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"SECRETARY OF OIL" TAKES NEAT LITTLE GIFT FROM DOHENY, MEXICO'S OIL THIEF

Later U. S. Troops Can Help to Make Doheny's Fraudulent Claims Valid

By PAUL HANNA
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington.—Secretary Hughes has accepted from the Doheny oil family the gift of a real estate site in Mexico City to be used for an American embassy there.

This valuable gift to the United States government from the Doheny oil interest will be followed by recognition of the Obregon government it is said, as soon as President Obregon and the Mexican congress yield to the demands of the oil corporation and its allies.

In view of the trouble and threats of war to which the state department is going in behalf of the oil magnates in Mexico, Secretary Hughes regards it as fitting and proper that one of the petroleum kings should provide the building to house our future ambassador to Mexico.

"The Secretary of Oil" is the title which has been playfully conferred upon Hughes. The Huasteca Oil Co., owned by Doheny, is at present having a hard time trying to hold onto a rich oil district known as the Juan Felipe ranch. Doheny claims to own 75% of the Juan Felipe district, but he has refused to obey the Mexican law and file his claims to the land.

An examination by Mexican authorities of 104 titles submitted by the Huasteca company shows that Doheny has a valid title to only 11% of the Juan Felipe field, but the man who has presented the state department with an embassy site insists that his discredited titles must stand.

Because of its fraudulent titles the Huasteca company will be compelled to forfeit a fine of one million pesos and, according to the official announcement, the Mexican government will forthwith cancel the mine drilling permits granted to drill on Juan Felipe territory on

condition that the corporation prove its absolute title and legal ownership of at least 75% of the property.

This action will doubtless be pictured as another Mexican outrage, but the Doheny interests have made sure in advance what attitude Secretary Hughes will take, and if the American public are sufficiently grateful for the gift embassy lot they will not object to a war against Mexico to save San Felipe for Edward L. Doheny.

As vigorously as subject people can protest, the press of Central America is protesting against the exclusion of Mexico from the so-called peace and disarmament conference being held here by delegates from the five Central American states. But American marines occupy at least one Central American capital, and additional troops are held ready to rebuke any effective protest from the others.

There is one numerous faction in Nicaragua which is well pleased with the presence of American troops in the capital city. This faction is composed of the Chamorro family. The Chamorros were not very important politically before American soldiers occupied Managua, in 1912. At present 24 members of the family sit in high office, beginning with the presidency, running through the cabinet and congress, and permeating the military and diplomatic service.

Native Nicaraguans look upon the Chamorros as native princes retained in power by American financiers and permitted to share in the plunder and honors of their positions. Protests against this dynasty have been made many times but always in vain to Washington, and there are reports that a popular delegation may shortly appear in Washington to expose the slavery of their country and the pretensions of the Chamorro delegation to the Hughes peace party.

400 Delegates at R. R. Amalgamation Conference

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Chicago.—Amalgamation was spelled with a capital A by the 400 and more regular and fraternal delegates to the national railway amalgamation conference held here Dec. 9-10.

An international committee to conduct the campaign for a general convention of all the rail unions at which they are to combine into one industrial railroad union covering all crafts throughout the country was chosen by the conference which elected 50 members and instructed these to name 50 more for the permanent committee of 100 with headquarters in St. Paul.

The United States, Canada, Mexico and the Canal Zone are represented.

The delegates came from the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts, from Winnipeg and Toronto and from way down south in Mississippi. One rosycheeked graybeard announced in a jovial voice, "I'm from Silvis, Ill., and come from the switchmen, the most radical union on the railroads." A Negro delegate represented the Norfolk (Va.) maintenance of way men of the Norfolk & Western. High spirited shopcrafts men from Tacoma, Wash., cut quite a figure in the proceedings. The Mexican railroaders sent a telegram of regret that they could not be present but thanked the conference for the invitation and wished the delegates complete success.

The conference was the crystallization of sentiment that has grown stronger in many railmen's minds since the unsuccessful shop strike of last summer which is still dragging on over a considerable number of roads. The men believe, judging by expressions at the conference, that every one of the very moderate demands made by the strikers would have been quickly and eagerly conceded by the roads had the united power of every branch of railway labor been behind them.

The committee on organization's report provides for not only the national committee of 100 but for local amalgamation committees in every railroad center in the United States and Canada. The local committees are to represent every craft and will organize the local amalgamation sentiment.

A debt of about \$1000 already incurred by the amalgamation campaign was partially wiped out by a collection taken at the conference, the balance to be met by donation from local unions to be solicited by the returning delegates.

The Railroad Amalgamation Advocate, which has been appearing fortnightly, was adopted as the official organ. Its circulation of 6000 is to be increased through more individual subscriptions and larger bundle orders by union locals. It is published in St. Paul.

The so-called Minnesota Plan of amalgamation which was overwhelmingly adopted by the malnourished men at their general convention in Detroit in October and in principle by the railway clerks at Dallas last June, was made the official plan of the organization.

In his report to the conference Secretary-Treasurer O. H. Wangerin outlined the development of the organization from its infancy as the legislative committee of two St. Paul machinist locals, through its youth as the Minnesota Railroad Shopcrafts Legislative committee, to its manhood as the National Committee to Amalgamate the 16 Standard Railroad organizations. He told of the enthusiasm for the plan among members in every craft and of the narrow margin by which endorsement was defeated at the national convention of the railway employees' department, A. F. of L., in Chicago last spring.

Wangerin was reelected as secretary-treasurer; G. H. Kennedy, president, and R. H. Wood, vice-president. The national office will continue to be at 54 W. 7th St., St. Paul.

SOVIET AIMS TO DOMINATE WEST BY RULING EAST

Washington.—Bolshevism is rampant in China and seeks control of the East as a weapon against the West, according to reports received by agencies of the government.

Widespread growth of influence by the Russian soviet in China was reported, together with the formation there of numerous associations of Chinese students and intellectuals under such names as "The Anti-Christian society," "The New Tide society," "The Anti-Religious society" and "The Principles of Karl Marx society."

Under the Eastern program of the Bolsheviks, as reported to the government, China and Korea would provide a setting for Communistic thought and institutions, later developments to give a Japanese social revolution, and finally, after the collapse of Japanese imperialism in the Pacific, a Bolshevik Asia of the Pan-Asia soviets aimed at the obliteration of the "capitalistic civilization" of the Occident.

Co-oper. League Protests Against Fascisti

New York City.—The Co-operative League, the national headquarters of the Co-operative Movement, with headquarters here, has vigorously protested to Premier Mussolini of Italy against the outrages committed by the Fascisti upon the Italian co-operatives. According to authoritative information received by the Co-operative League, the black-shirted Ku Klux Klan of Italy have been conducting a vicious fight against co-operative societies. Through the rule of the bomb and the stiletto, the Fascisti have not only captured the Government, but they have destroyed or confiscated the property of hundreds of co-operatives, and have seriously interfered with the operation of hundreds of other societies.

During the past year, there have been attacks upon co-operative societies in Ferrara, Bologna, Parma, Turin, Verona, Tuscany, Mantua, Padua and other provinces. Armed bands of Fascisti, whose operations are financed and supported by private merchants, have burned to the ground hundreds of co-operative establishments. Managers of co-operatives have been ordered to leave the places where they were employed, thus crippling the operation of the societies. Hundreds of co-operatives under the threat of destruction, were forced to turn over their property to the Fascisti.

In the meanwhile, the Government did nothing to interfere with the outrages of the Fascisti, and in many cases, royal guards and police assisted in the destruction of co-operatives. Now that the Government has been seized by the cohorts of Mussolini, the leader of the Fascisti, the situation is even more threatening. In the hope that international protests may be instrumental in checking the excesses of the Fascisti, the Co-operative League, in conjunction with national co-operative federations of other countries, has sent a vigorous demand to Premier Mussolini, that he put a stop to the barbarous attacks upon co-operative societies.

Innocent American legion posts will demand death penalty for any man who sneezes within a mile of the American flag.

Churches of Christ will head a mob to lynch Sen. La Follette and all members of the progressive bloc in congress.

Persons who oppose the ship subsidy bill will be tarred and feathered for taking money from Moscow.

President Harding will enter a monastery to expiate the sin of freeing Debs from prison, and Gov. Len Small will be boiled in oil by the American Defense society.

Congress will apply a coat of white enamel to Harry M. Daugherty and erect monuments to Flinn and Burns as the cleanup kids of 100% Americanism.

If the copyrighted poppycock now going its round in the press has no other result it will discourage the new-born desire to reach an understanding with Russia.

Bad Prison Make Impr-ative for Mich. "Reds"

St. Joseph, Mich.—Five of the 20 labor men arrested in connection with the Michigan red raid of Aug. 1 remain in jail under unfavorable health conditions because they are unable to furnish the bail of \$10,000 each required by the judge.

The two most recently released, Elmer McMillen, St. Louis, and John Mihelic, Kansas City, went out jointly on \$10,000 bond because McMillen had contracted psoriasis, a skin disease of which poor nourishment is a contributing cause. He had entered the Berrien county jail in good health almost 15 weeks ago.

Of the five remaining, Norman Tallentine appears to have the first symptoms of the same disease. The others held are Seth Nordling, Eugene Bechtold, Charles Erickson and Joseph Zack.

In spite of the fact that \$82,500 has been deposited in cash and liberty bonds and \$65,000 has been scheduled in Michigan property to secure the release of the 15 on bail, the court has denied all efforts made toward securing a reduction of bail.

Bad conditions under which the five remaining defendants are confined, include inadequate quarters, filth and bad ventilation.

Copyrighted terror, dictated in New York and retailed at special rates to the bush league editors. But it reveals a prime incentive behind the fabricated shivers which are now being delivered with the morning milk in many cities.

Many friends of the attorney general fear that the "red plot" material in this belated series is so stale that it will not get across the way it is used. But a word politician suddenly raised to cabinet level and then yanked before congress on impeachment charges must stage some kind of defense in a hurry, and the red flag is all that Daugherty can lay hands on to hide his nakedness.

Having "framed" former President Taft in the Morse case—as Taft confessed later in a magazine article—the attorney general naturally continues to pin his hopes on stage evidence and stool pigeon testimony. If the present chief justice of the supreme court could be made to believe that Charles W. Morse was dying in Atlanta penitentiary, Daugherty is confident the American public will believe the Russian government is behind the attempt to impeach himself.

Just at a time when the soviet government is trying to bring its money back to reality by striking off the last three ciphers from its inflated ruble currency, Daugherty's press agents tell the world that there are 500,000 communists working under Lenin's banner in the United States. Americans who wouldn't give two bits for 1,000,000 paper rubles are expected to give up the impeachment effort for 500,000 newspaper communists.

If the scheme works this will happen:

Innocent American legion posts will demand death penalty for any man who sneezes within a mile of the American flag.

Churches of Christ will head a mob to lynch Sen. La Follette and all members of the progressive bloc in congress.

Persons who oppose the ship subsidy bill will be tarred and feathered for taking money from Moscow.

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INVESTMENTS ATTRACT; RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA COMING

Hughes Thinks Day by Day in Every Way Russia is Getting Better and Better

By PAUL HANNA
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington.—Secretary of State Hughes is on his way to Moscow, diplomatically speaking. It's a long road, with several nasty detours and some washouts, but Hughes has packed his kit and taken to the road.

To facilitate his journey, the secretary of state has set forth in the guise of a peddler—the familiar makeup of curious pilgrims trying to penetrate to the holy city of a strange sect. In a little bundle slung across his shoulder there is concealed the thing he hopes to sell when he gets to Russia.

This treasure is called American recognition of the soviet government. It is wrapped about in so many dirty rags of pretense and evasion that Hughes is sure nobody will know just what is inside until he sits down to unwrap his kit in the presence of Lenin.

The secretary of state knows at last that many god things can be got out of Russia by a skillful peddler. And by demanding at first many times what recognition is worth he is sure that a fair price will come to him in the end.

There is oil in Saghalien, now held "unlawfully" by Japan. There is more oil in Baku. There are concessions for the harvester trust to set up plants in Great Russia. There are things for missionaries and contractors in Turkey that can't be had it seems without Russian consent.

As already reported, the Russo-Turkish lineup at Lausanne convinced Hughes three weeks ago that the place to make peace and safeguard investments in the near east is at the capital of Russia, not at a Swiss hotel. Turkey, defying the allied powers at Lausanne and threatening to end the conference there, is the Turkey created by Russia in militant retaliation against spiteful western cabinets.

From Brest-Litovsk to Lausanne—a period of almost five years—America's policy toward Russia has been the policy of Boris Bakhmetiev, the anti-soviet envoy here, who first hypnotized the minds of Lansing and Colby and then saw Hughes adopt their legacy of futile hostility toward Russia.

Ironically enough, Bakhmetiev is himself a champion of the soviet government at present, repudiated by the czarists in Paris and naively ambitious to regain his post as Russian ambassador at Washington. But that is another story, and only remotely connected with Hughes' change of heart.

Hughes sees that Bakhmetiev's policy has resulted only in our helping Japan to seize the Saghalien oil, holding us off from the Baku oil and giving the soviet government such authority in Turkey that the American and allied diplomats are made fools of at Lausanne. At this moment Hughes would see 40 Bakhmetievs in Hades if he had a Yankee representative in Moscow and a direct wire from the White House to the Kremlin.

In substantiation of this I quote from the Washington Post, semi-official organ of President Harding, which says:

"The expectation is that the new situation will aid the prospect looked to by both President Harding and Secretary Hughes for the ultimate recognition of the soviet government."

To promote this enterprise the secretary of state has unofficially invited the mission of the far eastern republic (now an integral part of soviet Russia) to remain in Washington.

Trade with Russia is at last being opened. We have one first class recognition to sell—brand new and never been used. And if Russia makes a bid we will hear no more about the cz-rin's jews or George Creel's report on bolshevik "treachery."

Amnesty for Wartime Prisoners Is Sought

By ROSA LADDON
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington.—Congress, churches, universities and organized women were represented at the amnesty mass meeting held at Washington Sunday, Dec. 10, in the Shubert-Garrick theater, to honor the memory of Ricardo Flores Magon, who paid with his life for his ideals of freedom, and to demand again the release of the remaining 62 wartime political prisoners still confined in federal prisons.

This memorial meeting, sponsored by a large group of Washington men and women, including 13 members of congress, was arranged immediately after the death of Ricardo Flores Magon at Leavenworth, while serving a 21-year sentence for the writing of a "seditious" article in his Spanish paper at Los Angeles. The speakers, all of whom defended freedom of speech and of opinion, included Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, chairman; Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck, congresswoman from Illinois; Dr. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic university and director, social action department, National Catholic Welfare council; Prof. Paul Brissenden, Columbia university, who conducted a special investigation of various labor organizations for the U. S. department of labor; and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, New York, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and herself a leader in the suffrage movement.

Mrs. Blatch made a fervent and moving appeal for the release before Christmas of the 62 political prisoners still in jail, which was followed by resolutions calling upon President Harding to grant a Christmas amnesty for all those imprisoned for war opinions and free speech.

Mrs. Winnifred Mason Huck, the

Peter Larkin Speaking for Defense of Jim

Peter Larkin has arrived from Ireland to secure the release of his brother, James, at present serving a five to ten years' sentence in Sing Sing for "criminal anarchism." He is starting on a tour through the west, along with Jack Carney, former editor of the Voice of Labor and recently pardoned out of Joliet by Gov. Small. Their first meeting will be in Butte, Mont., Dec. 15.

Peter Larkin successfully led the fight in Australia against conscription. It was the general sentiment that Larkin dug the grave of conscription and Archbishop Mannix read the funeral service. When called to Ireland he was being urged to accept a seat in the Australian government, but felt that a call from Irish labor was of greater importance.

The tour of Peter Larkin and Jack Carney will be managed by Minnie Carney, 2620 Seminary Ave., Chicago, to whom applications for meetings may be addressed.

only woman elected to congress this year, also urged general amnesty for political prisoners, saying:

"It has been said that the women, or rather the woman's point of view, will bring world peace. If that is so we have no time to lose, and we must present and keep our point of view. And it is from that woman's angle that I want to plead for these political prisoners; and, remember, I am not pleading from the prisoners' angle. His angle is individual, personal, and although I, as an individual, would gladly plead the individual cases, I am here today to speak for humanity, and urge that these prisoners be freed, not for their sake but for the sake of our people, that we might clear the way of obstacles, that off road to world peace may be easier to travel."

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Chinese Students Denounce Christian Church as Vanguard of Economic Exploitation

By Bill Maxwell
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Pekin.—Singling out the Christian church as the enemy of humanity and progress in China, the Non-Christian Students' federation has been organized in opposition to the World's Christian Students' federation. A special protest is made by these Chinese students against the holding of the Christian federation conference in Peking.

The text of the manifesto against the Christian church reads in part: "We oppose the World's Christian Students' federation because we want to protect the happiness and welfare of humanity. We now wish to publish our real attitude so that the public can know it."

"We know that Christianity and the Christian church have created many evils and committed many sins in the history of mankind. This we are not concerned with for the present, but they are now still creating evils and committing sins and will do so."

"We know present society is a capitalist organization. On the one hand the property-holding classes who eat without work, on the other hand the property-less classes who work but cannot eat. Present day Christianity and the Christian church is the evil devil who helps the former to rob the latter class. This devil, namely, the present day Christianity and the Christian church, is our enemy. We cannot but fight a decisive and deadly battle against it."

"The capitalists of all nations, no matter whether they are English, or American, or Japanese, or French, are taking steps, one following the other, to rush into China to carry out their plans of economic exploitation. And present day Christianity and the Christian church is the vanguard of this exploitation. The various capitalist nations who are establishing Christian churches in China have as their object nothing more than to tempt the Chinese people to welcome capitalism. These nations who have established the Y. M. C. A. in China have as their object to suck the blood and fat of the Chinese people. Therefore, we oppose capitalism and at the same time we have to oppose the present day Christianity and the Christian church which supports capitalism and which cheats the common people."

"The World's Christian Students' federation is the progeny of present day Christianity and the Christian

church. They are preparing to call together Christians from all over the world and hold a conference here. They are going to discuss how to uphold world capitalism and how to extend capitalism to China. We brand this conference to be a conference of robbers, humiliating and polluting our youth, cheating our people and robbing our economic resources. Therefore, following our inner impulses we are organizing this federation to declare war upon the conference.

"Students, young men, workers! We must oppose them when we see these bloodhounds of the capitalists holding a conference to discuss our fate!—The Non-Christian Students' federation."

R. F. Magon's Ghost Haunts White House

(By The Federated Press)

Washington.—The ghost of Ricardo Flores Magon has appeared in front of the White House, demanding of his recent jailers that other friends of freedom still shut behind American prison bars be set free before they perish.

Magon still living, and racked by disease in his cell at Leavenworth, was no burden on the official conscience. But when death a week ago commuted his 21-year sentence for saying the war was an evil thing it released forces which brought embarrassment to the White House gates.

Outraged by the crucifixion of Magon, Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans, Boston; Mrs. Nathalie B. Ellis, Baltimore; Mrs. Marguerite Tucker, New York, and Mary LaFollette Sucker, Washington, appeared before the executive mansion with banners which read:

"Ricardo Flores Magon, Political Prisoner, Died for Freedom, Leavenworth Prison, Nov. 21, 1922."

"Mr. President, Another Political Prisoner Released, Death Is More Merciful Than the Administration, Magon Died in Leavenworth, Other Political Prisoners Are Dying From Consumption."

"Mr. President, Charles W. Morse Did Not Die in Jail, Harry M. Daugherty Was His Attorney, Ricardo Flores Magon, Political Prisoner, Died in Leavenworth, Attorney General Daugherty Was His Jailor."

The only crime ever committed by Magon was the writing of an antiwar article for which he was given the maximum sentence by the federal court of the southern district of California.

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD

Why then call the dead to life.
When all the living dead—
Tolling within darkness walls of industry—
Still live?

Not all are dead who in stillness lie,
Not all, alive, who live.
Hark to the sounds that come from the haunts
Of the living dead!

BELLE BARRIS.

IMPORTANT

TO ALL PERSONS WHO LOANED LIBERTY BONDS AND CASH TO THE I. W. W. GENERAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

The 14th General Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World has elected a special committee to go over all phases of the bail and bond matters confronting the organization.

Every attempt will be made to clear up this difficulty and in order to do so it will be necessary that all receipt holders give us their full co-operation. We, therefore, advise the following:

No. 1—That everyone holding a receipt from the General Defense Committee for cash, liberty bonds, or war saving stamps loaned, either send in the original receipt or a duplicate copy of same.

No. 2—If it is your desire to donate all or part of the money that you loaned and that was forfeited through the departure of the defendants, let us know immediately in order that the General Defense Committee may know just what its liabilities are.

Annet No. 2. The General Convention of 1921, instructed all bond receipt holders to send in their receipts by January 1st, 1922, otherwise they would take it for granted that the bonds were to be donated to the organization. So that we may secure ourselves, we will request that copies of the original receipt be sent in immediately, and unless we hear from the receipt holders by April 1st 1923, we shall take it that the receipt holder wishes the bond donated to the committee.

When informing us of donation, designate same on back of receipt. Yours for Industrial Freedom, James Kelly, Chairman, Albert Anz, Sam Forbes.

BOND COMMITTEE.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD

I see that Pershing and old Dawes is talking for the standpat cause. They surely raised a lotta din. I got no bid to listen in, but from some things the papers say, they shot their mouths the other day.

It seems that almost all of us were spoken of in words that cuss. We are the "enemy within," and loaded down with every sin. We have broke almost all the laws; there's no one perfect but this Dawes.

Pershing he thought it was a shame that Warren Harding queered the game by letting Debs, who's old and frail, walk out of the Atlanta jail. And Dawes he thought we should avoid releasing men like Bill Brown Lloyd. And then they stirred a ringing call to lynch the governor, Len Small. In short, most every lib'ral cause came in for cussing from old Dawes.

I take it from the talk they gave that wars is really all that save our peace and happiness and good, and that the army really should be boosted up to figures high for wars that's coming by and by.

Dawes called us cowards and betrayers but praised the war-lords and the slayers, as if to save this land from sin we all should hand our checks right in. Among the cowards on his list is every form of pacifist. Your soul you'll to the devil give if you are willing folks should live.

The silk hat gentry all wuz there, and clasper their hands and fanned the air. They liked to hear the common man cussed out as only this Dawes can. Among the organizations sent to lend support to Dawes' bent was the Red Cross of warlike fame, which used to bear an honest name, but now is used as a cat's paw to hold up capitalist law. They must of learnt that wars ain't through and that they will have lots to do in nursing wounded back to life, when gen'als whey their bowie knife.

Well, Dawes he roared; the hands all clapped; the flashlights flashed; the cameras snapped. But Bernard Shaw and me still write, and we'll put up some hellish fight. You watch our smoke!

Trial Of Michigan Case Set For Jan. 15, 1923

St. Joseph, Mich.—The 20 defendants in the Michigan criminal syndicalism case waived formal arraignment on Nov. 27 and the trial was set for Jan. 15. The state in filing the information against the defendants asked permission of the court to add the names of further witnesses who would be called in the case.

In addition to 25 local witnesses, Morris Wolf, Max Berger, Jacob Spolansky and Shanahan, all in the employ of the department of justice, were named as witnesses against Wm. Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, Carl Browder, and the 17 others.

Every sign points to the fact that unionism is the target of the reactionary government at Washington. Upon the fate of these progressive workers in the January term of the Michigan court, such fundamentals as collective bargaining and the right to strike depend. The attorney general has not made the slightest attempt to conceal the anti-labor policy of the recent administration.

The Associated Press recently reported that Gov. Groesbeck will ask for the extradition of some 40 more workers. These men are alleged to have been additional delegates to the Aug. 21 convention at Bridgeport and have already been indicted. This means that almost 70 defendants will face Circuit Judge Charles E. White before the trial is closed.

Berrien county, where the trial takes place, is little different from any other American county. The people there, as elsewhere, have been "educated" socially and economically, first by Atty. Gen. Palmer and afterward by Daugherty. The press of Benton Harbor, St. Joseph's twin city, recently made a savage attack on Dean Charles N. Lathrop, New York, national social service leader in the Episcopal church. Lathrop had condemned the Michigan criminal syndicalist law and denounced the prosecution of Foster and his co-defendants before a group of Benton Harbor community workers. The editorial assailing the clergyman was written by a Benton Harbor attorney, not by a regular newspaper writer.

Then a St. Joseph clergyman took his fling at the socially minded dean in a Sunday morning sermon before a large congregation.

Christmas Cheer For Political Prisoners

Chicago.—Christmas cheer in the form of cash gifts for political prisoners in American penitentiaries is asked of the American public by the General Defense committee. By a vote of the I. W. W. convention now in session here, this committee and its affiliated committees in other cities is the only one authorized to collect money for the I. W. W. politicals. An equal amount is to be forwarded to each man who was imprisoned for his ideas and who remains loyal to his class, regardless of his affiliations. Last year each political received \$20.

In its appeal the General Defense committee says: "In Leavenworth federal penitentiary are numerous workers who have served more than five years because they disagreed with the powers about the motives behind the war in Europe. In California, 24 or more are in San Quentin and Folsom prisons because they had the audacity to question the right of private ownership of the means of life. They are serving from one to 14 years for urging their fellow workers to join the I. W. W. No overt act was ever proved nor ever charged against them."

"In Walla Walla prison in Washington are the seven Centralia boys who defended their hall against a mob of superior number. They are serving 25 to 40 years because they really believed in the United States constitution. Another Centralia boy is in an asylum; he was made insane by the tortures in the mob. Six jurors have confessed that they convicted the defendants only because they dared not acquit them."

"And almost every western penitentiary holds workmen who are paying the price for believing in the

rights of free speech, free press, and free assemblage.

Receipts will be sent promptly to each contributor. The address of the General Defense committee is 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago.

NOBEL AWARD

The Nobel prize for outstanding achievement in literature for the present year has been awarded to the Spanish dramatist, Jacinto Benavente. The prize amounts to 500,000 francs. The Nobel committee had awarded the physics prize for 1921 to Prof. Dr. Einstein of Germany, identified with the theory of relativity, and that for 1922 to Prof. Niels Bohr, Copenhagen.

The chemistry prize for 1921 was awarded to Frederick Soddy, professor of inorganic and physical chemistry, University of Oxford, and in 1900-1902 demonstrator in chemistry at McGill university, Montreal, and that for 1922 to Francis William Aston, research fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Tony, an Italian bootlegger, was haled before an East Chicago court for having liquor in his possession. "You tell me I cannot have wine, I tell you to go to hell," Tony remarked to the judge.

The judge fined him \$100 for contempt. "I tell you to go to hell two time," said Tony.

"That makes \$200," said the court.

"And I tell you to go to hell three time," said Tony.

"Three hundred dollars, and shut up," thundered the court.

"What I care for \$300?" retorted Tony. "I not gotta \$300, and you calla this the free country."

—Capper's Weekly.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO FRIENDS AND CHRISTMAS GIFTS TO TRUTH

J. O. Bentall is still in prison but TRUTH has not gone under. An industrious determined few say when Bentall is released he will find a debtless TRUTH to greet him. But TRUTH is not entirely debtless yet. We ask your help to make it so. We have no paid advertising solicitors. The Jack-of-all-trades picks it up as he can, but he is a poor stick. He needs your help. Do not expect him to call on you personally or to write you personally for your CHRISTMAS GREETING to be inserted in TRUTH. You send it by letter or telephone to the Rex Hotel or bring it. If all the friends of TRUTH do this one little thing it will mean a very big help to the poor stick. It will also help the TRUTH financially. Single names without box are printed for twenty-five cents. Inclosed in a box for one dollar. If you do not wish to have your name published but wish to help TRUTH financially send the money. It will be gratefully received and acknowledged by receipt.

Comrades living outside of Duluth are welcome on the list of CHRISTMAS GREETINGS. The city will be mentioned in connection with the name in that case.

PLEASE NOTIFY US IMMEDIATELY!

PRIZES! NOTICE! PRIZES!

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Admission 15c and 35c. Come Early.

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ONE MILLION ORPHANS ONE MILLION DINES ONE MILLION DINNERS THIS CHRISTMAS

Just the same as other children, or you or I

THE ORPHANS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

MUST EAT—OR DIE.

There they are, a million hungry little tots. They have never in all their little lives had a meal such as you enjoy EVERY day. We want to fill their plates HEAVING FULL this Christmas. We want to give them so much to eat that they will for once feel COMFORTABLE.

The problem which the famine, the blockade, the allied attempts at counter-revolution has created is colossal. One million of the coming generation, future heritors of the Russian Revolution, are threatened.

If Soviet Russia is to live, its children must live. The future is built upon children. Active spirits are needed, the kind that will not only give of their own means, but who will also request others to give.

How many Christmas dinners will you help to provide for these hungry little waifs? How many will be your guests this Christmas Day?

Enter into the spirit of this task at once. Visit every one you know. Tell them the story of Soviet Russia and its orphans.

JOIN US IN A NATION-WIDE COLLECTION OF

ONE MILLION DINES

for one million meals for one million hungry orphans.

The Friends of Soviet Russia,

201 West 13th Street, New York City.

JUST WRITE TODAY AND SAY

Friends of Soviet Russia,
201 West 13th Street,
New York City.

Here are my dimes totalling \$----- with which to buy ----- Christmas dinners for Russia's hungry orphans. I shall collect dimes from all my friends and make another remittance soon.

Name -----

Address -----

WE SUGGEST: Write for a coupon book. Fifty coupons per book.

Each coupon sells for ten cents. Exact ten cents will buy one Christmas dinner, yes, a whole day's meals, for one of these needy children.

ADOPT AN ORPHAN

Pledge yourself to pay \$2.00 each month for the care of one of Russia's million orphans. Square yourself with your conscience by feeling assured that there is one needy child in Soviet Russia that eats every time you eat.

MINNEAPOLIS INTERNATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

For the Benefit of Political Prisoners and Local Propaganda

An entertainment, in one of the biggest and finest halls in Minneapolis will be held SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 7:30 P. M. at DOVRE HALL, 24th and Central Ave. N. E. The proceeds of this entertainment and dance will be used for local defense publicity, working class propaganda and prison relief for the political prisoners.

Progressive Workers of Minneapolis, we need your co-operation to make this a success. Persons who are sent to prison because they practice their right of Free Speech, must be defended regardless of what they have advocated or what organization they belong to. We know that there are enough people in U. S. A. who will side in with us on this issue if we can publish the truth on such a large scale that they may be informed. Money is needed for this purpose and is needed badly. Let us raise some in Minneapolis, and at the same time have a pleasant evening. Don't forget the date Dec. 23, at Dovre Hall, 24th and Central Ave. N. E. Tickets at door 35, in advance 25 cents sold by members of the I. W. W. and Socialist groups, also at the following business places:

I. W. W. Hall, 14 1/2 So. First St.
Modern-Book Store, 127 So. 4th St.
May Barber Shop, 236 Cedar Ave.
Frank's Book Store, 1125 1/2 Washington Ave. So.
Danielson Drug Store, 24th and Central Ave. N. E.

THE HANDICRAFT OF RUSSIA'S BUILDERS

By EUGENE LYONS

About 50,000 products of Russian muzhik handicraft recently arrived in the port of New York. I was lucky enough to be present during the adventure of unpacking. Each case revealed some new surprises in color or form, some new accent in the bizarre or the naive, and the diversity of what these 260 cases yielded fairly tingled the senses—bowls, trays, toys, fabrics, pictures, novelties; in wood and metal, bone and cloth; elaborately carved and richly painted. In the glorious simplicity of the things, there is the authentic flavor of primitiveness which sophisticated city imitators have not yet achieved.

Here, for instance, is an elongated shape so odd that there is no name for it. It is a conventionalized duck in its chief outlines and might be a large bowl or merely a decorative object. It has been carved from a single piece of wood, bold in contour, ending at one end in an exotic bird head and at the other in an expansive much-carved tail. It is more than likely that the young peasant who made it, somewhere in the heart of Russia, was quite unaware that he was creating beauty. Yet it has a natural harmony of lines, a joyous abandon in the carved decorations, a free

imaginative swing that expresses the feeling of the peasant's innate, unconscious feeling for beauty. There is no artistic label that can be attached to work of this untrammelled type, because the young peasant was not straightjacketed by formulae or self-consciousness.

I isolate a group of figurines carved in white wood from the bewildering of objects and study it for a few minutes. In the foreground are three figures representing Labor, each holding tools, and behind them is a tree such as a child might carve. The group is intended to symbolize labor and agriculture, and the idea is conveyed impressively because of the very crudeness of the symbols. I marvel at the logic which evokes individuality from a piece of wood in so few strokes. Each of the human figures is different from the other, has a character of its own, and the effect of personality obtained by means of a dozen or so lines traced by the peasant's knife. Our urban artists have to go through the harrowing process of breaking through concentric walls of artistic schools before they can approximate the freedom of such peasant work.

The spirit of the whole collection is engagingly primitive and uniformly interesting on that account.

The quality, however, is by no means uniform. Some of the articles are just crudities. The work of the younger children—such as painted jugs, candlesticks and some dolls—often is interesting largely as a study of the child mind rather than as an art product.

But all of it has a significance over, and above intrinsic merit. To savor that significance we must know that the same sort of dolls or games or snuff boxes as are included in the shipment to America have been made in Russia for centuries. The knack of carving a figure or painting a box has been handed down from father to son and from mother to daughter for generations. There are, indeed, entire villages which as long as anyone can remember have specialized in the production by hand of some particular variety of toy or utensil.

Each article consequently has a local imprint. Russians coming from certain sections of the country will recognize the work which came from those sections. In these local associations and in the general abundance of Russian things and shapes the shipment may be counted upon to make Russians homesick and to give impressionable non-Russians the "wanderlust." An old Russian woman came to look at the collection at 201 West 13th street, where it is temporarily stored. She was visibly moved by the display. Audibly, too.

"Almost," she said, "it is like meeting some one from my native village, someone whom I have not seen since I was a very young girl. Why, this I used to play with when I was a baby. And this sort of a jug always stood on a shelf in our cottage. And this, I'd swear, is the very snuff box my father used."

The novelties, decorations and household articles produced in Russia seem somehow representative of the whole spirit of Russia. They speak eloquently of patient, painstaking men and women, loving color and finding it even in the drabness of their surroundings. One inevitably visualizes a peasant, let us say somewhere in the Volga district, scooping out a piece of wood to make a deep bowl of it. He plies his knife, humming a plaintive tune. The Czar's war takes his sons and neighbors away. Some of them never return. Yet he works on, shaping his rhythmic thing, dipping it in gay Oriental colors. Revolutions take place, his loved ones go away again to fight Denikin, Yudenich, the Poles, Wrangel. New ways of life are promulgated. Waves of thought inundate his land. He responds to everything, is interested in everything, but he

Be Above the Average

New York.—"To the young men and women of America we appeal to join the minorities that through the centuries have meant the salvation of mankind," said Rev. Harry E. Fosdick, pastor of the First Presbyterian church here, in an address at the College of the City of New York. "You must believe in the possibilities that the masses don't dare to believe in. You must stand for things that the average won't stand for."

does not cease his work of fashioning some object of beauty.

Forms of government may change, economic systems may replace one another, but the grace of a line is eternal and independent of social cataclysms. Even the famine does not shut off the production of these peasant works. Thousands of the articles are sent across the continent and seas as tokens of appreciation for outside help. And when the industrial reconstruction so necessary to the life of the Russian proletarian state today is an accomplished fact it will still take many generations before these muzhik talents will wither, if they ever do.

Eugene V. Debs, being one of the rare few among the leaders of masses who is, despite such leadership, sensitive to beauty in other than its sociological expressions recognizes these two phases of the newly arrived handicraft products—their artistic value and their meaning as a symbol of Russian character. A friend sent him a selection of articles from the shipment. In acknowledging the gift, he wrote:

"The toys and carvings are quite artistic and useful, as well and will be treasured as daily reminders of the beloved comrades whose devotion they so fittingly symbolize. These unique articles I take it, are from our dear Russian comrades; than its sociological expressions, saw clearly this double significance who can still make toys and weave garlands of fancy while they are scourged by famine and are battling for their lives. I weep over these priceless treasures from their dear hands which bear to me the touch of consecration."

The degree of skill developed by the peasants is really remarkable. Some of the objects, perhaps the least interesting of the lot, have a finish that seems too perfect to have been obtained without the aid of a modern machine. A test reveals, however, that no two are exactly alike, though they may seem

CHRISTMAS IN PRISON

If it were not for the courageous political prisoners the noses of all workers would be still nearer the grindstone. Just remember this during the holiday season and send them something to show that you understand this fact. They face a cheerless Christmas just as they face a cheerless tomorrow and day after tomorrow unless you send them a bit of comfort or hope.

When four comrades in Minneapolis went to jail two years ago the workers continued them on their regular wages during all the months they were imprisoned. They said in effect, "You are serving us in prison even as you serve yourself. You shall not bear the whole burden. We will help." And is it not true? Are those in prison not helping the cause of every worker? Then why is it not just to lighten their burden somewhat? Not one of the political is receiving regular wages. And many of them have debts. Some are spending their SIXTH Christmas in prison.

The talk about rest and time-for-study in prison is good bluff and sounds well in newspapers. Talk to the released men and find out how much time they had for study. Prison time is wasted time, a dead loss. Only the strongest come out strong. They have to kid themselves into thinking their studying now and then amounts to something in order not to succumb to despair. Don't think for one minute that it is not a sacrifice to go to prison. Remember this when you decide to sacrifice a little by sending them a few dollars. Checks can always be sent in letters.

If you send eatables read the instructions which follow to see what to send and when to send. You may send cakes, candies, apples, oranges, lemons, figs, cigars, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and shelled nuts only.

Please note carefully the above list and be guided thereby as no other articles will be permitted. Do not send money, stamps, or letters in packages as it is a violation of postal laws.

Address all packages in ink to Post Office Box 7, Leavenworth, Kas. Packages will be received only from December 20th to 30th, and articles not listed above will not be delivered.

Christmas gifts should be made up in separate package for each fellow worker, so that same can be delivered to him personally and the usual receipt taken for it. Do not send Xmas gifts for a group or for more than one worker in a package.

Here is the list of names:

IN LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

A. V. Azuara	John M. Foss	Chas. H. McKinnon
Charles Bennett	Harrison George	John Pancher
G. J. Bourg	Joe Graber	Manuel Rey
Richard Brazier	Peter Green	James Rowan
Dan Buckley	H. F. Kane	Sam Scarlett
Ralph H. Chaplin	Charles L. Lambert	Don Sheridan
Alexander Cournos	W. H. Lewis	Archie Sinclair
C. W. Davis	Harry Lloyd	James Solvick
J. T. Doran	Burt Lorton	James P. Thompson
Forrest Edwards	J. A. MacDonald	John I. Turner
C. W. Anderson	Wenzel Frank	F. J. Gallagher
O. E. Gordon	M. Sapper	John Potthast
Pete de Bernardi	John Graves	Edward Quigley
Harry Brewer	Harry Gray	James Quinlan
Roy P. Connor	Henry Hammer	Vincent Santilli
Robert Connellan	William Hood	Myron Sprague
Mortimer Downing	Chris. A. Luber	Caesar Tabib
Godfrey Ebel	Philip McLaughlin	J. Tori
Frank Elliott	George O'Connell	George F. Voelter
Fred Esmond	Elmer Anderson	J. O. Bental
Librado Rivera		

ATLANTA PRISON

Nicholas M. Zogg.
McNEIL'S ISLAND PRISON
(Washington)

Daniel O'Connell.
LEAVENWORTH PRISON
J. O. Bental, Librado Rivera.

to be. The test is this: Try the cover of one box, for instance, on to the body of another of the same size and shape and you will find that it does not fit.

The toys were sent to the Friends of Soviet Russia in appreciation of the relief funds raised by the workers of the United States and Canada.—Call Magazine.

PLUTOCRACY IN THE UNITED STATES IS WORSE EVEN THAN IN THE ANCIENT ROMAN EMPIRE

(Editor's Note: This is the sixth article in a series by Pettigrew whose figures in regard to millionaires are not up-to-date now because war-baby millionaires are not included nor are additional profits for the old ones. But they are interesting even so, coming as they do from a man who is not a Communist or an I. W. W. or a radical of any kind. His twelve years as a senator made him see a few things and he has backbone enough to expose some of them nakedly.)

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Bit by bit the evidence accumulated under my eyes until it constituted a mountain of irrefutable proof—the public domain seized and exploited by the interests and for their private profit; the concentration of power in the hands of the bankers; their manipulation of money for their own benefit; the tariff, used as a favor granted by Congress for the few to plunder the many; the wanton and reckless creation of trusts and aggregations of capital; the vast strength of the railroads and other public utility monopolies; the ferocious indifference of these interests to the public welfare and to the well being of the masses of the people—as I surveyed this evidence I could form only one possible conclusion—that the power over American public life, whether economic, social or political, rested in the hands of the rich.

It is said that in the past, in the days of the Roman Empire, when a wealthy Roman wished to build a villa he purchased the right to tax and govern a conquered province in Asia, and returned to Rome to enjoy his fortune. But when an American millionaire wishes to build a villa, or buy a title in Europe, he purchases a tariff privilege from the Congress of the United States, or corrupts the legislature or a city council and secures a franchise, and proceeds to rob his neighbors.

I am of the opinion that the Roman way was the best.

Plutocracy is a word that means rule by and for the rich. The United States is a country run by and for the rich. Therefore, it is a plutocracy. The rich few own the United States. The rich few who own it direct its public policy. For years these facts have been apparent to the discerning. Today even the short-sighted may see them quite plainly.

Lincoln Saw It Coming.

Read the following letter which Lincoln wrote to William P. Elkin on November 21, 1864:

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel, at this moment, more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."

Recently it was announced that John D. Rockefeller had finally succeeded in accumulating one billion dollars, thus making him the richest man that ever lived.

The American people know how he succeeded in accumulating this vast sum. He produced none of it—he secured all of it by exploiting the American people who had produced it.

The most thrifty of the American people do well if they succeed in saving \$300 a year above all their expenses, and they must be busy every day in the year in order to do that. To accumulate one billion dollars at the rate of \$300 a year—a dollar a day for three hundred working days—a man would have to live and labor 3,333,333 years. He would have to be older than Methuselah—he would have to start when the world was hot no matter where he ended up.

But if he was cunning, unscrupulous and religious and followed Rockefeller's method of robbing his fellow-men, he could get the billion-dollar prize in fifty years.

One billion dollars is equivalent to the earnings of one hundred thousand men for twenty years, providing they earned \$500 apiece each year, and during all that time leaving nothing out for sickness, death or accident. The fact that Rockefeller could appropriate the earnings of his fellow-men and the fact that he did do it is what has caused the social and economic protest against the existing system and the cry for justice.

Wealth Has Taken Over Government.

This great and powerful force—the accumulated wealth of the United States—has taken over all the functions of Government, Congress, the issue of money, and banking and the army and navy in order to have a band of mercenaries to do their bidding and protect their stolen property.

Immediately after the announcement that Rockefeller was worth a billion dollars, Armour & Swift announced a dividend upon their capital stock of thirty-three and one-third per cent and each of these concerns increased their capital stock from twenty millions to one hundred millions.

It is safe to say that neither of these concerns had any capital stock for which they had paid a dollar. Their capital stock represented what they had stolen from the people of this country. Their working capital is represented by bonds. The eighty-millions of stock which they have since added is also nothing but water and is issued so as to make the annual dividends appear smaller. The exploited people will object less to paying six or seven per cent on a hundred millions than to paying thirty-three and one-third per cent on twenty millions. It looks better in print.

How do Armour and Swift make their money? They are the great packers. They are in collusion. They fix the prices they pay the farmer for his hogs and cattle, and they fix the prices they will charge the consumer for their product. They are simply robbing the producer and the consumer, and their robbery is represented in their great wealth, which they did not produce but which they took from the people under the guise law.

What 1890 Census Showed.

When the bill to take the census of 1890 was pending before Congress I secured an amendment requiring the enumerators to ascertain the distribution of wealth through an inquiry into farms, homes and mortgages.

Using the figures thus secured by the enumerators of the census of 1890, on June 10, 1918, I delivered a speech in the Senate of the United States on the subject of the distribution of wealth in the United States and, from the census of 1890, I showed that 52 per cent of the people of the United States owned \$95.00 worth of property per capita, or \$95.00 each of second-hand clothing and second-hand furniture, and that four thousand families owned twelve billions of the wealth, and that 6,640,000 families, or 52 per cent of the population, owned three billions of the wealth, or just five per cent of the total.

The facts, as ascertained by the census-takers in 1890, appear, summarized, in the following table:

Distribution of Wealth by Census 1890					
	Families	Per Cent	Average Wealth	Aggregate Wealth	Per Cent
Millionaires	4,000	.03	\$3,000,000	\$12,000,000,000	20
Rich	1,139,000	8.97	27,000	30,600,000,000	51
Total Rich	1,143,000	9.00	37,358	42,600,000,000	71
Middle	4,552,000	39.00	2,907	14,400,000,000	24
Poor	6,604,000	52.00	454	3,000,000,000	5
Grand Total	12,700,000	100.00	\$ 4,725	\$60,000,000,000	100

Change By 1915.

The report of the Industrial Commission which thoroughly investigated the distribution of wealth in the United States discloses the fact that, after twenty-six years, covering half of the period in which Rockefeller and Armour and Swift and the other exploiters of the people have accumulated their vast fortunes, the number of people who participated in the five per cent of the wealth of the United States has increased from 52 per cent of our total population to 65 per cent.

I have prepared a diagram illustrating the conclusions reached by the experts of the Industrial Commission, which pictures the stupendous inequalities that have arisen in the United States during the past twenty-six years:

Distribution of Wealth, Report of Industrial Commission, 1915					
	Number	Per Cent	Average Wealth	Aggregate Wealth	Per Cent
Rich	2,000,000	2%	\$42,999	\$84,000,000,000	60%
Middle	33,000,000	33%	1,480	49,000,000,000	35%
Poor	65,000,000	65%	107	7,000,000,000	5%
Grand Total	100,000,000	100%	\$ 1,400	\$140,000,000,000	100%

How He Would Remedy.

Today this economic power is not ashamed to show its head and take its place as the master of the American Government and as the overlord of the American people. They used to talk about the Invisible Government when I entered the Senate in 1890, but it is invisible no longer. The real government is not in Washington. Its attorneys are there, but its responsible directors are in New York and in other great centers of commerce and industry. Wealth means power in an industrial civilization, and the few, owning the bulk of the wealth of the United States, exercise their plutocratic power over the lives of the American people, who are forced, whether they will or not, to do their bidding of their wealth lords. And therefore I say—Capital is stolen labor and its only function is to steal more labor.

You ask me what is the remedy. The remedy is clear and plain—the same remedy you apply when a man breaks into your strongbox and takes your money. You capture him and take the stolen property away from him. It is the duty of the 65 per cent of our population who produced all the wealth to reach over and take back the 60 per cent of the wealth which the two million thieves have stolen from them, and appropriate it to the good of all as all produced it and therefore the mass of the people are entitled to it.

Take over the railroads, take over the banks and the issue of money and the public-utility concerns, and take over the title of the lands that have no value except the value the community has given it, and then use all of this property for the general welfare of the community. This is not confiscation or robbery—it is simply taking from the thieves what they have stolen from you, and the first thing to take is to take the control of the government out of their hands.

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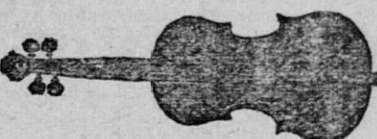
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NOTICE!

Duluth Scand. Local meets every Tuesday Night at Workers Hall, Cor. 19th Ave. W. & 1st St. —New Members welcome!!

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 for square dealing in 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 for square dealing 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 vision of the end. 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 over 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!



THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM DOES NOT PRODUCE KINDNESS

The Greeks have the system. A self-appointed group of army officers having been properly taught how to value life lightly by means of the war game, calmly line up some ex-ministers to foreign countries, some ex-premiers and an admiral and shoot them. Six human beings were dispatched in short order and the reason given is vengeance because as public officials they had not kept their promise to the people, they had deliberately misled the Greek nation. They said the officials refused to tell the truth because they wished to cling to their government positions; they had removed capable subordinates and replaced them with their political friends. So the soldiers got them out of the way quickly.

Ye sons of revolt! Who ever heard of a country where they expected their foreign ministers and other public officials to tell the masses the truth.

If such murderers came to America and sought out those who are guilty of the same offenses of which they accuse the six Greeks what a funeral we would have.

Who would be left at Washington? The whole bunch who lied to the masses about a "war to end war and for democracy" would certainly go. Then there would be the group that gives away our oil reservations, that seizes oil lands in other countries and then lies to get U. S. soldiers to back its steals. All those who are using their seats at Washington to advance their own economic interests through grabs from government funds. We become dizzy as we think of the list if such a barbarous penalty were instituted here for the betrayers of America.

We can understand how such murders occur, however. This is a barbarous age. The fact that so many approve our economic system which deprives the workers of the means of life shows that we have become accustomed to cruelty. The same damnable system that makes the capitalist cruel enough to send thugs into the mining regions of West Virginia and Pennsylvania to shoot starving rebellious miners will also produce cruelty in the workers. An industrial order which develops such monstrosities as drove the Workers of Bisbee into the desert and shot women at Ludlow will also develop such monstrosities as the Greek murderers.

Coolheadedness and intelligence ought to cause the capitalists in every country voluntarily to change to a system based on cooperation. But they never will. When all is said there is no more intelligence among those who have grabbed the products of labor than there is among those who produce. Those who have are blindly cruel and with such a system in operation it is silly to expect those who have not to grow up to be gentle and saintlike.

UNNECESSARY HELL

Victor Hugo said, "The paradise of the rich is made out of the hell of the poor."

Was he right?

Whose labor provides the abundant luscious food that loads the tables of the rich? Whose hands guide the looms? Whose backs bend? Whose fingers ache in producing the beautiful comfort giving garments that are worn by the rich? Who mines the ore and saws the trees and builds and adorns the wonderful palaces that house the rich? Who builds the trains, the yachts, the airships, the motors? Who runs them so that transportation for the rich is romantic adventure? Who produces the paintings, the statuary, the music that are in the paradise?

What kind of palaces do the cotton pickers, the miners, the lumberjacks, the needleworkers, the switchmen and stokers have? They have the hell that Victor Hugo mentioned. And so do the masses of the other workers who produce the paradise for the few.

The man who uses the hoe in the United States averaged \$30.14 a month in 1921 according to government figures from the Department of Agriculture. He got this if he was the hired man. If he was the owner, that is the one who had the privilege of paying taxes, interest and upkeep of working tools, he got less. He got food. He could eat the potatoes and apples that were rotting because he could not find a market for them. To sweat and toil to make the earth yield food, then to see it rot or to give it away while other human beings starve, this is the farmer's hell.

The garment workers are given a wage that permits an existence on poorer food than prisons furnish; far below the standard of experts who decide the minimum for charity budgets. That is why 50,000 workers walked out of the textile shops in New England. They were hungry while they worked.

The miners can grow plump on gas and explosions and darkness. It's a long, long way from a miner's shack to a luxurious palace or steamship or Pullman. The homes of the miners have no heated conservatories for flowering plants or warm dens for thoroughbred dogs. They have children with cold hands and feet. The floors are bare and cupboards empty. The miners are not beasts of burden. They belong to the human family—the same human family that includes the rich. But they have hell.

The artists who produce the beauty that adorns the homes of the rich also starve as the miners do. They starve unless they earn their food by shoveling snow or by painting hideous billboards. Loving beauty they are forced to live in the midst of ugliness or to produce ugliness in order to live. They are tortured.

The man who swings the ax and runs the saw has a bunk

and lice and smelly socks. Without a lumberjack there will be no palaces. If he is not content with smelly socks and a bunk for his labor he can go to the nearest municipal lodging house or freeze in the woods. This is his hell.

The world is full of wonderful inventions which increase the comforts of the rich a thousand fold but the workers' hell has only been intensified by them. The ranks of the unemployed increase and the high tension and high speed processes of production augment the torture. The increased surplus value is taken by the owners. The producers never have more than a naked existence. They make Pullmans and flying palaces and are herded into street cars like cattle. They build gigantic bridges spanning great rivers on which a hundred trains cross daily but they sit exhausted near a kitchen stove. Their unconquerable souls produce engineless planes that are considered triumphs of initiative and daring but their adventure is not in a plane, either with or without engine. It consists of a movie.

Robbed, beaten, hounded, jailed, starved in mind, body and spirit, the intelligent worker's greatest hell is caused by seeing the submission and indifference of his fellow sufferers who haven't brains enough to organize to get rid of this hell. It is entirely unnecessary and will end as soon as the workers get a little intelligence.

FIENDISHNESS

In the Industrial Worker we read an almost unbelievable story of the atrocious fiendishness of the Sacramento police. Homer Green, an I. W. W., on his way to the picket line was struck by a freight train and instantly killed. His head was severed from his body. The police of Sacramento, California, took the head, "wrapped it in paper, slammed it around from one to another in jest and derision." Then Capt. Max Fisher stuck it on a spike to be photographed for the rogues' gallery.

The Sacramento Star says:

"A daring unknown thing was secretly done while the women employees of the office were kept in a side room.

"When Capt. Fisher and Deputy Hall had completed their preparations, it seemed as if they had failed.

"It did not resemble life, but a grotesque monstrosity, a desecration of life. Painted lips and powdered face resembled something unreal, sickening.

"With cool precision, Capt. Fisher and Deputy Hall admired their work. They decided that they had succeeded, that the defects of the camera will blur the defects of the face.

"The spike was moved into range of the camera and the picture taken—probably the strangest picture the world will ever see.

"Capt. Fisher was entirely satisfied with the results.

"The head was removed from the spike and again wrapped up in the brown paper. Deputy Coroner Hall walked out with it under his arm."

Not content with their merciless persecution of the living, they become ghouls and prey on the dead.

AN OPPORTUNITY

The offer still holds. You may have TRUTH FREE for 6 months if you send us \$2.00 for Mary Marcy's *Jungle Rhymes*. This is what Carl Haessler of the Federated Press says about her book:

Mary E. Marcy does not think that books for children must be goody-goody beyond even a Sunday school superintendent's endurance. Neither does she want them so empty and silly that they kill an idiot with boredom.

She knows, too, that pictures, lots of 'em, are tremendously important in a book for children. So she has written 54 rhymes of early jungle folk as a jingle outline of pre-history for the young folks. And she has added to these 54 rhymes fully 71 pictures, all of them woodcuts of the tantalizing kind that children look at first with eyes wide open and then look again with their eyes closed down to a narrow slit to give the full meaning of the black and white magic.

The monkeys and the kangaroos and elephants and ancient reptiles, the cave men and hunters and swimmers and planters are all there.

Other things are there too; how the first priest began business and how Big Tooth wooed the maidens and further mysteries of simple social beginnings that have since become very elaborate and awe-inspiring.

It is a book that levelheaded parents with an eye to beauty and with respect for the budding intelligence of their children will stuff into the Christmas stockings of all sizes from 5 years old to 15 and even 50.

Here is the rhyme on the discovery of cooking. Mary Marcy, however, knows better than to give it that encyclopedic title. She calls it

LITTLE TOE STUMBLED

Back to the caves again,
Jiggity jog,
Little Toe slipped
And fell over a log!

There was a fire,
The fishes fell in it,
And nobody saved them
For over a minute!

The cave people grumbled;
They thought they were spoiled;
They never had eaten fish,
Roasted or broiled.

But all were so hungry
They squatted to sup,
And tasted, and liked them,
And gobbled them up!

With it is an entrancing full page picture.—C. H. Rhymes of *Early Jungle Folk*: An Outline of Pre-History for the Young Folks, by Mary E. Marcy; Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, \$2.

CHRISTMAS DINNER

Plan to take your family to eat Christmas dinner at WORKERS HALL. Bring your friends and their families and let us get acquainted again.

The dinner will be excellent and admission reasonable because it is not a money making scheme but a plan to get the old bunch together once more.

After the dinner parents and children will dance and play games together—good wholesome fun and recreation. Watch TRUTH for further announcement.

WHO IS A TRAITOR?

"My kind of loyalty was loyalty to one's country, not to its institutions. The country is the real thing, the eternal thing. Institutions are extraneous, they are its mere clothing, and clothing can wear out, become ragged. To be loyal to rags, that is a loyalty to unreason. It belongs to monarchy; let monarchy keep it. The citizen who thinks he sees that the commonwealth's clothes are worn out, and yet holds his peace and does not agitate for a new suit, is disloyal; he is a traitor."—Mark Twain.

MARY MARCY AT REST

Mary Marcy, who was respected everywhere for her intelligence and ability and beloved because she was so human, is at rest. Comrade Bentall mentioned her in one of his letters recently and said: "She is probably the best radical thinker among the women in this country." The Federated Press gives the following notice of her death:

CHICAGO.—Mary E. Marcy died Dec. 8 following accidental taking of a dose of poison at her home. She had been much pleased the past month by the growing popularity of her latest book, *Rhymes of Early Jungle Folk*, a book of verse for children. Additional orders by bookstores had shown that the book was a success as a Christmas gift for children, thus carrying out her dream of instilling her ideas in simple form into the minds of the coming generation.

FUNERAL BELL FOR LABOR BOARD

The death toll for the Railroad Labor Board has sounded. President Harding and his friends have decided that it has outlived its usefulness. It is to go as soon as they can agree on the most convenient time for its funeral.

In the class war the capitalists experiments with various institutions for the suppression of the workers. When one fails to deliver the goods it goes into the discard and something else is set up. Now it will be an enlarged Interstate Commerce Commission.

RADICALISM

If one were to ask the typical American Legion member how he would describe a radical (aside from the fact that a radical is a person to be suppressed) he would probably answer that a radical is (a) a pro-German, (b) a Russian or other foreigner, (c) a person who sends bombs through the mails, (d) a believer in free love, (e) a writer of free verse, (f) a painter of cubist pictures, (g) a member of the I. W. W., (h) a Socialist, (i) a Bolshevik, (j) a believer in Labor unions and an opponent of the open shop, and (k) anyone who would be looked upon with disapproval by Judge Gary, Archibald Stevenson, and Brander Matthews.

* * * According to his enemies, a radical is a person whose opinions need not be considered and whose rights need not be respected. As a people we don't wish to understand him nor deal with what he represents, but only to get him out of sight. We deport and imprison him. If he publishes a book we keep it out of schools and libraries. If he makes a speech, we drive him out of the hall and shoot him from the street corner. If he multiplies we expel his representatives, break up his parties and disperse his strikes with armed soldiery.

The moment the predominating group in American thought and activity is composed of those who expect to live by their daily work, rather than of those who expect to accumulate property, we are likely to see the rise of an economic radicalism more akin to that which exists in Europe; and one which, because of its sanction in our tradition, will be twice as militant and convinced.

—From "Civilization in the United States."

THE OUTCAST

They called Him "fool and traitor"
As through the land He went;
They called Him "agitator"
And "Brand of discontent!"
From altar and from steeple
Upon this man forlorn
The priests and "better people"
Hurled wrath and bitter scorn.

They called Him "cheat and faker"
And drove Him from the door;
They shouted "Mischief-maker,
Begone and come no more!"
From border unto border
They hounded Him, lest He
"Upset established order
And bring on anarchy!"

At length they seized and tried Him,
That they might have their will,
And so they crucified Him,
Upon a lonely hill.
The outcast agitator,
Driven by scourge and rod;
They called Him "fool" and "traitor,"
We call Him Son of God.
—Berton Braley in Mid-West Labor News.

"It is wonderful to take a lump of ordinary clay and make it live. That's revolution! That's what we are trying to do. But how difficult!"

—Rakovsky to Joe Davidson, sculptor at Genoa.

"If conceiving of a world in which all are happy, uplifted by music and the dance, not only the children, but boys and girls, men and women, everybody, so that they may sing and dance even in the kitchen among the pots and pans, if that is Communism, then I was a communist twenty years ago in Berlin when I started my first school."

—Isadora Duncan.

The *New York Tribune* says out of 931,000 pupils attending the city schools 355,000 are on part time and even at that the classes are overcrowded and the teachers overworked. One of the inevitable results of this condition is that the children are pushed on from grade to grade just merely to get them out of the way. Children, usually bright are found to know absolutely nothing of the ordinary subjects, because it has become a physical impossibility to teach them properly under existing conditions.

Nothing will ruin the country if the people themselves will undertake its safety; and nothing can save it if they leave that safety in any hands but their own.

—Daniel Webster.

The priests used to terrify the people with future penalties. We have no such resources at our disposal. But even the priests' hell never stood alone, but was always bracketed with the material fire of the Holy Inquisition and the scorpions of the democratic state.—L. Trotsky.

As regards the use of none but legal means, any means and all means might be made illegal by Act of Parliament; and such pledge therefore is passive obedience.

—J. Pintan Lalor.

WHY LLOYD GEORGE FELL

By R. W. Postgate, Communist Review.

The last of the war-time Premiers has gone. All the "men that won the war"—Orlando, Clemenceau, Venizelos, Wilson—had preceded him, but it seemed as though he would stay for ever. Yet now that it has come, the fall of Lloyd George has excited much less surprise than the fall of Carpentier. The general feeling was, on receipt of the news, that he had held on so long that he must have gone soon anyway.

But the mere fact that people were tired of him, and that the governing classes were probably a little sick of "always Lloyd George," is not a good enough explanation. None of the Conservative politicians who are disputing for his place have anything like his ability to mislead and delude the electorate. Lloyd George is unequalled in that respect, and yet he has been unceremoniously dismissed.

United States Defeated Him.

He has been dismissed because he has been defeated, and the power that defeated him was, ultimately, the United States. The hand of the United States did not appear openly in the Near East disaster, but it was a United States influence that defeated him, as sure as rain comes from clouds.

It is generally known that there has been a conflict between France and England over the question of Turkey. The dividing up of the Near East has given Britain Mesopotamia, and France, Syria. To the north of Mesopotamia, very near to the dangerous foothills of the highlands of Asia Minor, was Mosul, reputed to be one of the richest single oilfields of the whole world. To the north of Syria was Cilicia, a flat land at the foot of the Taurus mountains, of no economic value, but essential for the defence of Syria. Very little time had passed before the French troops in Cilicia found themselves in great difficulties with the Turkish irregular troops, who had been disregarded, and had no allies but the Russians. It looked very likely that General Gouraud and his troops might be seriously involved, and it was clear that France had either to come to an arrangement with the Turks or set out to conquer the whole of Asia. France took the former course, and came to an agreement with the Turks—the Angora Pact.

But the Angora Pact was more than an agreement safeguarding the Syrian frontier. It committed France to large support of the Turks with arms and munitions. That is to say, it committed her to waging war through the agency of the Turks—writ her ally Britain. For it was well known who was the Turks' real enemy. Islam's worst oppressor has always been Great Britain. The Union Jack flies over Cairo, Jerusalem, Mecca, Medina, Bagdad, Delhi, and Constantinople, and there is little question who has seized most of the old lands of the Caliphs. The Turks made no secret of their intention to seize Constantinople, which was for all practical purposes in British hands. Why should France set this dog on at Great Britain?

U. S. Set Turks on Great Britain.

The answer is that it was not France that did this, but America. During the war, and right up till 1921, British oil interests had been predominant in France. Amicable arrangements were made throughout the war concerning the fate of the Mosul oilfields, and France consented to their practical seizure by the British oil interest, Shell. Shell Oil controlled at least one large French bank and one newspaper. It had a representative in most of the shifting French Cabinets, and had two minor companies of its own in France under French names. In most of this Sir Basil Zaharoff acted as agent.

In 1920-1 this period came to an abrupt end. France no longer continued to be docilely led by Shell Oil. The great American trust, Standard Oil, took the place of Shell. It, too, took over a large bank, ran its own newspaper, created subsidiary companies. Odds might have been equal, if it had not been for certain political considerations, which gave Standard Oil the victory. The various quarrels continually occurring over all Europe had made French politicians quite anxious to teach Britain a lesson. On top of this, the United States Government gave France clearly to understand that no financial assistance or accommodation whatever would be forthcoming from across the Atlantic until Standard Oil was definitely given first place in all French oil concerns.

Standard Oil Wants Mosul.

Therefore, the Angora Pact handed to France not merely the exploitation of all Turkish railways, etc., but in a secret Annex, all oil deposits in Turkish territory, present or future. That meant that Standard Oil would have any oilfields that Kemal Pasha could recover. Therefore the Turks were sent out to fight the British and their servants, armed with the best munitions that French factories could provide.

Standard Oil looked to Mosul first, but Kemal Pasha looked to Constantinople. He intended to recover Turkey's position in Europe before he struck south and east. His armies, therefore, marched west. There they came into conflict with the Greeks, and behind the Greeks were the British. The British ever since 1918 have been in effective occupation of the Straits, and for all the "internationalization" of them, they will not leave. They dare not. The opening of the Panama Canal, and the growth of the United States Navy have made the high seas less of a British lake. The Atlantic and the Pacific are not in British hands any more. Britain has to think of the narrow seas. Most of her possessions lie in Asia and Africa, on the shores of the Indian Ocean, and the way to them lies through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean. This sea route has become the vital cord of the British Empire. Now, look at a map of the Mediterranean, and just observe how the Straits and Constantinople lie on its flank. In the hands of a hostile power—such as an ally of Russia or America—they are poised like an axe ready to descend and sever the British lines of communication. From the Dardanelles ships can dart out and withdraw again, and make the Gibraltar-Port Said route impossible.

George's First Blunder.

Britain took the Straits for herself, therefore, and sheltered behind her satellite power, Greece. But she occupied them with a relatively small force. This was because Mr. Lloyd George was much under the influence of Sir Basil Zaharoff, who is a Greek. Greek merchants, also, have for very many years held in England a position far higher than would be expected. He believed them when they told him that the Turks were useless. Guerrilla troops and the Greek Army could eat them up. Therefore he did not send more troops to Constantinople.

That was Mr. Lloyd George's first blunder.

Chanak, Second Blunder.

His second blunder caused his fall. He was unceremoniously booted out after it, because it was a gross and monstrous military error, and one which had seriously injured the position of British capitalism in the East. It was the occupation of Chanak. Practically no notice has been taken of this in the daily Press, so it is worth while considering it a little more in detail.

In order to hold a narrow stretch of sea like the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, it is necessary to control the land for a considerable distance on either side. In the old days naval power was enough, but with aeroplanes and long range artillery to fight, it is not. To control the Dardanelles, the British must control Constantinople, the Gallipoli Peninsula, and a good half of Thrace on one side; on the other a broad strip of territory along the Dardanelles, and the coast facing the Bosphorus.

In the face of the approaching Turkish forces, Lloyd George did the wrong thing. His capitalist masters were anxious at the moment to avoid war. He did not care to reinforce the Straits enormously and concentrate there an army that the Turks dare not fight. What he did was to send a small and insufficient reinforcement into Chanak, a place on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles. The arrival of this force at Chanak gave the Turks all they wanted. Mustafa Kemal of course poured in his troops in enormous numbers. They occupied the heights above Chanak, the positions around it, the shore below it. They occupied or commanded the rest of the forty mile shore of the Dardanelles. Chanak was immediately a hostage; in their hands, while as for holding the Dardanelles, the occupation of it "was like holding the front door of a house in which a number of large ground floor French windows stood wide open to the gardens on every side." When the British delegates arrived, the Turks said in effect: "If you do not give us what we want, we shall attack Chanak. Our new campaign will be celebrated by the defeat and wholesale surrender of the largest British force in these regions. How do you think that news will be celebrated in Constantinople, Cairo, Bagdad, and Delhi?"

The British answer, in effect, was "What will you take?" And they took Thrace and Constantinople and all that Turkey had lost in the war in this area. And therefore the British task of holding the Straits for herself is thirty times more difficult.

This is the story of how Mr. Bedford, of Standard Oil, scored his first point over Sir Basil Zaharoff, of Shell, and of why Mr. Lloyd George left Downing Street suddenly after seven years of power.