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10,000 BANKERS ADVOCATE CANCELLATION OF INTERNATIONAL WAR DEBTS

Last Year the American Bankers' Association Voted Against Cancellation; Now the Members Grow Hoarse with Applause

(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON. — The stamped toward cancellation of international war debts—which constructive liberals and radicals have been advocating ever since the armistice in 1918—is now on. In America the rush is still confined to the 10,000 bankers in attendance at the American Bankers' Assn., New York, but money talks so loud that when it shouts "cancellation!" the echo is sure to reverberate through press and pulpit. Already the press has responded, and Reginald McKenna took up the cry when he addressed bankers Oct. 4.

McKenna is from England, and the plan he endorses is known to everyone except the American public as "The British Treasury Plan," drawn up almost a year ago and privately submitted to American bankers last winter. It is a genuinely constructive plan, and a credit to its originators.

Features of the plan, not yet divulged to the public, provide as follows:

The powers recently at war against Germany will agree to cancel their debts to each other—until or unless the United States shall try to collect what the allies owe to America; the allied powers will agree to cancel their claims against Germany—until or unless the United States shall try to collect what the allies owe to America; a flourishing trade with Europe is promised to American investors and producers if they agree to the plan, while no trade and no change to collect the debt shall be the penalty keeping Europe prostrate, heavily armed and given to strife if the United States insists upon collecting the 12 billions of dollars owed us by Europe.

When this plan was given privately to the American bankers in New York they immediately approved of it. But, they explained to the British originators, we must have time to prepare the American people for such a somersault on the debt question. Give us time, they explained, and we will bring the folks around to it.

Our bankers have kept their word. Last year the "uneducated" American Bankers' Assn. voted down a resolution which favored debt cancellation. This week in New York the same association is growing hoarse with applause of the scheme.

Meanwhile the European end of the movement is going forward according to schedule. There is still much talk about "reducing" the German indemnity, and of "refunding" the allied debts to America. But those words are only the diplomatic synonyms for cancellation and repudiation.

Butcher Bakhmetiev Back in United States

SCHEMES FOR CAPITALIST GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA

(By The Federated Press)

Washington.—Boris Bakhmetiev, ambassador to the United States from the Russian counter-revolutionaries at Paris, has returned to America and will seek to lay his credentials before the secretary of state within the next few days.

Bakhmetiev is the man who acted as "ambassador" here for the Kerensky government of Russia for four and a half years after the unhappy regime lay moldering in its grave. He relinquished his office in the present year, after the senate committee presided over by William E. Borah tried to get him on a subpoena to tell what he knew about the butchery of American soldiers in Siberia by the Jap-Mongol bandit, Semenov.

When he became a refugee to escape Borah, Bakhmetiev fled to Paris and has since been in earnest consultation with the old group of emigre land owners and politicians who will dream of overthrowing the soviet government by force and raising themselves to seats of power in Russia.

The return of Bakhmetiev to Washington will not improbably be followed by a rebirth of anti-Russian propaganda at Washington. The famous emigre agent is in possession of many millions of American dollars, once loaned to Russia in his personal care, and he comes back from Paris with a complete prospectus for a counter-revolution in Russia that he will try to sell to the state department.

Speaking for his confederates in Paris, Bakhmetiev will promise to set up in Russia one complete "peasant government" as good as new and in full working order, within a year's time. This peasant regime, the prospectus reads, will restore a standard capitalist order, make full payment of all the czarist debts and renounce every item in the soviet program.

One to whom the Bakhmetiev plan has been disclosed writes: "I find that this promise to stop all radical propaganda is the most winning plank in the platform of the Paris group. Lenin's heretical ideas are more terrible than either the cheka or the soviets."

Miners in Fayette and Somerset Counties Firm

RANKS UNBROKEN ALTHO HUNGRY AND COLD

By Defense News Service.

Uniontown, Pa.—Families of thousands of coal miners in Fayette and Somerset counties who are still on strike are suffering from hunger and cold. Both counties were forgotten in the strike settlement—the operators in both refused to sign up the Cleveland agreement, and the union officials did not insist.

This city is the seat of Fayette. The two counties were completely non-union coal fields before the strike, and the operators counted on keeping them so. But the non-union diggers saw the light, surged in great streams to the centers where the union organizers were at work, and joined the strike with a heroic sweep.

And now they have been forgotten. Forty-five thousand men in Fayette county are standing with unbroke ranks, their families holding the second line tightly, despite 1,500 evictions. by the sheriff's forces and a growing number of typhoid cases. The homeless are living in tents, or in improvised huts. In Somerset county the situation is identical.

District officials of the United Mine Workers signed an agreement at Cleveland with the Hillman Mining the second line tightly, despite Pittsburgh, but did not require that corporation to sign any terms covering their numerous mines in Fayette county. Relief repeatedly promised by the district union heads has failed to materialize, it is charged by Louis Zazick, president of Local Union No. 5220 at Fayette.

Wm. McFee Ridicules Turk Atrocities Tales

New York.—William McFee, author of sea tales and a ship engineer who has traversed the seas for many years, declares that the cablegrams on the burning of Smyrna and the yarns sent out about "5000 Christian women and girls" who were "distributed among the Turkish soldiers," are propaganda. This latter story, he says, "is obviously aimed to arouse racial antagonism." "In the first place," he declared, "it is entirely unnecessary to assume that Smyrna was intentionally

Administration to Flood Political Pool with Leak from Fall's Oil Tank

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington.—Charges that Secretary of the Interior Fall is about to lease to the Midwest Oil Co. and to another big oil concern a tract of 7,000 acres of the richest proven oil lands in the Salt Creek field in Wyoming, have been wired to Washington by a reputable western man who is watching the Wyoming oil situation. He asserts that one of these companies is to have 43 leases and the other is to have 40 leases. No federal official could legally grant an oil lease to the Midwest Oil Co. in Wyoming, because the federal oil lands leasing act provides that no company shall hold more than three leases within any one state, nor more than one lease within any one geological formation. The Midwest has a large number of leases already in Wyoming. It cannot be given another lease unless the secretary of the interior is to set aside the law by force and contempt. Under the same limitation, the other company cannot acquire more than three claims without equal lawlessness in the secretary's office. It may already hold its maximum of three leases elsewhere in Wyoming.

A senatorial contest between House Leader Mondell, the Republican administration favorite, and Sen. Kendrick, Democrat, is under way. The grant of the 500,000,000 Teapot Dome naval oil deposit to the Sinclair Oil interests caused some disaffection within the Republican ranks in Wyoming. It is charged that these Salt Creek leases will tend toward restoring harmony. Enforcement of the law by the United States with reference to government oil property in the mid-continent field was paralyzed when A. Mitchell Palmer became attorney general. He began, and Atty. Gen. Daugherty has continued, a process of quashing hundreds of indictments secured after years of effort by their subordinates, against trespassers, notably Standard Oil, that had been pumping out the oil without any title or excuse.

The present administration sets no brakes whatever on the big melon-cutting for the big claimants for big favors in oil. A local wag has suggested that the administration is about to flood its own political swimming pool by inadvertent leakage from this oil tank in Fall's office.

Separate Nationality for Women Married to Aliens

Washington.—Upon learning that President Harding had signed the Cable bill, granting separate nationality to women married to aliens and alien women married to citizens, the German Union of Women's Organizations has asked the National Woman's party here for a copy of the measure, with a view to introducing it in the German reichstag. The bill was put through congress by the League of Women Voters, the National Woman's party and various other organizations. It was opposed in various quarters on the ground that it would force alien women, married here and too busy at home to go through the process of naturalization, to remain without citizenship in any nation. The sponsors of the measure now deny that this defect remains in the bill; they assert that alien wives of naturalized or native Americans can be made citizens by prompt special process under the new law.

One dispatch says the inevitable American lady saw a Turkish soldier entering a house with a can of gasoline. The comment on that is that gasoline cans are used in the levant for every imaginable purpose. And it is not out of place to remember that whenever a Turk wishes to set fire to a city which he himself values very highly, indeed, he always arranges to have a lady of foreign birth watch him do it.

Sen. Borah Demands Amnesty for Politicals

DERIDES KISSING BOMBERS OUT, WHILE POLITICALS SERVE UNJUST SENTENCES

By PAUL HANNA
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington.—Senator William F. Borah, the Bad Indian of the Harding administration, has dug up the tomahawk and left the G. O. P. reservation in full war paint. By order of the White House, signal fires have been lit on every standpoint hilltop to warn the unprotected candidates for office in November to be on their guard against the Idaho marauder.

Patrick Henry's cry of "Give me liberty or give me death!" was not more shocking to George III than the harsh demand by Borah that all political prisoners be immediately freed, on pain of political death to the parties and politicians who keep them shut in cells.

Every newspaper in the national capital carries in display type the truth about political prisoners as Borah sees and proclaims it from the mountain tops. And Borah is popular here, no less than in the country at large.

It has ruined the White House golf game to have Borah enumerate the number of hundred percent German bomb plotters who have been kissed out of prison by the administration, and then cite the scores of labor men who are still in jail because their struggle for better wages violated war laws that have since been repealed.

Observers here recall that it was Borah's disarmament resolution and his fiery speeches in support of it that drove the Harding administration into calling the armaments "limitation" conference last year. His peril to the G. O. P. is that he knows how to select issues that will go over if vigorously pressed. Apart from his love of justice, he has now backed his political instinct against that of the White House, and the White House is scared.

IS THIS WHY PALMER SAW RED?

D. C. Fed. Grand Jury Charges that Palmer Agents Stole Liquor and Drank It or Gave It to Friends

Washington.—Why the department of justice under A. Mitchell Palmer saw so much "red" and threw the nation into monthly convulsions over new bolshevik plots may be explained by the huge quantity of liquor which Palmer's assistants stole from the government and drank during their last year in office.

In a special report to the District of Columbia supreme court, the federal grand jury charges Palmer's agents with having illegally seized, during the summer of 1920, large quantities of liquor found on the persons of travelers through the Union station, this city. The report reads, in part: "It further appears that certain representatives of the department of justice disposed of the liquor in various ways—viz.: by appropriating it to their own use, by making gifts to relatives, friends . . . by destroying such of it as appeared to be unfit for consumption. In view of the unprecedented circumstances surrounding the case, it is our opinion that the testimony appears to be sufficient to warrant the presentment of an indictment."

Court Decides Movie Actress is Legally a Slave to Her Master

(Federated Press Staff)

New York.—The antiquated Master and Man law, by which more than a century ago children were bound out in effect as slaves to employers, has been invoked and upheld in a New York court. The specific case happens not to involve, probably, any great actual hardship on the victim, but the state supreme court, in upholding the act—which has not been invoked here since 1804—affirms the validity of the

2,000 Students in Moscow Get Free Room, Board and Tuition

By ANISE
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Moscow.—Russian universities this fall, it is expected, will admit 24,000 students. The number desiring entrance is much greater, for during the past years of war and unrest, large numbers have been unable to take time for education and now wish to repair that difficulty. Their number is increased by the children of the new capitalists developing under the new economic policy.

But in Russia education is not granted merely because you can afford to pay for it. The number of paid places in the universities, open to those with money, is extremely small, only between 5 per cent and 10 per cent of the whole. The greater number of students are young people sent by unions, communist party locals or various government institutions. Education is considered a state function; the state pays for it, and selects the people who are to get it.

Thus in the first University of Moscow, there is room this fall for 2323 entering students. Only 110 are permitted to be paid for, and these come in on the basis of extremely stiff entrance examinations, in which the highest gain admittance. Another 108 are open by voluntary entrance, to children of workers, peasants, or orphans. These also are contested for by entrance examinations, in order that the children of the poor, who may have perhaps no union or government or party connections, may yet get into the university if they are well qualified. All the other vacancies, to the number of more than 2,000, will be filled by various unions, government departments or party locals.

Here one of the determining elements is the fact that the department in which the man works wants him to learn certain subjects in order that he may do his work better. Thus, for instance, the foreign office might decide to send one of its promising young men to the university to learn foreign languages or to study the problems of Asia, including Chinese and Japanese history, in order to fit him for necessary work in those branches.

Such a young man, sent by his institution or his union, would receive not only his tuition free, but also free lodging and food in a university commune, a small sum of money for incidental expenses, and freedom from military service. It is no wonder that there should be keen competition for these places, although the life and food at the university is still scanty, due to general conditions in Russia. But nearly every student who goes knows that he is there for a purpose, to gain certain definite forms of knowledge which his union or the department in which he works, have decided he can profit by to the general good of Russia.

The Communist party does not invariably send members, but may send children of nonpartisan workers or peasants, whichever students seem, both by examination and by local knowledge of the student's past, best able to gain knowledge and use it for the benefit of Russia.

The decision, rendered by Justice McCook, sets forth that Mary Astor, a 17-year-old motion picture actress, is legally the indentured apprentice of Harry Durant, an official of the Famous Players-Lasky corporation, and that until she is 21 years old she must pay to Durant one-fourth of her salary above \$100 a week. She is said to have been offered a contract for \$1000 a week, out of which she must pay Durant \$225 weekly.

Mary is in private life Lucille Langhanke; and Durant, who made the indenture contract with her, is also a lawyer. The contract was made with him personally and not as an official of the movie concern. It provided he was to instruct her and to provide employment for her. The indenture was signed by her father, but the court ruled the parent had power to bind her and refused the application to cancel it.

Foreign Countries Protest Against Further Retention of Politicals in America

By STEPHEN CARLEON.
Defense News Service Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Promise of reinforcements in the long and weary struggle to free the political prisoners in American penitentiaries has come this week to the leaders of the amnesty campaign in letters from labor organizations in Europe and South America. Demonstrations of protest against the continued retention of the war-opinion prisoners in this country have followed the widespread circulation abroad of the uncompromising Open Letter to President Harding from 52 I. W. W. members in Leavenworth who refuse to apply for individual clemency.

Mass-meetings voicing indignation at the stifling of free speech in the United States have lately been held in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, Portsmouth, Nottingham and Edinburgh. Statements telling the facts about the American politicals have been circulated among all labor unions in the British Isles by the Class War Prisoners Relief Committee, which has its headquarters in London.

That committee comprises delegates from various powerful British labor groups. The Triple Labor Alliance, including the railroad, mine and transport workers, has been active in letting the British public know of the failure of the United States to grant amnesty when all other nations have granted it.

In Holland, the Dutch Transport Workers Federation is having the Open Letter to President Harding translated into its language and will circulate it in pamphlet form throughout that country. Other labor union groups have agreed to translate and publish the Open Letter likewise in France, Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Italy.

Protest meetings in behalf of the American politicals have been held recently in Mexico City and in several South American centers including Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Montevideo. And in Mexico three of the principal labor bodies have announced their intention to boycott American products and Americans unless Ricardo Flores Magon and Librado Rivera, both in Leavenworth, are set free. Back of this move stand the Mexican Confederation of Labor, the Mexican General Federation of Workers and the Mexican Confederation of Railroad Unions.

Editorial writers have given a great deal of attention to the big amnesty meeting in Chicago at which Senator Borah on October 1. Many of the resultant editorials have been favorable to amnesty. Some have opposed it bitterly and others have portrayed a curious misunderstanding of the history of the amnesty fight.

Notable among those who misunderstand are the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin and the Chicago Daily News. The Philadelphia Bulletin objects to the tone of the resolutions passed at the Chicago mass-meeting which voices a demand for the release of all political prisoners. "Demanding" that the President release the Leavenworth prisoners is not likely to open the cell doors," declares the Bulletin. "The government of the United States will not be coerced. It should not be."

Similar contention is made by the Chicago Daily News, which says: "The way to obtain the release of the prisoners who obstructed war activities and violated war-time legislation is to forget propaganda and invoke executive clemency."

Both of these newspapers are evidently unaware that executive clemency for the politicals has been invoked repeatedly — and in vain. President Harding agreed on July 19 to review the cases of all the politicals within 60 days. He also agreed to liberate all who were found to be serving sentence solely for opinions. The 60 days were ended on September 19. Mr. Harding did not keep his promise.

It is apparent from telegraphic dispatches from Princeton, Illinois, that some of the church people have concluded that appeals for executive clemency are a waste of words. The Rock River conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church did not voice an appeal, but demanded that the Harding administration free all — politicals imprisoned under the espionage act.

SEATTLE, Wash. — All along the Pacific coast the members of the I. W. W. unions are talking general strike to free the 75 war-opinion prisoners still behind the bars. Sentiment in Seattle, shown by a vote of the I. W. W. joint branches here, favors an immediate walk-out. But the vote in Spokane, Wenatchee, Everett and in Eureka, California advises waiting until spring, with the idea of effecting a much greater tie-up of industry than would be possible now. The Industrial Workers of the World have been taking stock of their own strength.

When the strike comes, say those who contend for delay until spring, it must be an epochal turning of the workers. And the whole nation, they declare, must be made to understand exactly why the big industries are brought to a standstill. This will mean a possible six months of intensive organization within their own ranks and of education for the American people, the spreading to every community in the land — and they believe this is not impossible — of the facts about the political prisoners.

There are three great fields in which the I. W. W. unions are in a strategic position in the West — lumber production, construction work, and marine transportation. And they are powerful in agriculture; if the strike should be long extended, it is asserted, they could prevent the harvesting of crops through the nation's grain fields. And their strength in the railroad industry is steadily gaining in the West.

Portland faces a strike of the marine workers. The I. W. W. leads the field there, and the men on the water-front have serious grievances. Release of the politicals, however, will be placed at the top of the list of demands if the walk-out comes, it is said here. Half of the members, of the International Longshoremen's Association, a rival of the I. W. W.'s Marine Transport Workers Union, have voted to join the proposed I. W. W. strike.

WICHITA, Kan. — When Joseph Neal, agricultural worker and member of the I. W. W., was placed on trial at Hutchinson this week under the Kansas criminal syndicalism law, most of the talesmen examined admitted they were prejudiced. Defense Attorney John J. Carney objected because of this, but the presiding judge overruled him.

"Almost everybody is prejudiced against the I. W. W.'s," declared the court, "but that will not prevent a jury so prejudiced from rendering a just and fair verdict."

Neal is a Canadian. There was no evidence of any act of criminal syndicalism by him. The only tangible evidence was that he was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Shortly after the jury retired, it sent the judge a note asking if it had the right to order Neal deported, instead of sending him to prison. The court answered: No. Other notes were exchanged. Finally, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty — on condition that Neal be deported to Canada.

A verdict with such a string to it is illegal, the defense declares. But the court accepted the verdict, with the intention, it is understood, of ignoring the deportation provision and of sentencing Neal. This also would be illegal, Attorney Carney contends.

Stinnes, the Executor of Rathenau's Will

Goes After Big Plunder at the Expense of German and French Labor

By E. LUDWIG, (Berlin).

In the opinion of Herr Stinnes, the submission of the Wirth Government to the latest decisions of the Reparations Commission and to the Belgian demands for guarantees, is nothing short of treason. When the mouth-piece of the Stinnes concern, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (whose editor in chief is the Social Patriot Paul Lensch) voiced this opinion, it was promptly suppressed. As a counter-move, and in order to show to the world, how he, unlike the Government, has the interest of the nation at heart, Stinnes published the agreement concluded on August 14th, between himself and the Marquis de Lubersac, the representative of French Big Industry.

There can be no disputing the fact the German government is eager and willing to knock down the interests of the German nation to the highest bidder. So far it has hesitated to make public its final decision, because its own fate is still hanging in the balance between France and England. Nor can there be any doubt that what Stinnes is pleased to term the saving of the German nation is but the saving of his trust by French bayonets in consideration for a six per cent commission, not to count the other profits.

Stinnes who controls the German Federation of Industry, plays Poincare's game, surrendering the German apparatus of production to French imperialism and combining Germany's and France's coal and steel industries into trusts under the latter's political leadership. To clear the road for the economic penetration of the Ruhr Valley, by the iron and coal trusts located in the Rue de Madrid in Paris, under the pretext of patriotism,—that was really the aim of the agreement of August 14th.

Adopts A Superfuge.

Whenever big capital is preparing for plunder, it adopts a plausible subterfuge. The Stinnes-Lubersac Agreement is no exception; its outward purpose is the reconstruction of the devastated French provinces. Out of pure compassion for the peasants and workers of Northern France, who after four years of peace have not yet a roof over their heads, and in an attempt to honor the Wiesbaden Agreement of the late Rathenau, providing for reparations in kind (which Stinnes once did his best to sabotage). Lubersac, the president of the United Cooperatives for the Reconstruction of the Devastated Regions, and Hugo Stinnes, have agreed that:

"The Corporation for Building Construction in Essen, is to be the clearing house for the execution of all repatriation-in-kind orders, in accordance with the agreements of Wiesbaden and Berlin."

George Bernhard, (former Social Democrat), commenting on this agreement in the Vossische Zeitung, maintains that in this way "things are by some method made to fit into a system". Hugo Stinnes systematizes matters by pocketing the whole repatriation business and marching off in a westerly direction. The above mentioned clearing house, the Corporation for Building Construction is controlled by him. By being the agency for the

"increased shipments of building material, as for instance, concrete, gravel, lime, roofing (§ 7 of the agreement)."

Stinnes will to all effects and purposes control all reparations-in-kind which have thus become the private affair of the capitalists of Rue de Madrid, and of Herr Stinnes in Germany. The greatest transaction ever made, which bids fair to surpass all fabulous war profits, is to be carried out by Hugo Stinnes at the expense of German and French labor.

The Stinnes trust will not only get all the orders from the Stinnes Clearing House, but it will furthermore receive repatriation coal from the German coal trusts and from French capital which is a party to the agreement. For purposes of the orders under the agreement, a certain part of the reparations coal, going to France under the Spaa Agreement will every month be surrendered to Stinnes:

"The distribution of this coal is assigned to the firm Hugo Stinnes and the Rheinisch-Westphalian Coal Trust (§ 7 of the agreement)."

Performs the Trick of Making His Coal Into Reparation Coal.

This clause which the German Stinnes press lauds as reducing the German coal tribute to France, and hence as a patriotic deed, invests Stinnes with the mastery over German industry. By having acquired the right to distribute the coal from the arch-enemy, Stinnes forces the industries participating in the reconstruction business, which do not belong to his trust, into dependence, and compels them to submit to his conditions to increase his own profits. Simultaneously he performs the trick of making the coal mined in his mines and used in his factories, into reparations coal, thus forcing the German Government to pay him for that reparations coal which he used for transacting his billion deal. The coal clause of the Treaty of Versailles destined for the reconstruction of French economy is providing Hugo Stinnes and his French kindred with some extra profits. But Hugo Stinnes is not satisfied with these gigantic profits realized on the reparations and coal business; for "systematizing things" as he has it, he also asks a fat commission:

"The Corporation for Building Construction is entitled for its general expenses, to a rate of interests which in no case is to exceed six percent of the price paid in Germany for the commodities."

These six percent on a total of 13 million francs or 1500 billion paper marks, represent about 45 billion paper marks. Hence, is can hardly be called an exaggeration, when the Rote Fahne estimates that Stinnes' total net profit out of these transaction will be close to 100 billion paper marks.

Who Foots the Bill?

And who foots the bill? The German Government, and through it, the German proletariat. All shipments under the Stinnes agreement go to the French Government as its own, under the Treaty of Versailles. Stinnes saves the German nation by exploiting, together with the French industrial kings, the devastation and misery wrought by him and his kindred through the war. Germany's reparations accounts will furthermore be credited with the six per cent commission, and the commissions and profits from the financial transaction which, under the terms of the agreement, remain with the German banking interests, especially the Dresdener Bank (§ 3). This move also won for Stinnes the favor of the banking interests.

Capitalist Competitors Object.

This magnificent plan, however, remains for the time being, on paper. The Government which is loth to abandon its English orientation is offering some resistance. Another source of opposition—and more serious for Stinnes—are his capitalist competitors who will have no share in the profits. That this resistance is far from insignificant, is shown by the fact that the semi-official Stinnes press (which includes most prominent bourgeois papers) is continuously reiterating the statements that both the Government and the Industry are most heartily welcoming Herr Stinnes' gigantic plan.

To overcome the opposition within the Government, Stinnes is using the strong man, M. Poincare. "Poincare is in perfect sympathy with the plan and Lloyd George is also aware of it", writes the substitute of the suppressed Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the Tagliche Rundschau. So why should Wirth be undecided? He will, on the contrary, do his best to prevent the Reich from becoming a bankrupt in the course of the guarantee negotiations with Belgium, that is, bankrupt for the chief creditors of the Reich.—Stinnes and Poincare.

As to the resistance on the part of his competitors, Stinnes is endeavouring to silence them by pointing to the large profits for the trusts which will materialize from the combination of French ore and Ruhr coal. According to a dispatch of the Vossische Zeitung, the French iron industry is, quite apart from the reparations problem, trying to get into touch with German industry. The Stinnes Agreement creates, so to speak, the psychological preliminary condition for "the improvement of Franco-German relations", meaning the peaceful penetration of the Ruhr Valley with the help of Stinnes. This will close the circle: German Big Industry, will not turn a deaf ear to the convincing arguments of higher profits advanced by Herr Stinnes.

Social Democrats Cheated By Those They Praised.

The trade-unions and the Social Democrats, however, are suddenly left out in the cold. For two weeks they have been praising the patriotic sacrifices of the industrial barons when, alas!—this sacrifice turns out

to be a profit of 100 billion marks. Under the impression of this readiness for sacrifice, they have induced the miners to work overtime, put a stop to the movement of protest of the German proletariat against the high cost of living, and have ordered the police to increase the persecution of the Communists; they have, in short, become the pacemakers of Hugo Stinnes who in turn, is the pacemaker of Poincare. Now that Stinnes has drawn the logical conclusions from their policy of cooperation and coalition, they feel themselves cheated, and employ harsh words against their officials, only to follow in the end the Wirth example and submit.

The Peace Treaty of Versailles is bearing its fruits. With the active assistance of German capital, France is gaining the imperialist hegemony in Europe. Under the slogan of "save the nation!", the greatest flight of capital from Germany ever witnessed is taking place: The surrender of the essential part of the German machinery of production to the political power which guarantees its profits. Stinnes and Rue de Madrid have taken the repatriation business in hand. Not long and they will Trust which was born on August 14th, threatens the Russian proletariat, endeavor to control Russian reconstruction. The Franco-German Steel It subjects the German proletariat to untold misery and hardships, depriving it as it does, of the basic means for reconstruction, and makes it the coolie of international capital at the same time saddling the French workers and peasants with new military burdens and taxes. Against imperialism and war danger, against misery and famine, — that remains the slogan under which the international proletariat must carry on the struggle against Stinnes and Poincare.

STAGGERING IN THE EAST

The Mundania Conference has been adjourned. The Allied generals drew up their terms and submitted them to Mustapha Kemal Pasha. They are now in their headquarters in Constantinople awaiting the Turk's decision.

In regard to Thrace the terms submitted contain these specifications:

1—That the Greek evacuation of Thrace shall be carried out within fifteen days.

—That the Greek civil authorities, including the gendarmerie shall be withdrawn as soon as possible.

3—That as the Greek authorities withdraw the civil powers will be handed over to the Allied authorities who will transmit them to the Turkish authorities on the same day.

4—That this transfer shall be wholly concluded throughout Eastern Thrace within a minimum period of thirty days after the evacuation of the Greek troops has been concluded.

5—That the civil authorities of the Angora government shall be accompanied by such forces of the Nationalist gendarmerie as are strictly necessary for the maintenance of law, order and local security. The total strength of these officers and men shall be left to the discretion of the Nationalists, subject to approval by the Allies.

6—That the various operations in the withdrawal of the Greek troops and the transfer of the civil administration shall be carried out under the direction of the inter-Allied missions, located in the principal centers. These missions will do their utmost to prevent excesses of any kind.

7—That in addition to these missions, Allied contingents shall occupy Eastern Thrace. These contingents, amounting to about seven battalions, will insure the maintenance of law and order and act in support of the inter-Allied missions.

8—That the withdrawal of the inter-Allied missions and contingents will occur in thirty days after the completion of the evacuation of the Greek forces. This evacuation may occur earlier, provided the Allied governments are agreed that adequate provision has been made for the maintenance of law and order, and the protection of the non-Turkish population. If the Turkish gendarmerie functions normally, the inter-Allied missions and contingents may be withdrawn before the expiration of thirty days.

Having lived long enough to lose much of the fresh optimistic credence of youth, we ask, "What assurance have the Turks that the Allies will withdraw their contingents when they are once in Thrace?" We want to know what sort of hocus-pocus game this is.

The Turks are to get out of Thrace; the Greeks are to get out; but the Allies are to get in. And then in the course of some thirty days after the Greeks get out the Turks may come in. "If they can," the Allies probably added under their breath while penning the lie.

Not long ago the Allies made other specifications in regard to no punitive indemnities and the self determinations of weaker peoples and the Germans signed. What happened? The Allies dumped them into the waste basket.

According to Lloyd George no one at the head of affairs wanted the recent world war, they just stumbled and staggered into it. Reports from many sources seem to indicate that no one wants war now but it looks as if Lloyd George and the other representatives of Imperialism are staggering again. Can it be due to the arrival of American destroyers at Constantinople? J. W. T. Mason, writing for the United Press says:

"The presence of American naval reinforcements in the Dardanelles, ordered specifically to that duty after the announcement of America's desire to keep the Dardanelles free of Turkish control, will be a matter of prime international consequences for all Europe."

"Until naval action of this kind was determined by the American government, the Allies were at discord with one another in the near east. Only Great Britain stood strongly against allowing the Turks to hold the historic waterway that separates the reactionary east from the frontiers of western civilization. France and Italy were willing to side with the Turks diplomatically, if it could be done to their advantage. They wanted Great Britain's defeat."

"But, the announcement of America's new policy and the dispatch of warships from America to Constantinople has made the position of France and Italy impossible. Those two nations must now cease to appear openly, at least, on the side of the Turks. This situation is what is called in European politics, "shifting the balance of power." The game of foreign affairs is played in Europe like chess. The players can see far ahead, and they resign when defeated to begin a new game, without playing all the moves to a finish."

British Labor doesn't want war. Thru the British Labor Party they say, "NOT A MAN, NOT A GUN, NOT A SHIP!"

Even the Tories in England are opposing war if one can believe their mouthpieces such as the Spectator, the Morning Post and the Northcliffe press. Arthur Henderson, J. Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas, Harry Gosling, and Tom Shaw have spoken as follows:

"We must say with determination that we won't be dragged into another bloody struggle. It would be an unpardonable crime against humanity if new hostilities commenced, and the British Government would bear by far the greater share of the responsibility. We declare that settlements of the Near East question and the freedom of the Straits is not alone for the Allies to arrange. Particularly do we condemn the action of any one nation setting itself up as guardian of the Straits. We demand that conciliation shall take place of force, and that the right of a people to live under the government of its own choice shall be the principle underlying any settlement."

That sounds good. Then there is Russia. Will she be no check against new war? She does not want to fight but her enormous Mohammedan population strongly approves of any sympathetic action towards Turkey that will strengthen the Soviet government. The Russians want an open Bosphorus and Dardanelles; they want an outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

No one can tell what the outcome will be. The big imperialistic powers are playing with fire again. They may set the world in flames once more. They want oil, they want mineral wealth and they want the Dardanelles waterway. That is why they risk much.

Will Canada Stay Out? Quebec Opposed to War

EVEN CHURCHES BEGIN TO SEE IT IS NOT A HOLY WAR

(Federated Press)

Ottawa, Can.—Watchful waiting is the attitude of the Canadian government since the receipt of Lloyd George's hasty cablegram of a fortnight ago, in which the dominion was invited to participate in a possible new war in the near east. At that time the government replied that such action could not be taken without the approval of parliament and that parliament would be called if the necessity became imminent. Apparently it has not for parliament is still uncalled.

The Conservatives in 1914 pledged Canada to intervention before the people of the dominion were really aware of the situation. Of course parliament was called later to ratify the action of the executive, but that was a mere formality—in the eyes of imperialists.

Quebec is almost unanimously opposed to Canadian intervention in British wars and its attitude towards the present situation has never been in much doubt. Ontario, on the other hand, while not so unanimous in its views as its sister province, is the most imperialistic of the nine provinces. One will therefore about balance the other, leaving the issue to be decided mainly by the farmers of the prairies, who at present, at any rate, are strongly against intervention.

T. A. Crerar, leader of the Farmers' party, was invited to Ottawa to confer with the Liberal premier, and in an interview given to the press immediately afterwards, declared that the farmers were solidly behind the stand taken by the government with respect to the necessity for calling parliament before Canada is committed to any action whatsoever.

This has encouraged others, who, although of the opinion that Canada should stay out, were somewhat difficult about expressing their views openly; and thus opposition to participation is becoming more articulate. The churches, which at first seemed inclined to preach a holy crusade against the Turk, are beginning to see that there are other aspects to the question.

If parliament is called the government will have to adopt a definite policy; it will have to declare whether it favors direct participation by Canada or not. Then parliament will be asked to endorse the stand taken by the government. No man can say what the action of parliament would be. But the direction which the so-called Britannic commonwealth of nations will take in future might well hang upon its verdict; for it would determine in large measure whether this aggregation of peoples were, as is claimed, a group of autonomous dominions or an empire dominated in the major issues of life or death from a centralized authority in London. And Canada's action would go far towards setting a precedent for the other dominions.

English Workers Don't Want War; They Remember Gallipoli

By Evelyn Sharp (Federated Press Staff Writer)

London, Sept. 20.—"Those of us who are in touch with the masses in the country can give a very clear and decisive answer to the talk of war. Our people don't want it and won't have it," wrote J. H. Thomas to the Daily Herald, at the height of the crisis brought about by the bellicose manifesto of the British government on the Turkish advance.

That crisis is by no means over, although the almost universal outcry against entering upon a new war in the Balkans, which has risen all over the country, has already had the effect of modifying the policy of the government. Labor has taken the lead in the anti-war demonstration. The first message of eager cooperation that came from Australia and New Zealand have been tempered by later reports of labor dissent in the dominions; and it is probable that the feelings of the relatives of those who were sacrificed to the tragic epic of the Dardanelles campaign would be better described by the fine poem appearing today in the "Daily Herald," by the labor poet who writes

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under the name of Tomfool, of which the last verse runs thus: Was it so long ago, Gallipoli?

That we forget the horror and the woe

With which we paid your fee?

For the great feast

Of battle in the east

Shall we prepare the flesh again?

No, no,

Gallipoli!

It is probable that Mustapha Kemal's statesmanship will give the British government a way of retiring with some dignity from the contest by withdrawing British troops also from Chanak, supposing that the British government is wise enough to do this. If, on the other hand, any provocation is given to the Turks to attack our troops, the new war will again be a tragic possibility, for then, of course, the cry will be a "war of defense," on which plea every bloody war in history has been fought.

Seattle, Wash.—By journeying across the mountains to Walla Walla in the southeastern corner of this state, and by remaining there a month, the wives and children of three of the Centralia Armistice Day defendants will be enabled to spend 30 minutes with their loved ones in the penitentiary.

They are on their way. Prison rules, cited in a letter from Superintendent John W. Pace to the Northwest Defense Committee, permit relatives or persons having business with them to make one visit of 15 minutes duration per month.

So the three families have set forth. They will take a house in Walla Walla, visit the prison for 15 minutes on the first Sunday, wait 30 days, and then make another 15-minute visit. Mrs. O. C. Bland is accompanied by her seven children; Mrs. John Lamb has five; and Mrs. Eugene Barnett has one. The party includes Mrs. John Foss of the Seattle Prison Comfort Club.

Eight defendants are at Walla Walla. The sentence was for 25 to 40 years, for the so-called murder of Warren Grimm, member of a mob which attacked the I. W. W. hall in Centralia. Five jurors recently confessed that they knew the defendants were innocent when they convicted them, but were afraid to return an acquittal.

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SOUTH AMERICA AND SOVIET RUSSIA

By M. YAROSHEVSKY

It was only about 30 to 40 years ago that South America was drawn into the orbit of capitalist world economy. Yet its development, thanks to the powerful stream of capital and of emigrants from Europe, acquired an extraordinarily rapid pace. In the first half of the nineteenth century, the Socialist Party which had originated in Argentina, declared in its manifesto that: "as by now the whole of the free soil in the country has been taken, the further development of the social relations in the republic must take the same course as in Europe." As a matter of fact, the capitalist conditions of society which in the coast districts and in the temperate regions have reached a high grade of development, are now penetrating rapidly into the interior of the continent and into the equatorial districts where the mestizos (a mixture of Whites and Indians) preponderate, and the patriarchal communal form of society has remained. Capitalism has there brought about the disproportionate and rapid increase of ground-rent and the price of land, thereby increasing the struggle of the tenants, of the overwhelming majority of the existing small and middle farmers and cattle breeders who produce for the market, against the great land owners who possess about 70 per cent of the productive land.

The World War which advanced the importance of South America as a supplier of raw materials on a large scale, threw the decision of the competitive struggle between the ground-rent and capitalist profits in agriculture, in favor of the latter. In the most advanced countries, like Argentina, Uruguay and Chile, the native bourgeoisie succeeded to power. Foreign capital, which in South America not only occupies the position of great land owners, but also has in its hands the chief railway lines, the shipping companies, the banks and foreign trade, endeavors to cut down the profits of the local capitalist as much as possible and fights against the local powers. The intentions of world capital with regard to its activities in South America, have now completely changed. Not only has the flow of European capital into South American undertakings not been renewed since the War, but a portion of this capital has even come back, which occurrence has led to the entire disappearance of some important branches of industry (timber-cutting, for instance) and consequently the abandonment of these districts by the population.

As regards the United States the governments of South America up to now have barely succeeded in getting short term loans from New York banks, and this only under

the most onerous terms. The United States built up protective tariffs against the products of the South American republics at the same time increased, by artificial means, her own imports into these countries.

The leading republics of South America reached this stage of capitalist development when further advance had become unprofitable for the exploiting capitalist countries, while the strongly developing labor organizations, very mindful of their class interests, exercised a strong pressure upon the profit interests. The South Americans have come to the convictions that no further stream of foreign capital is to be expected in the near future, and that it is absolutely necessary to overcome the present crisis by their own efforts. Steps have therefore been taken towards developing the exchange of commodities in the interior of the continent, and plans formulated for a whole series of railway lines, and local laws regulating rents and terms of tenancy.

At the same time, the South American republics began to display more initiative in questions of international politics, whilst they defended their independence with their combined strength, especially with regard to the United States. The struggle of Soviet Russia against the counter-revolution, which was supported by world capital, aroused not only the enthusiasm of the working masses of South America but it was also followed with great interest by many of the ruling circles of the South American republics. This is confirmed by the repeated reports of interviews with Comrades Tchitcherine and Krassin in the South American papers. And in March of this year the Government of Uruguay laid before Parliament the draft of a commercial treaty with Soviet Russia.

South America regards Soviet Russia, as a market for its enormous surplus of agricultural products and raw materials in general, for which it has no market at present. This is one of the motives for the interest which the bourgeois circles of South America display towards Soviet Russia at this moment. Apart from this, South America which feels the full strength of the crisis in the world economy, has an interest in the reconstruction of the productive power of Soviet Russia who will hardly be a dangerous competitor in the international market for raw products within the next few years.

These tendencies which lead to an understanding with Soviet Russia, owe their origin to the reactions which are to be traced back to the imperialistic efforts of the United States to dominate the Republics of South America.

The Manufacture of Public Opinion in England

The Workers So Far Have Only Bean-shooters to Oppose the Heavy Artillery of the Capitalist Press

By N. ZELONOPOLSKY (London).

Every child knows by this time that the "Bolshevik Dictators", have among other crimes, suppressed the freedom of the press. This charge has been repeatedly brought up against Soviet Russia in the past few years, by the liberal and radical bourgeois press, and even by the workers' organs. Well, let us see what this much-vaunted freedom of the press is worth in old, "liberal" England, which boasts of its wise Constitution.

2300 periodicals are published in England. Of this number, the workers (15 million men according to the official statistics of the Social Insurance Bureau) dispose of 46 weeklies and 75 monthlies, with rather limited circulations. Of 180 dailies, the workers control but one, the Daily Herald, which maintains a precarious existence.

Let us pass over to the circulation. In London are sold 6,500,000 numbers of the daily newspapers. Of these 6,500,000 copies, 150,000 represent the issue of the Daily Herald, the only labor organ. Add to this that the evening editions have a circulation of about 3 million, and that there is no evening labor daily.

But this is not yet sufficient to make "public opinion". The bourgeois system of news-feeding is much more extensive; to the daily publications, we must add the 6,000,000 numbers of the bourgeois weekly press, served every Sunday morning to the London population.

And here we have the picture of

the contending forces. On one side the heavy artillery of the bourgeois press, and on the other the bean-shooter of the proletariat.

Now let us look a little closer at the organization of the bourgeois English press. Let us make a little tour through the malodorous factories where the public opinion of a modern democracy is manufactured. The most important morning daily is the Daily Mail (circulation 1,817,947). The Daily Mail vulgarizes for its readers the opinions of the aristocratic Times (circulation 75,000). The Times is the semi-official organ of the Government, more especially of the Conservative Party, the enemy of all progress. The Times demanded the "war to the bitter end" against Germany, and favored intervention in Russia. Today it defends the "Entente cordiale". During the Hague conference, it never referred to Comrades Litvinov and Krassin except as "bandits". The Times belonged to the deceased Lord Northcliffe, the greatest poisoner of English public opinion.

And while we are at Lord Northcliffe, let us consider a while the activity of this man, who has just died, mourned by every journalistic prostitute. Lord Northcliffe owned (and his heirs still do) the following dailies: Times (75,000 circulation), Daily Mail (1,817,947), Evening News (894,558). This makes a total of 2,787,705 numbers daily. That is to say, that 2,787,705 fools daily give their hard-earned pennies for their dose of interventionist, imperialist, super-patriotic, reactionary, "bitter-endist" literature of Lord Northcliffe. On Sunday, 866,515 persons get their Sabbath intellectual meal from Northcliffe's

Railroads Generous to Strike Breakers

"We have never heard of greater generosity toward employees on the part of any railroad than that which certain American carriers are now bestowing upon their strikebreakers," says the Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

"One great railroad, famous for its anti-union policy, which publicly declares that it is unable to pay the decent living asked by its workmen, is now paying strikebreakers 82 cents an hour, with \$1.23 for overtime, and is furnishing them, free of charge, with the following equipment: Overclothes, socks, shirts, caps, underclothing and working gloves, free board with the best of food and good sleeping quarters. These men, picked up at random from city employment agencies, often with little skill and less character, are now making \$11.28 a day, although a month ago the roads declared they were unable to pay their regular mechanics \$5.64 for an honest day's work."

Weekly Dispatch. Is it exaggerated, then, to say that Lord Northcliffe was the greatest mind poisoner in England, who boasted of making his victims "think" as he himself pleased? The quality of information of the Northcliffe press is notorious, and justly despised by the rest of the bourgeois press.

Irrespective of their owners, the English bourgeois journals are all very much alike. Daily Mirror (1,059,861), Daily Express (855,000), Daily Sketch (837,654), Evening News (894,558), Star (702,600) Daily News, Daily Telegraph, Morning Post, all print 10 to 20 pages, large size, 4 to 8 of which are entirely devoted to advertisements, which makes a newspaper a paying proposition. A page in the Daily Mail costs \$1000; in the Daily Express, over \$500. The advertisement tax nets the Government a yearly income of \$13,000,000—9 million from the morning papers and 4 million from the evening editions. The English dailies have financial, commercial, sporting, literary, society pages. They relate the least incidents of the St. James Court. But the Moscow reader, accustomed to his Pravda and Izvestia, would be very much surprised. Never a word of the working class, unless it be to combat some strike, or give a line or two to some labor accident in which a larger number of workers have lost their lives ("lesser" accidents are not judged worthy of notice). Needless to say, that the English newspapers have neither pages for the woman worker, nor for the youth.

Competition is one of the laws of capitalist society. In their hunt for buyers, the newspapers resort to the dirtiest tricks, always publish news to defame and discredit their competitors. The least scrupulous of them, Lord Northcliffe, had published a sensational pamphlet, entitled: Newspapers and their Millionaires. In it we find some very interesting things which, for once, happen to be true (strange thing for Lord Northcliffe!).

He claims that every single London daily, with the exception of the labor press and some purely sporting papers, is backed by some very rich, often multi-millionaire owner, king of sea traffic, of paper, of coal, or of petroleum.

An easy thing to prove. Here are the principal owners of the English press:

1. Lord Northcliffe (now his heirs).
2. Viscount Rodzmermer, owner of Daily Mirror (London), the Leeds Mercury (Leeds), the Glasgow Record (Glasgow) and the weekly Sunday Pictorial (2½ million circulation) very much read by the workers because of its numerous illustrations and its cheap price (2 pence).
3. Baronet Halton, owner of Daily Sketch, Daily Dispatch, Evening Standard, the weekly Sunday Chronicle, and a number of provincial sheets.
4. Lord Burnham, owner of Daily Telegraph.
5. Lord Beverbrook, Daily Express and Sunday Express.
6. Lord Inverforth, Daily Chronicle.
7. Viscount Cowdray, one of the petroleum kings, owns the Westminster Gazette.
8. Baronet William Berry, one of the brothers Berry who own about half the apartment houses of London, owns the Daily Graphic, Sunday Times, Financial Times. One of the Berrys, Seymour Berry is manager of the Western Mail

published in Gardiff, the coal centre of Wales.

9. Mr. Cudberry, big chocolate manufacturer, owner of Daily News and Star, a great enemy of France because of the serious competition of the Meunier products.

10. Lord Riddle, owner of the News of the World, an idiotic weekly filled with melodramatic serials, with a circulation of 3½ million among the English working class.

11. Countess Brathurst, — Morning Post, ultra-reactionary.

Well, there is a thing to be proud of this press freedom of England! English "public opinion", which unfortunately includes the working class opinion, is manufactured by a dozen capitalists who have no interests but those of their business. From this it is easy to understand their hatred of the Proletarian Dictatorship, and their zeal to defend the freedom of their press. Let us hope that the reader of this too summary article will have understood also.

(International Press Correspondent)

Workers' Party to Convene Xmas Day

The national convention of the Workers Party, which was to have been held in Chicago, starting Monday, August 28, has been postponed to Christmas Day, December 25, the anniversary of the holding of the first convention of the party. The convention will be held in Chicago, although this has not been definitely decided.

MEN'S HATS and CAPS at LITMAN'S STORE

Detroit.—The net earnings of the Ford Motor Co., Ltd., of Canada, for the last fiscal year, were \$5,006,521.43, equal to 71½ per cent on the \$7,000,000 stock of the company outstanding, according to the annual statement of operations to stockholders. These earnings were on a production of 45,000 cars and 1192 tractors and a total sales of \$29,273,254.09, a reduction of \$8,563.32 from the preceding year, due to the lower production and lower selling price, the report said.

Toronto.—Canadian workers are to be represented at the congress of the Third International to be held in Moscow during November by John MacDonald and Maurice Spector, members of the executive of the Workers' party of Canada. MacDonald is known in Socialist circles in Canada and Spector gained prominence a few years ago as editor of The Varsity, a student publication of Toronto university, when he sought to advance Socialist thought through the columns of his journal in the early years of the war.

WORKERS' PARTY OF AMERICA

District Nine.
225 Fifth St., So., Minneapolis, Minn.,
October 9, 1922.

All City Central Committees,
All Local Branches,
District Nine, W. P. A.
Comrades:

One of the most important tasks before us is building up an efficient party press. Without papers of widespread reach and influence, we can never build up an efficient and powerful party, able to reach the masses with the message of militant Communism.

Each unit in this district will therefore immediately do the following:

1. Appoint a press building committee of two comrades, who will at once approach all book or news stands in a sympathetic attempt to get them to handle our newspapers, magazines and books.
2. Compile the names and addresses of all the above who will handle our literature and send these to me. It is not necessary that they handle everything we publish, if they will sell one or two of our papers, that will be a big improvement.
3. Each unit of the Party will kindly consider this notice as a special letter of instructions, to be acted upon to the best of their ability.

All together, Comrades, for a powerful Party press!
Fraternally yours,
H. E. KEAS,
District Organizer.

RADICALS SWAY RAIL MEET FOR 'ONE BIG UNION'

Swamp Conservatives in Vote for Amalgamation of All Railroad Workers.

"SOVIET ENVOYS HERE," GRABLE'S MEN CHARGE

Detroit, Oct. 6. — Outvoting the conservatives almost four to one, "Insurgents" among the 1,600 delegates attending the triennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers at the Woodward auditorium late Thursday adopted a resolution declaring for amalgamation into one huge body of all railroad labor unions in the United States.

Three separate resolutions of the same import, entirely unexpected save by their proponents, were offered and hotly debated and each was passed over the vigorous protest of the "conservative" element among the delegates, led by Edward F. Grable, president of the brotherhood.

Each side admitted that it was perhaps the most important and dramatic measure ever undertaken by a large convention of organized labor.

While endorsement of the proposed amalgamation plan was being discussed, it was freely charged by President Grable's followers that the "Reds" were responsible for the movement.

"Adoption of these resolutions means beyond the shadow of a doubt that emissaries of Soviet Russia or of the I. W. W. are secretly sitting in this hall, disguised as loyal union men, and this convention needs no further proof that the affairs of this body, for the time being at least, are under the influence of William Z. Foster, known wherever labor is organized, as ultra-radical," one of the "conservative" group said.

Uninvited, unwelcome and without credentials, Foster walked into the convention Tuesday. He is said to be making his headquarters at a downtown hotel.

Delegates favoring the amalgamation plans declared that only by consolidating all of the great units of organized labor can labor press forward, and received the approval voiced in the almost overwhelming vote by cheers that fairly shook the auditorium.

Each of the resolutions is virtually the same, one being offered by delegates from Washington state, another by delegate from Minnesota and another by the delegation from Oregon. Each proposes that the maintenance of way employees' organization "begin preparations" to bring about the amalgamation and consolidation of all railway labor unions, including the maintenance of way men; shop craft workers, engineers, firemen, conductors and even the clerks.

Other resolutions adopted called upon the federal government to lease Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford and to grant pardon and freedom for all political prisoners and one submitted denounced Harry M. Daugherty, attorney-general of the United States, for his action in obtaining the injunction against striking railway workers. This resolution was withdrawn before its adoption.

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The Revolutionary Crises of 1918-1921 in Germany, England, Italy and France, By Wm. Z. Foster, Price ----- \$0.25

A. B. C. of Communism, By N. Bucharin. Price ----- \$0.50

Communism and Christianity, by Bishop William Brown D.D. \$0.25

An Introduction to Sociology, by Arthur M. Lewis ----- \$1.00

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

Communist Manifesto, By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels ----- \$0.40

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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, June 30, 1922.
HONORABLE MIKE HOLM, Secretary of State, Capitol.

SIR: As required by section 46, General Statutes of the state of Minnesota for the year 1913, I have the honor to furnish you, herewith, a statement of the purposes and effects of all amendments proposed to the constitution of the state of Minnesota by the legislature of 1921 and which are to be submitted to the electors of said state at the general election in 1922.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT NO. ONE
Chapter 523, Session Laws of Minnesota for the year 1921 proposes an amendment to section 10 of article 13 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 issue of bonds denominated 'Minnesota state railroad bonds,' under what purports to be an amendment to section 10 of article 13 of the constitution, adopted April 15, 1858, which is hereby expunged from the constitution, saving, 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 13 of the constitution, adopted April 15, 1858, which is hereby expunged from the constitution, saving, 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 and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by law, and the state 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 subdivisions 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 to 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 to the state, 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, corporation, or association, however or for whatever purpose organized, engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore or other ores in this state, shall pay upon each acre 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, 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 keep in effect an occupation tax upon those engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore or other ores in this state, in addition to other taxes imposed by law, and to base upon the valuation of the ore produced, to be determined by the legislature and 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

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TRUTH openly declares for the overthrow of the present capitalist system. It does not believe in patching it up. If you think this decaying system can be patched up you will not like TRUTH.

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

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

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

TRUTH declares that the working class must capture the capitalist state and establish their own state until the class antagonisms have been destroyed and until there remains no further need for the state. During this period of transition there must be the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. It is folly to think that the capitalist class will give up possession of the wrongfully owned industries without a struggle. In this struggle there must be a well disciplined working class and a clear visioned and firm leadership. The task is no Sunday-school play and no lazy man's job. It will mean sacrifice and hardship and much study and much training. The workers must prepare for this.

It is to reach the workers with this message that TRUTH exists. It is the child of the loyal workers in Duluth who recognize the imperative need of the change from capitalism to the Workers' Republic. Come with us!



HARDING ON POLITICALS

Written by J. O. BENTALL, Oct. 1920.

This intelligent gentleman can see no difference between conscientious objectors to war and ordinary hold-up men. Says he in his declaration of thought-subjugation:

"General amnesty for political prisoners is no more justified than amnesty for yegg-men."

There you have it.

Yegg-men are fellows who pack into their grip jimmies, drills, dynamite, nitro-glycerine and other fussy stuff and hie themselves to some bank safe and begin to play with the locks and doors of that safe. After the doors are gently laid open these slick operators scrape up into their bags all the greenbacks and gold they can manage to carry off and leave the place in ruin for parts unknown.

Yegg-men are considered worthy of the name of top-notchers among the criminals under this system of highly cultured society. They are especially obnoxious to war lords and profiteers.

Now when the war lords and profiteers begin a game of yegging the whole world and plundering the people of every country killing and ravaging millions of men, women and children, some of us have raised our voice in protest, and suggested that this is not the proper thing to do. We have held out that war creates many inconveniences and discomforts and sometimes even sorrow and distress. Good people have that the world might hobble along quite nicely without the looting of it and yegging it by the fat nurselings of profit.

In plain English, good people have expressed their opinion on the subject of war and how it might be avoided. We have been told since we were children that we had a right to opinions and a right to express them. There is even a document called the Constitution of the United States that provides for that right.

But in the midst of all these rights and privileges that we enjoy as free American citizens many have been chucked into jail and dungeon for the mere expression of an opinion and a principle.

These imprisoned men and women are called political prisoners. In ages gone by they have been considered less criminal than other criminals. Even the most backward nations have looked upon politicals as rather a clean, high-minded, fair, righteous class. In fact they have been the evangelists of progress and enlightenment and civilization in all the history of the world. Everything worth while has come from them. And following generations have honored them.

Now Mr. Harding puts on his Sunday school suit and wipes his mouth and calls these political prisoners "yegg-men." Thank you, sir. We must elect you president of the United States.

OCTOBER, 1922

Now we have October 1922 and still no general amnesty. Seventy-five politicals are still incarcerated; among them J. O. Bentall. Harding has made many speeches since November 1920. In his favorite speech he has told the politicals to ask for individual clemency. Fifty I. W. W. said, "We won't," and gave their reasons in a document that will go down in history with the classics. Bentall asked clemency. He complied with the demands of the ruling class. What was the answer? Did he come out? Would the I. W. W. come out if they asked it? They would not. Having them ask clemency is a beautiful bluff at doing something while they keep them rotting behind bars. And that is where they will stay until the clamor for amnesty is so loud that it interferes with the economic and political plans of the administration.

Senator Borah is one who is now proclaiming everywhere the viciousness of imprisoning men for their opinions. He points out that by the end of 1911 all other governments had released their wartime offenders. The following excerpts come from a report of the Borah meeting in Chicago by C. A. Mosley, a Federated Press correspondent:

Defending the bill of rights in the constitution as valid in wartime as in peace, Borah denounced as vicious the imprisonment of men for their opinions. To preserve freedom of speech, he said, was incumbent upon president, congress, judges, and juries, and upon courts hearing injunction cases as well as in courts of law. His opinion was not changed because of decisions of the supreme court upholding the espionage act.

"Congress has its hands full," he said, "attending to things under the constitution, and should leave to public opinion the correction of matters outside its scope."

The meeting he was addressing, he said, was but the forerunner of similar ones to be held throughout the country in a nationwide campaign to restore constitutional rights, for while congress had little respect for the constitution, it had great regard for public opinion.

Speaking on Russia, Borah called attention to the traditional friendship of the Russian people for the United States. He described the allied blockade against Russia as more inhuman than the atrocities we had charged against our late enemy. The recognition of Russia he held a condition precedent to disarmament and peace in Europe. The senator cited the recognition of revolutionary France in 1793 by Washington's cabinet, which, he said, had been the greatest American cabinet with the exception of Harding's.

"In his introduction, the chairman read numerous telegrams to Borah congratulating him upon his stand for

amnesty, among them being messages from Father John A. Ryan of the Catholic university of Washington, Rev. F. Ernest Johnson of the Federal Council of churches, Timothy D. Healy, the Marine Transport workers, and the president of the World War Veterans. After the meeting the young son of Ralph Chaplin, the poet who is a political prisoner at Leavenworth, was introduced to Borah."

Elsewhere in this issue the resolutions sent to the president are published. They are worth reading. We admit, with shame, the weakness of the working class at this time. The fact that we have to get the help of those from the ranks of the capitalist to get our class-war prisoners out proves our weakness. This process will never keep the prisons empty. It may bring the 75 out, but others will go in. Not until the workers are intelligent enough to look after their own will any lasting results be gained.

SICK DULUTH

It is Welfare Week in Duluth. The twenty-three organizations that are concerned here with mending and patching and bolstering-up human beings are attempting to raise \$300,000.

Now we get figures that ought to be reliable in regard to the number of people in Duluth that are in the scrap heap. We are told of parents who are obliged to put their children into homes because they have no means of support; we hear of orphans left without a dollar for their needs; we read of the helpless old left stranded without a cent; we hear of the young working all day and every day but not given a wage sufficient to provide the necessities of life; we become aware of those who must ask free medical attention and free dental work; we also find out the number of neglected children whose condition is due to poor home environment. This is not a small list. There are 20,678 people on it according to the figures of the uplifters; 20,678 people in the scrap heap in Duluth, a city of 98,917 people, 21 per cent or one-fifth of the total population over the boundary line of self support and must be helped.

What a fearful indictment of the existing order of things in this country. This is not Russia we are talking about but Duluth—one person out of every five is in the scrap heap and must be helped.

Why? Why can't people support their own children, provide education, amusement and other necessities like shoes, dental care and bread? Why do old people have to go to old men's and old women's homes? Why?

Are there 20,678 lazy, shiftless people in Duluth? What crimes have they committed these 20,768 who cannot stand on their own feet?

They are guilty of being the under dogs in our industrial system. They are guilty of having been deprived of the means of life by a system that permits a few, the owning few to benefit while the masses toil and exist like rats. Poor food, cold houses, insufficient clothing always result in under nourishment and sickness. Then they topple over the precipice and the dole givers and other uplifters come with their ambulances and sustaining hands.

And what do they have in their hands to sustain these down-and-outers with per head? Eleven dollars! Not enough to buy a coffin. And this, if they get the \$300,000; and if every cent of it is used for those who are down. Wonderful support it will give—eleven dollars. About all it provides is salary, office rent or other equipment needed to keep a record of the bunk that is doled out.

Scott Nearing sized the situation up right when he said welfare work consists of giving the social workers a few thousands to fill up a hole made by taking out billions.

It can't be done. The billions are in the pockets of the exploiters; and the thousands needed are to come from the pockets of some of the workers who are still self supporting but who will be over the edge tomorrow if sickness comes or unemployment. Not just the rich but the whole city is to be canvassed for funds. Let them pay. The workers are doing nothing yet to end the charity breeding system. Only a small number even have sense enough to organize. Let them be welfared awhile longer at eleven dollars a head for the upkeep of a red-tape doling system. Eventually they will wake up and do their own welfare work and keep their own self respect at the same time. It will not be done then by handing back dribs from wholesale legalized robbery.

PILE UP THE DEBTS; LET THE SYSTEM BREAK

An old soldier writes: "I can't comprehend why the Socialist and Communist papers are so crazy about the American Legion, etc. getting a bonus. They already had thirty dollars a month which in France was about six times more than the Civil War men received, and they squandered it on French girls and wine and venereal diseases. You can't be bidding for their votes. Your object must be to further deplete the treasury and hasten the catastrophe. Can you explain why you want to grossly overpay the men who were fighting for democracy and the weaker peoples?"

We are not bidding for votes. But we think, while the nation's plums are being passed, common decency should make the owning class give a few to the gullible ones who do the nasty work for them. Those who grovelled in the blood of the trenches were young when they fell for the "Democracy" lunk—exceedingly young and innocent compared to the hardened degenerates who deliberately planned to spread the democracy sham to serve their own selfish interests. They have wine and French girls and venereal diseases without going to the trenches to rot in the blood of other human beings. They take theirs in pleasant surroundings. That does not keep them from depleting the United States treasury by giving each other nice juicy plums today.

One need only mention a few of the plums that are going. Since Secretary Fall has been in office he has let the Standard Oil and the Doheny interests pump the oil out of the naval oil reserves in California and has given to Harry Sinclair the Teapot Dome naval oil lease in Wyoming. Now he is negotiating a lease of the navy department's coal mines. The best 3260-acre coal claim in Alaska is to go to the Lake & Export corporation, Huntington, West, Virginia. This company represents big West Virginia coal operating interests. But they do not wish this to get out until after election. As one-third of the Alaska coal lands are reserved to the navy, there will be more plums for more trusts as the days pass. The Alaska fisheries will go next. Houston who is Secretary Hoover's assistant has just been to look them over and he reports that the fisheries should be under the control of the department of the interior and operated by big capital. Perhaps that explains why Hoover recently appointed O'Malley, a former employe of Armour & Co., as director of the bureau of fisheries, while he turned down a scientist. The packers in Chicago will get the fisheries as a plum next.

The nation, thru the tariff bill, is paying a nice little tribute of \$120,000,000 to a handful of American beet and cane sugar growers. It is getting ready to hand a fine bonus to our heroic shipping-interests. It will cost at least 75 million dollars a year for not less than ten years.

Let it go on. The faster the merrier. There will be no real constructive work done until this system breaks completely and is out of the way.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND COMMUNISM

By A. HENRIET (Paris).

Socialists and revolutionary Communists have long disdained the cooperative efforts because they issued from a purely bourgeois mentality, and this in spite of the efforts of a small number of militant comrades who realized the value of the Cooperatives in the process of social transformation.

The Russian Revolution was needed to show the usefulness of the Cooperative in the Transition period from Capitalism to Communism.

The practical application of Communist theories is no easy matter. It meets immense obstacles in the numerous economic organizations resultant from Capitalism.

Just as the dictatorship (even in the hands of the proletariat) does not constitute an ideal form of government, must certain parts of the industrial organism pass through but a necessity which every revolutionist must accept, so an intermediary stage before they are ready for socialization.

It is easy to see how the railroads, the banks, insurance, navigation, large estates, industrial trusts, etc. may be socialized. It is more difficult to show how socialization of the exchange and distribution of products will take place, or the exploitation of the small farms, or the function of trade unions.

The complexity of human relations, acquired habits and mentality, necessitate a special form of organization, which will be a bond between the present Capitalism and the future Communism.

The intermediary step is Cooperation.

Whatever the laws of any country, the Cooperatives may be formed as commercial organizations within the capitalist world. They will make use of capital, but not to create profits. On the contrary, they wish to destroy the unearned profits of capital. The cooperatives make use of capital, but do not serve it. They reduce its revenue to a single capital rent.

The Cooperatives also tend to coordinate production and consumption, whenever useful and profitable, and thereby to destroy the capital regime working for profits.

Of course the Cooperatives do not meet all needs as was claimed by the reformistic cooperators who wished to moderate or destroy their revolutionary activity. The work of the Cooperatives is limited when compared with that of the capitalist trusts or of the state monopolies. It would be ridiculous to propose cooperation in the railroad organization where socialization is the natural next step. The task of the Cooperatives is to concentrate those economic functions which are not yet bound in a trust and which cannot be socialized because of their dispersion and of the individualist mentality of their owners.

Such organizations may be socialized only progressively, if one is to escape dangerous reactions which would furnish weapons to the enemies of the proletariat. In this respect, the experience of Soviet Russia with the cooperative system is very interesting.

However, in spite of its advantages over the economic independence which characterizes the great mass of the Russian population, we should not forget its possible detriments if the Cooperative does not pursue strict Communist purposes. For then it may become the strongest support of the petty bourgeois class and a weapon against the proletariat.

For instance, the Consumers' Cooperatives as they are organized in most countries are purely individualistic tendency; the organization exists only to insure the greatest possible profits to its members. The capitalization of these Cooperatives is purely individualistic. Bonds and stocks are issued, or the members deposit certain sums which they may withdraw at will. The employees' wages, even if higher than in most capitalist enterprises, is nevertheless based on capitalistic principles. Briefly, such a Cooperative does not help to create the mentality necessary to Communism; it exists purely for the economic advantages of its members.

The same applies to Producers' Cooperatives. If at times, the equality of wages is accepted, they still work on the principle of exploitation of the buyer, just as capitalist companies. We could give thousands of examples to prove the avidity for gain of these Cooperatives. The results of a century of cooperative experience have brought us to formulate the rules of Communist Cooperatives, or rather of Transitory Cooperatives. These rules must tend to supplant the collective for the individual mentality.

The Communists must oppose the individual appropriation of the profits realized by the Association. These profits must be used to develop the organization and to prevent the creation of private capital. All salaries in the Cooperative must be as equal as possible.

These few measures, which seem self-apparent are not always accepted by our Comrades. To us they seem to be absolutely necessary if the Cooperatives are to serve our end and not become an enemy of the Communist cause.

Further, the system of collaboration of the classes within the Cooperatives where all consumers, rich and poor, are admitted on an equal footing, this economic democracy constitutes the same danger as "Parliamentary Democracy,"—it distracts the attention of the workers from their true task. This collaboration of classes results in the political neutrality of the movement, which in a capitalist society always results in the cooperation with the employing class.

The question is important enough to draw the attention of all those who are interested in the economic progress of the world, for the Cooperatives are called to play an important role in the formation of a future society. These are new problems for the Communists, but they must be solved rapidly and on the basis of accepted principles.

—International Press.

FROM MARX AND ENGELS

Intelligent workers will seek the ultimate cause and the great moving power of all important historic events in the economic development of society, in the change in the modes of production and exchange, in the consequent division of society into distinct classes, and in the struggles of these classes against one another.

Communism deprives no man of the power to appropriate the products of society; all that it does is to deprive him of the power to subjugate the labor of others by means of such appropriations.

The ruling ideas of each age have even been the ideas of its ruling class. What else does the history of ideas prove than that intellectual production changes in character in proportion as material production is changed?

In proportion as the exploitation of one individual by another is put an end to, the exploitation of one nation by another will also be put an end to. In proportion as the antagonism between classes within the nation vanishes, the hostility of one nation to another will come to an end.

Six millionaires control practically the whole daily press of Britain.

SUBS! SUBS! SUBS!

TRUTH is more than paying running expenses but that does not say there is nothing to do for those who claim to be interested in carrying on working-class propaganda. It should be in the hands of a million workers. It is not. What are you doing to get it there? The papers what have a big circulation get it because they have people out to build it up—usually paid workers. TRUTH cannot do this at present, it must depend upon the class conscious workers to do it without pay. It can be done that way if the workers care enough to take a little of their time to do it. There are many of the supporters of TRUTH who have Fords. This provides a means of covering ground quickly. A dozen families working in the city of Duluth alone, could pick up enough money for subs to wipe out the debt in a week. If we cared enough to get busy instead of expecting a few to do it alone, we could all get some, even without Fords.

Working-class papers are the greatest educational forces there are. A speech by the best economist is soon forgotten even if it is heard. A paper in the hands of the intelligent worker full of good facts can be read again and studied. It gives something that can be discussed and digested. A speaker in the few moments allotted to him can do little educational work. He inspires; he stirs the workers to action; he is a mighty factor in the marshalling of the forces of the workers. But no speaker reaches great numbers regularly. TRUTH comes to the homes every week. It is full of food for thought. It will go into many more homes if you help to put it there. Those whose number is 276 or less can help by sending their renewal promptly. If you send a new sub for six months or a year you help some more. You help us and you help yourselves, for our cause is one and the same.

ALBERT THALIN LEAVES

The Scandinavian Local loses one of its workers soon. Albert Thalín is leaving for Sweden.

Of Thalín it can truthfully be said that when he has promised to do a thing, he does it. No matter who praises or who criticizes; no matter whether there be a crowd on the sidelines or nobody present, if Thalín has decided a thing he's got the backbone to do it. He has an ideal. He wants to emancipate himself along with other workers and he is ploughing to achieve this end. You may not like the furrow he makes but he is ploughing and that is something.

This trip to Sweden and later to Russia is going to be a big thing in Thalín's life—it will undoubtedly mean growth, development. It ought to prove to be that for anyone who has an ideal and is eager to learn how best to achieve it.

The members of the Local sincerely extend to him their good wishes. They hope this trip will enrich his life in good measure. Even if he should never return to Duluth they know that somewhere Thalín will be working in the ranks of the class conscious workers.

SAILORS' STRIKE

The Lake Carrier Association is attempting to mislead people into believing that the sailors who are on strike are taking advantage of the coal shortage in the Northwest by calling a strike at this time, whereas the truth of the matter is that they have been trying to get this dispute settled since July 1. On that date they sent a letter to the president of the Lake Carriers' Association, stating their grievances. The letter was totally ignored. The United States Department of Labor attempted to bring about a conference between the representatives of the Seamen and the Lake Carriers' Association. But the Lake Carriers refused to grant the request of the U. S. Department of Labor. This is the situation.

Mr. Goshorn says two lake carrier boats have granted the eight hour day. All should.

\$240,000 EACH WORKING DAY

The dividends received by John D. Rockefeller in one recent year are stated, on good authority, to have amounted to \$75,000,000, roughly the equivalent of 118 tons of gold, or, in round figures, a daily income of almost \$240,000 each working day.

"There is something wrong in a government where they who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty wears a rag, and rascality a robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust, while the infamous sit at banquets."—Robert Ingersoll.

We're not so much after all. An ancient autocrat commanded the sea to roll back, while modern Federal judges seek to make men work by issuing injunctions.

—Labor.

Big Business: That's right! Put in plenty of Christianity" and lots of "Turkish atrocities" and we'll get recruits enough to land the whole boobie!

—Espoir, British Communist.

"It is impossible to make a plan for life. Life is effort, emotion, revolution and evolution. Life comes—one lives—that is all."—Isadora Duncan.

INVOCATION

By Max Eastman, from *Colors of Life*.

Truth, be more precious to me than the eyes
Of happy love; burn hotter in my throat
Than passion; and possess me like my pride;
More sweet than freedom; more desired than joy;
More sacred than the pleasing of a friend.

WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH

By ART YOUNG.

The Poor Fish says:
"You should be glad the boss takes your product, because if he did not, he wouldn't have any money to pay your wages."

THAT DAMNED ARMCHAIR!

Away with your armchair philosophy, away carper and slacker.

We have work to do and no time for your quibbling. Our men and women struggle, fight, aye, die. While you talk.

On your haunches you sit eternally midst a welter of argumentation.

You place yourself on a pedestal of books.
For by so doing you avoid contact, you avoid application. You can do no wrong.
From your pedestal you can roundly criticize.
For in making nothing, no mistakes are made.
Away with you—higler, you are contemptible.
We shall burn your armchair.
We shall give you a bench.

—W. S.—One Big Union.

Nothing for the Soldiers. But for Big Business, anything it wants.