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BISHOP BROWN IS TOO WELL BALANCED FOR THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS

Unable to Substantiate the Charges Against Him, They Resort to Cheap and Low Insinuations

Those who would destroy the influence of Bishop William Montgomery Brown stop at nothing. Since the charges of heresy were dropped because they could not substantiate them, they now resort to the low device of spreading the idea that the Bishop is not well balanced mentally. Since the Bishop in an open letter to the House of Bishops urges them to have university professors give him a mental examination, they have nothing left to stand on. The Bishop is too well balanced for them, that is the trouble. They do not know how to cope with him. His letter to the Bishops follows:

To the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

My dear Brethren:

According to the Arkansas Gazette, the movement looking towards my trial and deposition has failed, and according to the Oregonian its failure is due to your belief that my mental condition is such as to prevent me from being held responsible for the heretical representations of the booklet, Communism and Christianity.

On the one hand, I cannot consistently blame you for this conviction, because during the many years of my active ministry, I would have entertained it towards any one among you who had left as I have the orthodox way and traveled as far in the heretical one.

On the other hand, you cannot blame me, human nature being what it is, for feeling that the real reason for stopping the movement is your inability to frame charges from the booklet and to proceed against me with them without discrediting your own orthodoxy more than my heterodoxy.

But to make sure that I am not in error as to this feeling, I will offer, and hereby do offer, myself to the House of Bishops for a thoroughgoing, mental examination by the Professors of Psychology in Yale, Columbia and John Hopkins Universities. They are not personally known to me but I am willing to trust them.

If you accept this challenge and arrange for the examination, it should take place at Galion; for, in the present condition of my health, I could not go to one of the universities for it, and have strength enough left for the requisite sittings.

If the members of the House of Bishops will place themselves on record as believing the representations of the Bible, literally interpreted, concerning the creation of Adam and Eve; the planting of the Garden of Eden; the fall of Adam and Eve and its effects; the birth of Jesus; his death and descent into hell; his resurrection and ascension into heaven, and his second coming to raise all deceased men, women and children from the dead and to judge and send them to heaven or hell, I will resign and do hereby agree to resign my seat in the House.

If you do not accept the first of these offers, I shall feel that you should not reflect upon my mental condition in public or private, but rather appoint a competent artist to illustrate the situation with a picture of a big, barking, snapping dog and a little curling, bristling porcupine with these explanatory inscriptions: (1) under the dog—"The House of Bishops"; and (2) under the porcupine—"Bishop Brown," and (3) under the picture—"Nothing that can safely be taken hold of."

Hoping for your acceptance of my friendly challenges, I am, with every good wish for all,

Very cordially yours,

Galion, Ohio, September 25, 1922.

Harding Broke His Promise; Pickets and Speakers Will Begin Amnesty Work Again

"Republican Guard" to Be Heckled in the Political Field; Mass Meetings Planned

By STEPHEN CARLETON
(Defense News Service Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C.—Militant action to compel the Harding administration to release all the political prisoners may be expected to be put into effect in the immediate future, inasmuch as President Harding has seen fit to take no action on amnesty within the ten days grace allowed him in addition to the 60 days in which he agreed to review the cases of all the political.

It is probable that the first step along militant lines will be the picketing of the White House by a delegation of prominent women who are heart and soul in the amnesty movement. Definite plans for the new program will be formulated in conferences at Washington, New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia.

Arrangements are already under way to carry the campaign into the political field. Competent speakers will be sent into each state where the Republican Old Guard is now fighting for self-preservation. Mass meetings will be held in competition with the Republican gatherings, and it is likely that efficient hecklers will be planted in every possible meeting where speakers stand up to eulogize the Harding regime.

Advance copies of an article in the Nation on the present day witchcraft persecution, as exemplified by the cases of the political day. This article bears the signature of Lucien Price, Boston journalist, and contains the suggestion that "every one who reads these paragraphs with an awakened conscience proceed to make life a bur-

den for his Congressman, the Attorney General, and the President."

It is recalled significantly at this time that Woodrow Wilson's far western speaking tour in 1919 was brought to a sudden, crashing conclusion by the heckling of laborites who demanded general amnesty for the war-opinion prisoners. All along the Wilson party had intended to be a "triumphal procession," slips of paper demanding amnesty were rained down upon the presidential automobile. They came from windows and housetops and from the crowds on the sidewalks.

Those who accompanied the President were afraid for him that day. He was guarded closely. The temper of Seattle's workers was high, fired by the injustices heaped upon many of their own comrades in the name of the war in Europe.

There is no doubt that "The man who kept us out of war" also was afraid that day—afraid of something. At the big Arena he walked onto the platform white and shaken. His speech was disconnected, as if some of the major wires of his nervous system had snapped. He did not touch on the issue of political prisoners. Immediately afterward the Wilson tour was cancelled, and the President under whose regime the wholesale persecutions of dissenters had been perpetrated was taken back to Washington a broken man.

President Harding appears to have lost none of his liking for convicted German spies, in contrast to his keeping in prison those who protested against the war only through speeches or writing. After the Department of Justice had kept secret for a month, the fact became known that the President had com-

Special Edition 'Expert' Robs Labor Groups

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The "expert" in getting out special editions for labor papers who decamped with the rich advertising returns of the Labor day edition of the South Bend Free Press and caused suspension of the paper is described as follows:

"He gave his name as Elliott and showed credentials and letters of recommendation from the Flint, Mich., labor paper and from the Ft. Wayne Worker. A man about 35 years of age, about 5 ft., 10 or 11 in. in height, heavy build; walked very slowly and deliberately with head down and shoulders slightly stooped. Smooth face. Extremely slow and deliberate in speech—seemed to be weighing each word before uttering it. When in South Bend was accompanied by his wife and mother-in-law. Claimed that his wife's poor health would compel him to go west during the cold weather. He claimed to have made a specialty of getting out special editions for labor papers all over the country. About a week previous to his departure he sent his family out of town and left no address. Made a quick collection for the advertising in the Labor day edition of the South Bend Free Press and disappeared."

mutated the sentence of Capt. Robert Fay. The news leaked out the other day in New York.

Fay was one of the shining lights of the German secret service during the war and was convicted in May, 1916, of having attempted to blow up a British munition ship in New York harbor. His sentence was commuted on Aug. 31 and he was promptly smuggled out of the country.

After serving three months of his sentence, Fay escaped from the Atlanta prison and moved about the United States a free man for a year before he was recaptured. While such a circumstance ordinarily brings drastic punishment upon prisoners and causes their sentences to be stretched to the maximum, the Harding administration found it convenient to overlook this fact in Fay's case. Justification of Fay's release is based on a report by the Atlanta prison physician that the dynamiter was suffering from "prison psychosis," or mild insanity.

Glaring contrast to this leniency is furnished by the cases of Edward Quigley and Caesar Tabib, I. W. W. war-opinion prisoners, who are slowly dying from tuberculosis in Leavenworth. Repeated appeals to President Harding have failed to effect their release.

Commenting on the demand of the Federated Churches of America for general amnesty, the Christian Century, Chicago religious journal, says in its issue of September 28: "The deduction seems to be that it is a smaller offense to blow up a bridge in war time than to make a speech containing unpopular opinions."

In similar vein, the Committee of 48 has issued a statement of protest including this paragraph:

"If Abraham Lincoln, the father of the Republican party, were alive today he would, according to President Harding, be serving a 20-year sentence in a federal prison, and he would not be released so long as President Harding remained in office."

Demand that an outside physician be permitted to examine Ricardo Flores Magon, Mexican editor in Leavenworth, has lately been made to Attorney General Daugherty by Magon's attorney, Harry Weinberger. The Mexican is going blind. Recent examination of him by a prison physician was inadequate, Weinberger declares.

Magon is serving 20 years for opinions published during the war. Organized labor in Mexico is preparing to boycott Americans and American products to force the release of Magon and his co-editor, Librado Rivera. Attorney General Daugherty has refused to recommend amnesty for them, calling them "dangerous anarchists," despite the fact that the Mexican government has officially requested their release and has promised to welcome them home.

Use Trick to Keep Raid Victims in Jail

Chicago.—The Department of Justice again showed the bitterness with which the prosecution of the Michigan defendants is being carried on, when after a postponement of the preliminary hearing until October 17th was agreed upon the prosecution informed the defense that after the hearing nothing but Berrien County real estate or cash would be accepted as security for bonds.

The obvious impossibility of securing Berrien County real estate makes certain that the defendants will have to await trial in jail if the almost prohibitive sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000) cash cannot be furnished for each of the accused.

The court has been accepting Michigan real estate outside of the county up to date, but the new ruling adds a staggering burden to the defense.

—Workers Party Press.

MORE CRIMINAL NEGLECT; ARGONAUT OWNERS EXPOSED

By Defense News Service.
Jackson, Cal.—Miners who worked in the Argonaut gold mine here and who did not die are beginning to move away, though most of those with families are detained by economic necessity. These probably will go to work in the Kennedy mine, and it will be necessary for the absentee owners of the Argonaut to import new workers ignorant of the perilous conditions below.

Two I. W. W. members were among the 47 who were smothered to death 4350 feet down—Ernest Miller, married, and James Clayton, single.

Investigation by Walter Smith, general executive board member of the I. W. W., and James Bruce, practical miner, shows that the safety laws were flagrantly violated in the Argonaut. Worst of the violations was the presence of the concrete bulkhead 60 feet thick where the required second exit once existed. This fact has been almost completely suppressed by the newspapers.

Smith and Bruce found that the law providing for daily inspection of electric wiring was ignored; they have statements from Argonaut employees declaring that the insulation on the power lines was rotten and torn, and that the fire was started through contact of a high voltage wire with timbers on the 2,800 foot level.

"The miners died from the gas within five or six hours," Smith charges, "because those in charge above had the fan turned on in the adjacent Muldoon shaft, thus drawing the air out instead of driving fresh air in. Thus they avoided forcing the fire above the 2,400-foot level, which it would have burned more timbers and cost additional money."

No facilities were provided for fighting fire, the investigators found. The only water in the mine was in the vat taken down for drinking purposes—enough to last through each shift.

Stories that the rescuers had heard tappings in the mine, supposed to have been signals from the trapped men, were fabricated by the mine officials, Smith declares, and were given out to divert the news correspondents' attention from the facts of the owners' criminal neglect.

Evidence of No Brains

"Safety Firsters" busy with Luncheon, Monuments, Banners To Prevent 14,000 Killings.

By HARRY GODFREY.
Federated Press (Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Arthur Williams, president, Safety Institute of America, has announced that while there were in 1921, 12,000 death from

Seamen Will Be Out By End of Week

It will not be possible to tell how effective the Seamen's strike is until Saturday, according to C. M. Goshorn, Duluth agent for the Seamen's union. Most of the men will not leave the boats at this end because they live in S. Chicago or farther on. If they left here it would mean loss of pay for work already done. Even at that over a hundred men have gone on strike at this end. Enough to inconvenience the Lake Carriers Association somewhat but not enough to stop the boats. The bosses will violate the laws laid down by the steamboat inspection service in regard to the minimum number of men required and go out short handed rather than stop the boats. Law violation means nothing to the steamship companies according to Mr. Goshorn.

He says the unskilled deck hands can be replaced easily. Anyone can scrub and handle lines and do rough painting. It is the loss of the skilled wheelmen and watchmen that causes the Lake Carriers' some uneasiness.

Six hours is too short a time for sleep and meals and for the men to wash up their clothes. The eight hour day and three watch system would give them more time for reading and study.

"They are intelligent fellows as a rule. Many of us have been all over the world," said Mr. Goshorn.

Last year Mr. Goshorn was in Constantinople. He laughed as he said, "No Turks at me up. When a fellow has traveled and seen the Turks, the newspaper stuff about their cruelty doesn't go. It is only those who have never met other people and have never seen other countries who are easily fooled by tales about other nationalities."

highway accidents in the United States (mostly from automobiles) the total number of motor killings in this country this year will be closer to 15,000 than 12,000. New York City, as represented by its elected officials, grand juries, and such men as Judge E. H. Gary, have decided that something ought to be done about it.

Mayor John F. Hylan has designated the week of Oct. 8 to 14 as Safety Week. Gary, who, in addition to being head of the biggest corporation in the steel industry which has piled up a terrifying death toll in the last 25 years, is chairman of the public safety committee of the Safety Institute of America, has consented to head the safety drive and has contributed a slogan for the week:

"Don't Get Hurt."

This year in this city there are, because of lack of school buildings, some 166,000 school children on part time, of about 40,000 more than last year. These children have the privilege of playing in the streets. Last year 1054 children under 16 years old were killed in the streets of New York.

But New York City, led by its Tammany mayor and Judge Gary, is planning to do more than merely set aside a safety week and admonish the children not to get hurt. Gary has given two luncheons—one at the Hotel Commodore and one at the Hotel Astor—to talk about it. At the Hotel Astor luncheon, attended by several hundred president of women's clubs, it was decided to ask these clubs to provide 500 four-minute speeches during safety week.

But even that great idea is secondary to the superb conception with which safety week will be crowned. They are going to dedicate a "temporary monument" in Central park to the memory of the children who were killed by motor cars in New York last year!

Mayor Hylan will deliver the address, and Franklin D. Roosevelt, once a candidate for the vice presidency, will be master of ceremonies or something like that.

It is expected that safety week will go off pleasantly, unless some dangerous radical, or foreign agitator, or secret bolshevist agent, proposes making motor cars and trucks run slowly in the city, or that drivers of cars which kill people be sent once in a while to prison.

THE JUGO-SLAVIAN LOAN IN AMERICA WILL STRENGTHEN REACTIONARIES

By K. NOVAKOVIC.

The Jugo-Slavian Government has contracted a loan of 100 million dollars with the American Blair Syndicate. According to the present valuta of Jugo-Slavia, this amounts to 8 billion denars.

All loans that have hitherto been contracted by the bourgeoisie of any country whatsoever, have in no way led to the amelioration of the economic condition of the proletariat. And particularly in the case of Jugo-Slavia, the funds which have flowed from other countries into the coffers of the state have chiefly been devoted to militarist purposes. With every further loan the capitalist class has consolidated its political power and thrown the working class into still greater political slavery. In addition to this, every loan acquired by the bourgeoisie up to now has been a rich field for exploitation purposes. The half of all loans flows into the pockets of those who undertake contracts for the state, the middlemen and jobbers who undertake the execution of public works. Every state loan is followed by the most scandalous affairs in which are involved the banks of all the bourgeois parties, those of the opposition as well as the governing parties; "estimable" statesmen, politicians, former ministers and even members of the court are involved. The loans for the "economic improvement of the country" vanished in the form of gifts and appendages into the pockets of these circles.

The present Blair Loan contracted by Jugo-Slavia is likewise camouflaged under the guise of the "economic improvement of the country." A special character was to be lent to this loan, by assigning it for the improvement of the railway service. The masses of Jugo-Slavia have clearly recognized where all previous Jugo-Slavian loans have gone to, and it is for this reason that the loan is declared to be for the "improvement of the railways." With the money obtained from America, it is claimed that the railway trucks will be repaired and new ones constructed. The government hopes in this manner to be able to throw sand in the eyes of the masses. According to the agreement of the Jugo-Slavian Government with the Blair syndicate, 30 million dollars are to be paid in cash. This sum will in no circumstances be used for the purposes specified. The remainder of the loan will partly be the booty of the Americans who are to supply the material for the intended railway repairs and construction. But the Jugo-Slavian capitalists will also enrich themselves chiefly out of the balance of 70 million dollars, for the railway construction will be carried out by Jugo-Slavian contractors. And these will not fail to partake of the feast which is offered them.

The sum to be paid in cash is to be raised in such a way that it shall be chiefly subscribed by Jugo-Slavian workers living in America. When one takes into consideration that this loan will strengthen financially and therefore politically the governing reactionary clique, and if one further recollects that this white terrorist government uses its political power in order to suppress by the most brutal and violent means every movement of the proletariat in its class struggle, one is forced to the conviction that the Jugo-Slavian workers living in America can have no interest whatever in supporting the brutal repressive policy of the Jugo-Slavian Government. They will be doing so, however, if they put their names to share prospectuses issued by the Blair Syndicate in America. Let the workers refrain from contributing to the support of a reaction that oppresses them.

—Inter. Press Correspondence.

86 Merchants Raise Bonds; Vouch for 76 Men Accused of 22 Herrin Deaths

By Tom Tippet and Maud McCreery.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondents)

MARION, Ill.—The business men of Williamson county have given their answer to the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and its \$50,000 prosecution of organized labor in this state, the chamber has centered on 76 union coal miners indicted in connection with the 22 deaths occurring June 21 and 22 during the Lester strip mine war near Herrin. On Monday 86 merchants from every township in the county, filed into circuit court and collectively and severally went bond to the amount of \$260,000 guaranteed by \$720,000 in real estate and personal property. This obtained release of 34 men accused by the grand jury of murder.

"This is like taking a census," said Judge DeWitt T. Hartwell as the merchants filed past his desk giving their names. The scene was the most impressive ever staged in the Williamson county courthouse, according to old residents. There was a silence as the bondsmen filed in and gave evidence of their confidence in the indicted men. The receiving of the names and swearing in of the bondsmen and the accused took over an hour. Tears were seen in the eyes of many of the men and women visitors as a sea of hands rose when the judge asked if the bondsmen were ready to vouch for every man accused.

Among the bondsmen were several whose appearance indicated that they were not wealthy, but had staked their all on their fellow citizens facing trial for murder.

Six of the indicted men brought to the courtroom from the county jail were refused bail. They are Otis Clark, the first man indicted; Bert Grace, James Brown, Leva Mann, Philip Fontanetti, and Peter Hiller. They appeared to take their medicine cheerfully, smiling their appreciation at the release of the men who for periods of from one to three weeks have chafed their confinement.

All of the men released on bond Monday are accused of murder, some of them on more than one count, including assault to murder and conspiracy. Ten of the indicted men have not yet been apprehended, their whereabouts being unknown. Two of these were among those for whom bail will not be accepted.

Admitting the men indicted for murder to bail, fixing the amounts and having the bondsmen act collectively as well as severally were agreed upon between the attorneys for the prosecution and defense and approved by the judge before court opened. Attorney General Brundage was not present. Six of the accused are out under \$20,000 bonds each, 20 under \$10,000 each, and 18 under \$5000. Those indicted merely for conspiracy had previously been admitted to bail.

A remarkable feature of Monday's proceedings was the fact that the accused men were among the best looking people in the courtroom. Those who were brought from the jail were clean shaven and well dressed. The youthfulness and fineness of feature of many of them were striking. Rarely before has such a clean, keen eyed and well mannered group of men had to face trial for murder. Their appearance bore out the statements previously published by the Federated Press that they represent the best families of Williamson county. About 60 women were in the audience that filled the courtroom to overflowing, among them the young wife at home with her husband and 4-months-old baby under \$10,000 bond. The pitiful crying of the babe resisted its mother's vain attempts to quiet it.

The wife of Bert Grace, who was remanded back to jail, sat beside him throughout the proceedings. Several men and women chatted with the accused during a recess.

The date and order of trial are matters yet to be determined. Judge Hartwell promised an early decision on these questions.

THE MICHIGAN "RED RAIDS"

(Extracts from speech by C. E. Ruthenberg.)

"The morning during the latter part of August the newspapers all over the country informed their readers of a raid upon an alleged Communist Convention at Bridgeman, Michigan. The story of this raid told of the capture of the members of a secret, underground organization which was conspiring against the United States government.

"A few days later these same newspapers published a picture of seventeen of the men arrested at Bridgeman. This picture showed them surrounded by typewriters, mimeographs, and printed matter. There were no cannons or guns or bombs—but still they were accused of trying to overthrow the United States government—with typewriters and mimeographs.

"We have been taught to believe that in the United States the constitution underlying the government of this country guarantees to all the people the right of freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of assembly. We are taught this in our schools, it is preached to us in the pulpits, and our newspapers and periodicals foster this belief.

"Let us go into, for a moment, the relationship of this so-called secret conspiratorial organization which held its convention at Bridgeman, Mich., to these fundamental rights supposed to be guaranteed by our constitution.

"The Communist Party of America was organized in 1919 at a convention held in the city of Chicago. There was nothing secret about this convention. There was nothing underground about the organization it created. The Communists had nothing to hide in regard to their principles and their purpose. They proclaimed these principles. They proceeded on the assumption that the constitutional provision in regard to the freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly applied to Communists as well as other people.

"What was the result?

"In 1919 a wave of revolutionary ferment was sweeping over all of the European countries and had also made itself felt in the United States. In Russia there had been the revolution and in Germany and all of Central Europe revolutionary struggles were going on. The people of Europe were trying to realize that better world which they had been promised would be the outcome of the World War.

"The same struggle manifested itself in the United States. The steel workers, who for decades had suffered under the oppression and exploitation of the steel trusts were trying to win for themselves part of that Democracy and better life which had been so glowingly pictured during the war period.

"They wanted to be free men; not industrial slaves working twelve hours a day, seven days a week as they had been working in the past. They organized and went out on strike.

"The miners Union, too, was engaged in a struggle for more of what they produced through their labor power. A half-million miners were out on strike in 1919 as they have again been out on strike in 1922.

"The Communists' purpose is to give leadership to the struggles of the workers. It is the task of the members of the Communist Party to place themselves in the forefront of the struggles. It is their duty to keep up the morale and fighting spirit of the workers struggling for better things for themselves.

"The Communists tried to fulfill this task in 1919. They gave what service they could to the striking steel workers and the striking miners, with the result that all the power of the United States government was directed against their organization in an effort to destroy it.

"On January 1st, 1920 there were four thousand members of the Communist Party in the prisons of the United States held under indeterminate sentences.

ments providing long prison sentences, and for deportation.

"That was the answer which the Communists received to their acting upon the assumption that even Communists had the right of free speech, free press and freedom of assembly in the United States.

"Four thousand men and women arrested in many cases without warrant or any other authority of law, held in filthy jails to be railroaded to imprisonment for long years, or deported from the United States while wives and children remained behind.

"Is it to be wondered that under these circumstances that the Communist Party has since taken some measure to protect itself against a 'Democracy' which treated it thus? If the Communist Party is an underground organization it is not because the Communists have some secret purpose which they dare not proclaim in the open. The Communists desire nothing more than to publicly proclaim their ideas and their principles. But the answer of the government of the United States to such public proclamation of those principles—not to any overt act of force or violence, but the mere public statement of the principles of Communism—has been to put scores of Communists in prison and to deport hundreds of others.

"The conditions under which the raids of this year against the Communist Party were made are parallel to those of 1919. Again we were in the midst of a great industrial struggle. Again there were a half-million miners on strike and a half-million railroad shopmen fighting for better things things for themselves.

"These strikes looked as if they were going to be won by the workers. It looked as if the open shop and wage slashing campaign of the last two years would be stopped by the resistance of these million workers on strike.

"And under these conditions we have new raids upon the Communist Party. For what purpose? In order to terrorize the labor movement by the atmosphere created by the new 'Red' raids. The attack upon the Communist Party in 1922 is part of the general attack upon the Labor Movement. The Daugherty injunction and the raids at Bridgeman are part of the same offensive. That organized labor recognized this is shown in the quick response to this attack in the passage of resolutions by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Minneapolis Trade and Labor Assembly protesting against and denouncing the arrest of the Communists.

"The defense of the Communists against this new attack of the government will be a campaign to unite those people in the United States who believe in the principle of freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly. Today these constitutional guarantees are a hollow mockery as applied to the Labor Movement. The answer of Labor to the attack upon it must be to unite and to make these rights real through an organized campaign in support of these rights.

"The Labor Defense Council in which all elements of the labor and liberal movement in the United States are united is the answer to these attacks. The National Executive Committee of the Labor Defense Council is representative of all the elements in the industrial and political movement of the workers. In Chicago the first local group has been organized in which is represented the trade unions, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Trade Union Educational League, the Proletarian Party and the Workers Party. Similar local groups are being organized in all parts of the country.

"The Labor movement is answering the attack of the government by uniting its forces for defense of the right of labor to freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, freedom to strike and peaceably picket and freedom to organize to achieve better things for itself."

—Workers' Party Press Service.

WHO WILL PAY THE REPARATIONS?

By E. Heine (Berlin).

We often read in the French chauvinist press that to attach the Treaty of Versailles is to play the hand of German militarism. For the only purpose of the Treaty, it is claimed, is to destroy German militarism and to make impossible its resurrection. Nothing could be false. The true purpose of the Treaty is to enrich French capitalism at the expense of German capitalism. Its French authors are attempting to force the most important German industries under French control.

All imperialistic conflicts, (and the reparations question is the most serious one just now), reveal clearly at the same time, the antagonism among the various national capitalist groups, and their solidarity of interests against the proletariat. The German bourgeoisie, for instance, recognizes that the execution of the Versailles Treaty represents the only way to come to an understanding with French capitalism. This at least is the opinion of the most important group of the German bourgeoisie, represented by Mr.

Stinnes. The petty bourgeoisie, led by the Social Democrats, and the lesser industrialists, might prefer an alliance with the English bourgeoisie, but it gives way before the Stinnes group just as Lloyd George gives way before Poincare.

By submitting to Poincare, the German Big-Industry would gain the following advantages: 1. A new market for its products; 2. Assured profits; 3. A stable currency; 4. Separation from the bankrupt German state; 5. The protection of French bayonets against the German proletariat. The German bourgeoisie is willing to sell its political independence at that price.

On the other hand, the more the fall of the mark precipitates the bankruptcy of the German Government, and increases the misery of the German workers, the more tempting does this solution seem to the German industrial barons.

But if the plans of the French Big-Industry and the Stinnes group succeed, Germany, having lost Upper Silesia and the Rhine, will face such bankruptcy, that all payments of reparations will be impossible. These payments are already impossible. The continual rise of the dollar adds new billions to the paper marks Germany must pay to the Entente. The French Government, however, has no other way to cover the deficit of its budget than through the

German reparations. It will therefore continue to demand new sums from a Germany already drained dry, sparing, however, those German capitalists who have become associated to its interests. The burden of reparations must then fall on the German worker, industrial and agrarian. The interests of German capital, and even those of the Government, with its Social-Democratic faction. For no coalition government will ever consent to impose the least part of the reparations burden upon the German capitalists.

Who then is paying and will pay the reparations? The German worker and peasant, living already below the normal, and slowly starving. Who can help the German worker? First, the French worker. We do not make here a mere appeal to the solidarity of our French brothers; this is also their interest. A natural consequence of the German proletariat's misery will be that of the French. If wages fall in Germany they will inevitably fall later in France. The strengthening of French capitalism which now enslaves the German proletariat, will some day turn against the French proletariat.

We, the German workers, when we ask you, French workers to help us, in our fight against exploitation, hunger and slavery, ask you to fight against the war and the misery which menaces you after us.—International Press.

WESTERN IMPERIALISM LOSES IN ASIA MINOR

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

Stripped of all such hysteria as that which results in reports that the Turks burnt Smyrna (after they had captured it) the story of the Greek debacle in the Near East, followed by the frantic and futile efforts of the English imperialists to rally their late allies for a new world war, means just one thing and that is the end of Western imperialism in Asia Minor and in all probability in Asia itself.

The Turkish nationalists will get Constantinople, not because France has backed the Turks as against the Greek proteges of Great Britain and finds herself committed to their further support but because the whole Mohammedan world is aflame—French and British possessions alike.

Back of all stands the power of Soviet Russia—the greatest power in the world today—looked upon by all the eastern peoples as their savior and protector from the oppression of the capitalist nations of Western Europe. The map of Eastern Europe and of Asia has been redrawn by the victorious march of the Turkish nationalists and never again will a western power dictate to the brown and yellow man of that continent. Soviet Russia has her outlet to the warm waters of the Mediterranean by her treaty with the Turks and their victory has plugged the hole in her frontier through which a hostile army might drive. The little Balkan nations, hostile to Soviet Russia by reason of Anglo-French persuasion know better now than to attempt to wage a war which would be nothing less than national suicide in view of the events of the last few weeks.

Great Britain is driven to bluster when she thinks of seething India but she can only bluster. He full extent of her strength was shown when her colonies remained cold in the face of the peril the empire faced as voiced by Downing Street. France and Italy refused their aid and once more the eternal rivalries between capitalist nations (pointed out time and time again by the Third International) have worked for the destruction of what effectiveness is left in the dying of European imperialism.

For those who for one reason or another pride themselves on the arrogance with which imperialism as represented by Great Britain has dealt with the subject nations and second class powers it must come as a severe shock to witness the humbling of the imperial pride of the Churchills and Georges. The working masses of the world can be deceived no longer by the futile phrases of diplomats and Britain's diplomacy (once the greatest in the world), is found to be what all capitalist diplomacy is when not backed by bayonets—a miserable display of senile weakness.

It is from the military men and not from the diplomats that we get the truth about the Turkish victory and its far-reaching consequences. Let us listen to General Townshend—the hero of Kut-el-Amara, who was captured by the Turks during the world war and who knows them as few Europeans do.

"We had better make peace with Mustapha Kemal while you can," says this soldier of British imperialism, according to dispatches. Continuing he said:

"My God, what madness to treat the near east situation as the pow-

ers are doing. We have no business in Constantinople, and the sooner we get out the better.

If something is not done we are threatened with a holy war. The entire Mohammedan world would rise against us and menace the existence of the British empire.

Mustapha Kemal can take Constantinople. If he does I would not be surprised to see the bolshevik march to Constantinople to help the Turks. Then we would have another world war.

"The Kemalists have a big, well disciplined army—I would rather not say how many.

"We can have peace with the Turks. I talked to Kemal and he outlined the conditions. I forwarded the memorandum to Mr. Lloyd George. The Turks want independence of territories where the Turkish population predominates and will guarantee freedom of the Dardanelles."

"We had better settle while we can. I know what is in the minds of the Turks and I warn of the consequences. A holy war would set the whole east aflame, from Turkey to India—and remember Russia. Didn't I see the soviet officers in Angora aiding the Kemalists? That is worth reflection."

"The inevitable has happened. The hostility of the Western European powers toward Russia whose friendship with the so-called backward nations of Asia has been fully demonstrated, has solidified the Asiatic peoples and has set up a wall of resists to the encroachments of European imperialism that cannot be broken by the bankrupt Western nations whose people are sick and tired of war and the more disastrous peace the financiers and militarists forced upon a war-torn continent.

Unless the European junkers are insane enough to risk certain defeat in one mad military struggle with the rising powers of the East and Turkish victory means much to the workers of Europe and Soviet Russia. It means a new era of peace and production with Russia showing the way to a world of workers willing to follow a leadership that holds out hope of rescue from the welter of starvation, misery and disease into which a dyking capitalism has plunged those who followed its will-o-the-wisp.

FUNNIER THAN MARK TWAIN

Washington.—"Do you propose to go to the United States with the purpose in mind of assassinating the President?"

That, according to the statement of the British fraternal delegates to the recent convention of the A. F. of L. at Cincinnati, was the substance of one of the questions submitted to them by the American consular officials in England, when they sought passport visas for their trip.

They stated that a further question was asked, as to whether they understood that if the preceding questions had been answered in the affirmative, they would be denied permission to land, or would be subject to deportation if landed.

They considered this the funniest thing they had seen outside the pages of Mark Twain.

ANSWER THESE

Education is the art of acquiring knowledge. In order for the membership to educate itself it must not be satisfied to read only the job news and skip through the editorial columns of its newspapers, but must read and study the literature published by the organization.

In the above paragraph it is not meant to belittle the job news, editorials, or editors. I only wish to emphasize the necessity of studying literature. With this in mind I have written out the following list of questions which are liable to come up in any argument you may have with the unorganized worker. How many of them can you answer intelligently?

How does Industrial Unionism differ from Craft Unionism?

What is the difference between Industrial Unionism and Socialism? Industrial Unionism and Anarchism?

Will the industrial development of a country determine the most efficient weapon for the overthrow of its ruling class?

How do the ruling classes maintain themselves as rulers?

Define direct action. Political action.

Is there any such thing as anti-political action?

What is parliamentary action? Is political action possible where no parliament exists?

Define economic action.

Are commodities produced by political action? Direct action? Economic action?

Are commodities expropriated by political action? Direct action? Economic action?

Why did Capitalism displace Feudalism?

What percentage of the workers in the United States are organized?

Can the workers gain any permanent advantage under capitalism?

What does the worker sell to the employer? Is the thing they sell a commodity?

What determines the value of a commodity?

What is necessary for the expansion of capitalism?

Supposing the workers of the U. S. were 100 per cent organized and stopped short of the revolution, would they be any better off? Give reasons for your answer.

If all countries of the world reached the highest possible development of capitalism and no revolution took place, what would happen to society?

Is the above condition possible? Explain.

How does the productivity of labor of today compare with that of labor of 50 years ago?

What is the cause of unemployment?

Is the standard of living of the working class increasing or decreasing?

What is meant by a standard of living?

Why has not machinery been installed to a greater extent in China?

What are the basic industries of the U. S.?

How does the industrial development of the U. S. compare with that of Great Britain? Germany? France? Italy? Japan? China?

Is capitalism organized nationally or internationally?

How should labor be organized, nationally or internationally? Why?

Why are revolutionary movements found in all periods of history?

As a revolutionary propagandist what is most essential for me to know?

The above questions occurred to me in 20 minutes of writing. Hundreds of questions just as relevant could come up in an evening's conversation with an interested worker, and every interested worker is a potential revolutionist. The revolution is our aim, not simply better working conditions. Not only the unorganized must be educated, but also the fellow worker who carries the card must study. Read the literature. Keep asking questions of the mentally lazy fellow worker who just carries the card to get rid of the delegate. Educate yourself, then pass your knowledge on to the next fellow. Insist that the other fellow read and educate himself. Don't let him think that his duty to himself and the working class ends when he pays his dues and makes a donation and then goes back on the job to forget it for another three months or so. If you do these things you may not be so popular, but you will be more efficient as a revolutionist. (Jack Leonard, Industrial Worker.)

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DINNER PAIL EPICS

I see the bonus bill is killed and all my buddies' hopes is spilled. The folks what cheered us boys away ain't wildly anxious now to pay, for they were "with us" far's the station, but now would put us on short ration. The millionaires who made a pile and slapped our back with cheerful smile have turned the lock on their war chest and tell us now that it is best to drain the treasury no more, for they have looted it before.

And Harding, who is Wall Street's man and serves them just the best he can, says he is positively sure that for the strife we did endure we shouldn't soil our hands with tin, for that would be an awful sin. He says some debts just can't be paid; to try to do so, he's afraid. But profiteers demanded dough, before they helped the war to go. The cash they had to have in banks; they wouldn't take it out in thanks. Nobody thought them so polite that they would shrink away in fright, and turn down any proffered cash. Nobody did a thing so rash.

We fellows got a plunk a day to place where I made my mistake was that I want a great big f.a.c.e. Iotta help to drive the Hun away. The claimed a plunk a year, and spent

my time with lots of cheer in helping Wilson run the fight, and counting profits up at night. The plunk-a-year man sure got his, a-shouting "Hun" and boosting Biz.

O' well! I ain't surprised a-tall. I wasn't the kind of guy who fall for the war aims they handed out with all this here star-spangled shout.

I only hope new crops of boys won't fall for patriotic toys.

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

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Kuzbas Workers Began Coal Mining October 1

By E. KAWOLA

KEMEROVO, Urals, Siberia.—Like the other Finnish workers who went on this Kuzbas expedition from America to develop the natural wealth of this rich country and run the factories under concession from the Russian government I have not been disappointed, although it might not satisfy persons who left very high positions, or who had come here in the hope of securing eminent positions.

Of course there are things lacking here; there are difficulties; but that is what we came for—to put an end to them. In two years I am sure that most of the existing drawbacks will have been overcome. For that we are all working, some at the factories, some at the sawmill in day and night shifts, some digging foundations for new buildings, some cultivating the ground, haymaking, etc. The only thing we have not yet undertaken is coal mining, but we are taking over the mines Oct. 1.

The mine, as it has been running, has been all but ruined by careless engineering. Everyone has dug coal wherever he came across it, with the result that there have been some cave-ins. We are going to start our mining operations from another place.

Before the war the farmers were never short of grain. There was such an abundance that they could not get it all through the doors and had to stow it through the roofs. But Kolchak came along and destroyed everything he could lay his hands on. Notwithstanding which the red army was able to guard and save much of the machinery, mines and factories from destruction. This place will be the center of Siberian economic life in the future.

Life here, for me at least, is much easier and nicer than it was in Finland or America. There I was under the constant fear of losing my job. Here the job is never finished. You're not fired because you are old and the younger chap can nail up more boards a day than you can. Everyone who works gets a certain quantity of meat, flour, tobacco, matches, etc., and we all go to work singing and go to eat laughing.

Don't think, however, that there is no shortage. There is a great lack of clothing and shoes and soap and sugar and small working tools, especially among our Russian comrades. And if you ever, American comrade, have some of those things to give send them to Kuzbas, room 301, 110 W. 40th St., New York City. We will get them. Even the government is short of these things. And should you be among those who come over next spring, bring as many as you can of the odds and ends we cannot get here.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD

(For 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 that 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 class 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 cheap non-union duffer; but they are workers like us chaps who never own silk-shirts perhaps. They don't own 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 stuff what don't is sure some ass.

MEN'S OVERCOATS
at LITMAN'S STORE

Sympathetic Strikers Left in the Cold By Individual Settlements

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—Individual settlement by some roads of the nation's shopmen's strike seems to have left sympathetic strikers out in the cold.

Maintenance of way men, freight handlers and clerks, who struck in sympathy without authority from their organizations, are having difficulty, it is reported, in obtaining reinstatement. In Toledo, in particular, freight handlers have been discriminated against.

Members of railway organizations not affiliated with the railway employees' department, A. F. of L., who, nevertheless, quit the shops to demonstrate their solidarity with their brother craftsmen, are finding the same difficulty in getting back.

The American Federation of Railroad Workers, an independent industrial union, permitted its members to quit work as a demonstration of industrial union preaching put into practice even when there was nothing to gain by it directly for its own organization. Its members in New England are suffering the same hardships from the hostile Boston & Maine and New Haven roads as the A. F. of L. shopmen. In Ohio the industrial union has renewed agreements with some roads but is up against it with others.

The simultaneous mass meetings all over the country Oct. 1 called by the executive council, A. F. of L., to protest the Daugherty "open shop" injunction are being enthusiastically worked up by the central bodies participating. Final action by Judge Wilkerson on the writ is expected Oct. 5.

The International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, in 29th biennial convention at Knoxville, Tenn., is reported to have unanimously adopted a resolution demanding impeachment of Daugherty and Wilkerson.

Unconfirmed reports assert that the Erie railroad has settled with its shopmen on terms somewhat more favorable to the road than the Baltimore agreement provided.

Ralph Chaplin Still Being Punished By Unreasonable Warden

(By The Federated Press)

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—In addition to losing his privileges of writing to his wife and son and of receiving visitors, Ralph Chaplin, the I. W. W. poet, who is serving a 20-year sentence here as a political prisoner, was taken from an airy light cell to a small dark cell in another cellhouse of the federal penitentiary here. This is the information brought out by a discharged soldier prisoner who entered as a "scissor bill" and was educated and converted by the wobblies in jail. Chaplin was reduced to second grade because he had sent a temperately worded telegram to U. S. Pardon Attorney Finch at Washington inquiring what information Finch still needed to pass on the cases of the political prisoners. Warden W. I. Biddle, a Harding benchman, termed the telegram impertinent and took away Chaplin's first grade standing to which all prisoners are entitled when they enter the prison.

In the cell he formerly occupied Chaplin was able to write and to paint. While still in good standing he painted a historical picture, The Landing of William Penn, by permission of Warden Biddle, to be hung in the guards' barber shop in such a way that the prisoners could also see it from the corridor. When the picture was completed the warden, who is editor of the Leavenworth Times, decided to hang it in his home, according to the discharged soldier. He also says that Chaplin was asked by the Roman Catholic prison chaplain to add to the decoration of the chapel, but that Biddle, who is a Mason, refused permission.

A further hardship imposed on the poet-painter is denial of yard privileges. Second grade prisoners are allowed to go in the prison yard at noon and at night except Saturday and Sunday. Chaplin was refused all yard privileges altogether.

Vigorous protest against this persecution of a man imprisoned for his opinions and not for any act of violence or breach of criminal law has been made by Eugene V. Debs, the American Civil Liberties union and others.

When Plutes Are For Law and Order

It is very noticeable that the indictments at Herrin, Ill., are against men who are accused of having killed scabs.

What about those who started all the trouble by bringing the scabs in? Just after the tragedy the coroner's jury placed the blame upon a mine superintendent who killed a striker without provocation, and thus enraged the rest of the strikers. Are there going to be any higher-ups indicted?

But it seems evident that the prosecuting officials are not after murderers, but are after union men. The reports would indicate that the object is to strike a hard blow at organized labor rather than to vindicate the law.

If that is not the case, then why is it that the authorities are not keen to arrest and convict scabs who murder or injure strikers and their families?

Says The Reading Labor Advocate: "During the recent coal strike in Pennsylvania, workers have been shot without cause, evicted from their homes, forced to see their daughters outraged and their wives ravished by thugs in the employ of the coal companies. But to all this no attention was paid by the state authorities, and Governor Sprout, when informed of these outrages, ignored the letters which acquainted him with the facts."

When the massacre of striking men, women and children took place at Ludlow, Colo., a few years ago, it was all right. No chambers of commerce and other organizations of parasites raised huge funds to punish the guilty.

It is only when men who have all their lives been law abiding are goaded to frenzied acts by lawless thugs that the parasites get busy raising funds to "wipe out the stain" and to promote "justice."—Oklahoma Leader.

Debs Hails Wob Spirit

My hat is off to the 52 members of the I. W. W. in Leavenworth penitentiary who refuse to bend the knee to the president of the United States to obtain their release. I have just read their "Open Letter to President Harding" telling him why they refuse to stultify themselves and disgrace their organization by begging him for a pardon, and if he does not blush scarlet when he reads it for keeping such men in prison his Christian conscience has suffered in the White House, and there is certainly more genuine manhood and more Christlike love of truth and righteousness and self abnegation at Leavenworth than there is in Washington.

Arise, ye slaves! These men are your true leaders and their imprisonment is their vindication and your shame. The man who says they are criminals or that they have committed crime lies in his ignorance or cowardice, or to conceal his own crimes.

They are in prison, convicted of crime, for protesting against crime; for standing guard over the rights of the working class; for being members of the I. W. W., and for upholding the constitution of the United States against the perfidious crew that has scuttled it, and that is why the capitalist government, synonymous with Morgan and Company, with its army and navy, is afraid of the 52 working-class heroes in the penitentiary at Leavenworth.—(Eugene V. Debs.)

(Debs writes from the hospital in which he was placed by the trials of his own imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.)

Defense Money Raised at Three Dunn Meetings

William F. Dunne spoke to a group of sixty people at Workers' Hall last Friday. The purpose of the meeting was to raise money for the defense of those taken in the Michigan raids.

The collection amounted to \$16.00 and the admissions \$17.75. A similar meeting was held at Workers' Hall in Superior on Saturday night. Collections amounted to \$18.00 and some extra money came from admissions paid. On Sunday Dunne spoke in Minneapolis to a group of 300 people in the Unitarian church. \$59.00 was raised by collections.

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Progressive Program Defeated at Typographers' Convention

The project to amalgamate the five printing crafts organizations into a single international organization which was to have embraced the compositors, the bookbinders, the pressmen, the photo-engravers and the stereotypers and electrotypers was defeated at the 67th convention of the International Typographical Union at Atlantic City last week. The movement to bring about closer affiliation between the printing crafts was blocked by the Photo Engravers' Union, of which Matthew Woll is president, and the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union.

Extension of the 44-hour week movement into other branches of the industry than the commercial printing shops was also defeated.

The convention at its concluding session reversed its former stand and voted to participate in the conference for progressive political action which will be held in Chicago in December.

The next convention of the Typographical union will be held in Atlanta.

Sheriffs of Frisco Will Banish 2,500 Wobblies

By ALFRED LATTIMER
(Defense News Service Staff Correspondent)

San Francisco.—Are the big oil companies and the Ku Klux Klan to dominate the lives of all the people in Kern county? Is the right of workers to organize there to be completely taken away? Is the sheriff there paid to serve the oil companies or uphold the law?

Whatever the correct answers to these questions, Kern county is now the scene of bitter conflict. Nineteen members of the Oil Workers Industrial Union, an integral part of the I. W. W., are in jail at Bakersfield, the county seat, following a raid by deputy sheriffs on their hall at Taft on the night of September 7.

The sheriff declares he will drive every member of the I. W. W. out of the county, although he admits there are 2,500 of them to be banished. Meanwhile the oil workers' hall at Taft has been reopened, and a mass-meeting scheduled there. Members of the union are streaming into Taft from many directions, prepared to make a stand for their legal right to maintain a hall and to organize.

In jail, the 19 prisoners have been subjected to inhuman treatment. Rations there are scanty and of poor quality. Food brought to them by relatives and friends has been destroyed before their eyes, and their wives are not permitted to visit them. They were brought over the 40-mile trail from Taft to Bakersfield at midnight, the deputies making the "capture" as melodramatic as possible.

Several nights previous to the raid, the Ku Klux Klan member-Taft intending to invade the oil workers' hall. They essayed to make the invasion legal, and got the local justice of the peace to issue a search warrant. He signed the name of the night policeman on the document, but the policeman refused to serve the warrant unless the justice also signed it. This the justice refused to do, and the K. K. K. decided to postpone the party.

Subsequently the sheriff's forces were called into service, and the raid was effected. Thorough search of the hall in Taft failed to reveal the oil union's membership list, which was a great disappointment to the raiders.

A CRITICISM

By Alf. F. Bruchner.

How can a paper like TRUTH that is otherwise wide-awake make such an unpardonable blunder as to give its most valuable space, time and efforts to such traitorous articles as that written by Michael Gold entitled THE JESUS THINKERS? It is the most rank rot that ever was written to disrupt the Unity of Labor and sweep its hard won gains and long years of efforts into oblivion.

Of all Devils the fools are the biggest. Labor has no time to waste to ridicule or jeer at Christ and the Bible and if anyone can't believe it, just leave it alone. Labor has absolutely nothing to gain by attacking the Bible or its characters and principles the logic of which is too deep yet to be fathomed by all classes of people. Because the Bible and

Christ and God has been so grossly misused by the fool enemies of labor is no reason why Labor should try to ape them.

Editor's Note.—We selected Michael Gold's article because it coincides with our view of Jesus. We admit, however, that we are not a student of Jesus. The point is well taken when Mr. Bruchner says "We have more important things to do in the labor movement than to quibble about Jesus." None really knows the truth about Jesus anyway. It is only a matter of opinion, interesting no doubt, but of no weight.

Ten Day Drive in Fight For Men in Mich. Jail

Preparations for the Ten-Days' Drive for funds for bail and defense for the fighters of the class war arrested in connection with the Michigan raids, Kowalski and the defense of old New York State cases are in full swing.

Every section of New York is being organized to carry on the work effectively. Committees will visit unions, fraternal organizations and clubs and present to them the problem, point out their relation to those in jail and the duty every class-conscious worker owes to the men and women who dare expose the capitalist system.

The Drive will begin October 5th. Headquarters will be open every night in every section of the city where comrades and friends can secure lists, stamps, pledge cards and boxes for the House to House Collection on Saturday and Sunday, October 14th and 15th.

These may be used for collection purposes in the shop, union hall and any other available places during the week. They must, however, be exchanged for new ones for the House-to-House Collection on Saturday and Sunday. On Friday, October 6, Foster and Ruthenberg will speak at the Central Opera House and launch a branch of the National Defense Council in New York.

The Defense Committee writes: "There are thousands of pieces of literature that are ready for distribution between now and the opening of the Drive. Volunteers are needed! Get busy and send for material to the National Defense Committee, New York Division, 80 E. 11th St., Room 405, Norma Berma Secretary. Remember, the success or failure of this campaign depends on you! All we ask is ten days of good hard work for defense and relief of the men and women in jail."

English Speaker at Finnish Opera

English speaking workers are invited to a program in English gotten up by the Joint Branch Entertainment Committee at the Workers Opera, 314—6th Ave. E., Sunday evening at 8:30 o'clock. All speeches will be in English. Admission will be 25 cents and a dance will follow the program.

BERNE, Switzerland.—Switzerland has about 400,000 factory workers, of whom 52,000 are now out of employment. This is explained by the fact that Swiss manufacturers are mostly articles of luxury, which poverty-stricken Europe cannot afford, to buy. Another reason assigned is the fact that several surrounding countries, among them especially Germany, have issued orders forbidding the importation of Swiss wares, so as not to compete with the home product. The cost of living has advanced 50-60 per cent over pre-war times.

Old gasoline and hooch mixture remains the quickest means of removing blockheads.

The idealism of to-day becomes the common sense of to-morrow.

Life is just one damned detour after another.

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Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota

Submitted by the Legislature at its General Session, 1921, to the People of Minnesota at the General 1922 Election Together with Statements of Purpose and Effect

of each
Prepared by
CLIFFORD L. HILTON
Attorney-General of Minnesota.

Addressed to
MIKE HOLM
Secretary of State.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
for the year 1922, proposes an amendment to section 30, 1922, Chapter 523, Session Laws of Minnesota for the year 1921, proposing an amendment to section 10 of article 9 of the constitution of said state. Said section now reads as follows:

"The credit of the state shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation. Nor shall there be any further issue of bonds denominated 'Minnesota state railroad bonds,' under what purports to be an amendment to article ten of article nine, of the constitution, adopted April 15, 1885, which is hereby expunged from the constitution, saying, excepting and reserving to the state, nevertheless, all rights, remedies and forfeitures accruing under said amendment."

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. ONE
Chapter 523, Session Laws of Minnesota for the year 1921, proposes an amendment to section 10 of article 9 of the constitution of said state. Said section now reads as follows:

"The credit of the state shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except as hereinafter provided. Nor shall there be any further issue of bonds denominated 'Minnesota State Railroad Bonds' under what purports to be an amendment to section 10 of article 9 of the constitution, adopted April 15, 1885, which is hereto expunged from the constitution, saying, excepting and reserving to the state, nevertheless, all rights, remedies and forfeitures accruing under said amendment."

If amended, said section will read as follows:

"The credit of the state shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except as hereinafter provided. Nor shall there be any further issue of bonds denominated 'Minnesota State Railroad Bonds' under what purports to be an amendment to section 10 of article 9 of the constitution, adopted April 15, 1885, which is hereto expunged from the constitution, saying, excepting and reserving to the state, nevertheless, all rights, remedies and forfeitures accruing under said amendment. Provided, however, that for the purpose of developing the agricultural resources of the state, the state may establish and maintain a system of rural credits and thereby loan money and extend credit to the people of the state upon real estate security in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by law, and may negotiate bonds to provide money to be so loaned. The limit of indebtedness contained in section 5 of this article shall not apply to the provisions of this section, and the purposes for which the credit of the state or the aforesaid municipal activities thereof may be given or loaned as herein provided are declared to be public purposes."

THE PURPOSE of said amendment is to develop the agricultural resources of the state by authorizing the lending of money and credit of the state to the people upon real estate security.

THE EFFECT of said amendment, if adopted, will be to authorize the enactment of laws by the legislature for the establishment and maintenance of a system of rural credits. The legislature will be empowered to provide money by the issuance and negotiation of bonds of the state, which money may be loaned upon real estate security to the people of the state, and will be enabled to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which such money may be lent and such credit extended. There will be no limit of indebtedness in this respect, and the state will be enabled to issue and negotiate as many bonds for this purpose as it deems advisable.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. TWO
Chapter 523, Session Laws of Minnesota for the year 1921, proposes an amendment to the constitution of the state of Minnesota by adding a new section to article 9, to be known as section 1A, to read as follows:

"Every person, co-partnership, company, joint stock company, association, or for whatever purpose organized, engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore or other ore in this state, shall pay to the state of Minnesota an occupation tax on the valuation of all ores mined or produced, which tax shall be in addition to all other taxes provided by law, and said tax to be due and payable from such person, co-partnership, company, joint stock company, corporation or association, however or for whatever purpose organized, on May first of the calendar year next following the mining or producing thereof. The valuation of ore for the purpose of determining the amount of tax to be paid shall be ascertained in the manner and method provided by law. Funds derived from the tax herein provided for shall be apportioned: fifty per cent to the state general revenue fund, forty per cent to the permanent school fund, and ten per cent to the permanent university fund. The legislature shall by law make the necessary provisions for carrying out the provisions of this section."

THE PURPOSE of said amendment is to direct the legislature of the state of Minnesota to impose and to keep in effect an occupation tax upon those engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore or other ore in this state, in addition to other taxes imposed by law, at a rate, based upon the valuation of the ore produced, to be determined by the legislature and to provide for the proportionate distribution of such taxes to the general revenue fund, the permanent school fund, and the permanent university fund. The EFFECT of the amendment, if adopted, will be to direct the legislature to impose and keep in effect such a tax upon those engaged in said business; and to require that the proceeds of such taxes shall be distributed in the manner following, to-wit: fifty per cent to the state general revenue fund, forty per cent to the permanent school fund, and ten per cent to the permanent university fund.

Yours respectfully,
CLIFFORD L. HILTON,
Attorney General.

TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.

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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 a system 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 sacrifices 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!



TO PERSECUTE THE REDS

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

Attorney General Daugherty seems to be very anxious that no red roses or anything else that is red may flourish in this yellow country.

In a long report on his masterful work of the past season he reminds the people of the earth that he has been very, very patriotic and that he has successfully kept all red stuff down except the blood of workers that has flowed quite freely from bodies of workers as his horsemen have driven bullet and bayonet thru their hearts.

In every instance where a red has been persecuted there has been downright violation of every law that has the semblance of decency. Never in the history of all the czars of Russia was there any brutality that has exceeded it.

For the old czars had at least one small spark of decency left in them. They felt that a revolutionist was not a criminal in the ordinary sense. They knew that the greatest idealists of the age were revolutionists. That all progress had come thru revolutionists.

So when they took the prisoners to their confinement the keepers were told to be a little lenient with them. These political prisoners were treated with much consideration and looked to as having strange ideas, but not as having criminal intent. When they were taken to Siberia they were placed in better trains than the ordinary criminals and given more comforts. There was a little decency left in the brutal hearts of the old czars after all.

Not so in this country. Here the idealists are held in contempt and spat upon and treated like low dogs and vicious criminals. The president and the attorney general and the courts and the press are in agreement on the treatment of political prisoners. They are not given even the chance that the bank robbers and the murderers are given. Among the I. W. W. over a dozen have died from exposure and ill treatment while in jails and prisons. War objectors have been placed in the black hole and kept there for months.

And the sentences!

Up to twenty years for claiming the rights given the people of the land under the constitution.

Debs broke no law that was in harmony with the constitution. The I. W. W. victims have broken no law that could stand any constitutional test. The Communists have broken no law that the people would tolerate on the statute books.

And still the comrades in prison and others are taken there right along. For breaking laws? These men and women broke no laws. They broke the silence of the masses in face of the horrible wrongs heaped upon the nation and upon the workers of the country. They lifted up their voices and cried for justice.

Persecution!

The attorney general has promised to do the job and do it right. But he is not hurting the cause of freedom. He has not done so yet. For revolution grows under the iron heel of the oppressor and he is hastening the day he wishes to prevent.

GREAT BRITAIN HESITATES A LITTLE

Lloyd George is not quite so war-mad these days. There are reasons. One is that the Labor Party of Great Britain has declared against a new war. Since the victorious Turks are now using guns that the Greeks bought from England, it may be that the English workers do not exactly relish having to face guns they made.

Then, too, all is not well for Lloyd George in Canada. His chances for fighters there are slim. Canada has a liberal government at present which derives its chief support from the province of Quebec. Quebec is against using Canadian men or money for England's squabbles. It is doubtful when it comes to a show down, if Lloyd George can get any Canadians to carry guns against the Turks.

Then there are murmurs from India. The people of India have no joy in seeing Moslems killed by those whom they hate.

Italy is also causing England some concern. Even though England is offering her favors in Africa in the effort to win her, Italy stands back. She hates the Greeks and is not anxious to help them.

It is true that war makes strange bedfellows. King George who is on the throne in Greece now, was a pro-German yesterday whom the British would shoot at sight. Today they put arms around him and give him guns to shoot the Turks.

France who is Russia's most bitter foe because she lost money on the old czar's exit, is now lined up with Turkey and Russia.

Kemal Pasha has been urged by Great Britain to get out of the so-called neutral zone. Judging by the reports in the capitalist papers, Kemal says that he will, but his army stays there. In fact sometimes it sounds as if they were pushing farther in. The Turks want their territory back, and they have sympathizers even in Greece.

It seems to be well known that the goal of Britain's policy is to make the Mediterranean sea a British lake like the Baltic. She wants control over the Dardanelles and Constantinople. She has Suez, Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar—all she needs now is the Dardanelles. Whether she will risk a war just now to get this result and whether she would be successful if she did, is a big question. There is Russia, too, much interested. No wonder Lloyd George hesitates.

MINING HELL EVERYWHERE

The following editorial on *The Dead at Whitehaven* was taken from the British Communist.

Forty miners met their death in an underground tomb at Whitehaven, Cumberland. The details of the terrible accident have been spread far and wide through the columns of the Press.

An explosion occurred, killing some men outright. Others were buried under heavy debris. Escape for those who still lived was cut off by a fall of rock which blocked the passage way.

So died forty British miners.

The dramatic manner of their dying provided plenty of good copy for the newspaper men, marked by a display of maudlin sentiment worthy of the great traditions of the British capitalist press.

It is interesting and instructive to compare the language used by the parasitic humbugs who run our organs of public opinion, concerning the coal miner dead, with that employed concerning him living.

Alive, as often as not, he is represented as a sort of vampire sucking blood from the rest of the community in the form of absurdly high wages; or alternatively, as a British Bill Sikes, striking maliciously for the love of the thing, and employing his all too long periods of leisure in orgies of bestial gluttony. *Punch*, the narrowest and meanest expression of all that is narrow and mean in the England of to-day, is the most characteristic example of this spirit in current journalism.

But dead—in an accident—the same miner becomes a hero.

"These miners died in the course of their duty, and no better can be said of any human departure," commented a *Morning Post* leader writer on the Haig Pit disaster. The smug effrontery of that comment leaves one speechless. It is a duty, mark you, for some poor devils to dig in the bowels of the earth, at imminent risk of losing their lives; just as it is for others to sweep roads; or clean railway engines; or lay bricks; or do any other of the multifarious jobs by which the workers scrape together a bare living.

A duty to whom? To the community? Then by whom was it ordained that these particular poor devils should perform this particular duty? Who determined that Lord Lonsdale, the owner of the Haig Pit, should be what he is, and John Kirkpatrick, coalminer, who was brought up dead, what he is?

To talk of duty in connection with the worker under the capitalist order is the veriest cant. He works for fodder, and the whip that drives him is the fear of hunger. The men who died in the dreary tomb beneath the sea were no heroes. They may have been martyrs; like the rest of their fellows they were certainly slaves.

The essence of their slavery was proclaimed long ago by Shelley:

"Tis to work, and have such pay,
As just keeps life from day to day,
In your limbs, as in a cell,
For the tyrant's use to dwell.

"Tis to be a slave in soul,
And to have no strong control,
Over your own lives, but be,
All that others make of ye."

Forty miners of Whitehaven will lie in soon forgotten graves in a north country churchyard; forty unemployed miners will snatch an unexpected job thereby.

The hunt for dividends will still be the incentive of the capitalist owner; the need for bread the spur that drives the working miner to his dangerous trade.

One tenth of the scientific knowledge and ingenuity expended on modern military machines might make the mines of England as safe to work in as Hyde Park.

Sometime or other it will be done. Sometime—but not under Capitalism.

NO PROFIT, SO FOOD ROTS

While the workers in Duluth cannot eat cantaloupes because they haven't the means to buy at high prices, thousands of tons of the world's finest cantaloupes have rotted on the ground in the great Yakima fruit-raising valley. The growers could not get a price that would pay them to pick, crate and haul them to the railroad.

Farmers were willing to haul the fruit for little profit but the high freight rates and the demand of middlemen for profit also stopped the traffic completely.

This profit system of industry instead of being the means of satisfying human wants is a barrier which keeps the fruits of toil from the masses.

A system based on service to mankind would transport food where it was needed. The railroads would belong to all the people for use. Now nothing is carried except for profit. We let food rot in one place and let people starve in another but let a few grow rich on profits.

No wonder some think this earth is the "bug house" for Mars. If those who suffer were a minority it would be different, but it is vast majority, over 90 per cent of the total population who toil and have but a bare existence. And then to have this continue, when industrial organization of the 90 per cent could end it, justifies the conclusion that we are "bug house."

WHAT DID THE PRODUCER GET?

We quote the following story about a Pacific coast farmer upon the authority of the All American Co-operative Commission of Cleveland. A farmer needed a pair of shoes. On his way to buy them he stopped to sell a large calfskin in prime of condition. The dealer did not want to buy it at all, but at last gave him forty-five cents for it.

Exit calfskin; enter shoes for which the farmer had to pay \$8.40, reduced in price from \$10 a pair. Nothing fancy, simply honestly made of real calfskin. The farmer objected to the price. The salesman assured him that the shoes were worth the money, since one calfskin did not make more than four pairs of the very best shoes, or from six to nine pairs of inferior shoes.

As a producer of raw materials the farmer got forty-five cents for a calfskin, for which the consumer must pay an average of \$45 made up in shoes!

THE "KING FORBIDS" AND SANDERS DEFIED

It feels good to revolt on paper, to hurl our disrespect against such monstrous wrongs as the injunction against the striking shopmen. That is what G. V. Sanders, editor of the *Memphis Press* indulged in. He declared the strike injunctions issued by Judge Wilkerson in Chicago and Judge J. W. Ross in Memphis violated the constitution. The title of his article was "The King Forbids."

Now he must answer a contempt of court charge in the United States district court at Memphis, Tenn.

Sanders wrote his article after Jacob Cohen, editor of the *Labor Review*, had been sentenced by Judge Ross to six months in jail and fined him \$1,000. Sanders faces a similar sentence.

In America.

KANSAS AHEAD

In Duluth in spite of the Wilkerson injunction one can still laugh at the movies. If one's sense of humor is gratified by seeing a cop flop into a rain barrel while his victim escapes, one can laugh. If the screen picture shows that the officer of the law is a bully or a coward or a hypocrite or himself a thief, one can applaud or grin or he-haw in Duluth as the spirit moves. Not so in Kansas. They can't even laugh at a policeman on the screen for there will be no comic policemen or vicious policemen shown.

The sinless state board of movie review has banished all such evils with the following decree:

"Any burlesque of an officer of the law or any scene which would tend to create disrespect for any law, Federal or state, or mitigate against its proper enforcement shall be eliminated."

What with movie boards and injunctions and restraining orders the workers are hard pressed to engage in any activity, outside of slaving for the owning class, that remains legal.

Babes are still kicking the bottoms out of cradles. Is there no one in America to frame an injunction against such vicious interference with transportation!

SUSPECTED OF BORING INTO THE KU KLUX KLAN

The following article was taken from the New York Times:

"St. Joseph, Mich.—(Associated Press.)—Papers seized in the recent raid on Communists meeting in the woods near Bridgman, detailed minutely plans to work within the American Federation of Labor, it was learned here today from authorities at work deciphering the coded papers taken in the raid.

"The seized papers, it was learned, besides showing plans to work inside the Federation, revealed that the Communists expected to be active in sixteen railroad unions and various other organizations, including the Ku Klux Klan.

"A receipt of dues paid to the Klan was among the papers found in the pockets of William F. Dunne of New York, one of those arrested at Bridgman."

If they can prove these statements in court great will be their joy. If they found Dunne in sympathy with the Klan, his case would be dropped instantly. But to bore that is the crime!

COPPER MINERS IN BUTTE STRIKE FOR AMNESTY

"Release of all political prisoners" is the first on the list of eleven demands made by the copper miners who struck September 11, 1922. They suggest the method that will have to be used to get results. Requests, entreaties and persuasion come to naught. The administration remains unmoved. The general strike would doubtless get instantaneous results. But will the workers who do not yet practice the general strike to get results for their dinner pails act more intelligently when such fundamental rights as freedom of speech and of the press are concerned?

The issue at stake is even more important than bread and butter. We believe the rank and file of the workers understand that. It now remains to act in accordance with understanding.

THOSE TERRIBLE FANATICS! BUT THEY ARE HONEST

The Wisconsin Sunday Times marvels that the Russian crown jewels, which according to Farberger, the French jewel expert, are valued at \$60,000,000,000, are not stolen by the guards. It says:

"The Soviet keeps these Russian crown jewels in a room whose location is secret. A handful of peasants stand guard. 'You wonder that they do not conspire to loot the treasure and flee, each incalculably rich for life.

"The temptation would occur to nine people out of ten. At least three of the ten would turn thief. But the peasant guards are fanatics and fanatics usually are honest—on the wrong side of the question."

Harry Godfrey of the Federated Press shows how honest the newspaper men are when he makes a choice list of headlines from various newspapers about these jewels as follows:

"Lenin selling Jewels for Red Propaganda—Gems Sent Through Germany to Dutch Markets—Czar's Diamonds Offered."—N. Y. Times, Dec. 24, 1919.

"Russia's Royal Gems on Sale in Holland."—N. Y. Globe, Jan. 5, 1920.

"Russian Crown Jewels Smuggled Into England—Czar's Crown Was Among Gems Offered for Sale to Swell Bolshevik War Chest."—N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 4, 1920.

"Russian Diamonds Were Intercepted—Supposed to Have Been Imperial Jewels—Were Consigned to L. C. A. K. Martens and Seized by Custom Officers."—Headline in N. Y. Post over an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, Aug. 13, 1920.

"Martens Got Czar's Gems to Sell Here—Traffic in Crown Jewels Between Soviet Russia Agents Here and Abroad Bared, Federal Agents Assert."—N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 14, 1920.

"Russian Crown Pearls Offered in Berlin; Jewelry Identified by Czar's Crest."—N. Y. Times, Oct. 1, 1920.

"Dead Czar's Gems Brought to America—Crown Jewels Sold by Soviet Government, May Be Put on New York Market."—N. Y. Times, Jan. 20, 1921.

"British-American Syndicate After Late Czar's Gems—Hopes to Sell Them in U. S. and Dodge French and English Claims."—N. Y. Herald, March 6, 1921.

"Find Part of Czar's Crown in Red Envoy's Baggage—Italian Customs Officials Think Delegates' Trunks Contain Imperial Treasures."—N. Y. Tribune, March 23, 1921.

"Twenty thousand dollars of ex-Czar's Gems Are Lost Here."—N. Y. Tribune, May 3, 1921.

"Russian Crown Jewels Are Among Stones Bartered in Paris."—N. Y. Sun, Oct. 31, 1921.

"Russia's Crown Jewels Pawned in Germany."—N. Y. Evening World, Jan. 16, 1922.

"Russian Crown Jewels Pledged to Stinnes; Pawned for 60 per cent of Value, Berlin Hears."—N. Y. Times, Jan. 16, 1922.

These newspaper men are fanatics on the side of capitalism—the right side according to the Wisconsin Times. Are they honest?

Perhaps no people on earth more ardently desire material well being, culture and knowledge than the Russians. The fact, that they have little at present to satisfy these legitimate desires, is no secret. They are deprived of ordinary physical comforts. Their cultural needs are far from satisfied and their manifest thirst for knowledge is handicapped by lack of means. But no individual lays hold of the jewels. They are advertised for sale, and the proceeds will be used for the well being of all. For this reason the peasants guard them. If that makes them honest fanatics "may the tribe increase."

WILLIAM MORRIS.

By HENRM SARA.

As the years go by there is, on the part of those who can boast a long attachment to the world, a tendency to look back to the past with longing eyes. To eulogize names, to commemorate dates, to hang pictures, to unveil busts, and whatnot. At such times and on such occasions there is too, a tendency to indulge in fulsome flattery of the persons long since dead, and stories told without the least foundation in fact run the rounds of the platforms and presses. A virile class struggling for emancipation cannot waste time in such futileities. Each day should bring the determination to look ever forward never backward. Yet on occasion there comes a name on the calendar which recalls titanic effort in the service of the economically enslaved, and whose memory is worthy of being cherished. Such a one is William Morris. He died on October 3rd, 1896, and the anniversary of his death brings to mind the glory of the man.

He was born at Walthamstow on the 24th of March, 1834. Whatever Walthamstow once was as a beauty spot it has long lost any claim to sweetness. It is now one of those miserable districts where a large part of the London workers sleep and go to work from. Rows and rows of hideous little dwellings with the beastly smoke from the cheap coals smothering out of the stumpy chimneys. Everything seems soiled. Everything seems cheap and nasty, nasty because it is cheap, cheap because it is nasty. It is hard to be in Walthamstow and think of William Morris at the same time, still the facts are that he was born there, so the place and the man are connected, but there the connection ends. His childhood was happy, spending his days in Epping Forest; a spot in which even in these times of overcrowding one can still breathe freely, and the roar of traffic is at a distance. Morris has treasured for the social student much mediaeval lore and for the lover of beauty wealth galore. Environment counts; old man Morris was but the little child of the same name who used to ride through the park dressed in a suit of armour, for all through life he lived middle-aged. Romance gripped him and held him. When he was eight his father took him to Canterbury, a journey of about fifty-six miles from London, and here he no doubt gazed from the Cathedral where there had been enacted many scenes in the period he chose to visualize so strongly. After some schooling in the locality of his home he went to Oxford at the beginning of the Lent term in 1853, to the Exeter College. In 1855 coming of age he entered into possession of an income of £900 (roughly 4,500 dollars) a year. One of his friends at this time, it is interesting to note, was the artist Madox Brown, whose paintings today adorn many galleries in England, some of which conspicuously bear a labor message. Other of his friends, too, were equal giants in creative work. Poetry was his earliest form of expression, then the drama, prose, narrative poems, translations, decoration, painting, wall paper, manufacturing, craftsmanship, and Communism. To understand all these is to understand William Morris. And even then one must know them at their best. Is there anything to equal "News from Nowhere?" And then what a printer! To handle those choice productions of his is to feel happiness. He spoke of himself as an idler singer of an empty day, perhaps that was true in a sense. The days thru which he lived were empty so far as the fullness of life, in the expanse which Morris glimpsed it, was realizable. And his songs fell upon ears too busy in trade to appreciate the call of life. Yet Morris was more than a songster. The prophet lives always in the future and his kin never die. Turn to William Morris today, it is not an Englishman speaking but the Communist urging, urging towards the day that matters: "For I do declare that any other state of society but communism is grievous and disgraceful to all belonging to it." If the charge be true of insularity in some of his writings, his real message is always unmistakably international. If he was intolerant of jobbery he was indignant at suffering. And the jobbery caused the suffering. Being a true man he spoke outright. If he lost patience, it is well to remember that to suffer fools gladly is sometimes to show indifference to those who really need help. Many things happened in Morris' time which strengthened him in the deep conviction that in order to achieve Communism we have to "forgive the mistake that others make," even if we make nine ourselves, that we may the better make war upon the monopolist.

William Morris, man of many parts, rest calmly, Comrade. Your song of revolt grows and grows. And with greater understanding than ever we repeat your lesson.

"Intelligence enough to conceive, courage enough to will, power enough to compel." Power enough to compel. And then The Commonwealth. Hail that day.

COST OF LIVING JUMP IS SHOWN

The cost of living in August, 1922, was approximately 9 per cent higher than it was in August, 1921, according to wholesale figures on 404 commodities announced by the department of labor.

The principal increases were noted in costs of fuel and lighting materials, which rose 47 1/4 per cent; building materials, 10 1/4 per cent; metal products, 7 3/4 per cent; farm products, 6 1/2 per cent; clothing, 5 3/4 per cent.

Food items other than farm products, chemicals, drugs and house furnishings showed decreases.

During August of this year there were decreases of about 3 per cent in nearly all foodstuffs.

GREED

Broad continents grew green beneath an April sun, The yellow harvest came when the August days were done; Unnumbered bales of fleecy wool were stored away; The coals were brought from out the ancient terrans gray. Enough for all, but Greed said "Wait, Till I am paid no child shall eat, No worthless script shall pay the bill, But gold, good gold shall fill my till. These things that nature gives so free Were only made to fatten me; I work my will while nations pray; There are no laws that I obey. 'Tis profits due to me, I claim, If any are wronged I'm not to blame. I own the earth and always have, Let charity apply her salve. I have the right to get and save; Let humanitarians rant and rave, There is no Justice, she is dead And they who prate of her are 'red.' I claim what is a sacred right, For me, the Nations clash and fight. I hate the Brotherhood of man, And always have since time began. I live on profits, interest, rent, (The trinity whom hell hath sent). So what care I though children die There'll be more children by and by."

—Charles E. Wheelock.