

Mr. President, 64 Politicals Are In Prison; You Broke Your Promise to Us and to Them

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MISHAP INJURES SEC. FALL; SINCLAIR OIL CO. FURNISHES STIMULANTS AND NURSE

President Harding Postpones Giving Alaska to Falls' Friends Until Recovery is Assured.

Washington.—Albert Bacon Fall, secretary of the interior, fell off the edge of Teapot Dome Nov. 7 and sustained such grave internal political injuries that he may never recover.

At the moment this mishap occurred Fall was engaged in a desperate hand-to-hand struggle with Henry Cantwell Wallace, secretary of agriculture, for possession of natural resources which now come within the jurisdiction of Wallace, but which Fall had avowed should be transferred to the interior department.

Fall had obtained what he believed was a double-nelson and stranglehold on Wallace and was pressing both knees hard against the pit of his colleague's stomach when a small outcropping, known in Wyoming as a Mondell, suddenly gave way under his straining toe and pitched the secretary of the interior headlong into the abyss.

The fall alone might not have injured the secretary greatly, inured

as he is to the hardships of frontier life, had the displacement of Mondell not been followed by a veritable avalanche of political scenery theretofore regarded as immovable. As it turned out Fall was buried deeply under a hurdling mass of Kelloggs, Pointexters, Feelinghuysens, Duponts, Townsends, Calders, Sutherlands and Beveridges.

Steam shovels, derricks, cranes and other excavating machinery furnished by the Sinclair Oil Co. are at present engaged at removing the debris from Fall's political remains, in the hope that they may be nursed back to life.

This hope is so faint in administration circles, however, that President Harding has decided to withhold from congress the bill to give Alaska to the big business friends of Fall, and a special day of prayer may be set on which the cabinet will ask whatever political gods there be to make the people forget all about the gift of Teapot Dome to the oil interests by Secretary Fall.

JOHN CAMPANELLA MURDERED IN PRISON

Witnesses Will Testify That Police Third Degree Caused Death.

(Federated Press.)

Bellefonte, Ill.—A grand jury investigation has begun into the death of John Campanella, an Italian, who died in the East St. Louis jail March 25, ordered by the United States department of justice on demand of the Italian ambassador at Washington. No official action, other than an apparent effort to whitewash the case, was taken until the Italian ambassador demanded, on behalf of the Italian government, a complete investigation.

Roberto de Volini, Italian consul at St. Louis, states that for the time being the Italian government will be satisfied with criminal prosecution of those responsible for Campanella's death, and that later, perhaps, civil suits for damages may be instituted on behalf of Campanella's widow and children.

Campanella was found March 25 at the East St. Louis jail, hanging from the bars of his cell by strips of his shirt, which had been done into a noose. The police stated that Campanella had hanged himself, but an autopsy by Dr. Downey L. Harris disclosed that death was caused by oedema of the brain, which could have resulted from injuries to the head and chest, which the condition of his body disclosed that Campanella had sustained. Mrs. Josie Campanella, the widow, who has four children, demanded the grand jury investigation, asserting that her husband was beaten to death by detectives while they applied the third degree to force Campanella to confess to a charge of murder. Mrs. Campanella is corroborated by City Commissioner M. J. Whalen, who talked with the prisoner on the evening before his death, and who examined the body at the morgue. Following Campanella's death Whalen issued a public statement which, in substance, related the following:

Whalen had occasion to visit a prisoner at the jail soon after Campanella's arrest. Campanella was pacing his cell and did not appear to be worried. The following day Whalen again visited the jail, and Campanella called him to his cell, pleading: "Oh, Commissioner, won't you please get me out of this?" Asked what had happened to him, the prisoner replied that he had been beaten with a rubber hose in the detectives room. He was reluctant to give details, expressing the fear, "they might kill me." Whalen persisted, and finally Campanella stepped to the door of his cell

where Whalen could see that the man was a mass of bruises, eyes blackened and nearly shut. Whalen attempted to place his hand beneath Campanella's shirt to examine other injuries of which he complained, but Campanella moaned that his back and chest were so sore that he could not bear the weight.

The following morning Campanella was found hanging to his cell. Whalen later went to the morgue, where he found the undertaker working with the body in an effort to reduce the swelling in the eyes. Whalen inquired if the coroner had seen the body. The undertaker replied in the negative, and Whalen protested that the work should not continue, as some important evidence might be destroyed thereby. The undertaker lifted the body to enable Whalen to see the back, which was a mass of bruises and discolorations, as were also the chest and stomach. An examination of the neck showed a mark near the collar bone, but no marks near the chin, where the weight of a body would draw a noose in case of hanging. The autopsy physician stated definitely that "Campanella did not die of strangulation." Joseph McGlynn, attorney for Mrs. Campanella, says he has witnesses who will testify that Campanella died from the effects of police third degree.

An investigation into Campanella's death by the former East St. Louis police board resulted in the demotion of Chief of Police Mulconery, Chief of Detectives Neville and seven other officers and a demand for their resignations. The city council, which ordered the board to make the investigation, thereupon fired the police board, appointed a new board, dropped the investigation and the accused officers were not even put to the inconvenience of defending themselves against the charges.

Ella Reeves Bloor Given Credentials to R. T. U. International

Minneapolis.—Ella Reeves Bloor has been given credentials by the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly as a fraternal delegate to the Moscow convention of the Red Trade Union International.

Judge Protects Scum of Society Folk from Bomb of Publicity

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

New York.—Evan Burrows Fontaine is a dancer of the Broadway type. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney is a young man whose ancestors made many millions by the increase in value of real estate in New York. Whitney, known here as Sonny, met Miss Fontaine. Now she is suing him for \$1,000,000, alleging he promised to marry her and didn't.

Whitney, not being handicapped for funds to defend the suit, set investigators to looking up Miss Fontaine's past. Some of the results of the investigation have been placed before Justice Tompkins at Nyack, N. Y., where the action was brought. The contents of the affidavits may or may not be true. They set forth that other rich and socially prominent New York men—whose names are said to be signed to the affidavits—met the dancer and lived to regret it.

Now it is the custom, in such cases when such affidavits are filed, to put them into the court record. Are the names of the men who signed the affidavits in behalf of young Whitney in the court records at Nyack? They are not. The reason they are not appears to have been succinctly stated by County Judge Patterson of Nyack, who in addition to being county judge is one of Whitney's counsel:

"If those names were to be made public, it would be like throwing a bomb among several hundred society folk."

There is not in all the annals of court procedure in New York state a record of a case in which a public officer or an attorney ever withheld names in such a case, giving as a reason:

"If those names were to be made public, it would be like throwing a bombshell among people who work for a living."

War-Time Indictments Dropped in Wisconsin

Milwaukee.—The wartime indictments against Victor L. Berger returned in the western district of Wisconsin (La Crosse) will be dropped, according to William L. Dougherty, Madison, U. S. district attorney for the district (not Harry M. Dougherty, U. S. attorney general). This action by Dougherty follows announcement that other federal indictments here had been quashed May 8, although nothing had been said about it at the time, even those under indictment being ignorant of the action.

Under indictment in the western district court, in addition to Mr. Berger, was Louis A. Arnold, Milwaukee tax commissioner, and candidate for governor on the Socialist ticket in the recent election. Both defendants, since their indictment and arraignment, in Madison, March 6, 1919, have been under \$5000 bond.

The Chicago indictments have not been finally disposed of as yet.

England's Unemployed Seething in Unrest

London, Nov. 24. — During the opening of parliament last Wednesday the police redoubled in the district surrounding the parliament buildings.

The 1,500,000 unemployed in England sent representative to interview Bonar Law in regard to immediate relief legislation. Several thousand unemployed restless and seething were in Downing Street when the King and Queen made their appearance.

Railroads Discriminate Against Union Mines

(Federated Press)

Brownsville, Pa.—Railroads are discriminating against union mines here in favor of the steel trust's nonunion mines. The mines in southwestern Pennsylvania that have signed agreements with the United Mine Workers of America can't get their share of coal cars, according to union officials. Such discrimination places the union mines at a disadvantage in producing coal and filling contracts.

In the mining district of southwestern Pennsylvania centering in Fayette county some of the mines which are not owned by the steel trust or its subsidiaries have signed agreements with the miners' union. The miners in Fayette, Greene, Cambria and Somerset counties of Pennsylvania—a district twice the size of Rhode Island—have been on strike for seven months since April 1.

This district, known as the Connelville coke region, employs one-tenth of all the miners in the United States. In Fayette county alone there are 35,000 men still on strike. Most of the strikers were former employees of the H. C. Frick Coke Co. of which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is said to own 51% of the stock. Most of the coke used by the U. S. Steel corporation in its blast furnaces is produced by this company.

Because of its close industrial alliance this coal field is looked upon by the coal operators and by organized labor as a mighty factor in unionizing the steel industry.

The miners are on strike for a contract with the operators that will grant them the following demands:

1.—A contract which will prevent their rates of pay being reduced during the term of contract. These men have been forced to take as many as five cuts in a single year.

2.—The union scale of wages. With the exception of the war years, these men have always had to work for less than was paid in the union fields.

3.—They want check-weighmen. They have been robbed by under-weighing.

4.—They want payment for "dead" work. At present they do a great deal of work for which no payment is made.

5.—They want mine committees at each mine to settle grievances with the company. If a nonunion miner goes to the boss with a complaint he is immediately discharged.

Famous Stool-Pigeon Witness for State in Trial of Communists

Oakland, Cal.—The trial of J. H. Dolson and four other Communists has been resumed, and the defense is about to begin. The state called as its last witness its new stool pigeon, W. E. Townsend, former I. W. W., who told again his wild story, denied by the U. S. department of agriculture, of the havoc he wrought during the war. Under cross-examination he admitted that he had acted as a stool pigeon several years ago in Portland, being planted in jail to try to get damaging information from some wobbles who were imprisoned there. In this he was unsuccessful. When questioned by Dolson as to his frequent desertions from the army and navy, Townsend boasted that he had "got that all fixed."

Again the protest of the defense, the judge allowed to be read into the testimony the statements of the present defendants when defense witnesses at the trial of Anita Whitney, acknowledging membership in the Communist Labor party. Dolson objected on the ground that this forced the defendants to testify against themselves, which they have the right to refuse to do; but the judge overruled the objection.

Tax Board Head Says Rich Men Commit Perjury to Evade Tax

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

New York.—Enormously rich men—characterized as "leading and distinguished citizens" of the city and the country—perjure themselves under oath and tell infamous lies to evade the payment of taxes on their property and wealth, according to Judge Henry M. Goldfogle, president, department of taxes and assessments of New York, in an address to the Taxpayers' Assn. of the 10th, 11th and 17th wards.

One of these men (whom Goldfogle discreetly did not name), he said, was one of the richest men in the world, and told Goldfogle he owed nothing to New York because he helped to make New York what she is." Pressed to name the man, the speaker replied it would be unfair to reveal his identity, but remarked that he owned one of the most palatial homes in the city.

"In my many years on the bench," he declared, "I have heard perjury committed and the most infamous lies told, but never in my life have I seen such brazen effrontery as I have witnessed since becoming president of the tax board. I have seen men raise their hands to the high heavens and swear under oath that they are not residents of New York, although they have magnificent homes, beautiful furniture and priceless works of art in this city. I regret that some of these men are called our leading and most distinguished citizens."

"I have had some of the wealthiest men of the country, some of the wealthiest men in the world, before me, under examination; and you ought to see how they shirk the payment of a tax, no matter how small it might be."

NO STRINGS TO WALSH'S RELEASE

Chicago.—The controversy in amnesties circles as to whether John Walsh, I. W. W., who refused to apply for clemency as an individual, was released conditionally or unconditionally by President Harding has been settled by Walsh himself, who writes from Paterson, N. J., to Industrial Solidarity, the I. W. W. organ.

"When I was called before Mr. Fisher, the record clerk, I was told that originally there had been some conditions attached to the order for my release, but that Washington had changed the order, and that I would not have to sign any such agreement. I don't want the fellow workers inside or outside to get the idea that I signed a release with any strings to it, for I am as good as an I. W. W. now as I was in 1905 when I joined the outfit."

1054 Children Killed During 1921 in the Streets of New York

New York.—New York, in the streets of which 1054 children were killed last year, has 1500 dangerous street crossings which are unprotected by traffic policemen, according to Chief Magistrate William McAdoo. The chief magistrate declared that the responsibility for the deaths of many of these children lies in the fact that these danger spots are unguarded.

New York has plenty of police assigned to see that there is no petty gambling, to keep pushcart peddlers moving, to watch women, to harass union picket lines, and every now and then to play in a band when the police commissioner goes on parade, and for similar duties.

DR. GARFIELD CONDEMNS 10,000,000 UNSKILLED MEN TO HOMELESSNESS

Washington.—Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president, Williams college, and former fuel administrator under Wilson, is severely condemned by the National Catholic Welfare council. Garfield recently announced that in his opinion an unskilled workman should not be paid enough to support a wife and children, but only enough to feed and clothe himself.

"There are over 10,000,000 unskilled men at work in American industries," says the welfare council statement, "and these 10,000,000 Dr. Garfield condemns to homelessness."

ness as long as they remain unskilled. In his view they should marry only if their wives support themselves, and after marriage should have no children. This is equivalent to saying that they should never marry, or if they marry they should practice race suicide . . .

Of the 10,000,000 men subject to Garfield's curse, the council points out that many of them "will never be able to get skilled or semi-skilled" and that "wages for unskilled workers are degenerating far below the point of a decent family existence."

MUCH SPOT CASH NEEDED FOR VOTES WHEN NEW CONGRESS CONVENES

Great Political Party Spent Millions in Campaign; Will Spend Few More if Necessary.

By PAUL HANNA
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington.—Not since the Tammany delegation in the house voted with the Republicans to make Joe Cannon the speaker, a score of years ago, has a vote in congress been worth as much spot cash as it will be when the congress elected Nov. 7 convenes next spring.

In this instance the premium on corruption is double what it was in the Cannon fight, because the old guard has been wrecked in the senate as well as the lower house, and the faction that can muster a majority will inherit nearly every plum in sight from elevator boys or speaker and president pro tem.

Any little band of "fascists" that may cling together and promise to deliver the goods in this crisis can demand what it covets and be pretty sure of getting its price in patronage, privilege or special license to plunder the public.

For what shall it profit a great political party to wage an electoral campaign at the expense of a million dollars or more, and then lose the entire catch for want of a half dozen votes needed to "organize" the house and senate? Both old political parties are in that excruciating position, and as what Roosevelt called practical men they are not going to lose the fight by failing to bid for the balance of power.

The administration has a lot to offer, and has already begun to negotiate with the farm block members. If that group can be kept in line with pledges to liberalize the Republican party the administration will have won the first round in its battle to control congress. But if these progressive Republicans go off the reservation, then the bushwhackers and privateers will demand their price (and get it) for restoring equilibrium and the reins of power to one or the other of the old parties.

MINISTERS, PRESS TRAINING WILLIAMSON CO. FARMERS ON HERRIN MINERS' JURY

Chamber of Commerce Claims It is Not Unfriendly to Labor.

(Federated Press Staff)

Marion, Ill.—The selection of the jurors for the first of the Herrin trials is fast resolving itself into a lineup of opposites, economic forces in Williamson county. So rapidly was the first panel depleted that Judge Hartwell sent out four bailiffs to bring in more talesmen of "approved integrity." On the sixth day of the trial only four jurors, three farmers and a union miner have been found satisfactory to both sides.

Both sides enter exhaustively into the attitude of the prospective juror towards union labor, the right of men to organize and bargain collectively and his feelings in regard to strike breakers. The prosecution has several times used the term "scab." Such questions as "Is he a member of your local?" "Have you contributed through checkoff to the fund for the defense?" are frequently put to miners by the prosecution.

The farmers of Williamson county have been told by their local ministers, the press and interested parties that the good name of Williamson will be destroyed unless the miners on trial are convicted and many of them show an eagerness to serve on the jury that belies their statements that they have formed no opinions on the case.

The sum of \$50,000 has been finally raised by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce and the campaign among business men and bankers to help finance the state prosecution. In a letter sent to contributors

of union miners ended on Nov. 20, the commerce chamber says in part:

"It was thought that the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, which is composed of practically all the local chambers of commerce throughout the state was the logical organization to handle this matter, since no honest man could charge partisanship or unfriendliness toward employers as a class or workmen as a class."

"Through its entire history it has never participated directly or indirectly in any controversy in which labor was involved, and consequently it was felt that the motives of this organization could not be honestly questioned."

The chamber says it is keeping a careful record of the way Atty. Gen. Brundage is spending the \$50,000 given him for the prosecution of the miners now on trial.

Walton J. T. Newbold Communist, Elected

MOTHERWELL, Scotland, Nov. 17.—When J. T. Walton Newbold, who was elected to Parliament yesterday's elections as a Communist member, returned to his home today a large crowd welcomed him with red flags and the singing of Communist songs. Mr. Newbold in the course of thanking his supporters, said he had telegraphed the result to their comrades in Moscow.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ENDORSES FOSTER DEFENSE

FREE SPEECH AND ASSEMBLY
IS THE ONLY ISSUE INVOLVED
IN MICHIGAN "RED" CASE.

(By The Federated Press)
New York.—"There is not a single issue in the case except those of free speech and freedom of assembly," says a statement issued here by the American Civil Liberties union, denouncing the federal secret service for its participation in the prosecution of William Z. Foster and others under the Michigan criminal syndicalism law. The cases are the result of a raid Aug. 21 on a meeting of radicals at Bridgeman, Mich., by state, federal, and Chicago detectives. Foster and a number of the others are out on \$10,000 bail, awaiting trial set for Nov. 27.

No overt criminal act of any sort is charged, says the statement, and no evidence is offered except the doctrines advocated by communists. "The essence of the charge against the men is that, holding communist views, they dared meet together for discussion. Both the Michigan criminal syndicalism law and the prosecution are in violation of the rights of free speech and free assembly. We have no concern with what the communists at Bridgeman met to discuss. They had a right to meet, publicly or privately, as they choose, to discuss anything under the sun. We will defend that right in court and out," the statement says.

"While we thoroughly disagree with the communist attitude toward free speech, with their melodramatic secret tactics and their talk about revolutionary violence, we shall defend their right to meet and to speak as they choose. We shall concede that they may properly be

Community Fund Drive

CATS AND DOGS GET \$3690.00.
STRIKERS' FAMILIES NOTHING.

Minneapolis.—Workers and their families have been classed as cats and dogs by the Community fund, delegates to the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly declare, in explaining why the affiliated unions have been instructed to ignore the Community fund's appeal for donations this year.

The Community fund allotted \$4000 to the Trades and Labor assembly to take care of destitute workers and their families during the winter, but stipulated that not a cent was to go to a family where the head of the family was on strike. Further conditions of the allotment were that no relief fund was to be collected by the assembly during the year.

The allotment to the society that watches out for the welfare of stray dogs and cats were \$3690, and there were no restrictions as to what class of dog or cat was to receive aid.

The Trades and Labor assembly refused to accept the \$4000 and are raising their own relief fund, which will be known as the Labor Commissary fund.

punished only if their doctrine break out into overt criminal acts. To punish them in advance of an overt act is to violate the basic principles of civil and political liberty."

A special organization known as the Labor Defense council, with headquarters at 166 W. Washington st., Chicago, has charge of the defense work, and a general appeal is being made for funds. It is estimated that the case will cost at least \$100,000. The American Civil Liberties union endorses this special defense work, and is urging all its friends to contribute liberally to the fund, and to aid in other ways when requested.

U. S. Government Re-leases Mrs. MacSwiney

Washington.—Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of the Lord Mayor of Cork who died while hunger-striking in an English prison, was released by the United States government after being arrested with eight of her countrywomen the day before for picketing the British embassy here in an effort to effect the release of her sister-in-law, Mary MacSwiney, now on her twelfth day of a hunger strike in Ireland. Mrs. MacSwiney refused to give bail and spent the night in the house of detention. The case was dismissed by U. S. Commissioner MacDonald, who presided over a preliminary hearing, on the ground that there was no "proof of violation of the intent of the law." Upon her release Mrs. MacSwiney made a fervent appeal to the newspapermen and others present to do all in their power to get England to release Mary MacSwiney.

Ragnar Johannson Greeted in Seattle

Seattle.—Ragnar Johannson, jailed in Leavenworth penitentiary for membership in the I. W. W., and recently released, was warmly greeted by the local central council here on the occasion of his visit to see relatives. Johannson was released under the condition of being deported to Sweden, but the Swedish consulate has interested itself in his case and appropriated \$1000 to protect his rights here as a Swedish citizen. It is feared, however, that reactionary department of justice officials, not heeding the lessons of the November elections, may throw him back in prison again if he dares claim the right of staying here.

BONUSES NULLIFIED BOARD RULINGS

PLASTERERS GET \$4.00 A DAY
MORE THAN INDUSTRIAL
ASSN. SCALE.

San Francisco.—For the second time the "impartial wage board" of the Industrial Assn. is meeting to fix wages for the building trades. The board consists of an archbishop, a big building contractor and a corporation attorney. The unions, several crafts of which are still out on strike against last year's award, have not been invited to participate. They will ignore the ruling of the board, claiming that it is nullified through the payment of bonuses by employers who desire experienced labor. Plasterers are now being paid \$4 a day more than the Industrial Assn. scale, bricklayers \$2 more and carpenters \$1. The wage plus the bonus equals the union scale.

Jollification in Kansas

Topeka, Kan.—A jollification parade in this city following definite information that the industrial court law had been repudiated at the polls by the election of Jonathan Davis as governor was a hearse depicting the death of the Kansas industrial court. The hearse bore a sign reading:

Kansas Industrial Court.
Wanted—Grave diggers. Apply to Henry and Me.

A team, drawing a wagon loaded with farm implements was next in line. It carried a sign reading: "A farmer came to town." Governor-elect Davis is a dirt farmer.

The parade was followed by a mass meeting at the city auditorium. Speakers devoted their remarks mainly to attacks on the industrial court and Gov. Henry Allen. There is much to indicate that

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the results of the election already have impaired the efficiency of the industrial court. Atty. Gen. Hopkins has refused to participate in the trial of William Allen White, publisher of the Emporia Gazette, who had displayed in his newspaper office window placards expressing his sympathy with the striking railroad shopmen, in violation of an order of the industrial court that these placards be removed. White defied the order so as to bring a test case. He was arrested, and his case after being continued several times, is to be heard this month.

Gov. Allen has stumped the country with eulogies of his anti-strike court. His claims were to the effect that the people of Kansas were friends of his court, and that its only opposition came from a few radicals in the labor unions. But Allen is reversed by the election of Nov. 7.

"Legion Meeting Disgrace," Says European Chief

PARIS, Nov. 14. — "The American Legion is dying. Many are using it for selfish political ends," Dr. Edmund Gros, commander of the European department of the Legion, declared here today upon arrival from New Orleans, where he attended the recent convention. "Mob rule was supreme at the convention," Dr. Gros said. "The affair was a disgrace."

RAILROAD STRIKE CRIPPLES G. N. CARS

Minneapolis.—A Great Northern locomotive with a leaky throttle and defective airbrakes left standing unattended on the main line here, ran wild, hitting a shop train loaded with strikebreakers on their way to the Fridley roundhouse. Both engines were completely wrecked. The engine crew on the shop train jumped and escaped with minor bruises. Two loaded coal cars between the shop train engine and coaches are credited with preventing loss of life.

A check of the Minneapolis transfer yards near the flour mills shows there is not a car in the yards in a fit condition to be loaded with flour. Many doors are kept in place with but one hanger. Most of the cars are listed to one side, some of them as much as 14 inches. Holes in the car floors have been patched with old grain doors, and tar paper has been used to try to make the roofs watertight.

Joint Amnesty Meeting

At Workers' Opera, there will be a joint AMNESTY MEETING in behalf of political prisoners Sunday evening, November 26th, 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Speakers in various languages. Fill the hall! Dancing after the program.

**BIG THANKSGIVING
DANCE**
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Extra Ladies 15 cents.

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Resolutions of the First Red Labor International.
Thesis and Resolutions of the Third Congress of the Communist International.
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THE NEW UNITED STATES TARIFF

AMERICAN CAPITAL OBSTRUCTS THE IMPORT OF EUROPEAN-MADE COMMODITIES AND AGGRAVATES INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

By KARL RADEK.—Inter. Press Service.
The new tariff adopted in America on September 24th, signifies the victory of American heavy industry and the farmers over the banks and export capital. In answer to the walls of European capitalism for American assistance, American capital obstructs the import of European-made commodities, making it difficult for Germany to pay her debts to France, and for the latter and Great Britain to pay theirs to America. This measure aggravates not only the international crisis of capitalism, but enhances Russia's importance as a supplier of raw materials for Europe's industries.

Prussian Militarism Crushed Democracy and Condensed Milk in the Saddle.
Ever since the end of the war, European capitalism has anxiously let its glances travel over the ocean, waiting for Uncle Sam who helped it to crush Prussian militarism and set democracy and condensed milk into the saddle, to help reconstruct Europe which fared badly during the four years of war.

The foremost to harbor this hope was Germany.
For even if Wilson rid Germany of its Kaiser, there could be no doubt whatsoever that America, proud of her democratic infant who saw the light of god's world thanks to that operation, would take care that it was properly nourished. In spite of the fact that Wilson approved of the clauses of the Versailles Treaty strangling Germany, in spite of the fact that America declined to interfere in European matters, the American religion lost none of its followers in Germany.

When it became obvious that Germany would never be able to pay her debts to the Allies, the latter, in order to avoid acknowledging their defeat and the bankruptcy of the Treaty of Versailles, began to cast sidelong glances across the ocean.
The European Allies owe America 10 billion dollars:

Great Britain	4,197,000,000
France	3,357,000,000
Italy	1,637,000,000
Belgium	350,000,000
Russia	170,000,000
All others	300,000,000
	10,005,000,000

Renunciation of Debts by U. S. Would Mean Loss of Powerful Lever.

If one adds the interest which the Allies did not pay, the American bill totals 12.5 billion dollars. Europe is to be saved by America either renouncing or considerably reducing these demands, which she is little inclined to concede. Renunciation of this demand would mean that America would have to spend a few billion dollars every year to cover the interest on the loans to the Allies,—more than its whole budget amounted to before the war. Renunciation of the debts would furthermore mean renunciation of its gigantic political lever. But if America declines to forego its demands, the question remains, how the Allies and Europe can pay the interest. The only means would be to increase exports to the States. It is not only a matter of paying the interest of one billion dollars on the debts; the balance of the financial relations between Europe and America is, apart from those interests, as follows:

1. Excess of American exports to Europe over European exports to America	\$1,600,000,000
2. Seven per cent on the five billion dollars of European pre-war debts to America	350,000,000
Total in 1921	\$1,950,000,000
Europe receives from America:	
1. Interest on European capital invested in America	\$ 100,000,000
2. Remittances of European emigrants to their home countries and remittances of charitable institutions	500,000,000
3. Expenses of American travellers in Europe	150,000,000
4. Paym. for the services of European banks, freight, etc.	50,000,000
Total	\$ 800,000,000

Thus Europe would have to pay America, every year, first 1 billion dollars for the interest on government debts and \$1,950,000,000 for the excess of American exports and for the interest on private debts; or about 3 billion dollars in all. Europe's counter-demands, however, only amount to 800 million dollars. These figures, taken from an article by

New Tariff Causes Increased Prices.

The new tariff is the outcome of a struggle between the banks, American industry and the farmers. The banks financing the export of capital to Europe for the purchase of European enterprises and European commodities, are the principal spokesmen for the renunciation of the debts, the granting of credits to facilitate the solution of the German reparations problem, etc. If we take into consideration the usurious rates under which American banks have given credits to European countries in recent years, we will easily understand the anxiety of American banking capital to save Europe.

Besides the banks, it is those circles that import the cheap German goods and sell them at a profit of several hundred per cent, that are also interested in financing Europe and in raising the tariff barriers.

A third group working in the same direction is that section of American capital that goes to Europe to buy factories and exploit the cheap European labor market. To facilitate European imports would, however, mean increased competition for American industry which is manufacturing for the home market and is therefore adverse to European competition.

The decline of prices for agricultural products, due to the lowering of the European purchasing power and the appearance of Canadian and Argentinian competition on the local markets drove the farmers into the arms of the Republican advocates of a higher tariff, with the result that a tariff was passed which has no parallel in the past. This tariff not only provides for an increase of from 10 to 40 per cent on all custom duties, but it also empowers the president to increase or decrease, on his own initiative, the custom duties by 50 per cent, or in other words, impede or facilitate, as the case may be, the imports to America from Great Britain, France and the other countries.

The fact that the manner by which the prices of imported goods are to be determined is not definitely formulated makes room for other difficulties. The new tariff will cause an increase of prices, and it is quite possible that it will not survive the next presidential election. For the time being, however, that is for the next few years, it will result in an aggravation of the international situation.

New Tariff Increases European Interest in Russia's Raw Materials.

"Many boats with cargoes from Lancashire and other industrial centers are returning with their full cargoes. Custom duties on these commodities are so high that in many instances they put a ban on imports. Great Britain will not, or only to very limited degree, be able to export these articles to America." (Daily Chronicle, the organ of Lloyd George.) It adds: "Sir Robert Horne intends to go to Washington to negotiate the question of English debts. But we can pay only if we have credits in America, to obtain which we must export goods there. At the very moment when America was to help us find ways to pay our debts, it excludes those commodities by which alone we can pay. America cannot at once receive our wares and exclude them."

The conservative "Observer", one of the principal advocates of Anglo-American friendship points out that America is repeating the mistake committed by France when the latter demanded payment of Germany and at the same time handicapped German exports. But these philosophical considerations will very likely effect the American capitalists just as little as the tears of the German Government bewailing the fact that without an American loan it cannot recuperate. All observers of American politics are unanimous, i. e., the broad masses of the petty bourgeoisie, are opposed to America's mixing in European affairs. This public opinion is all the more influential as its interests coincide with the interests of the most influential circles of American capitalism; and as long as the 3 or 4 billion dollars, representing the increase in the cost of living resulting from the new tariff, do not rouse the masses and make them overthrow the Republicans, it is ridiculous to expect the repeal of the new tariff.

Apart from its international significance the new tariff has special importance for Soviet Russia, increasing as it does the interest of European capital in Russian raw material and thus improving our outlook for loans to advance our economic reconstruction.

"THE PRAYER OF THE WAR-MAKERS."

By B. N. Z.

Oh! God on High, vouchsafe to us Thy help as we prepare again to smite our brothers! 'Tis in Thy name we engage women's sons for the battle against the sons of Mohammed or other lands. Help Thou our steel to protect all that seems good to us. Give us, oh! Lord, the chance to reap yet more wealth that we may build gilt and tinsel altars to Thy name. Send us, oh! Lord, scientists who will devise new and greater engines of destruction. Abide with us o'er land, under sea, and in the air. Paralyze, oh! Lord, the nations who vaunt their new-found liberties. Destroy Thou, in Thy mercy, the desire of man to be free. Give us power, this day, to urge the young to fight. Help us, as we would have you do, to gather our sons for still more slaughter. Keep the poppies growing above the dead, so men may not know their number.

Sow, ye farmers, that our legions may eat of thy harvest, and our barons sell thy crops for their profit.

Look to heaven, ye toilers, for the reward which shall come when our prestige has been established and our purpose well filled.

Co-workers all, in high places, form leagues of "Peace" that we may scheme the better to bring war.

Women, heed ye not those who tell of suffering and grief. Give us men wherewith to settle our accounts.

On, on, again to victory under the banner of Our Lord, in the name of Civilization!

Show us again, Dear Lord, to use our prowess, that we may dedicate our gains to Thy great name. Smite Thou the infidel who with bloody hands disputes our way. Lead us, oh! Lord, where oil-wells play. Lend Thy countenance to our women that they may the better breed. Incline not unto those who would speak of peace. Give us war, and yet more war, we pray. Bless them who die in Thy holy name.

When all is over, honor the mothers of these heroes dead, by order of Mammon. So that they may have eyes that see not, ears that hear not, tongues that speak not against You and us. Engrave the names of our country's heroes on tablets of stone, for they live not long in the hearts of men.

Give us this day our daily bread, and Dear God, in thee we will abide; provided Thy power be on our side.

WM. F. DUNNE'S STATEMENT REGARDING CHARGE OF KU KLUX KLAN MEMBERSHIP

Since the arrest of myself and nineteen others on August 21, in St. Joseph, Michigan, on a charge of violation of the criminal syndicalism law of that state, wide use has been made by the yellow socialist press of a photographic copy, originally published in the Boston Transcript, of what purports to be a receipt for ten dollars issued to me by a branch of the Ku Klux Klan of Bakersfield.

Without going into the ethics of the use of material furnished by department of justice agents to the capitalist press, by papers calling themselves socialist, in an attempt to destroy my character and stand-

ing in the labor movement, I will state first:

That the alleged receipt is not a membership receipt in the Ku Klux Klan.

Secondly: That I was never, at any time in my life, in a town or city named Bakersfield.

Thirdly: That on the date mentioned in the alleged receipt I was in New York City as dozens of persons can testify.

Fourthly: That the alleged receipt was given me as a souvenir by Mr. Charles Sweeney, special writer for the "New York World," who was the first writer to expose the Ku Klux Klan, through the medium of six articles published in the

"New York World." He made an exhaustive investigation of the organization, the findings of which were contained in the articles mentioned.

At my residence in New York one evening, the exact date of which I do not now recall, but which can be easily ascertained, Mr. Sweeney entertained Mrs. Dunne, myself and a small party of friends with an account of his investigation of the K. K. K., and ended up by presenting to me and others present souvenir receipts made out in his handwriting and signed with some name that occurred to him at the moment. They were issued from a book of blank receipts he had, I assume, acquired in the course of his investigation.

Mr. Sweeney is known to his friends as a devout Roman Catholic and will hardly be accused of membership in the K. K. K. When by the yellow socialist press, which has for purely political reasons endeavored to slander and defame me.

The damage done is, so far as I am involved, irreparable. It is probably useless to expect a denial from the press of an organization that has placed itself on a lower plane than that of the capitalist class in an endeavor to hamper the defense of men who are being victimized by the department of justice and other agencies of the employers and who face years in prison for their activities in the working-class movement.

As soon as I return to New York, however, libel suits will be instituted against every paper which has charged me with membership in the Ku Klux Klan and in this instance I have not the slightest scruple in using the capitalist courts in an attempt to force a retraction. Any monetary compensation that may be secured will be donated to the various defense bodies now working for the release of class-war prisoners.

William F. Dunne.

"Appeal to Reason" Ceases Publication

Girard, Kan.—The Appeal to Reason, for many years previous to the war the most influential Socialist weekly in America, has ceased publication. It never recovered from its dubious pro-war stand.

The Coal Miners' Trials

Bellaire, Ohio.—A total of 631 union coal miners have been indicted for murder and conspirative charges throughout the country. A majority of this number indicted are in south-eastern Ohio and West Virginia. In that part of West Virginia that wedges itself between Ohio and Pennsylvania the coal miners and operators have carried on an incessant war. Machine guns on armored trains that carried a crew of the toughest gunmen that could be selected, swept through the coal regions like black damp, leaving death and misery in their wake. There have been miners evicted by the thousands from the company houses at the point of guns who then set up their tent colonies, only to have them knocked over by the private armies of the coal operators.

The life of the average coal miner is without doubt the hardest of any class of industrial workers. The terrifying mine dangers, the arduous toil, the dilapidating company shacks in which they live out their drab, squalid existence, are conditions that have calloused their mentality. Nature shrivels up even the landscape around coal mine areas and ceases to function, as though in protest against the damnable system that brings such suffering and misery.

The tremendous organization that the miners have built up is strong only because the conditions in the mining industry were so intolerably rotten, and the militant activity of the miners is only a reaction to the brutality of the cowardly, remorseless gunmen.—It is the nethermost of misery in revolt.

Anyone who has seen evicted miners living in tent colonies, or "rag house villages", with scarcely any food to feed their families, with only rags to protect their bodies in damp and freezing weather will immediately have an explanation of their wonderful solidarity. They will immediately see why they have marches, why they hate scabs and gunmen.

But the coal operators, blind to everything but profit, meets the increased solidarity of the miners with added ferocity. Where now their private army can no longer march

the roads or ride the rails in armored cars they have turned to the courts. Here under the alias of the law, they can indict miners without limit; convict the officers and active members and then collect damages to such a large amount that the functions of the union will be disrupted. This is the new way to bust up troublesome unions. The old way of gunmen and armored trains does not suit any longer. The gunmen who went "hell roaring" through tent colonies and blazed away at helpless women and unarmed men proved poor material when he met equally calibrated opposition. In coal mining circles, gunmen are no longer in demand. The solidarity of the coal miners has made their methods useless. And the one great lesson of the coal strike is, that the old gunmen methods of blasting a small local strike to pieces has by the solidary dimensions of the last strike been as effectively put out of business as though it never did exist. Thus has the strike been purified.

With the elimination of the gunmen it is not strange then that so many coal miners have been indicted and are facing courts on charges ranging from murder to conspiracy. Nor is it strange that the trials of these men are kangaroo affairs and in which the only thing real is the tragedy of the affair and the prostitution of justice.

At St. Clairsville, Ohio, several miners' trials have been held, with the result that two miners are facing life sentences. One is Dominick Venturato, President of one of the largest locals in District No. 6, United Mine Workers. Venturato is an Italian, and as President of his local was active in making the owners of the mine live up to the rules. One day during the strike he came to the town of New Lafayette, Ohio, to attend a mass meeting of miners which had been called. A strike-breaker was killed in the vicinity that day and he with eleven others were grabbed quickly. There appeared then a coal operator, who said, "Now we have him (Venturato) where we want him." This coal operator takes a special interest in an irresponsible boy who has been picked up; with the result that a story is hatched that implicates Venturato and others. The next set-

ting is the trial where the venire is carefully selected from amongst an element that means sure conviction to one who is a foreigner and a union coal miner.

Dan Agosti, another coal miner was convicted by the same process that dominated Venturato's hearing—a prejudiced jury and adverse decisions by the judge.

Both the judge and special prosecutor in the present cases were, strange to say, former attorneys for the miners. They were ousted by a protest against their further employment, and then turned against the miners' union. The judge in these trials he is very discriminating in his selections and consequently there is nothing strange about the fact that most of the jurymen are prejudiced and already bent on conviction.

A Miners' Defense Committee has been organized in the Sub-District to defend these coal miners. Their task is not alone to see that the remaining defendants secure a fair trial, but to give the utmost publicity to the unjust convictions of Venturato and Agosti.

In this they need the help of all labor organizations in protesting against their convictions on framed up testimony. The Defense Committee has issued a pamphlet which covers the case thoroughly and which they want to give the widest possible circulation. All secretaries of labor organizations and individuals who wish to help this Defense Committee in its fight to free these coal miners from these unjust charges and convictions, are requested to get in touch with the Miners' Defense Committee, Room 301, Miners' Temple, Bellaire, Ohio.

THE BLOOD IN COAL

Washington.—That there is too much blood in our coal is shown by the figures for lives lost in the mining industry from 1907—1920, inclusive. For the 14 years the average of lives lost was 2486. While, however, the figures show that in 1920 a life was lost for every 147,000 tons of coal produced, this was reduced in 1920 to a life for every 294,000 tons.

BANKERS ARE AUTOCRATIC PARASITES--THEY CAN EXPAND OR CONTRACT CURRENCY AND THUS PRODUCE PANICS TO SUIT THEIR OWN CONVENIENCES

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(EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the third of a series of articles by a capitalist who saw Washington from the inside for twelve years. In this article Pettigrew says that the keen Japs learned in four years that it was unwise to leave banks in private hands, but Americans have not learned it in forty years.)

My life in the West taught me the power of the landgrabbers. My experience in the East gave me an insight into the power of the banker. The landgrabber cornered land. The banker corners money and credit. Both are able through their monopolies to plunder the producer of the product of their toil.

We learned, through our experiences with the Eastern bankers, that the institution which can issue money and extend credit holds the key to the whole business world.—The banks, under the present laws, can do both, and this fact makes them the dictators of business life.

Evolution of a Banker.

Perhaps a little story, "The Evolution of a Banker," will help to show what the banker does to his fellow-men.

In 1868 placer gold was discovered high up on the sides of Mount Shasta, in Northern California. The report of this discovery was quickly known in other placer mining camps farther south, and a great stampede occurred. Five or six hundred miners, at one time, went to Shasta, staked out their claims, and commenced mining.

Of course there was every variety of the genus homo, from the saloon-keepers, gamblers and highwaymen to miners, speculators and prospectors—a motley crowd. Among the others there was Robert Waite, an educated fellow—a sort of graduate—who could talk on every subject from the Bible to Hoyle. Then there was Silver Jack who, when he was not mining, was shooting the mining camps or robbing stage-coaches.

When they arrived at Shasta, all the members of the crowd, with one exception, staked out claims and went to work. The diggings were good. The returns were high.

Loaner Starts Bank.

In the camp lived the usual hangers-on, and among them there was one man who among all of his fellows had staked out no claim. Everybody else worked at something. He never worked. The others were equal and democratic. He held himself aloof. He was better dressed than the others; he was never about in the daytime, but in the early evening he might be seen loitering about the gambling houses. He neither swore nor drank; he talked but little, and he was known by everybody.

As the weeks went by he opened a little office and began to lend money to miners who had a good claim and who were dissipating their earnings, at four per cent a month. Time passed, and he opened a bank. Because of his personal habits and rather agreeable appearance, the miners deposited their savings with him. He paid the depositors ten per cent a year, and loaned the money to other miners, who were willing to give their claims as security, for four per cent a month. Under these conditions the bank flourished and the banker made money.

But one day he sold the bank and moved to San Francisco, and there opened a bank on a large scale, and became known as one of the great financiers of the Pacific Coast. A few years afterward, when he had become famous, he removed to New York and entered the circle of the great financiers of the world, and became widely known as a manipulator of moneys and credits.

Becomes Great Financier.

At a banquet which he gave to celebrate the thirtieth year of his entry into the banking business, he grew enthused with wine, and in his speech gave a sketch of his life and told how he was the first banker in Shasta in '68. Thereupon the miners at Shasta—those of the oldtimers who still remained—held a meeting to discuss the question. And they said:

"Why this man is not the man who started the first bank in Shasta; or, if he is, then his name was so-and-so, and we remember him well."

And they thereupon appointed a committee of three to make an investigation and ascertain how the great banker got his start, and the committee reported that he had gone with the stampede to Shasta, had taken no claim and done no work whatever; but that he slept days and crawled around at night and stole from each of the miners, so little of the day's production that he did not miss it. The committee therefore resolved that he had changed his name but had not changed the methods of doing business which he inaugurated at Shasta in the early days. He was still stealing so little from each of his fellow men that they did not miss it, and had thus accumulated an enormous fortune and become one of the greatest financiers of the world.

The committee further concluded that no person or corporation should be permitted to do a banking business under any circumstances; that the medium of exchange was the life-blood of business and the most important of all public utilities and that, therefore, it should be controlled by the government alone; that every post-office should be a savings bank, and that the government should establish commercial banks everywhere and loan money to the people at just what it cost to do the business above what was paid the depositors who placed their surplus in the Postal Savings Banks, so that if the Postal Banks paid three per cent to depositors, the Government commercial banks would loan this money to the people of the locality where it was deposited for not to exceed three and a half per cent. And thus this great engine of exploitation, now operated to plunder the producers of wealth in the United States, would be turned into a great public benefaction and compel the bankers—parasites on society—to join the ranks of the producing classes.

The Banker is a Parasite.

The banking business is a parasite business; the banker is a member of a parasite class; yet so completely does he dominate the present order of society that, instead of being punished by society and compelled to take a position and earn his living like the masses of the people, through the pursuit of some useful occupation, the banker is generously rewarded; laws are passed in his favor and he is encouraged and assisted in his efforts to pluck his fellow men.

Actually Create Money.

For years, under our National Bank Act, the banker could subscribe for Government bonds, deposit them in the Treasury, and have the Treasury issue to him the full face value of the bonds in currency. Thus he retained the bonds and at the same time was able to secure an equal amount of money which he could use for his private profit in the banking business. The issue of money was thus made a tuition of private banking institutions. They could not only lend money; they could actually create it.

During my visit to Japan, I received some interesting sidelights on our banking business as the Japs saw it.

Before going to Japan I talked with the Japanese Minister in Washington, and secured from him all of the books published in English giving the history and economic development of Japan. I also secured two large volumes on the Japanese banking system written by Soyeda, a Jap educated in England, who was then the Treasurer of Japan. When I arrived Soyeda met me; and he not only entertained me very graciously, but talked with me on many occasions.

I had noticed in reading his book on Japanese banking that Japan had at first adopted the American National Banking system, but had abandoned it after four years of trial. I asked Soyeda why this was.

Can Cause Expansion or Contraction of Currency.

He explained that four years had convinced them that the system was entirely unworkable because under it the bankers could cause an expansion of the currency whenever it was profitable for the bankers to expand, and a contraction of the currency whenever it was profitable for them to contract. The resulting panics benefited the creditor class and ruined the producing class: that in fact our banking system worked in

Japan just as it worked here—expanding the currency to gratify the greed of the bankers when expansion was to their profit, and contracting it in the interest of the bankers whenever it was to their advantage to contract the volume of money.

Japan has concluded that all money should be issued by the Government and its volume regulated by index numbers so as to maintain a steady range of prices; that is, when the volume of money was unduly expanded, it would cause a rise in all prices and lead to the expansion of business and a new credit; that whenever the money was unduly contracted in volume, it would lead to a decline of all prices, cause panics, and allow the creditors to take possession of the property of the producers.

And so the Japanese established a central bank and branches, and the nation issued its own currency. In other words, the Japs discovered a great economic law, well known to some people of the United States, but the officials of Japan had the honesty and character to act upon this law instead of following our example of leaving the issue of money and the control of its volume in the hands of a few manipulators to be used as an engine for exploiting the producing population.

This Japanese situation was interesting to me. I had left the Republican party in 1896 on this very issue.

Bankers Are the World's Autocrats.

The Japs with their keen sense of values and their willingness to experiment learned in four years what the American people had not learned in forty—that the banking power in private hands makes the bankers the autocrats of the business world.

This lesson came to me with double force. When I returned to America I found Congress debating the extension of National Bank charters. Aldrich of course was for the extended charters. In the Senate (March 2, 1901), two days before my term as Senator expired, he said:

"The present charters of the National Banks expire from time to time, commencing July 14, 1902. The law is that new plates shall be issued to all banks in extending their charters. The preparation of these plates will take early a year, and it is desirable that this bill should be passed at this session. There can be no objection to it. It is simply a matter of form, as certainly the time of the charters will be extended in the next Congress."

Banks Can Produce Panic When They Please.

Mr. PETTIGREW: "Mr. President, I do not believe that the charters ever ought to have been issued, and I am certainly opposed to their being renewed. I believe the system is a pernicious one and has a tendency to breed panics, to expand the currency when it ought to be contracted, and to contract it when it ought to be expanded. Japan adopted this system, and after thorough investigation repealed the law, and for this very reason."

"Under this system, which is a branch of our financial system, the banks can produce a panic whenever they please, and wreck the property of this country or any other country where the system exists. The subject ought to be studied and thoroughly investigated. These charters never should be renewed, and a remedy should be offered by which we could have an elastic currency rather than one which produces too much when there is already too much, and too little when there is already too little, and puts the control of the volume of the money of the country in the hands of a combination of national bankers. I therefore object to the bill."

The bill therefore went over to the next session. Then, after my term of service in the Senate expired, the bill was passed.

The experiences of the American Banking system during the great war confirmed my view in every particular. The Federal Reserve Act, passed in 1913, had made possible the centralization of banking power. The war did the work. As Roger Babson recently stated the matter:

"In 1914 we had 30,000 banks, functioning in a great degree in independence of one another. Then came the Federal Reserve Act, and gave up the machinery for consolidation, and the emergency of five-years' war furnished the hammer-blows to weld the structure into one."

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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 patching 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!



PEACEFUL LOOTING—PLANS

The deliberations for petroleum are on in the East. At Lausanne, Switzerland, the triumvirate—Lord Curzon of England, Premier Poincare of France and Premier Mussolini of Italy—have agreed upon "secret covenants, secretly arrived at." Two secret sessions will be held daily. A quasi-censorship has been established. The socialist renegade, Mussolini of Italy, is loudest in his insistence that if there are going to be any melons cut, Italy must have her share. He plays a dominant part in the peace meet that is to decide the future status of the rich Turkish oil fields. The rivalry between France and Great Britain seems to have been removed by the skill of Bonar Law who must have made it clear that France had more to gain by working with Great Britain than with Turkey.

Our Christian government has spokesmen also who, we are told, were seated prominently in the front row with Poincare of France: Richmond Washburn Child, ambassador to Italy, and Joseph C. Grew, minister to Switzerland, are the two principal American representatives so greatly honored.

The diplomatic skill of such great diplomats ought to make the division of loot an easy matter. Each nation should be able to get a rich prize. What the workers in Greece and Turkey and Russia, who have become imbued with the idea of the "world for the workers" will do the plans of the diplomats later, no one can say definitely now. One can only surmise.

EXPEDIENCY AND JUSTICE—CALL FOR AMNESTY

"This government cannot afford to have it said with any measure of truth that any man is confined in jail because of his opinions. It cannot afford to be less enlightened in its attitude toward political prisoners than every other nation in the world. Believing that the best traditions of American democracy, justice, expediency, and a merest common sense regard for the continuance of the established social order combine to dictate such a course, this organization respectfully and unanimously requests that you grant a pardon to the 71 members of the I. W. W. and others confined in federal prison for violation of the espionage act."

This is the text of a telegram forwarded to President Harding at the direction of the Madison council of The Federated Press league, which held a dinner Saturday night at the cafe in the Capitol building. Amnesty for political prisoners was the subject of all the speakers. Acting Gov. Geo. F. Comings presided, and among those who made pleas for the Leavenworth prisoners were Michael B. Olbrich, counsel to Governor Blaine; Carl Haessler, managing editor, The Federated Press, and a former political friend, and Solomon Levitan, state treasurer-elect.

If the workers would interest themselves enough to insist upon amnesty, President Harding would open the prison doors. He changed his mind in regard to the bonus; it can be done in regard to amnesty, but it means that the demand for amnesty must be loud and strong and persistent.

BONUS, INDEED!

The result of the late election is causing President Harding some uneasiness. It is rumored that he will shift his position on the bonus question instantly. Now is the time to begin for the 1924 elections, right now. He and the manufacturing capitalists whom he serves have no desire to get out of the strategic positions they now occupy. If a bonus is necessary to get the soldier vote to continue them in their advantageous position, a bonus there will be.

Of course his scheme is to shift some of the burden to the state—cooperation is the pass word now. Cooperation between the federal and the state governments—this is to provide the money for vote getting.

He will find all manufacturing interests that are benefiting from the new tariff backing him vigorously. And the masses of workers will pay. As the tax burdens become heavier and heavier upon the petty property owners more and more are crowded into the proletarian class. Those who had been deprived of privileges once enjoyed make good rebels. They bring new fire into the ranks of the proletariat who have never had property. It means a stronger organization to "bust" the exploiting system eventually.

GOV.-ELECT IN KANSAS AGAINST INDUSTRIAL COURT

The fight in Kansas against the Industrial Court Law has been strengthened by ousting Czar Allen and electing a "dirt" farmer to the governor's chair. Jonathan Davis, the newly elected governor says the Industrial Court must go. He states: "The Industrial Court has been unfair and unjust and there is no need or place for it in Kansas. Anxious laws cannot exist so long as I am governor."

Davis speaks with the assurance of a new comer into the political game. We hope his assurance has some basis.

Class-conscious workers all over the United States are interested in the immediate release of Alexander Howat who is still imprisoned because he fought the infamous Industrial Court Law which would chain the workers to their jobs and make them feudal serfs.

We urge Governor Evans to lose no time in securing his release.

POOR PARASITIC RAILROAD OWNERS

The poor railroads who cannot pay their employees a living wage without wrecking their business are playing for a stake of billions, according to LABOR, the official organ of the railroad unions.

Six cents for a meal was the generous minimum awarded by the Labor Board to the maintenance-of-way men. At twenty-five cents an hour for an eight-hour day 6 cents is exactly what each member in a family of five will have per meal on which to grow fat. "\$328.50 a year for food; rent, \$180 a year, or \$15 a month (try to get a house at that rate); light and fuel, \$54.75 per year, or about \$4.55 a month; clothing, \$62.75 a year; or a little more than \$12 per year for each member of the family.

"Nothing remains for the doctor or dentist, for car fare, or a visit to the movies; not a penny to drop in the collection plate at church; nothing for insurance against old age and sickness; nothing for lodge or union dues; nothing for newspapers, magazines or books."

This is the generous provision for a large group of its workers. How are the railroad owners looking after their own interests—these poor owners who claim that the transportation industry is a parasitic industry unable to pay its workers a living wage?

They are planning to look after themselves a bit more liberally, according to Senator Cummins. They will squeeze out the water and inject the unearned increment. If they succeed Senator Cummins says they will be entitled to collect, under the transportation act's guarantees, a profit of \$1,380,000,000 a year.

That is \$526,000,000 more than the \$906,000,000 the roads received as rental during federal control—a rental that was so large that it shocked "the moral sense of mankind." LABOR says:

"The railroad owners are trying to force the government to say their properties are worth from \$7,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 more than they have actually invested in them.

Practically admitting that the tentative valuation of \$18,900,000,000 established by the Interstate Commerce Commission for rate-making purposes is between seven and eight billion dollars too high, Senator Cummins protested that the commission and the transportation act should not be held responsible for this tremendous inflation of value.

Claiming Social Values.

The railroads, however, are not satisfied with what they have already won. When the commission made its estimate the railroads claimed a valuation of \$21,000,000,000. They are now presenting a valuation of \$23,000,000,000. They contend that they are entitled to capitalize the unearned increment of land, and Senator Cummins says they will get it despite anything the people or Congress may do to prevent this happening.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the carriers are entitled to add to the value of their properties billions of dollars of unearned value, and on which the public will be required to pay the return guaranteed by the Cummins-Esch act.

These unearned values, if confirmed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, will then be capitalized and the public will be asked to pay the guaranteed return of the transportation act.

That means that rates, instead of being lower will constantly go higher.

It seems to be the plan of the financial interests to consolidate the poor roads with the rich roads and thus absorb all the unearned values that Senator Cummins says the courts have given them.

What Raid Will Mean.

What this will mean to the nation has been summarized by the National Association of Railway and Utility Commissioners, which recently protested inflation of land values in these words:

"If the Interstate Commerce Commission in its proceedings under the valuation act applies methods which produce fictitious values, exceeding the amounts upon which returns can be earned through the operation of the properties, the inducement to operate the roads efficiently will disappear.

"We may then expect to enter not upon a period of railroad development and efficient operation but first upon a period in which financiers and railroad manipulators will reap what harvest they can by consolidating the bad with the good roads and unloading upon the public securities marketed upon the basis of the commission's findings, and from that period pass to another in which those who control the roads will announce their inability to function without the aid of public credit, and will thereby compel the government to take over their properties.

"When that time comes it will not lie in the mouth of the government to question its own appraisal, and it will pay the fictitious values which will have induced the exploitation and unloading of the properties."

SENATORS PLAYING HORSE.

"Grand Old Lady" Felton of Georgia was permitted to sit for one day as a senator with the grand old men. What an honor to womankind!

Her name is now in the book of fame. Her political creed which was proclaimed to be "to make men and woman live cleaner sweeter and more wholesome lives" will pass down to posterity. And Newberry was gone when she came. Now wasn't that adorable! Verily all things work together for good for nice old ladies.

We regret however that she was not permitted to serve longer than we might have learned what she meant when she said, "The legislation the United States needs most today is that gained at the knees of the mothers of America—laws that are greater laws." Now we are much in doubt, as to what laws that are greater laws are. But perhaps some of her ardent admirers will be able to explain clearly.

If straws indicate the direction of the current then to us this horse-play to honor women is an indication that the grand old men senators are fast drifting towards a home for the feeble-minded.

FASCISTI THE SPARK PLUG

Europe is a continent of dynamite. Each day new sticks are being added. What incident or group will apply the match? The Italian Fascisti is a good bet. They have been drinking Patriotic Absinthe for some time, and now they have Delirium Tremens. Watch them; they are more fit for the Padded Chamber than the super-delicate Gunpowder Factory of southern Europe.

Highly successful in killing workers, mostly unarmed, of course, their hats are now too small for their heads, and consequently they are looking for new fields of conquest. Dalmatia, for instance.

The Fascisti may be the historic Spark Plug of the World Explosion.

—H. F., Labor Unity.

SAVE A DOLLAR

If you do not possess a copy of Mary Marcy's rhymes of "Early Jungle Folk" you will want one because it is a very valuable scientific books. She gives in rhyme an outline of events that occurred before history was written. We think she has done this with a master hand. She says the rhymes are all about—

The forming of mountains,
Of volcanic fountains,
The time when our earth was a sun,
Of earthquakes that grumbled,
And shivered and rumbled,
In the days before Man was begun;

(It was then that the trees
Sprung from plants in the seas,
Where there never was life on the shore);
How animals followed,
And basked as they wallowed
In ways never heard of before;

How the creatures were dressed,
How they cy-cads were pressed
In the soil to make wonderful coal;
How geography changed,
And the animals ranged,
And the Ice Era menaced the whole;

How the mammals appeared,
And the monkey-folk reared
Their babies in trees, as they swung.

Although the book was written primarily to interest young boys and girls in the evolution of our own world, it is a book that grown-ups will read with pleasure. It is beautifully illustrated with wood-cuts by Wharton H. Escherick so it represents the work of two skilful people and is artistic as well as scientific.

If you wish to possess this book send \$2.00 to Kerr & Co., Chicago, or you may send us \$2.00. If you order through us we will RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO TRUTH FREE FOR SIX MONTHS or we will send TRUTH FREE TO A NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR SIX MONTHS.

As TRUTH is regularly \$1.00 for six months, you can save a dollar by ordering from us. Instead of buying useless Christmas gifts give your relatives or friends good reading so that they may rid themselves from the curse of the restricting cramping influence of superstition and prejudices.

SAVING SOULS

It has become something of a convention that when a new political leader comes to the fore among our British cousins he must make some complimentary reference to the good turn we Americans did ourselves by getting into the war. Mr. Bonar Law has now given us the assurance that by entering the late international Kilkenny conflict "America saved her soul." While we are conscious of the implicit compliment in this statement, we cannot avoid a desolate feeling that we scarcely saved anything else. In the practical world of politics and finance, we suppose, every soul has its price. If, as Mr. Bonar Law flatteringly insists, we saved ours, we saved it for an outlay of some \$35 billion. If Mr. Bonar Law is right, perhaps we should not count the cost. If he is wrong, however, all we apparently saved by our generous outlay were the skins of a number of European politicians in high places whose combined souls would hardly net an offer of thirty-five paper roubles at a celestial auction.—The Freeman.

LAME DUCK NEWBERRY

Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan has resigned his seat in the senate. The thought of facing the new lineup in the senate caused by the infusion of elements called "red", by the standpatters, frightened Lame Duck Newberry and he flew the coop.

La Follette, Conway, Ladd, Frazier, Shipstead, Brookhart and company can feel that they have been relieved of wasting time and energy in shoving out the cripple.

It is now up to Newberry's political friends to locate another comfortable political bed for him with more feathers than a senatorial nest. Such loyalty to the principles of the gang as Newberry displayed when he saw his duty and bought it for \$250,000 will not go unrewarded. Perhaps Mr. Hughes who strove so valiantly to keep Newberry safe in the senate will again use his genius to find another haven of rest and advantage.

GALE'S OWN WORDS

Since TRUTH published the article by S. Reid Spencer in which Gale was classed as a political prisoner, a comrade has sent us a copy of SOLIDARITY in which a letter written by Gale was published. It reads as follows:

October 6, 1921.

Editor Solidarity,
1001 W. Madison St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Please drop my name from the mailing list of Solidarity, and discontinue sending me the paper. I renounced radicalism some months ago and am no longer interested in reading radical papers except occasionally when they contain matter of news value—and that I can obtain elsewhere. However, I thank you for sending me the paper complementarily in the past and you have my personal good wishes, although I hope and believe you will eventually come to the conclusion I have reached.

Very truly yours,

Linn A. E. Gale.

Solidarity published this letter under the caption, "All Right, Judas."

Unless Gale has turned another flip-flop since writing this letter it ought to satisfy Spencer that he is on the wrong track when he tries to get Gale back into the fold of the radicals.

SUCCESS

A successful man is one who has tried, not cried; who has worked, not dodged; who has shouldered responsibility, not evaded it; who has gotten under the burden, not merely stood off, looking on giving advice and philosophizing on the situation. The result of a man's work is not the measure of success. To go down with the ship in storm and tempest is better than to paddle away to Paradise in an Orthodox canoe. To have worked is to have succeeded—we leave the results to time. Life is too short to gather the Harvest—we can only sow.—Hubbard.

HENRY WARD BEECHER SAID—

"Our government is built upon the vote. But votes that are purchasable are quicksands, and a government built on them stands upon corruption and revolution."

Yes, Henry, our Newberrys buy openly now, but speak not of corruption and revolution or our patriots will dig up your bones and say, "Ship him to Russia to Bill Haywood!"

THE PROLETARIAN RECONSTRUCTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

By Max Barthel.—Inter. Press. Service.

The growing pauperization of the proletariat hinders the money collections for Soviet Russia. Europe itself is suffering from a starvation catastrophe. The signs of an immense crisis are already to be seen, and millions of workers are threatened by death.

It is not that we fail to realize this sad truth that we have determined to continue the campaign for the economic relief of Soviet Russia, but because we are alive to the imminent world crisis we are strengthened in our determination to use all our energy for the proletarian reconstruction of Soviet Russia.

Capitalism is as keen in sensing any danger that threatens its existence or its profits, as a bird of prey. Most of the attempts of foreign capitalists to conclude trading agreements with Soviet Russia arise from this prey-instinct. Russia's natural treasures are what they crave. The "reconstruction" of Soviet Russia by the capitalists constitutes a great danger for the world proletariat. The workers of the world are in a position to prevent this, and begin with proletarian reconstruction. Soviet Russia is not the fatherland of the capitalists; it is the fatherland of the international working class.

Motivated by these sentiments German workers have begun with productive economic relief as early as Summer 1921, when the Russian peasants' cry for help disturbed the conscience of the world bourgeoisie. The workers of the aid of three smaller factories, contributed an auto-truck National Automobile Company of Berlin, have, with the fully equipped. At their factory meetings they decided to contribute a day's wages, and reached and agreement with the firm, by which the latter sold them an automobile at cost price. This truck is today worth 2,300,000 marks.

This one example of the Berlin workers led workers of other factories to do likewise. The workers of the Elite Works, near Chemnitz, sent 14 knitting machines, valued at about 1,000,000 marks, to Russia. These workers knew that with bread and sympathy alone the famine could not be overcome. They knew that the chief task of the proletarian relief action consisted in setting the factories into action again, and in increasing production so as to defeat the famine once and for all. The 14 machines contributed by the workers of Saxony left Stettin with the steamer National on the 9th of May 1922. When they arrived in Russia these machines were put to work in Moscow to produce sacks and gloves. But in September they were removed and sent to Tzaritzin to furnish work to the fishers of that district during the winter months.

Six other machines were sent to Perm in order to organize, the home industry in that province; 2 others to the Children's Home in Samara; 2 to the Children's Home in the Crimea; the 13th machine was sent to the Children's Home in Tchekobskary. The 14th and last machine was unfortunately damaged in transportation. As soon as it is repaired it will be set to work.

In the struggle against epidemics the workers of the factory Sanitaria in Ludwigsburg near Stuttgart contributed 90 epidemic syringes, the money for which they raised by working overtime. 150 workers (men and women) worked 750 hours overtime. Only three workers refused to participate in this relief work; the foremen and clerks however, contributed their share of work. The firm sold these injectors to the workers at a 20% reduction and itself contributed a set of injectors. The value of this contribution is 20,000 marks.

The workers of the dairy machine factory Roth in Stuttgart contributed 5 milk separators. 90 workers and helpers participated in this relief work. The machines are worth 100,000 marks.

With 700 votes against 20 the workers of the machine factory Surth on the Rhine, decided to contribute through overtime an ice-machine for a Russian hospital. In spite of considerable resistance on the part of the capitalists (who never forget their profits), the workers in all these cases carried out their productive relief work to the last blow of the hammer, and sent delegates to present these gifts to the Russian workers. Of the 700 workers of this factory, 537 participated in this "Sobotnik", contributing 3,417 hours overtime. The value of the machines is 2,500,000 marks. The 15 workers of the firm Kästner in Leipzig (among them the owner of the factory), worked 28 hours overtime each, manufacturing medicine chests, which they then exchange for medical instruments. Their contribution may be valued at 300,000 marks.

Just one more example offered by the workers and clerks of the large newspaper publishing firm Scherl, contributed 12,000 marks worth of medicaments and 1,000 marks in cash. They sent these medicaments to the Putilov Works in Petrograd.

An interesting psychological feature in this productive relief work is,—the factory to factory relief. The above is not an exhaustive list of contributions or contributors. All that is intended by the above examples is to show that the German workers have effectively begun the proletarian reconstruction and productive relief, which they will continue.

What is possible in Germany is and must be possible in other countries.

The extent of the productive relief for Soviet Russia on the part of the German workers is also clearly demonstrated by the two collections which amounted to 18 million marks.

But the workers of other countries have also started the productive relief campaign. The American workers sent a tractor group to Russia, through the Friends of Soviet Russia, to raise agricultural production in the province of Perm. News from South Africa tell of the workers' activities in the field of productive relief. In Switzerland, in France, in Italy, and in other countries this question is being discussed and will, we hope lead to positive results.

The Subotniks are intended to aid the Russian workers in reconstruction their proletarian state. A world Subotnik of all workers of the world will then follow. The proletarian reconstruction of Soviet Russia is the beginning of the proletarian reconstruction of the world.

Productive relief is in essence class struggle.

Every machine sent to Soviet Russia by the proletariat constitutes a defense against the fortresses of world capitalism.

TWO BEGGARS

I.
'Twas Sunday morning, for rich and poor,
But the poor man stood at the rich man's door,
"Give me a crust from your board today
"To help a poor beggar on his way?"
"Not a crumb, not a crumb!" the rich man said,
"Be off, and earn your daily bread."

II.
The rich man went to the village church;
His face grew grave as he trod the porch;
The untaught poor, and the thronging mass
Drew back to let the rich man pass.
He knelt, and this is the prayer he said:
"Give us this day, our daily bread!"
—Exchange.