on the battle field and devoted to government uses.

"Any factory workers or other citizen can now secure 20 acres of land, free, if he will till it," Walsh reported. "Russia is in this respect the only place I know where the means are present to destroy pauperism."

Outlaw R. R. Create Co. Unions for Scabs

THIS MEANS CLOSED COMPANY SHOP, COMPANY CHECK-OFF, AND AUTOMATIC DISCHARGE

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington. — Closed company shop and the company check-off, with automatic discharge of the worker if he objects to these or any other rules made for his guidance, are outstanding features of the company unions which the Union Pacific, Santa Fe and other outlaw roads have created for their shop strikebreakers.

Examination of the application form and the rules of one of these "shop associations," fallen into the hands of a western congressman here, discloses that the documents were drafted with the phrase "the company in whose employ I may be"—thus indicating that the Association of Railway Executives or some other central group planned the whole thing, and that it may be used as an intercompany blacklist.

Early drafts of the application blank which each strikebreaker was supposed to sign in order that he might remain on the job gave to the company the right to dismiss him for joining "any labor organization which claims or assumes to represent railroad workers before the railroad labor board, other than this company union."

Later, the companies changed the language of the application to read that the applicant asks permission to join the "shop association," and that he agrees that any violation of

its rules by him shall be warrant for the company to discharge him at any subsequent time. The rules include the ban against his membership in any labor union. They include also many other limitations upon his liberty as a worker. Especially do they insist upon the right of the company to take his "dues" from his pay check.

Opponents of the Esch-Cummings act in the house are studying the legal possibilities of this attempt by the railroads now at war with organized labor to violate wholesale the plain intent of that law. They anticipate that the Union Pacific, the Santa Fe, the Pennsylvania and other roads will finally go through the motions of "organizing" local and system federations of their strikebreakers, and bring these or-

ganizations before the railroad labor board as spokesmen for their employees. Thus far the companies have selected the committee which, they have informed the strikebreakers, are the representatives pro tem of the latter.

Men named for these committees are foremen and other "trusties" who were simply informed that they had been chosen to act. When they go before the board, representing an ironclad closed company shop and the checkoff system, and ask the board to approve their "rules," the board will find itself in a delicate position. If the board recognizes this union as genuine, the last chance of serious discussion of industrial relations before the government's tribunal will have been forfeited.

WHERE THE SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES GOT THEIR MONEY

Translation of the Prostitution Certificate Shows S. R.'s. to be the Courtesans of French Imperialism

In the statements recently published by the Foreign Delegation of the S. R.'s, and by Kerensky and Brushvit representing the Administrative Center, they swear themselves black and blue that no money was ever received by them from the Allies.

That this is a lie is proved by the photographic copy of a document in the International Press Correspondence for August 30, 1922. A translation of the document and Karl Radek's scathing words in regard to it follow:

Brushvit and Kerensky were indeed very careful in their statements. They declared that they did in fact receive moneys, but that these were "of Russian origin." This should be read: "You have published Zenzinov's letter about his dealing with Benesh. What of it? This fact only says that it was from Benesh that we received the money. This money, however, did not come from the Czechoslovakian Government. This was the money that Kerensky had taken out of Russia, or which the Czechoslovakians took with them from Russia. Hence, even if we did receive money from Benesh, it was Russian money."

Such is the sense of Kerensky's statement. But Kerensky is lying. He does not seem to be aware that the following document, a translation of which we hereby print, is in our hands.

Translation.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Political and Commercial Department.

Mr. President,

In reference to your request for a money advance, I am informed by Mr. Berthelot, with whom you have already discussed this matter, that the President of the Council deeply regrets not to be able to advance such a large sum, for the manner in which the French budget is voted does not permit a large sum to be expended for a definite item, without the previous

sanction of Parliament. Moreover, I believe that the General Secretary will answer you directly on the various questions which you have addressed to him.

Permit me, Sir, to assure you of my highest esteem and sincerest respect.

(Signature illegible.)

What is the meaning of this document, addressed to Avksentiev, the dearest comrade of Kerensky in the Administrative Center, the man from whom the Administrative Center received 500,000 francs in cash, between February and June 1921?

This document proves: firstly, that Avksentiev had already received various sums of money from the French Foreign Office, for otherwise, he would not write as if the request were a matter of course. Secondly, this document proves that, in June 1921, Avksentiev asked the French Government for a large sum of money. Thirdly, this document shows that the sum in question was to come from French pockets (not only through French hands...) for otherwise it would not have been necessary for this money to be drawn from the French budget. Such are the contents of this document which was found in the archives of the Administrative Center.

Let the world see this document which is nothing less than the prostitution certificate of Messrs. Avksentiev and Kerensky, Tchernov and Zenzinov.

From now on the Social Revolutionary Party is branded as the courtesan of French imperialism. And no denial will help them any more. We congratulate the Internationals 2 and 2½ upon this document, and we advise them to attach the photograph of this document to every membership card of the new United International. We propose as honorary chairmen of the unity congress of the two highly esteemed Internationals — Kerensky and Avksentiev, Tchernov and Zenzinov.

Submitted Without Comment from the Duluth Herald

To the Editor of the Herald:

If you will allow me space in your Open Court I would like to state some plain facts that the public should know why the shopcraft employees would not accept the decision which was unjust and were forced to quit work.

Increases in passenger rates, freight rates, Pullman rates and Pullman surcharge rates were granted to the railroads by the interstate commerce commission, and these increases were put on the traveling public.

On July 1, 1921, the United States labor board decision, No. 147, reduced the railroad employees' wages 12 per cent. Did the public get any part of this reduction? No!

On Aug. 16, 1921, the United States railroad labor board, in Decision 222, reduced the shopcraft employees a further reduction of 10 per cent. Did the traveling public receive any part of this reduction? No!

On July 1, 1922, the United States labor board, in Decision No. 1036, again reduced the shopcraft employees a further reduction of 12 per cent. A total reduction of 34 per cent in their wages within one year. Ask yourself the following questions:

1. Have the passenger rates been reduced 34 per cent?
2. Have the freight rates been reduced 34 per cent?

3. Have the high salaries of railroad officials been reduced 34 per cent?

4. Has the price of rent been reduced 34 per cent?

5. Have the taxes been reduced 34 per cent?

6. Has the street car fare been reduced 34 per cent?

7. Has flour been reduced 34 per cent?

8. Has your gas been reduced 34 per cent?

9. Has your electric light bill been reduced 34 per cent?

10. Did you ever read a decision that the salary of the labor board has been reduced 34 per cent? They only receive \$10,000 each per year, \$36 per day, or \$6 per hour, and the railroad employee helps pay this board that cut the wages of one class of employees to 28 cents per hour.

Do you know that during the last six months of 1921 the total pay roll slash, including lay-offs, was running the annual rate of \$1,300,000.00 per year?

So let us have a fair and square deal.

A STRIKING SHOPMAN.
Duluth, Sept. 15.

Ford Employees Return Gladly to the Grind and the Chance to Slave

(By The Federated Press)

Detroit.—Employees of the Ford Motor Co. in the automobile and tractor plants and in the blast furnaces work hard eight hours long. While the day is 12 hours long in

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IF THIS PAPER DOES NOT INTEREST YOU

—but that is impossible; so come with the subs.

many other factories, it is a hard, driving Ford day, a wearying day at top speed, for a living wage for the Ford workers and millions a year for the Ford company.

Yet the thousands of workers went back to their Ford jobs singing at the end of the four-day lay-off, brought by the coal shortage. When the gates at the Ford plants swung open after the shutdown they rushed through to their old places at the machines under a great volume of song from their own lips:

"Roll on, boys, roll on, roll, The old joint's opened. For Henry has the coal."

This was the song that the first shift of the 48,000 toilers at the Highland Park plant sang when the lights flashed on in the great factory at midnight.

"There has been a good deal of talk about the right of all men to work," said one member of the working class on this occasion. "But if the Ford employees had tried to reopen the factories after Ford had closed them, tried to reopen them on the plea of the right of all men to work, they would have been shot down or put in jail. The right to work is just what the workers are after; the right to work but not the right to starve."

"A Ford job is a slave job. But a Ford job is a better slave job than most jobs. And 100,000 workers are so glad to have a chance even to slave under tolerable conditions that they sing when one man permits them to return to the jobs he owns."

"Are the rooms in your flat small?"

"Small? Why my dog has to wag his tail up and down in 'em."

Hand your neighbor this copy of the "TRUTH," and then call around next day for a subscription.

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Of "TRUTH," published weekly at

Duluth, Minn., for Sept. 1, 1922.

State of Minnesota, County of St

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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."

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!



SET AT LIBERTY THOSE WHO ARE BRUISED

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

Many men are in prison today—many good and innocent men, the best in our country. They are political and class war offenders. Those men have not stolen or robbed or raped. They have not embezzled or defrauded or murdered. They have committed no crime against their fellowmen. Nay, instead they have served their fellows and done well by their country. They have lived upright and industrious lives. They have spread light and hope. They have urged justice and truth. They have taught righteousness and intelligence.

Then why are they in prison? By what juggling of justice have they been incarcerated and held behind cold walls of stone and massive bars of steel? Have they offended none? Is none their enemy?

In this they have offended: They have preached the gospel of deliverance from the doom of labor's mad exploiters. They have preached a new and wage-free order of society. They have helped to organize the workers for a better fight against their masters. In this they have offended: They have hurled their opposition to the brigand crew that has looted the people and raped the country. But they have been loyal to the workers. They have been loyal to the slaves, both men and women. They have been loyal to the children of our land. They have been loyal to truth and justice and to their high ideals. They have been loyal to the present generation and to the generations yet unborn.

We must get them out. We must show our power. In solemn words we call upon the rulers of our land to hear the voice of justice. We call upon the government to heed the nation's firm demand to set our comrades free. We threaten not. Not now. We come this time to place this matter well before the president and those in power. We shall wait in patience and in hope. We shall show our faith once more in the final victory of justice. Fairness and justice demand that all political and class war prisoners be set free.

STUTTING IMPERIALISM AFTER TURKEY

The latest report about the trouble with Turkey is that the Allies have made Kemal Pasha a definite offer of Constantinople, of Thrace to the Maritza river, and membership in the League of Nations. But it is believed that Kemal will demand all of Thrace back and will ask the British to get out from the neutral zones. Kemal will very likely, also demand that Russia and Bulgaria be admitted to the conference that is to be held to settle matters somewhat.

The British government is strutting a lot and doing much blustering but really is relaxing its military and naval preparations. It knows what it is up against when it tackles the Turks. It is able to muster its forces to shoot up and throw bombs upon a handful of 300 helpless S. African Hottentots who can't pay the dog tax to Great Britain, all right, but to face the Turkish army and possibly the Russian army, "that is aber again something different," as Pearlmutter says.

All imperialistic countries are big bullies as far as their treatment of smaller peoples is concerned. England is no exception. She was a big bully last June in S. Africa, killing off the simple unarmed natives with airplanes and bombs and machine guns. She has made a cat's paw of Greece. First she gives her territory seized from the Turks. Now presto change, because Britain sees what is likely to happen if Russia helps Turkey, she takes the territory away from the Greeks and gives it back to the Turks. She not only robbed the Turks but betrayed the Greeks as well.

And according to the capitalist press this is a "holy war." The imperialists who are after oil and the advantages of strategic commercial routes are not concerned about either Mohammedanism or Christianity, except as it serves as a blind like "democracy" to hide their real motive. Their religion is dollars and for oil from which to coin dollars they would kill either Mohammedans or Christians and Mohammed and Jesus himself if they were alive and it were safe killing. But just now killing Mohammedans isn't very safe so they chiefly strut.

REWARDED BY HIS KIND

Harold Williams, now assistant district attorney of Norfolk county, accused by two star witnesses in the state's case against Sacco and Vanzetti of having intimidated them into making perjured identifications; will be the next district attorney of the county.

The county ring has demonstrated that it has a stranglehold on the political machinery of the community by electing him despite the public feeling against him after the revelations made by Mrs. Lola Andrews implicating him in the Sacco-Vanzetti frameup. He won the Republican nomination for the office, and the district being predominantly Republican his election in November is assured.

"The sooner these two Italians are sent to the chair the better," he is quoted as saying to Italians who questioned him on his attitude previous to the election.

Louis Pelser, in repudiating his testimony against Sacco, told how Williams had pointed a threatening finger at him and said: "You know damned well that's the man," when Pelser had denied being able to identify. Mrs. Andrews, likewise, recounts how Williams used threatening language and an intimidating manner to make her testify against her will.

—Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA

Austria is on the verge of a collapse. Even if foreign credit comes to its aid its death agony will only be prolonged, not prevented.

A few figures by V. Stern (Vienna) will suffice to illustrate this. He says:

"The cost of living in Austria, has, according to official statements, increased by 129 per cent from July 15th to August 15th; (in reality the increase is much greater). On August 26th, however, wages in general were increased by 124 per cent. In the meantime, that is to say, within ten days, a further increase of prices by 83 per cent took place. At the moment most favorable to the workers, when the index prices were almost realized by the wages, the actual wage was reduced by at least one third, compared with the last miserable wage paid at the end of July. And these wages will now remain at this rate for another four weeks in spite of the more rapidly increasing prices. Moreover, the beggarly contribution which the employers will have to grant to the workers, beyond the fixed figure, is annihilated by the methods of the employers in passing this extra payment on to the prices.

"In spite of this absurd, automatic wage depression and extortion, the economic situation of Austria compels the government money press to a progressively increasing activity in the printing of paper money. Within barely three and a half months, the circulation of notes prior to the payment of the index rate of 124 per cent-extra wages, increased from 366 billions to 1,000 billions. At the same time the weekly increase mounted from 10 to 80, and then to 100 billions. And yet, the 1000 billions now in circulation are of less value than the previous 366 billions, so that the scarcity of money is increasing more and more."

This cannot go on in a small country like Austria that has to depend on imports, without bringing collapse. If it had all the natural resources necessary for its people within its own boundaries it would be different. The collapse would come at once if it had no imports. A crisis in markets will come followed by unemployment. To get relief Minister Siepel has gone everywhere, to Prague, to Berlin, to Rome, and has asked for credits saying in effect: "Help us. If you don't we shall give up our independence and some of our neighbors will seize our territory."

There are reports already that Hungary is concentrating troops on the Burgenland frontier. And that Jugo Slavia is mobilizing and in connection with Czecho Slovakia is preparing to occupy the whole of Eastern Austria. If they got Austria they could encircle Hungary. If Italy could get Austria it could connect with Hungary and check Jugo-Slavia.

The greed and jealousy of many powers has been aroused. Austria is small and poverty stricken, nevertheless its control is of great importance to imperialistic countries because of the relations between Italy and England and the relations between France and the Small Entente.

Seipel still hopes that the League of Nations will yield credit. If not then perhaps a neighbor will. But even if this should happen the collapse will only be postponed. Capitalism is impotent. The question is, are the working class of Austria competent enough to take hold.

ONE FAMILY UNDER CAPITALISM

Rose, Adam and Stanley, the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Moski, brought home a quantity of mushrooms from the woods near the shack where the Moskis had been living in extreme privation. Mrs. Moski was not sure that the mushrooms were not poisonous but the children were crying for food. There was nothing else but bread and lard in the place. So Mrs. Moski baked the food which the children had found.

In two hours the whole family was found poisoned, even Stanley, 2 years old, and the boy, Adam, who is blind. In receiving hospital, where deputy sheriffs took them, they were treated and will probably recover, although all members of the family, and particularly the father, were in a weakened condition after a long period of hunger.

Molski and his wife came from Poland six years ago, with Rose. The two boys were born since. Partly through continued privations Molski became chronically ill and found it more and more difficult to keep a factory job, where the hours were long and the work hard. The family managed to scrape \$5 together recently as a first payment on the little plot of ground in the outskirts, where their shack now stands, and where the struggle of the five for survival was so nearly ended through poisoning.

This was one of the minor events of the week in "prosperous and dynamic" Detroit, where business men brag that only in America could a poor reporter like Warren G. Harding in a small Ohio town rise to be president.

The preceding story by Stanley Boone, who writes for The Federated Press, shows how hard life is for workers under our present economic system. The owning class gets the surplus value that the workers produce. The workers get only a wage that is hardly sufficient for one. Still families starve along on such wages. Millions of families are always right on the border line of hunger. When the wage earner becomes ill then troubles multiply as they did for the Molski family.

And still the masses of the workers are inactive and doing little to free themselves from this system.

MAKE IT LIKE OURS

Says the Baltimore Evening Sun:

"After careful thought, we have drawn up a plan indicating what sort of government the United States would recognize in Russia—

"A government that would sanction the massacre by machine guns of peaceful citizens petitioning for a redress of grievances.

"A government that would, through its secret service, incite its people to murderous pogroms, as happened in cases too frequent to mention, documentary evidence of which is familiar to every student of history.

"A government that would send its citizens upon trumped-up charges of political offenses, to languish for life in the mines of Siberia.

"A government that would allow the Cossacks and the German barons to carry on a campaign of pillage, torture and murder against the peasants of the Baltic countries.

"A government that would hire agents provocateurs to incite its own people to strikes and sedition, in order to have excuse to use such repressive measures as the dungeon, the knout, the nagaika, to say nothing of the hangman's rope.

"We know that this is the sort of government the United States would recognize in Russia, for it is the sort of government with which the United States was willing to have dealings for a hundred years."

FRANKNESS SAFE NOW

Not so long ago a Minnesota man served a year in jail because he said that the wealth of the profiteers ought to be conscripted just as the soldiers were. Another man got his sentence for saying "hands off Soviet Russia."

Now when the smoke of the world war has risen many are quite frank in saying the things that put the political prisoners behind the bars. Even the mayor of New York, John F. Hylan, speaks up now. He recently wrote for the Railroad Engineers' Magazine. The following quotation comes from that article:

"... the responsibility for the irreparable loss of fifty thousand young American lives and an equal number of crippled and maimed lies at the door of the powerful banking and business interests who were determined to have the protection of the strong arms of our army and navy for their foreign credits and investments."

So another is frank now that frankness is safe.

Even the teachers can mobilize against war now. The Christian Science Monitor discovered a school in Newark, N. J., where the teachers are educating the children to the horrors of war as faithfully as they teach them the three R's. This is indicated by the following sample questions submitted to pupils:

The total amount spent for war by all nations was \$186,000,000,000. Write this amount in figures.

In your opinion, which of the nations, if any, were better off after the war than before?

The U. S. Battleship Maryland cost with equipment \$42,000,000. The East Side high school cost about \$450,000. Draw a line 1-16 of an inch long to represent the cost of the school; on the same scale draw another line to represent the cost of the ship.

The number of soldiers and sailors killed in the war was 12,990,570. This is how many times as large as the population of Newark, 450,000?

"All honor to the teachers," says the Monitor. We agree that even now, when it's safe, it is somewhat of an honor to them. But how about those who spoke when it wasn't safe? Seventy-five men who dared to speak against the system that breeds wars are still imprisoned. They are being punished for being frank and honest when it meant something—when these virtues were at a premium. When the majority of the people were attacked either with temporary insanity or cowardice, these men had poise; they kept their brains working; they saw clearly and analyzed conditions as they were. Men who can do that are worth something. No nation can afford to keep men of such caliber interned. To do so indicates moral decay.

THE RUPTURE OF THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

By PAUL LOUIS (Paris).

What occurred in London this 14th of August, the rupture of the Conference, which is also in a way a rupture of the Franco-English Alliance, was not unexpected. For some months past already, French and English capitalism, the Bloc National and the coalition, were opposed to each other. Their interests may have coincided during the war against German capitalism, and during the peace negotiations, but they have diverged since then, and now openly oppose one another.

English capitalism, represented by Mr. Lloyd George, and French capitalism represented by Clemenceau, were in full agreement when it came to the clauses which forced upon Germany the payment of an indefinite number of billions. Against the terms of the armistice, not only indemnity to civilians, but military pensions were included in the bill; it is even said, that M. Lloyd George insisted upon this. Commercial England took the German navy and the best share of the German colonies as its share. The coalition showed itself as rapacious as the Bloc National. One imperialism is worth another.

England had received part payment. Chauvinistic France rejoiced to see its soldiers parade on the Rhine, and awaited the billions, which did not come rapidly enough to satisfy it. The German bourgeoisie was willing to squeeze its proletariat dry, to pay the reparations, but it had no intention of bearing the cost of the war.

London was the thirteenth vain attempt to solve the reparations question. For a year, England has been insisting upon a revision of the treaty. It has gotten its share of the booty, and the fall of the mark and the general economic crisis menace its existence.

Mr. Lloyd George insisted upon a moratorium for Germany not because he felt any pity towards the German worker. The moving cause was that the continuation of the present situation was ruining the English bourgeoisie by shuffling it off from the German market and rendering it incapable of competition with German industry. Let the mark fall some more and Britain is ruined. German competition has never constituted so great a danger to Britain as since the day when a disastrous peace was forced upon it.

Mr. Lloyd George therefore was only serving the interests of the British plutocracy, when he demanded a moratorium for Germany.

But such were not the interests of the French plutocracy. Its chief interest is to get its billions, its share of the 132 billion gold marks. If it does not get this money, it is bankrupt; it cannot pay its enormous debt to England and to the United States. The prestige of the Bloc National is menaced. This is why Mr. Poincare insists upon securities.

These securities, which resemble sanctions, are a veritable infringement upon German sovereignty. And it was not only that Mr. Lloyd George feared new conflicts within Germany, which would further depreciate the mark, endanger England's export trade and increase unemployment in its industrial sections. The whole tradition of English diplomacy was against it. Mr. Poincare acted like Louis XIV, or Napoleon towards Germany. He intervened brutally in the Reich's affairs.

These are the causes of the rupture. The disagreement between French and English capitalism is pregnant with disastrous consequences for the future. They mark the end of a period, and a break in the capitalist society.

—Inter. Press Corres.

COMRADE MEETING AGAIN

Next Tuesday evening Oct. 3rd is *Comrade Meeting* again. It is to be another old-fashioned one. That means a good program and more fun, good refreshments and dancing. Those comrades who have been vacating for the summer by spending it outdoors on all occasions will find next Tuesday evening a good time to return. When they see how robust the faithful few are who stuck and plugged away all summer at the usual working class activities, perhaps they will get into the harness again. Come! This is a time when it is literally true that every single worker counts much.

To be honest, to be kind—to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

BIRTHDAYS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Birthdays of political prisoners confined in American prisons are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut Street, New York, N. Y., as follows:

At Leavenworth, Kansas, Box No. 7:

September 1, A. V. Azuara, No. 13102;

September 6, Manuel Rey, No. 13111;

September 15, Frank Elliott, No. 13568.

Cora Meyer, National Secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday postcards to these political prisoners. Money is most advisable for gifts. For list of articles which may be sent in, write the Warden.

R. C. writes: The women are the only stand-bys, for friendly and gloom-dispelling correspondence.

H. H. writes: My birthday post card shower was a greater success than last year. Please thank the friends for their comradely spirit.

A. A. writes: If I go out in the near future, I may have to have lots of medical—perhaps surgical—attention; if not, a "wooden dress" for me, for I cannot see how in the world I will be able to serve my 20 year and survive the hardships of such a long confinement.

A sympathizer writes: Kindly let me have the address of the Minneapolis Local. When we go to town with farm produce, we may be able to leave some with the club for disposal; the proceeds to go to the political.

The following books—interesting, dealing with prisons—are recommended as valuable reading matter by the politicals: My Life in Prison, written by Donald Lowrie; The Turn of the Balance, by B. Whitlock.

THERE WILL BE NO TRIAL FOR BISHOP WILLIAM BROWN

Bishop William Brown will not be tried for heresy. The house of bishops of the Episcopal church has dropped the charges against this fine man whose crime consists of having freed himself from the chains of superstition and in working to free others.

Among the charges in the memorial from the diocese of Arkansas, which was presented by Bishop J. R. Winchester, was that Bishop Brown had compared the sacrament of communion to cannibalism. Of his book *Communism and Christianity*, the committee to investigate the charges said: "We condemn it as not only unscriptural and without warrant and justification but contrary to the history and traditions of the Church and calculated to spread heresy among the unthinking and the ignorant and as also being inimical to good government and a patriotic love of country, for all of which the Church ever stood?"

It is strange that the house of bishops dropped the trial. It would have been quite in accord with this age of brainstorms to have had a heresy trial and perhaps even stocks and pillories as in the days of witchcraft. If injunctions and heresy trials cannot seal the mouths of all of those who criticize the present industrial system then perhaps ordinary dog muzzles will. Some genius ought to be able to invent a kind suited to cover the mouths of workers which they could don as they punch the clock.

GOVERNOR STEPHENS OUSTED

When the people of California recently defeated Gov. Wm. D. Stephens for re-election they showed some wisdom. He is known everywhere as the man who is holding Warren Billings and Tom Mooney in prison although the world knows they are innocent.

To oust Stephens was a good job. Now the candidate who defeated Stephens for the Republican nomination should be sounded in regard to his attitude, as Californians say he is certain to be elected.

If the workers had sense enough to organize to use their economic power Mooney would come out when they spoke. Not having sense enough to do that there is the barest possibility that voting for a man who pledged himself to free Mooney might open the prison doors. Even capitalists sometimes keep their pledges. This may be the drowning man seizing a straw but, even if it is, we think it should be done.

INTELLECTUAL PROSTITUTES

John Swinton, an old New York editor for the capitalist press was big enough to be frank and honest about his own class. This is what he said:

"The business of the journalist is to destroy the truth, lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell his race and country for his daily bread. We are tools and vassals of the rich men behind the scenes. We are intellectual prostitutes."

THERE IS

There is something fundamentally wrong with an industrial system which declares on one hand that greater production is essential and yet tries to solve the problem of underproduction and profligate expenditure by closing down the factories and throwing men out of work.

—Boston Herald.

Typographical Union No. 118 of Des Moines has voted to assess each member \$1.50 for the striking railroad shopmen. This will raise a fund of about \$500.

We have professors—and professors. It is to the interest of the workers to sustain those men in the colleges who are disposed to tell the truth, to defend them against attacks from the boards, of trustees, and to give wide publicity to their courageous work.

—C. A. Mosley.

"Russia is the one place where the future seems a thing of hope and not of dread and terror. If I had to gamble on the future of the various European nations a decade or a quarter of a century hence, I would place my stakes on Soviet Russia every time."

—John Haynes Holmes.

Once I read a book called "The New Freedom"—

Then I read about many men in jail,

Then I read about the pardoning of a profiteer;

And then I inquired,

"Are there two Woodrow Wilson's?"

Then I was locked up five months,

Without any trial;

Then I was discharged

Without any answer.

—Tim.