

Subscription Rates:

One Year \$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

NO. 43—WHOLE NO. 278

International Press
Correspondence

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1922

The Price Five CENTS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

20th Avenue W. & Superior St.
DULUTH, MINN.
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INVESTIGATORS REPORT BUSINESS PRACTICES OF F. S. R. ABOVE AVERAGE

There Was No Showing of Diversion of Funds, Extravagance or Irregularities

NEW YORK.—After two months of study, the investigating committee of five which probed the charges of irregularity made against the Friends of Soviet Russia by the Jewish Daily Forward has made its findings public. In a long and detailed report the committee deals with every one of the accusations specifically, reaching this conclusion: "We have no evidence of the diversion of funds into other channels. There was no showing of extravagance or of irregularities which offer any ground for real criticism."

The attack on the relief organization was made editorially early in August. The outstanding charge was that funds collected for relief were used for political propaganda. The organization denies this and all other charges, and designated a group of men to investigate. The committee consisted of Roger N. Baldwin of the Civil Liberties union, as chairman; Robert Morse Lovett of the New Republic; Timothy Healy of the Stationary Firemen's union; Norman M. Thomas of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Walter Nelles, attorney.

The committee report is signed by all but Nelles, who refrained because his law partner was at one time counsel for the F. S. R. He concurs in all findings of fact.

As typical of the charges and the facts revealed by the impartial investigation may be cited the accusation that funds collected for relief were used to subsidize communist papers. The committee and its own certified accountant found that of the total of \$16,719.63 spent in advertising (an expenditure amply justified by the results), less than \$5000 went to publications of a communist bias.

"It seems to the committee natural," the report reads, "that the Friends of Soviet Russia should have distributed its advertising as it has in view of the people whom it is endeavoring to reach with its appeals for funds. The organization considered that the liberals and the radical working class groups were those most likely to help, and placed their advertising accordingly. The committee does not know what discriminations may have been made among the foreign language papers, but they are unimportant. It is perfectly clear that no communist paper was subsidized by advertising and that the communist press as a whole received but a small and proportionate share of the total amount spent in advertising."

Summarizing the result of its work on the whole issue of diversion of money and communist propaganda, the committee states as follows:

"In general the committee finds that the charges are not borne out by the facts, although it is perfectly clear to any one who looks at a letterhead of the Friends of Soviet Russia that it is pro-soviet and controlled by members of the Workers' party. But it must be remembered that the organization is committed by its very name to the soviet regime in Russia. The nature of the Friends of Soviet Russia has been so clear all along that anyone who objected to giving to an organization friendly to the Russian government could easily have gotten the facts. Those who gave should not now criticize its motives. Its work has been conducted with real and single-minded devotion to the cause of famine relief."

In regard to insinuations made by detractors of the Friends of Soviet Russia on the ground of extravagance in its conduct of business, the investigators found that the charges "are not borne out by the examination of the facts." The committee went further and made a comparative study of the costs of raising funds and distributing foods, revealing that the F. S. R. overhead was "not high compared with other Russian relief organizations."

After discussing in detail specific charges of irregularity, the committee reaches this judgment:

"The committee is convinced that the business practices of the organization are considerably above the average, and that not as much ground for criticism can be found as with the average organization making public appeals for funds. Stuart Chase, in commenting on the methods of auditing and reporting, says, 'I would like to state that Mr. Woods' published reports dealing with the finances of the Friends of Soviet Russia have set new high levels in the technique of report writing. I know of no other charitable or relief organization the country over which is furnished with statements of a like character and excellence.'"

Tories Put Bonar Law at Head of Party

According to the reports given to the daily press by the International News Service, Andrew Bonar Law was elected leader of the conservatives (tory party) Monday afternoon. He declared that he could not formally accept the premiership in succession to David Lloyd George until the tories admitted his leadership.

A press report from London Oct. 23rd, said:

"Mr. Law's election was unanimous, all the 439 members present voting for him. The tory group supporting Austen Chamberlain was not represented."

"The new premier addressed the conservatives announcing the policy he would follow. It was anticipated that the meeting would be over by 4:30 p.m., and that Mr. Law immediately would go to Buckingham Palace."

"While Mr. Law has been able to obtain some of the ministers he is not yet in a position to announce the complete personnel of the new cabinet."

"Dissolution of parliament will be delayed, perhaps until Thursday."

"Former Premier Lloyd George returned quietly to 10 Downing street this morning to consult with some of his former ministerial colleagues. His next speech will be delivered at Colchester on Thursday. Later he plans to tour Wales and Scotland."

AT ODDS OVER TURK ROUTE INTO THRACE

According to the press reports in the capitalist dailies the Allied generals and the Turkish Nationalists are still at loggerheads over the route to be taken by the Turkish gendarmes in their occupation of Eastern Thrace.

Rafet Pasha, the new military leader and governor in Thrace, at a lengthy conference with the Allied chiefs yesterday urged the gendarmes be permitted to go through Constantinople, but was told that the bulk of these forces must enter Thrace by way of Rodosto. None of the conferees seemed in a friendly mood.

Lloyd George Sees King.

"Lloyd George visited Buckingham Palace early in the afternoon to say 'farewell' to the king. Earlier in the day he had announced that he would conduct his fight as a liberal reserving the right to co-operate with the conservatives if he saw fit to do so. He has opened political headquarters in this city, and is now seeking a house in which to live."

"The former premier believes that Mr. Law will find it necessary to establish a coalition government, although Lloyd George will not coalesce except upon his own terms. The former premier admits that he looked for increased labor representation in the new house of commons."

Ohio Labor Indorses Industrial Unionism

The Ohio State Federation of Labor in its 39th annual convention at Canton, overwhelmingly passed a resolution favoring the amalgamation of the 16 railroad shop-craft organizations. It also demanded the organization of all labor into industrial unions. The storm of approval of the principle of industrial unionism took the old-line trade-unionists so by surprise that few dared to take the floor in opposition.

Adolph Kummer, Cincinnati, and Henry Ralston of Cleveland voiced the disapproval of the Organization Committee. They were the only speakers against amalgamation and a dozen delegates were on the floor to speak for it and against the stand of the Organization Committee.

Ohio is the tenth state within the last four months to indorse amalgamation. The state federations that have indorsed industrial unionism so far are Minnesota, Wisconsin, Washington, Indiana, Nebraska, Michigan, Utah, Oregon, South Dakota and Ohio.

Innocent American Citizen Released

AFTER 3 YEARS HOUNDING BY GOVERNMENT.

By MARTIN A. DILLON
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Belleville, Ill.—"I am free. Wire me money—John." The foregoing telegram from her husband brought joy to the little home in this city of Mrs. Lura Yereb, where for many weary months there has been distress, despair and anxiety while the husband, John Yereb, a coal miner, was suffering under the mailed fist of the department of justice at Washington.

Yereb was first deported from this country and then thrown into jail after he had made his way back. The department of labor came limping into the case after a lapse of more than two years, with a decision that Yereb, who was deported last April as "an undesirable alien," is in fact an American citizen, and it has wired to the immigration authorities at Portland, Me., to release Yereb from jail, where he had been held since July 30. The decision to free Yereb is an infernal admission of guilt on the part of federal authorities who under the Wilson administration, and again under the Harding regime, compelled him to leave the United States.

More than two years ago the Yereb home was raided by government agents and he was arrested after a membership card in the I. W. W. and some of the literature of that organization is alleged to have been found. Yereb's statement was that when he was in the west it was necessary to join the I. W. W. in order to get employment; that his membership had long since lapsed and he had taken no part in the organization's propaganda. His statement was cast aside as the long arm of the federal government reached into the little Belleville home, put him on board a train for New York and there hustled him on the S. S. Wuertemburg, bound for Germany.

Following his arrest Yereb was taken to St. Louis and kept in jail for about two weeks, and after a hearing, he was placed under bond and allowed to return home. Last April, nearly two years afterwards, and when Yereb had concluded that charges against him had been dropped, his bondsmen were instructed to surrender him. When, at the direction of his attorney, he presented himself at St. Louis, he was hurried to a train and taken to Ellis Island, from where he was deported.

Baby Helen Marie was born shortly after her father's deportation. Mrs. Yereb's eagerness to apprise her husband of the event was so great that friends paid for a telegram to him. "A stone fell from my heart," he wrote back, "because I feared our baby would not live."

After the birth of the little one, the deportation order of the United States government failed to keep the father out. He contrived to obtain a passport, but it took his last dollar. He shipped as a coal passer on a German steamer, went to Tampico and there shipped as a messman on S. S. Dean Emery after the list of the ship's crew had been revised by the American consul.

When he landed at Portland, Me., he was immediately seized by immigration inspectors, who recommended to the bureau at Washington that he again be deported. Action was deferred. Now, after more than two years of hounding, persecuting, jailing and deporting an innocent American citizen who violated no law, is free to hurry to his wife and look upon his baby girl for the first time.

The decision of the federal authorities finds that the claim set up by Yereb's attorneys was valid—that Yereb had been an American citizen since he was 17 years old, by reason of the naturalization of his stepfather, Friedrich Yedloutching, now a North Dakota farmer. The order for Yereb's release, evidently, is the sole restitution for the injustice done him when he was unlawfully torn from his home and family and driven from American shores.

When the telegram from her husband came, Mrs. Yereb, who was penniless, went to the union miners and they furnished the money for his return. It was largely through the efforts of the miners that Yereb has been freed. At their solicitation hundreds of telegrams were sent to Washington in his behalf.

600,000 Tons of War Supplies from Allies Will Fall to Russians

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR A UNITED RUSSIAN SIBERIA.

Washington.—Six hundred thousand tons of war supplies now stored at Vladivostok will shortly fall into the hands of the Far Eastern republic, according to the present outlook. These supplies were shipped from the allied countries and America for use by the czarist armies in the world war. Upon the fall of the czar and later of the Kerensky regime the allied, Japanese and American armies invaded Siberia to protect those munitions against the Russian revolution.

It is recalled that the cost of these munitions, which were ordered

Exploiters of Labor Deprived of Ballot

SUFFRAGE IN RUSSIA CONFINED TO WORKERS.

Moscow, Oct. 27.—In elections of delegates to the village, provincial and government soviets proceeding throughout Russia this month, a large percentage of the Russians who, in previous years of the revolution, were entitled to vote, are now deprived of the ballot because, since the resumption of free trade, they have become "exploiters of labor."

Safety Bunkshooters

Mine Experts In Session At Duluth Chamber of Commerce.

The Lake Superior Mine Safety congress, which promises to attract engineers from Washington, D. C., Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnesota is being held here.

The meetings are held at the Chamber of Congress. The program includes bunk shooting on mine safety work and a Boulevard drive about the city, a visit to the steel plant and a banquet at the chamber.

The vast majority of accidents are due to the speeding up methods prevailing in industry and also the lack of safety appliances.

Judge Gary said, when he was shooting the bunk, "To save a human life is worth striving for."

The list that represents the number to be saved annually is large. The following figures represent the deaths recorded in industry during the year 1921:

Railroad accidents	7,769
Gas accidents	3,618
Mine accidents	2,660
Machinery accidents	2,660

ed by the czarist and first revolutionary governments of Russia, is included in the American and allied claims against the soviet government, so that the munitions rightly belong to Russia. Japanese evacuation of the Siberian mainland is now proceeding and may be complete by the first of November. The buffer government set up by Japan in Vladivostok is now making a show of fighting the Far Eastern republic's armies just outside the city, but the hostile native population is expected to abolish it, and complete the reunion of all Russian Siberia within the next 30 days.

Convicts Make Overalls in Tuberculosis Hospital

Germ Garments Stamped With Nice Union Labels

(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Thousands of men's overalls, laden with tuberculosis germs and labelled Union Made are being distributed every week among the American people.

These garments are made by convicts, driven to their task under the lash in the Virginia state penitentiary at Richmond, and Gov. E. Lee Trinkle says it is all right.

The profit from this illegal and outrageous enterprise goes, in the first instance, to the private contractors who own the overall factories in the Virginia penitentiary and control the slave labor of its inmates. The state of Virginia sells its convicts to the contractors for a few cents each per day.

According to Dr. Earl E. Dudley, president, Prisoners' Relief society, Washington, the former tuberculosis hospital of the penitentiary has been turned into a contractor's factory. It has never been disinfected to rid it of germs.

A large concern in Forth Worth, Texas, is named by Dudley as the principal distributor of overalls made by the Virginia convicts. Garments made for that company are falsely and illegally stamped Union Made before they leave the penitentiary. This practice is in violation of a federal law which requires that goods made by convicts shall be so stamped before they are admitted to interstate commerce.

In a letter addressed to President Minter, Virginia State Federation of Labor, Dudley writes: "I am told that each convict must perform a task of about twice the amount required of a workman outside prison walls, and that the lash is used if he fails to make the amount set down by the contractor. I think that working men should be interested in this slavery, and should do something to help put an end to it."

If the prisoner is able to exceed the demands of the contractor he can earn as much as \$2 a month for himself.

For many years organized labor strove to have enacted the federal law which required convict made goods to bear the prison stamp, and which Gov. Trinkle and his prison contractors are now violating. During a recent visit to Richmond in behalf of the convicts, Dudley was set upon and beaten up by friends of the governor and the contractors.

Dudley has now laid his charges before Atty. Gen. Daugherty, as the enforcer of federal laws, and before President Gompers, A. F. of L. Gompers has told Dudley that labor would take action in the matter at an early date.

The daily output of overalls at the Richmond prison is said to be 600 pairs.

"Conditional Pardon" Makes Return to Prison Possible Without Trial or Defense

Petty Corner Officials or Employees Become Arbiters of Men's Lives

(Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—A vigorous protest to President Harding against his action in attaching conditions to the commutation of sentence of three political prisoners, sent by the American Civil Liberties union to the president, has been followed by the Liberties union announcement that a new and militant campaign for amnesty is taking shape.

The organizations already participating in the work are the American Civil Liberties union, the Pennsylvania Political Prisoners' committee, and the Maryland Civil Liberties union, and other bodies will be added, it is announced. The new executive committee is composed of Edmund C. Evans, Philadelphia, chairman; Gilson Gardner, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Elizabeth Gilman of Maryland; Mrs. Ida Jaffe and Ellen Winsor of Pennsylvania.

The committee at Washington continues under the chairmanship of Gilson Gardner, with Basil Manly as treasurer. Mary Gertrude Fendall, Baltimore, assisted by Lucy Branham and others who have had experience in the National Woman's party, will be in executive charge.

The protest against the conditional pardon of three political prisoners was sent to Washington when it became known that for the first time in the history of political cases, the government has sought to control the future conduct of men by attaching a condition that they remain "law-abiding," subject to return to prison at any time at the whim of the president. The reasons given in the letter to the president set forth in part:

"That to lay down the condition that a man must be law-abiding and that the president shall be the sole judge of his lawlessness . . . opens the way for such wide discretion and interpretation that any man so released might be sent back at anyone's whim at any time. Charges by a man's enemies, among employers or elsewhere, would open the way for his return to prison without a trial and without a chance to defend himself. It would of course be impossible for the president himself to hear such cases or to arrive at a conclusion based on the evidence. He would delegate the power to a subordinate official who would become the arbiter of these men's lives."

"Hundreds of political prisoners have been released during the last three years by commutation of sentences without any such conditions attached. No man with any self-respect could accept such a condition, and we have no idea that the prisoners to whom such a commutation has been offered will do so. So far as we are aware, no such condition has ever been attached to a commutation in the history of this country, nor indeed in dealing with political prisoners in any other country."

The communication is signed by Harry F. Ward, chairman, and Roger N. Baldwin, director.

MOB VIOLENCE AND KLAN TERROR

Sweep South Like Plague—Hang, Burn and Flog

MISSISSIPPI, Aug. 24.—John Steelman, Negro, burned at the stake.

LOUISIANA, Aug. 30.—Masked men took Thomas Rivers, Negro, and hanged him.

GEORGIA, Sept. 2.—A mob seized and lynched Jim Reed Long, Negro.

TEXAS, Sept. 7.—O. J. Johnson, Negro, taken from jail and lynched.

TEXARKANA, Aug. 25.—Masked men abducted D. E. Burns from his home and flogged him.

ODEN, Sept. 3.—Eight unmasked men flogged the Rev. Josef Meiser, a Catholic priest.

ELECTRA, Aug. 2.—Members of a mob at Electra burned a Negro restaurant on August 26, and set fire to the Negro Baptist church.

FORT WORTH, Sept. 12.—"Ladies of the Invisible Eye" flogged Mrs. I. C. Tatum.

KENTUCKY, Aug. 28.—Jailer delivered Jack Eaton to a mob which flogged him.

FLORIDA, Aug. 22.—Unmasked men severely whipped Robert F. Daugherty.

INDIANA, Aug. 29.—Four Negroes flogged Claude Gregory.

MARENGO, Sept. 5.—Twelve Negro laborers run out of Marengo.

ODIN, Aug. 30.—Ku Klux Klan abducted the Rev. E. E. Neff.

ALABAMA, Sept. 13.—George O. Gill beaten by unmasked men in Westfield. Floggings of Leon R. Boyd, white, and Cliff Moore, Negro, were reported on September 5.

PENNSYLVANIA, Sept. 13.—Ku Klux Klan kidnapped and flogged William Hollingsworth.

OKLAHOMA, Aug. 10.—Joe Boyington kidnapped and flogged by unmasked men.

LOUISIANA, Aug. 22.—Masked men tarred and feathered Fruit Cain of Merryville.

MER ROUGE, Aug. 22.—W. C. Andrews, J. L. Daniels and "Tot" Davenport were flogged.

CALIFORNIA, Aug. 22.—Thirty-five Ku Klux Klansmen, charged with assault with intent to murder, kidnapping and false imprisonment in connection with the masked raid at Englewood on April 22, in which one man was killed and two wounded, were acquitted by a jury at Los Angeles.

OKLAHOMA, Sept. 10.—Walter Matthews, attorney, tarred and feathered.

LOUISIANA, Sept. 10.—Walter Matthews, attorney, tarred and feathered by Ku Klux Klan.

KANSAS, Sept. 7.—Unidentified men tarred and feathered Chester Harris.

HOHENZOLLERN IN 1914 AND 1922

PARIS.—Oeuvre, a labor paper, calls attention to the fact that the French members of the International Federation of Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Employees were forbidden by Paul Laffont, undersecretary of state for postal and telegraph administration, to go to Germany to attend the convention. It then publishes the following comments in parallel columns:

1914	1922
William Hohenzollern forbids participation by the German postal employees in the congress of the federation in London.	Poincare and Paul Laffont forbid participation by the French postal employees in the congress of the federation in Berlin.

HOOVER MAKING RUSSIA "RESPECTABLE"

Wishes to Encourage American Investments in Russia

By PAUL HANNA

Washington.—Russia's new land law "is almost identical with that of (czarist) Premier Stolypin's law of 1907 and 1910," according to Secretary Herbert Hoover of the department of commerce.

"The decree of April 22, 1922," according to Hoover, "now enables any individual member of a peasant commune to have the land in his possession correctly surveyed and delimited and to have his holdings properly registered at court with precise delineations of boundaries and deeds of transfer of property executed and issued to him."

These quotations are taken from a digest and summary of the new soviet land policy which has been prepared "by an expert on Russian agriculture" and issued by the department of commerce. The document is of interest as a part of Hoover's reported determination to make Russia "respectable" in Amer-

ican eyes, to encourage American investments there, and, possibly, to annoy Secretary of State Hughes, with whom Hoover is now at odds on the issue of Russia.

Chicago.—The Russian form of government is really quite American, not the 100 per cent variety, but the primitive New England colony sort, in the opinion of Manufacturers News, which speaks for big business in Illinois.

"Recognition of the soviet government is not such a bad proposition as some folks think. It is about the same as the old fashioned town meeting kind," Manufacturers News declares editorially in its issue of Oct. 5. "It seems too foolish to follow the Mexican policy of ex-President Wilson or the aloof policy of Secretary Hughes and not to recognize a government until it is the kind of a government American standards demand. The United States cannot make Russia over. Neither can it regulate the world."

GET GALE OUT OF PRISON

By S. REID SPENCER

Those who hoped that the Harding administration would deal justly with American political prisoners and free them, as other nations have done, have had their pleasant illusions cruelly shattered.

The imprisonment of Linn A. E. Gale is one of the most sweeping indictments against an administration that promised relief from some of the tyrannies of the Wilson-Burleson-Palmer reign. True, Debs and some 30 others have been released, but reluctantly, and due only to the most insistent demands from people of all views and all classes.

Gale remains behind prison walls, however, and as usual when able and courageous men are shamefully treated, "there's a reason." The reason is Gale's fierce fight against intervention in Mexico. "Gale's International Monthly" was the only magazine in the southern republic published entirely in English. While it hotly assailed the policy of the United States in entering the war, that is not the real reason for Gale's continued incarceration. It led the campaign against intervention and it exposed without mercy the machinations of the interests that manufacture "bandit atrocities" and "outrages" below the Rio Grande in order to create war sentiment. It showed how the oil capitalists have so long connived to cause the annexation of Mexico and how they have persistently schemed to have American soldier boys sent across the border to bleed and fight for their aggrandizement. Gale had a knack of obtaining facts that few other publications could get. He was beyond the reach of the infamous Burleson gag-laws and he could print what he pleased. He did so and his magazine, issued from Mexico City, was shipped back to the United States in tremendous quantities, much to the rage and chagrin of the petroleum plunderers.

Linn Gale is young, daring, wields a sharp pen and strikes smashing journalistic blows. He was hurting the oil profiteers, munitions makers, war-planners and others who coin their money out of human blood. He caused them more trouble than other editors both because he was nervier and because he was in another country, out of reach—incidentally, a country with a liberal constitution and a semi-labor government.

Editor Gale must be shut up, his mouth sealed and his pen stopped. This was accomplished in April 1921 when Ole Hanson, the reactionary ex-mayor of Seattle, went to Obregon with a pack of lies. Gale was then active in supporting the railroad men's strike in Mexico. Besides running his own magazine, "Gale's International Monthly," which he and his wife owned, he was one of three editors of "El Comunista de Mexico," monthly organ of the Communist Party of Mexico, and an associate editor of the national labor daily, "La Lucha." He was a member of the executive committee of the Communist Party of Mexico; secretary of the Mexican Birth Control League; member for Mexico of the advisory committee of the International Free Trade League; and active wherever the interests of labor and human emancipation were concerned, as also was Mrs. Gale.

Hanson with his falsehoods and misrepresentations, convinced President Obregon that Gale, this busy organizer, was really seeking to overthrow his government and establish a more radical one. Obregon, fidgety and worried, trying to maintain a difficult equilibrium between the reactionaries and the

radicals, fell for the tale. Yielding to Hanson, he hastily deported Gale to Guatemala. The editor and his wife succeeded in getting back to Mexico City and ex-President De la Huerta, then Secretary of the Treasury, and other labor men in Obregon's cabinet, rushed to see Obregon in Gale's behalf. While a conference was in progress and Obregon was frankly admitting that he had made a mistake in expelling Gale, the chief foreign enemy of intervention in the whole country, what happened? Veneal Mexican policemen, bribed by tools of the same sinister interests that want intervention, kidnapped Mr. and Mrs. Gale, locked them up for the day and then at night put them on a train for Laredo. A couple of days later the young journalist and his loyal mate were turned over to American authorities.

A military court "convicted" Gale of "draft evasion" and of 9 other counts, arising from articles and poems in "Gale's International Monthly." The publisher was found guilty of "contempt and disrespect for the President, Vice-President, Secretary of War, etc." and of printing matter "tending to cause disloyalty, insubordination and desertion. A brutal sentence of 7 years was the punishment inflicted and Linn Gale is now at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, serving the prison term.

Gale could not have been convicted under the espionage law. Even before he was tried, the espionage law went out of existence due to the signing of the formal peace treaty with Germany. He might have been tried for alleged violation of the draft law and received the usual sentence of one year, but that is the most that a civilian court could have imposed on him. By hauling him before an army court, the expiration of the espionage law was cunningly evaded and he was convicted of violating "articles of war" that apply only to soldiers in the military service.

Gale has never been a soldier and his conviction of "draft evasion" was high-handed and ridiculous. It was clearly shown that he had been "inducted into the service" by a very popular process back in 1918. An Albany, N. Y. draft board which was appointed by Governor Charles S. Whitman, did the "inducting" which made Gale automatically a soldier(?) although he was never inside an army camp until when jailed. Some years prior to publishing his own magazine, and before joining the radical movement, Gale had been a Democratic editor and had occupied the post of editorial writer on the Albany Times-Union, then owned by Whitman. Martin H. Glynn, also a Democrat, Glynn was defeated by Whitman, a Republican. Bitter feeling existed and Gale was roundly hated by the Whitmanites because of the numerous attacks he had made on Whitman. Whitman's draft board "inducted" Gale into the military service of the United States. It was common talk in Albany at the time that "they are going to put Gale where he won't write any more of those editorials." They didn't succeed just at that time. Gale was too quick for them. In the spring of 1918 he went to Mexico City, taking his bride, an Albany young woman, along with him. They didn't "get" him then. But they "got" him three years later. And today he is in prison because purchasable scoundrels abducted him and his wife and, without extradition or other legal papers, carried them to Texas.

There was another attempt to "get" Gale just before he was so

strangely "drafted." In February 1918—about two months before this mysterious induction ceremony—he was arrested in New York City for having overdrawn his account in a bank in which he had maintained an account for three years. The man who arrested him was the former personal bodyguard of Governor Whitman! He was arrested twice in succession. One case was promptly thrown out of court. He was released on bail awaiting trial on the other charge. Then came the maneuverings of the Albany draft board and Gale, tired of these soundings, migrated to Mexico. The second charge was later dropped, we understand, the overdrawn check being paid. We fancy if everybody who overdraw his bank account were arrested, the prisons would contain most of our population.

There are countless other facts that might be cited. But these will show something of the conspiracy to break the spirit and body of this intrepid young editor. Just because he was a thorn in the flesh of Albany grafters, was he transformed by some marvelous legal legerdemain into a soldier. Just because he tore the mask off the black gang of international highwaymen trying to embezzle the United States in war with Mexico, was he dragged back from that country.

On top of all this, about the time of his trial a series of base slanders against him were peddled by the plutocratic press of all North America with the purpose of discrediting him with progressive and labor forces. A few were fooled. Others have desisted from fighting for his liberation, expecting "justice" from President Harding or Secretary of War Weeks. The expected "justice" has not come.

Friends of labor, libertarians, radicals, progressives and all others who believe in anything that is honorable, are determined that Linn Gale shall be freed.

The silence is ended. The watchful waiting is over. Aroused workers in the United States and in all lands, demand the release of Linn A. E. Gale!

Russia's Production of Pig Iron Increases

Washington.—According to official Russian periodicals received at the department of commerce the production of pig iron in the three principal metallurgical regions of Russia for the first six months of 1922 was 87,100 long tons, representing an increase of 51 per cent over the same period of 1921. The year's output in the prewar period of 1913 was 4,145,000 long tons. The three districts also produced 9,963,000 pounds of open hearth ingots and 7,646,000 pounds of rolled steel.

FIGURES DON'T LIE, BUT LIARS FIGURE!

An Irishman was working for a Dutchman and wanted a raise in wages. The Dutchman said: "Pat, if you are worth it I will give it to you, listen, Pat:

"You know there are 365 days in the year." Pat said, "Yep." "Now you sleep 8 hours each day, that equals 122 days you sleep. Figures don't lie, Pat. Take that off the 365 days and you have left 243 days."

"Now, Pat, you have 8 hours for recreation and devotion," "Yep," said Pat. "That equals 122 days. Now take that off of 243 days, and you have 121 days left. Then there are 52 Sundays in the year. You must take that off, for you don't work on Sunday, and that leaves you 69 days."

"You know I always give you 14

days vacation each year." "Yep," said Pat. "That leaves 55 days. Now, Pat, there are 52 Saturday half-holidays in the year. You know you don't work Saturday afternoon." "Yep," said Pat. "That makes 26 days. Now take that off, that leaves 29 days. Now, Pat, you have one hour and half for meals each day." "Yep," said Pat. "That equals 28 days. Now you must take that off. That leaves one day. And figures don't lie, Pat."

"Now, Pat, you know I always give you every year St. Patrick's Day off. Now, Pat, I want to ask you do you think you are worth a raise?"

Pat said: "What the hell have I been doing all this time?"

—Exchange.

Dolsen Conducts His Own and Fellow Victims' Defense

Oakland, Cal.—The trial of five men for the crime of having attended an organization meeting of the now defunct Communist Labor party three years ago is proceeding strictly according to Hoyle.

Judge Samuels heckles James H. Dolsen, one of the defendants, who is acting as attorney for all of them, as he examines the witnesses. Samuels allows every objection offered by Prosecuting Attorney Wade Snook, and takes a hand himself occasionally in browbeating the defendants. It is evident that a week more will be consumed in obtaining a jury, and a new venire may have to be called.

The prosecution is eliminating all talesmen who are workers or the wives of workers; the defense naturally is attempting, with less success, to eliminate the capitalistically minded. "I will not permit the defense to unduly delay the selection of the jury, and if necessary the court will take a hand in examining the jurors," the judge has threatened more than once. When the prosecuting attorney asked a prospective juror a question which implied that anyone who objected to the criminal syndicalism law was in favor of force and violence, and Dolsen protested, the judge promptly ordered him to keep still and allowed the question to stand.

One talesman jumped from the jury box and attempted to run out of the courtroom when Dolsen questioned him about his membership in the Ku Klux Klan. He was brought back, but was challenged by the defense and excused. The judge ordered the question concerning the K. K. K. to be stricken from the records.

Another talesman stated that he

Seattle Laughing Stock; Over-zealous Officials Arrest for Overweight

Seattle.—Over-zealous officialdom has made Seattle the laughing stock of the Pacific northwest by the ridiculous administration of a legal wood load ordinance. The city law specifies a certain legal measurement of cubic feet in a load of wood. Mill men selling a load twice as large as the legal measure for the same price have been haled into court for overweighing. Public opinion bids fair to laugh the case out of court while the mayor has rebuked the weights and measures department for its action.

had an incurable prejudice against foreigners. "I would be prejudiced against these defendants if it were shown during this trial that they were connected in any way with anything Russian," he announced. He was excused for cause, though the prosecuting attorney pleaded for his returning on the jury.

Counts and Dimond, who have sworn away the liberty of every criminal syndicalism victim since the law was passed, are to be used again in this trial, though not one of the defendants is a member of the I. W. W. The judge refused to allow Dolsen, in questioning talesmen, to mention the fact that both of these men have served terms in San Quentin for felonies.

"You are cognizant of the fact that this government was organized as the result of a revolution, are you not?" Dolsen asks every talesman; every time Snook objects and Samuels upholds him. Finally Dolsen said: "The district attorney evidently does not approve of the American revolution." "The American revolution has nothing to do with this case," retorted Snook. He is right; it hasn't.

*POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.—Inserted by the Larson for Congress Club, Duluth, Minn. Amount to be paid \$24.00.

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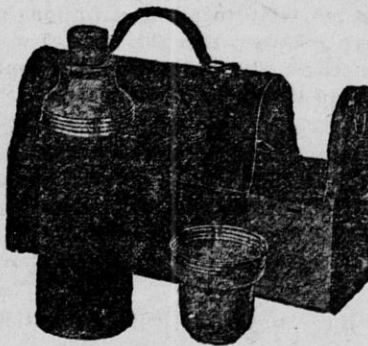
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TO RUSSIA

By B. N. Z.

Do you aspire to live, dear Comrades?
Then march on.
Though misery, ruin and death obtain.
You, comrades, have raised the standard of the international
With a greatness of spirit
This age has never seen—
Carrying Russia centuries forward. March on.

Serve for Russia,
Fight for Russia,
Starve for Russia,
Die for Russia,
So that Freedom may live.

Yours are troubled waters, but be brave, O, Comrades!
And fight on.
Far better had you never lived
Than to bring upon Russia the world's unsparing scorn.
Cast no shadow now
In the midst of light.
Russia's new era has dawned. Fight on!

Stand firm for Russia,
Speak fair for Russia,
Proclaim justice for Russia,
Temper justice with mercy,
And bear great Russia to might!

The weak are slaves, O, Comrades!
So be strong.
Always the ancient enemy stands
Ready to destroy those who in this era of unrighteousness uphold
The dignity of man.
This is your hour of victory,
If you would be magnanimous, be strong!

Right for Russia,
Truth for Russia,
Love for Russia,
Peace for Russia,
And Freedom is begun!

UNMISTAKABLE SIGN OF DECAY AND CHAOS AT LEGION MEET

(For the Federated Press)

New Orleans.—The Legionnaires were with us in New Orleans. Taking all in all, the majority were quiet, pleasant looking chaps, and one should not be misled by the small percentage of rowdies, which hardly number over 2 per cent of the veterans here.

They came here for merriment and jollification and they and all of us must feel pretty well jollied by this time. The jollification commenced long before they came, with the raising of the entertainment funds when we were jollied into believing that 150,000 would come while only 15,000 showed up.

The country at large was jollied along by the prohibition enforcement officers into believing that the town was "cleaned up" through the raids prior to the convention, though the legionnaires did not miss a drop and amply displayed abundance of "spirits" in their behavior and in their possession.

The government jollied the legion by the presence of its men-of-war, while Colonel Forbes of the veterans bureau left town.

The police is jollying everybody by reporting that no single arrest was recorded. The cops were instructed not to make such arrests though a legionnaire shot undisturbed with an army rifle from a hotel window into the crowd below; a mob forced a cop to take a drink, and, to quote the Times-Picayune, "Police did not interfere in any of the activities, except to confiscate crooked dice."

The legion jollied us when the much heralded parade proved to be one of 6400 men and a Standard

Oil brass band amongst others. The parade jollied the constitution of the United States with Uncle Sam's sailors at its head and a well named "wet parade" behind it.

Umpire Landis was jollying when he said: "... when my associate (Judge) speaks," pointing to Samuel Gompers. Samuel Gompers was jollying when he replied with a military salute.

In short, we were very well jollied, except perhaps a crippled veteran, a nice-looking boy, who stood in the dark shadow of a portico and saw the jollification going on.

A morning paper carried a photograph of three men, dressed in Uncle Sam's uniform, in the act of pouring whiskey, in unmoled violation of the constitution of the United States.

And yet, if whiskey had been truly absent, what would have been left—walking in the streets dancing in the streets, eating doughnuts and icecream. We surely have an absolute ignorance of how to amuse the common man, and if we want to continue to incarcerate men like Ralph Chaplin and Roy Connor we better quickly learn how to amuse the common herd.

Ralph Chaplin and many others are in jail also in unmoled violation of the constitution. Quoting from a recent Chaplin letter:

"The present order is showing unmistakable signs of disintegration and decay." "There is chaos nearly everywhere." "But I see our country as one of the incomparable garden spots of the earth and I think of what might be made of it."

And he is serving a 20-years sentence while "THE AMERICAN LEGION IS HERE."

Capitalists in Russia Pay Tribute to State

The New Economic Policy Is Not Turning Over the State to Capitalists

By ANISE
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Moscow.—Very striking is the report of how Moscow has repaired itself during the six months of summer in 1922, the year spoken of throughout Russia as the "first year of peace." It is the first year since 1914 that Russia has been free from war or famine, free to turn her attention to the tasks of reconstruction. And all sorts of rebuilding have gone ahead with a rush.

The department of community economy, under which come street cars, water, light, street repair, housing, sewers, and roads and bridges, throughout the province of Moscow, is entirely self-supporting. Not only that, it is even self-extending. "Of course if we had some capital, we could improve quickly, as we really ought," said Sovietnikof, head of this department, to me, "but still we are going ahead pretty fast."

Our light and water are sold to the people of Moscow for about half what they cost us, but we make up our budget in other ways, chiefly through the rents of stores and market booths, which are all the property of the city," he said. "Our biggest expenditures are for city sanitation and county road and bridge repairing, and our biggest income is from the rents I have mentioned," he said.

"How about house rents?" I asked. "Don't you get a good deal from them?"

"Not so much as you would think, because the city was so badly destroyed, and we run our housing department merely to make the rents repair the houses of Moscow. Many houses were shattered by the civil war; but many more went to pieces in the fuelless winters, when people huddled together and tore up floors and doors and woodwork to burn. To the workers' communes we naturally give the best houses, the ones needing least repair, for

THOSE WHO OWN RULE—NOT THOSE WHO VOTE

Democracy Impossible Until All Have Access to the Means of Subsistence

The new president of Colgate University, Mr. George Barton Cutten, said some excellent things in his inaugural address. We are impressed, for instance, by his observations upon the shadow and substance of democracy, and the mischief of taking the one for the other. There is no possible doubt that, as he says, the word democracy has become a fetish in this country, while of the thing for which the word stands, the actual substance of democracy, we have nothing. One can quite well agree with Mr. Cutten, when he says that "we have a Government of the people, but never by the people, and only incidentally for the people"; but yet, because he contented himself with a mere statement of this rather obvious fact without showing cause for it, one may perhaps complain a little. It is well enough to make clear the fact that we have, but the name of democracy and not the reality, but if we are ever to have the reality, one must do more than this. One must be a little more concerned with the why of the thing; one must deal with the wherefore as well as the what, as John Hales said. Mr. Cutten is explicit enough about the what, he is interested enough in the fact, but he shows no intellectual curiosity about the wherefore.

Mr. Cutten is correct in assuming that democracy expresses itself in government of the people, by the people and for the people. But now, under what conditions can such government be had; under what conditions can the people, of, for and by themselves, really rule? This is the fundamental question. Ever since the idea of the French Revolution overspread the Western mind, it has been assumed that those who vote, rule. The more there are who can vote, the closer the approach to democracy. Logically, democracy is attained when every one is allowed to vote. But suffrage is practically universal in this country. Now that women can vote, the restrictions on suffrage are pretty well within the minimum set by reason. Yet this free exercise of the franchise has not, as Mr. Cutten points out, brought us near democracy. Comparisons might even show that there is closer approximation to actual democracy in countries where the franchise is not so largely exercised, where a smaller proportion of the population enjoys the right to vote. Obviously, too, a mere extension of the franchise gives no prospect of bringing us very much nearer democracy. Half our population, approximately, was recently enfranchised over-night by Constitutional provision; yet can anyone really make himself believe that this sud-

den and enormous extension of the franchise will bring us any nearer to government actually of, for and by the people? There is no doubt whatever that it can not and will not do this.

Does it not seem, then, that a person in Mr. Cutten's position, having chosen to prepare a deliverance on this subject, should have suspected that there is something wrong with this tacit, general assumption that those who vote, rule; and that the suspicion would have led him to examine this assumption? We think that the students of Colgate University are very unfortunate in being deprived of the results of such an examination; for there is a great lack of logic and relevancy in the miscellaneous observations which Mr. Cutten makes at this juncture. "With only thirteen and one-half per cent of the people able to get through college, . . . and but twenty-five per cent able to comprehend the significance of the ballot, democracy is out of the question." Well, but if Mr. Cutten had proceeded, as we think he logically should have proceeded, to examine the conditions under which democracy is not out of the question, he would have been led to other conclusions than those which appear in his address; for example, that the power to rule should be placed more and more in the hands of the intelligentsia who "are sure to be found in the colleges!"

The fact is that those who vote do not rule; they have never ruled and never will—never, that is, in virtue of being able to vote. Those who own, rule; and they rule because they own. Those who control the economic destiny of others, really rule them. If Mr. Cutten's students will look into the matter, they will find that political rule, so called, is but an attorneyship through which actual rule is exercised. Imagine, for the sake of convenience, an island of a hundred square miles, a population of one thousand, and owned by one man. That one man actually rules the other nine hundred and ninety-nine, because he has absolute control of access to their source of subsistence. No matter how early and often they vote, or what system of politics they set up, or how intelligent they are; as long as the one man keeps on owning, he keeps on ruling. The others can live only at his pleasure and on his terms, unless they get off the island. Under those conditions, democracy is impossible.

Now imagine the island expanded to the size of the United States; the population increased to 110 millions; and the total area of the island owned by one-tenth of the population. Then the nine-tenths

would be actually ruled by the one-tenth because access to the source of their subsistence would be absolutely controlled by the one-tenth. No matter what the form of government, no matter how many of the population voted or how intelligent they were; as long as the one-tenth continued to own, they would continue to rule, and democracy would be impossible. In proportion as ownership became more diffuse—as progressively two-tenths, six-tenths, eight-tenths came to own, the social organization would progressively approximate democracy. When ten-tenths owned, there would then be democracy; and short of that, never.

Democracy, in short, is an affair of economics, not of politics. When one man controls access to another's source of subsistence, he rules him. When ten men control access to ten thousand men's source of subsistence, they rule the ten thousand. When ten per cent of the population of the United States control access to the source of subsistence of the other ninety per cent, they rule them. No matter what the form of government may be; no matter whether suffrage be extended to include children yet unborn; no matter the degree to which the general intelligence is raised; as long as the ten per cent keep on owning—owning access to the source of all subsistence, the land, the natural resources—they will rule the ninety per cent; and democracy can not exist.

We commend these observations especially to the students of Colgate University. We respectfully ask them to go carefully over their president's inaugural address and examine it from this point of view. We think they will find that government of, for and by the people is quite conceivable, quite possible, but that its inexorable condition is economic, not political. Mr. Cutten himself, in fact, hits the mark precisely, though he appears to be unaware that he has done so. "If all people were born free and equal," he observes, "democracy would be . . . possible." Just so; if they were born, as conceivably they might be, economically free, and born to equal opportunity of access to the source of their subsistence. The trouble is just that they are not so born; and they are not so born, because access to the source of their subsistence is monopolized. We suggest that the students of Colgate University pay their new president a graceful compliment by organizing a public debate upon the topic, What is democracy?—one side of the debate supporting Mr. Cutten's theses, and the other those that we have here adduced.

—The Freeman.

A NATIONAL SCANDAL

NATIONAL CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION PROTESTS AGAINST UNJUST TREATMENT OF POLITICALS.

Washington.—"A spirit of anarchy rather than a spirit of justice" animates the department of justice in its attitude toward political prisoners, declares a statement just issued by social action department of the National Catholic Welfare council.

None of the 75 odd men still confined for expressions of opinion during the war was guilty of an overt act, the statement declares, adding that the case of Dan Buckley is typical of them all.

"He received a 10-year sentence for publishing or permitting to be published in the bulletin of the I. W. W. union, of which he was secretary, statements to the effect that the war was made by the capitalist class, and that the union would defend members who had been arrested for failure to register. Mr. Buckley is still in prison, although his application for pardon was under consideration months ago.

"Nor is this the worst of the situation," the churchmen add. "It is probable that the majority of these prisoners were not proved to be guilty of even illegal utterances; for more than half of them were among the group of 98 who were convicted on 400 counts in Chicago by a jury which took only 25 minutes to do the job!"

"All the other countries that participated in the war freed their political prisoners within a year after the armistice. President Harding has steadfastly refused to grant general amnesty. He contends that each case must be examined on its merits. If we are to judge by the rate at which the department of justice has moved up to the present in the examination of individual cases, the process will not improb-

ably continue for two or three years more.

"All of these men," says the Catholic protest, "have been in confinement for at least three years and some of them for more than four years. The great majority have still more than six years to serve and 11 of them more than 16 years."

The department of justice is charged with trying now to connect the prisoners with some suspected lawless deeds not named or disclosed when they were tried, and for that purpose the records are being "searched and scrutinized for testimony which would tend to connect the prisoners with such offenses as sabotage." But, says the protest, "the question of illegal activities of an industrial nature is entirely irrelevant" and shows the department of justice moved by "a spirit of anarchy" in trying to attain its ends by "autocratic and extra-legal means." Political Prisoners: A National Scandal, is the title over the Catholic protest.

John D. Jr. 52 Million Dollars Richer Now Than Last Year

New York.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is, or will be, in a few days, \$52,000,000 richer than he was last year as a result of the rise in the market prices of shares in the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Perhaps to signalize this little "reward of thrift" which comes to Rockefeller as a result of his foresight in choosing his father, the Standard Oil of New Jersey is to declare immediately a stock dividend of 400%. The dividend is to be paid to stockholders in the form of additional capital stock to the amount of about \$400,000,000.

This juicy melon is the third which has been announced within a

fortnight by the Standard Oil interests. Standard Oil of California has just declared a stock dividend of 100%, and Standard Oil of New York a dividend of 200%.

Other struggling American industries which have done likewise are the American Radiator Co., with a 50% stock dividend, and the National Biscuit Co., with a 75% stock dividend.

The \$52,000,000 which Rockefeller, Jr., gets was among the things he did not mention the other day at a Y. M. C. A. dinner in Tarrytown, N. Y. In the limited time allotted to his speech he was able only to bemoan the fact that he had seen some boys playing tennis who lost several balls.

"I thought right away," he told his young hearers, "that they were not the boys I would want in my office, for they would be equally wasteful of pencils, pens, pads, etc." The kind of boy he liked to have in his office, he said, is the boy that acknowledges God as his friend.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD

Somehow whichever way I look I see some guys reviewing books. I can't see any reason why I shouldn't set right down and try to tell about a book I read and show you what the writer said.

Babbitt is what the book is called, and all Rotarians will be galled, when they see how this Lewis man has tied to them an old tin can. Say, what he does to business men ain't likely to be done again. He shows 'em working and at home, with not much stuff inside their dome. He shows 'em golfing, making deals, and putting over traction steals. He shows their churches and their clubs, the membership made up of dubs. He makes 'em talk their lingo stuff, until you howl and laugh enough.

It is a book the young should read, to know our business world indeed. It surely takes our bourgeois wazee and paints them to a final T. It shows their lodges and their meetings and their slap-shoulderings as greetings. And, say, their grammar is as cursed as my own lingo at its worst.

This Sinclair Lewis man has wrote a book which I will surely vote a scream from start unto the end, at which the highbrows will unbend.

It doesn't even make me sad to think how some folks will be mad to see themselves just pictured right and ridiculed for our delight. It should get under some folks' skin, a hide that never was too thin.

The working man should read the book, if he would really like a look at his own boss, stripped to the buff. . . . Just read it; I have sed enuf.

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TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.

Entered as second-class matter November 12, 1920, at the post office at Duluth, Minnesota, under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription: 1 year \$2.00. — 6 months \$1.00.

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

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

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

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

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

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



THE LEGACY OF CAPITALISM

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

Capitalism has degenerated the body and demoralized the mind and left the people without vitality and ambition and without the power to maintain itself and live.

The examinations for the draft when the war-lords were worrying about man power for killing purposes showed the amazing lack of mental and physical fitness.

Long hours of rigorous labor in field and industry, insufficient food, exposure of the body to the elements—to poor and cold houses, to coalless winters—and you have a bit of explanation for the present physical condition of the race.

Strong minds cannot dwell in a race weakened by overwork and starvation and exposure. Besides the mind must have food, as well as the body, in order to develop. To grow, the mind must have the truth of science, the facts of life, the inspiration of association, the ideal of well being, the hope of noble achievement, the fulfillment of human life.

Instead of this the mind has been fed on lies, hypocrisy, fraud, superstition, hatred, war, bloodshed, distress, degeneration, murder, death. The world turmoil and the spirit of tooth and fang has wrecked the brain structure as well as the body and has left the people bereft of the life energy necessary to maintain civilization.

This is the legacy to capitalism. But it yells out in loud excuses. Cloaked with the hypocritical rags of religion and patriotism, capitalism is making a strong effort to preserve its respectability. That is why it crushes relentlessly any vital forces that expose its decay.

AFTER LLOYD GEORGE, WHAT?

Great Britain is the center of the attention of the world at present. The Lloyd George government has collapsed. This was a coalition government. In the United States, cabinet members always represent but one political party; that is, the party to which the president belongs. In England under the coalition government the various political parties had some representatives in the cabinet. Labor had some who were unable to make even a dent in the solid line-up of the cabinet as a whole for capitalism. The combination of parties was organized right after the war for the evident purpose of saving Great Britain from radicalism.

Now there is a break. And it has occurred in the line-up of the ranks of the capitalists. Some of the most notorious enemies of labor like Andrew Bonar Law were not in accord with the Lloyd George Coalition. The Conservative or Unionist party of Great Britain fanned into great fury by the recent treatment of Ireland and by the near-war in the East repudiated Lloyd George and forced his resignation. The tricky politician tried to ward off the blow by attaching the leaders of the Conservative party to him in order to maintain his personal power but he was ditched. Ditched by those who believe with him in the exploitation under capitalism but who differ with him in method of procedure.

Now a general election must be held and in the meantime Andrew Bonar Law has accepted the office of premiership.

Lloyd George has given his farewell kiss to the imbecile king who is a mere puppet to register the wishes of the most powerful exploiting group. But there are rumors that he will somersault from his stand with the conservatives on anti-bolshevism and anti-radicalism and champion a combination of parties in Great Britain of advanced liberal and labor forces to save reaction. Such brazen chicanery will hardly go. Labor has six years of Lloyd George's trickery. One can guess what will happen.

If the Labor party should get into power and undertake to run the government under capitalism it would be a great awakening for the conservative workers. It would be more effective than all the agitators on soap boxes against capitalism combined.

No other than N. Lenin when he was asked recently what he would do if he were in England with an election at hand, said, "I would support the labor party of Henderson, McDonald, Webb and others with the hope that they would receive power to clearly demonstrate the futility of their measures to satisfy the workers."

THE FARMER LABORITES ON THE FIRST KICK

The thousands of workers in ten states who within the last four months indorsed industrial unionism have come a long way from the place where they were when they punched their first union card. To join a trade union marked for them a definite step in rebellion against unjust conditions. But industrial organization at that time meant to most of them the horrors that the capitalist liars pictured, anarchy and bombs in the hands of the I. W. W. But the innocent card punchers lived and suffered; they used their trade union to fight for better working conditions, shorter days and longer leaves. They had strike after strike, defeat after defeat, that resulted in beating down some of their illusions, but the leaves are still short and the hours long. Now they stand for industrial organization. Now they are working out not only a stronger fighting machine but a better building machine in place of the weak trade union. The kick with industrial unions is a long way ahead of the trade union kick.

The thousands of workers who in the coming election are punching their ballots for the Farmer-Labor candidates are registering a first kick. They have broken away from the old line parties who look after the interest of big business

and say they will look after their own interest. They want what is coming to them as Magnus Johnson, the candidate for governor, said recently in Duluth. They talk of patch work, the adjustment of taxes, the repeal of the most vicious laws, the passage of juster laws. To them, those who talk of the necessity for doing away with the whole capitalist system are the vicious bomb throwers or the insane nuts. The Farmer-Laborites are on the first kick. Let these innocent patchers punch the ballots. Let the most capable and reliable candidates be put into responsible positions, Magnus Johnson, Henrick Shipstead, S. A. Stockwell, Henry Morin and the rest. Let them have the experience of hurling their brains against the solid wall of the big interests. Good fighters, though they are, they will be as the breeze. But their impotence will help to educate the masses. It will take a big national labor victory with labor's best patchers at the helm of affairs to show the workers that under capitalism they can never get "what is coming to them" no matter whom they elect. For as Magnus Johnson said in the words of Lincoln—what is coming to them is nothing less than the full product of their toil. When the best patchers have tried and failed then they too will be minus some illusions just as thousands of the old trade-unionists are today. Then they will prepare to get what is coming to them in a more effective way. And instead of saying, "send me to patch up the capitalist system," they will say, "send me to spread the gospel of a new system based on co-operation and not on capitalism." That is the message talked today by a few isolated communist candidates. It will be the message of some of the Farmer-Laborites in the coming years when they have learned the futility of mending.

HAVE YOU A MELON TO CUT?

Melons, melons everywhere except for the workers. Dailies, weeklies, monthlies and specials all carry the reports of the Standard Oil's great stock dividends. In New Jersey there is a nice juicy melon of 200 per cent stock dividend; in New York the company announces a stock dividend of 400 per cent. The California company is very poor and the stock dividend there is only 100 per cent.

And why are these dividends declared now? What is the hurry? It is no secret. There is a 25 per cent tax on all undistributed earnings, so says the government revenue law. This tax must be avoided and the time limit set by the law for the distribution of the 1922 profits, is March 1.

Stock dividends show the frank effort of wealth to dodge taxation. Suppose a corporation has a total of \$100 of common stock, on which it pays a dividend of 20 per cent, or \$20 a year. Suppose also that this corporation has piled up in the bank a surplus, or accumulated profits of \$400. If this \$400 were distributed as a bonus or additional dividend to stockholders, the stockholders would have to pay an income tax on it.

Here is where the bookkeepers come to the rescue. Instead of paying out the \$400 as cash dividends, a stock dividend of \$400 is declared. That being done, the stockholders, formerly owning \$100 of stock, now own \$500 of stock, and the Supreme Court has ruled that a stock dividend is not taxable as income.

Standard Oil's uninterrupted prosperity has brought about a sensational rise in Standard Oil stock. The stock of Standard Oil of New Jersey, the "daddy" of all the Standard Oil concerns, has risen in the stock market from \$145 a share to \$241 in the last 12 months, whereby John D., Jr., the owner of 452,080 shares, finds himself \$2 million dollars richer thru his holdings than he was a year ago.

Baseball Landis once, in judge-days, cut the Standard Oil up into thirty-three pieces. That was to make it behave or rather to make the people think that the Standard Oil would behave. But since Landis plays ball no other judge even plays with the Standard Oil or with the people. They are permitted to know how big the melons are when cut, why—and everything. And they pay two cents less for a gallon of gasoline while the dividends are being declared. They are fortunate!

MODERN "NUTS"

To capitalists, Communists appear as crazy, nuts, fools. True, they hysterically call them bombers and criminals, but this is only done to counteract any influence the Communists might have on the minds of any of the workers, and not because the capitalists believe it. If their real opinions could be laid bare by x-rays or blood tests it would be found that they think the Communists to be impractical fools.

When Thomas Edison was mentioned to the masses forty-five years ago they called him a nut. He was crazy then. Those who sit and listen to the phonograph speed out ridicule about the crazy bolsheviks never think of that. They foolishly imagine, if they think at all, that Edison was always the respected man he is today.

Henry Ford was crazy when he came out with his horseless buggy. They threw rocks at him and tapped their heads. Marconi, with his idea of sending wireless messages was teetotally crazy, of course. He was impossible, absurd.

It seems that not a single new idea has been developed in the world unless there were a lot of crazy nuts around to talk about it and to help work it out. It is as true today as it was when Emerson wrote that every man who brings a message to the world that is really worth while is misunderstood and scoffed at.

Why? What is the fundamental reason for this?

Because in working out new ideas some one's pocket book is always disturbed. And those whose pockets are the fullest howl the loudest against the introduction of the new. Wireless messages? When millions of perfectly good dollars were invested in telephone poles and lines and telegraph systems and cables! "It is absurd. Marconi is crazy," said those whose profits came from telegrams, cables and phone messages. And the unthinking who always get their ideas ready-made by the powerful and influential in present day society, echoed, "Yes, he is crazy."

Caruso in the farmers' kitchens? How perfectly insane. "Edison is stark crazy," said the wily salesmen of piano and violin. "Sure he is crazy," said the echoing wooden heads.

And now the crazy Communists say that capitalism is at the root of our decaying civilization; that it causes the masses to live in squalor on husks while only a few benefit by the workers' toil; that it brings unemployment, wars, and the degradation of all human beings. Those who are exploited are deprived of the means of development into real men and women and those who benefit by the exploiting system are also degraded. They say that the workers in organized co-operation can produce more than is possible in the chaos of capitalism. They say that such a system of production would by its superior efficiency provide not only greater bulk and variety of consumables but that it would provide this with less expenditure of labor power than is expended by the workers today. They say that such a system under which all would be compelled to work holds no terrors for the workers. Under capitalism they are compelled to starve for lack of work in addition to exploitation. They crazily dream of shorter hours and more leisure under Communism so that they may enrich themselves with all the cultural achievements. Everybody work? "Crazy and mad with the heat," say the grafters who have never done a day's honest toil in their lives. And, "crazy," echo the wooden blocks who think God ordained them to slave and others to loaf. Use the complex productive mechanism for service and not for profit? "Bug house and insane," say

those who wax rich on profits, and, "Crazy," echoes every flippant little male or female doll of movie-caliber brains.

Property rights, economic institutions, traditions and superstitions all loom up as obstacles to keep down human rights. But in spite of them all some day the ideas of the Communist nuts will be practiced. What they can do towards hastening that day is only incidental, the inner contradictions and complications of the old decrepit capitalist system are hastening its own smash up. The world will be forced to work out another system or go down to complete annihilation. And at a future day the crazy Communists will be considered quite as respectable as the once-crazy Edison is today.

THE REACTIONARY CALIFORNIA FEDERATION

"Tie that kind of bull outside. Brother Tom doesn't want any more of that kind of stuff. He doesn't want sympathy, declaration of belief in his innocence, nor a pardon. He wants justice."

With this bombshell John Mooney, Tom Mooney's brother, exploded a resolution offered by Hugo Ernst, secretary, San Francisco Waiters' union, and Socialist party candidate for congress, that the California State Federation of Labor convention "reaffirm its declaration of belief in Mooney's innocence." The resolution was passed; but Mooney's declaration of independence got across also.

If you are concerned with the results of the conservative dominated convention at Long Beach and wish it in a nutshell, here it is according to the editor of Labor Unity:

"It voted for Rest Stations, Sanitation in Restaurants, Closing the Schools on Washington's Birthday, Pensions for State Service, Voting Measures to come in earlier, Law against use of word Co-op when not legitimate, For Gentlemen's Agreements, Against children operating Movies in Schools, Against \$2.00 License Fee for 8 hour day, Impeach Daugherty, Recommend Help for Shopmen, Against a Labor Party, Against Soviet Russia, Against Amalgamation, Against Defense for Foster, Against Trade Union Educational League, For the Union Label, Reduction of Workers' Income Tax, for Beer and Light Wines, for Sanctity of Agreements, Against Censorship of Theaters, for Court of Appeals, for P. O. Employees, for Government Hospital, Post Office Reforms, Against Labor Daily, for Minimum for School Teachers, and finally in masterly style for Vivification."

"There you are. A work of art!"

RUSSIA MOVING FORWARD IN SPITE OF FIVE HARD YEARS

As November 7th approaches the class conscious workers everywhere will rejoice that Russia stands more firmly today, five years after the revolution, than at any other time in the history of the Workers Republic. That its continuation is assured is granted even by the avowed enemies of Communism who would like to strangle it.

Those who met at Versailles a few years ago and laid plans to destroy Lenin and the Workers Republic are ridiculous and pathetic failures today. The imbecile Wilson, Clemenceau, Orlando and now Lloyd George have all gone into their yesterdays. Lenin stands as the foremost statesman in the world today. He has stood for five years and those who have ridiculed him and maligned him in their efforts to make him a human devil have gone down to oblivion.

Russia is heroic. Her workers are making the most magnificent struggle in the world's history against the legacy of czarism, ignorance, prejudice, indifference; against the counter revolutionaries; against blockade and famine. And they are succeeding.

Honest capitalists are forced to concede it. What did Leslie Urquhart say after his visit to Russia when he returned to England? He said: "Russia is inexhaustible and indestructible, and the signs are not wanting that already, even beneath the accumulated miseries of the last five years, her inveterate resilient impulse, her tremendous recuperative power, is beginning to gather strength and confidence."

Liberals who are not yet ready to indorse Communism nevertheless say, as did Frank P. Walsh and John Haynes Holmes upon their return from a trip abroad that Russia is the one hopeful spot in all of chaotic Europe.

Time and diligent, intelligent activity on the part of the working class everywhere will eventually eliminate the complications caused by the forces of capitalism without.

The complete Russian victory is inevitable.

TWO ARTISTS WE KNOW

This week the Duluth Art Club is giving an exhibition at the library building at which forty pictures done by fifteen local artists are being displayed. There are some fine exhibits by Carl Nordmark whose skill and generosity are not unknown to the comrades of Duluth. Several of his pictures have gone towards the maintenance of TRUTH and are now greatly prized by those who were fortunate enough to win them.

Then there are exhibits by our own modest and retiring Knute Heldner whose pictures always reveal something of his suffering and bigness and strength. Not only do artists enjoy his productions but they hold the layman, who knows more of art than he does of Greek, because they tell a story of warmth, of beauty and of power.

Watch for Heldner's article in TRUTH. He has promised to write simple things that will help us to appreciate more fully the language that he talks with his brush.

HEALTH WEEK IN DULUTH

"A large merchandising group which deals in things calculated to make the physical environment conducive to health" have set aside this week as Good Health week, according to the Evening Herald, which can be depended upon to keep track of all such important matters. In other English it means that the merchants want to sell you soaps, toilet waters, tooth brushes, bathtubs, coal, warm underwear, over-shoes, the best and highest priced meats and fruits, nice cozy automobiles to protect you from the cold on your way to that three-dollar a day job, new rugs for your floors to take the place of your old germ-laden rugs, new houses to take the place of your cold bed-buggy stalls. They are real fond of you these nice merchants. They are much concerned about your health. Stand in line and don't crowd on your way in.

GOVERNMENT BLACKMAIL

For inefficiency, wastefulness and crookedness, the American bureaucracy is entitled to the red ticket. Mr. M. W. Kreigh, of Washington, an official of the American Mining Congress, has published figures to the effect that it costs the taxpayers of this country \$150 million annually to comply with the Federal tax laws. He estimates that the preparation of returns and their accompanying schedules, lawyers' fees, the cost of conferences, preparation of evidence, general bookkeeping, and so forth, come to about this sum. Adding to this cost of administering these laws, the actual upkeep of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which last year was a little over \$56 million, one finds that the total annual

cost is very nearly ten per cent of the total taxes collected. This is an outrage and a disgrace. Any tax that costs ten per cent of its sum to get itself collected is not a tax; it is blackmail. If the American people tolerate that kind of administration, they deserve what they get. The old German bureaucracy was pretty inflexible, but it had three merits which ours has not. It was honest, intelligent and efficient; and these three virtues look mighty large to the contemplative American to-day.

—The Freeman

THE PRISON

ERNEST CROSBY.

And I saw a jail lifting its grimy walls to heaven. And they that passed by looked at it askance, for they said, "It is the abode of Sin."

And to them the broad sky and all the earth was fair to look upon, for they saw early buds opening and heard the birds that had come back from the South, and they felt the sun which was now warming the hearts of beast and plant.

But within the prison, and behind its cold, thick buttresses, and its small, round, triple-barred windows, that looked like tunnels, they heard faint groanings and sighings, and much lamentation, and they said, "It is most just, for it is the abode of Sin."

And I heard a Voice saying, "Woe to the cause that hath not passed through a prison!"

And I looked again, and I saw in the jail those deliverers who in each age have saved the world from itself and set it free, and gyves were on their wrists and ankles.

And I saw Israel in the house of bondage before it came forth to preserve Duty for mankind.

Woe to the cause that hath not passed through a prison!

And I saw within the jail them that gave liberty to the slave, and them that unbanded the mind of man, and them that led onward to Freedom and Justice and Love.

Woe to the cause that hath not passed through a prison!

And the hosts within held up their arms, and the marks of their shackles were upon them.

But I hid my hands behind me, for there was no mark on my wrists.

Woe to the cause that hath not passed through a prison! N. W. Defense Corres.

RAWNESS OF AMERICAN LIFE EXPOSED BY LEWIS

BOOK REVIEW

With calm deliberation but with a joyful touch, Sinclair Lewis in Babbitt has dissected the American city, as in Main Street he impaled on the point of his pen the small town and critically examined its vitals.

The scene is Zenith, a city of 300,000, a hustling, peepul, aggressive metropolis, which has risen to the dignity of hotels with gilt ballrooms, a Pompeian barber shop with six manicurists, up-to-date churches with modern methods of saving souls, a residential district called Floral Heights, a Rotary club, and a conviction that, while classical music is a fearful bore, a symphony orchestra would go a long way toward putting the town still further on the map.

The hero, an unheroic type, is George F. Babbitt, a real estate agent who insists that he be called a realtor, a Rotarian, a town booster, and a Presbyterian. Babbitt has the vocabulary of the modern business man who is "on the make." He has Pep and Vision—with capital letters—and believes in advertising, in being not too strictly ethical when it interferes with putting over a profitable deal, in being a good fellow, in domestic morality, and in the present and future greatness of Zenith.

Babbitt's opinions on all subjects are gleaned from a hasty reading of the Zenith Advocate-Times. His views on labor unions are well worth quoting:

"A good labor union is of value because it keeps out radical unions, which would destroy property. No one ought to be forced to belong to a union, however. All labor agitators who try to force men to join a union should be hanged. In fact, just between ourselves, there oughtn't to be any unions allowed at all; and as it's the best way of fighting unions, every business man ought to belong to an employers association and the Chamber of Commerce. In union there is strength. So any selfish hog who doesn't join the Chamber of Commerce ought to be forced to."

Beneath all Sinclair Lewis' flippancy in describing Zenith and in portraying Babbitt, is a protest against the American tendency to standardize life, to compel us all to think the same thoughts, to wear similar clothes, to have the same amusements, to express the same ideas, and to use the same well advertised brand of tooth paste.

How Babbitt at last rebels, how he has a fling with a woman not his wife, how he becomes for a time liberal, and how, brought up at last by the ostracism of his erstwhile friends of the Athletic club—not for his sexual aberration, but for his alleged radicalism—he repents and becomes an active member of the Good Citizens' League, is one of the most interesting parts of the tale.

With Main Street, Lewis undoubtedly arrived at a commanding position among that group of modern American novelists whom Carl Van Doren characterizes as expressing the "revolt from the village." He has attained a decided significance.

While Babbitt differs greatly from Main Street, being both flippant and satirical, it is a fitting successor to it. As a complete vocabulary of modern slang, it is of almost historical importance. It should be and undoubtedly will be widely read. It lays a not too tender hand on the rawness of American life. It shows up cruelly the flamboyant crudity of the American "go-getter." It can be heartily recommended as an antidote to the readers of the American Magazine, and should be used as a text-book in business colleges. So ruthlessly does it paint the American bourgeoisie that it has called forth a defensive editorial from the Chicago Tribune. That is additional cause for congratulating Sinclair Lewis.—C. A. M.

Babbitt, by Sinclair Lewis; Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, \$2.

WRITE TO THE POLITICALS

Milwaukee.—Birthdays in November of political prisoners still confined in American prisons are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort club, 2923 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, as follows:

At Leavenworth, Kan., Box 7—Nov. 8, James P. Thompson, Reg. No. 13145.

At Boise, Ida., Box 58, state penitentiary—Nov. 23, Henry Farmer.

Cora Meyer, national secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday postcards to these political prisoners. Money is most advisable for gifts.

A. V. Azuara writes from Leavenworth: "I was deeply touched by the postcards and letters of congratulations I received on my birthday. Most of them were delivered to me while in bed, after an operation on my nose, and helped me to forget the pain and tediousness. I shall keep all the cards and the writers will hear from me at such time as I will be able to handle my correspondence."