

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

NO. 3—WHOLE NO. 289

International Press Correspondence

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1923

The Member's Historical Society VE CENTS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

20th Avenue W. & Superior St.
DULUTH, MINN.
Phone Melrose 530

COMMUNISTS IN COLOGNE, DUSSELDORF, AND ESSEN DECLARE AGAINST SEPARATION OF THE RHINELAND

German and French Capitalists Will Come to An Understanding at the Expense of the Workers in Both Countries. Money Bags and Profits More Important to the Masters Than Their Patriotism.

The communists, as representatives of the class conscious, revolutionary Rhinish-Westphalian proletariat, raise the most emphatic protest against the plans of French imperialism, as declared by Poincare, and having for their object the military occupation of the Ruhr district, as well as against the plans expressed by Loucheur for the separation of the Rhine country from Germany.

From the very beginning the communists designated the treaty of Versailles as an unbearable forced peace, and have exerted every effort for its revision and annulment.

The Communist Party once more proclaims that it utterly condemns the movement for separation, for such a development of affairs would not be in the interests of either the Rhinish-Westphalian of the German working people. The assertions of the separatists, that the political and economic situation of the working class would be better in an independent Rhinish republic, are dangerous frauds. Such a republic, under the protectorate of Entente capital, would employ precisely the same capitalist methods of exploitation against the working people as are now employed by the German ruling class. The position of the workers in the Saar district, where capital proceeds against the working class with the same brutality and ruthlessness as everywhere else, and where about 4,000 proletarians are out of work, is the best proof of this. The complete deprivation of political rights suffered by the working masses of the Saar district under the protectorate of the League of Nations, this willing tool of international capital, shows plainly enough what the workers of Rhinish-Westphalia would have to hope from a "Rhinish Free State."

SEPARATION OF THE RHINISH WORKERS WEAKENS WORKING CLASS.

The working class can only fight for its emancipation on international lines, and a separation between Rhinish workers and the German working class would only hinder and weaken the fight. Only the closest relations with the revolutionary German proletariat can give the Rhineland the possibility of replacing capitalist rule by socialist proletarian rule.

While adopting this attitude against the treaty of Versailles, against the occupation of the Saar district, and against the separation of the Rhineland, the communists at the same time protest emphatically against any utilization of the nationalist methods of the Entente victors by the German bourgeoisie.

CAPITALISTS AFTER MONEY BAGS—TO HELL WITH PATRIOTISM NOW.

In the first place the same spokesmen of the bourgeois capitalist parties, and especially the leaders of heavy industry, have approved of the use of every, even the most brutal, means of suppression and subjugation employed by German imperialism under the Kaiser against conquered peoples, and have expressly supported and aided these methods; secondly, these same leaders of the bourgeois parties will immediately support the separation of the Rhine country from the "German fatherland," if a workers' government, a proletarian government, comes into power in Germany. Their money bags and their profits have always been of more importance for these individuals, than their patriotism of mere phrases. In the third place, the leaders of German heavy industry are on the way to bringing about an "understanding" with French capital, naturally at the expense of the German and French workers, and there is no doubt whatever that both sides will splendidly manage to rake in the profits for their mutual pockets. While the working people of Germany, England, and France are sinking deeper and deeper into misery, while war increases from day to day, the capitalist class, in all countries, is still successfully accumulating enormous profits and wealth, and maintaining its class rule by this means.

NATIONAL ANTAGONISM OF WORKERS MUST BE ELIMINATED.

This rule of the capitalists of all countries can only be broken by the common class-war of the proletariat of all countries, a class-war to be especially directed against nationalist incitement to antagonism between the peoples of different countries. Capitalist exploiters have always well understood how to confuse the workers by nationalist phrases, and thus to weaken their fighting will. Think of the nationalist swindle with which you were kept on the battlefields of Europe for 4 years. Away therefore with all nationalist phrases!

The revolutionary proletariat of Rhinish-Westphalia, in this, as in all other questions, expressly refuses to work in common with German capitalists and their bourgeois spokesmen. But the German working class appeals earnestly and fraternally to the exploited working class of France, England, Belgium, and Italy, to aid it in its struggle against the treaty of Versailles, against the imperialist designs of Entente capital, and especially against the intended occupation of the Ruhr district.

The united fighting front of the working class of Germany and of the Entente countries must close its ranks firmer than before. Only by the common exertions of the exploited of all countries, can the workers of Rhinish Westphalia be freed from the pressure of the Versailles treaty and its consequences.

The hour will and must come when the world proletariat, under the leadership of the determined fighters of the Communist International, will put an end to capitalist exploitation, and thus at the same time to all nationalist oppression.—International Press.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN EUROPE?

By E. T. WHITEHEAD

(The author of this article spent some years in Germany, Austria, Russia, and other parts of Europe immediately preceding the war. He has also enjoyed considerable opportunities for studying the situation on the spot, in recent months, especially as regards Germany.—British Communist Review.)

The keystone to the whole situation lies naturally in Germany. If Germany crashes, the whole of European bourgeois civilization, and probably that of our own country (Great Britain), will inevitably follow.

And it is not easy in a few short words to describe the developments in Germany. The mere figures that the mark stood at 300 in September, 1921, and that to-day it stands at 32,000, do not mean much to the casual reader who has no actual experience of the realities that accompany such figures, and give no clue whatever to the actual experiences and conditions suffered by the millions of human beings who live within the orbit where such changes take place.

Tens of Millions Face Starvation. What does this mean to the government and municipal authorities?

It means, of course, that the taxes they fix, by the time they collect them, have only the worth of a few pence, and huge supplies of new money must be printed to pay the governmental and municipal services. This new issue of paper, which has now reached the huge total of 4,000,000,000 paper marks per day, again plunges down the currency, and the same circle is gone through.

For the workman, for the housewife, for the children, it means that, as the breadwinner gets paid monthly—15,000 marks per month (or 10/-) was the average monthly wage as I left—that clothes, boots, and the staple foods have risen right outside the paper wage limits, and semi-starvation, or even worse, is the lot of the tens of millions of the German working class.

Gambling and Speculation Rampant.

And what does this mean for the business man, who in old Germany used to conduct affairs with such scrupulous order and regularity and attention to detail? Naturally, it invokes a recklessness and wildness, and tendency to gamble and speculate that was previously quite unknown to the German nature.

Working girls have often told me that it was practically impossible for any of their class to get married nowadays. Very few will risk marriage in such circumstances, even if money and housing accommodation permitted. Fancy trying to save money for furniture, or even for a suit, when the price of it goes up like a skyrocket every week! I have known men trying to scrape together enough money to pay their passage to America, but every month, as they put so much by, the price of the ticket in German marks rises so alarmingly that they are further from their goal than the month before.

Prostitution Flourishes.

The result of all this is that Berlin and the German cities are crowded with prostitutes to a degree that was undreamt of, and you go in a restaurant and find at the first four tables a Swede, a Roumanian, a Japanese, and an Englishman going through the whole bill of fare, each in company with a German girl, and swilling it all down to the accompaniment of champagne at 1/3 a bottle, waited on by German waiters, whilst an orchestra of German musicians plays the latest musical creations. That is the reality that lies behind the glib lines that German marks have again slumped. That is the reality of the capitalists' policy of reparations and "settling" Europe. These are the phenomena of the last phases of the collapse of capitalism. Work it out in human suffering, in human anxiety, in human privation and penury, and lay that bill at the door of the "first-class brains" that sat round the table at Versailles.

But the end is not yet. Whilst the succession of conferences, and committees, and improvisations follow, the pace grows ever faster, the whirl of ruin gets ever more giddy, and the sinister spectres, if spectres there be, that loom over the spectacle of human suffering, may gather yet closer till the final crash. Bottom of Hell Reached in Austria.

And what is true of Germany in process, is true of Austria in deed. For in Austria, literally, the bottom of Hell has been reached. Whole types of proletarian and semi-proletarian types, that were known to Vienna, have ceased to exist. Tens of thousands have died. Hundreds of thousands have suffered. None remain untouched.

Italy Under Iron Heel.

And what of Italy? There the workers' leaders lie foully murdered, the best and bravest of their class. The workers' leaders are burnt, their trade union leaders harried and hunted, all working-class activity savagely repressed and attacked through the "fascist" murder gangs that are the last expedients of a doomed order of society. A whole nation under the heel of a class terrorism worse than anything imagined by the prophetic Jack London.

And what is already the case in

Italy, threatens equally in Bavaria and Poland, where the notorious Ehrhardt and Korfanty, respectively, have perfected fascist organizations on the Italian model, and where issues of arms and munitions are known to have taken place.

France Will Follow Her Victim.

Even in France the victorious, the franc has depreciated fifty per cent in the last few weeks, and now regularly follows the mark in the exchanges. With holders of francs selling largely for possession of the more stable currency of the dollar or pound, further falls will follow, and France follow the same mad course to which her victim Germany has been forced.

And in those few remaining parts of Europe, countries such as Switzerland or Czechoslovakia, where there was little or no war legacy, a degree of unemployment reigns, and an impoverishment of the workers that is staggering in its immensity. Even in Sweden, no fewer than 25 per cent of the workers employed in industry were idle this year.

Russia Alone Hopeful.

Such, then, are the facts, facts that have been long foreseen and foretold by Marxians. And over against these facts stands that other great fact—Soviet Russia has turned the corner, that the industry and agriculture are steadily improving, that production is rising, and the standard of living likewise, that her army stands secure and confident.

And from these facts can come but one conclusion—that the future of humanity, the hopes of salvation from the nearing welter of ruin, lies through the path of human co-operation and human brotherhood to Communism. Nowhere outside the ranks of the Communist International can be found those forces and that determination that are capable of grappling with such a chaos and such a ruin. The hope of the toiling masses of the world, the hope of all peoples, lies entrusted to that heroic vanguard who have taken on themselves the task of leading human society over the morass of capitalism. To all men and women of good heart and good intention in every country there can be one duty at the present juncture, to take their place in the ranks of the Communist International. It is the leader of the working class in its struggle for emancipation, and freedom from the horrors of the dying pangs of an outlived system; it will strive unceasingly till the dawn.

Law and Order in Ohio

NEW YORK.—A flagrant case of lawlessness and abuse of power by a federal agent has just been reported to the American Civil Liberties Union from Mansfield, Ohio, where Pascal Evanoff, a laborer employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a local secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, was arrested by a federal officer and held incommunicado. Although no warrant was produced and although no sufficient reason could be given for the arrest, he was not released until his attorney, George W. Biddle, had finally succeeded in persuading the sheriff to let him present a writ of habeas corpus to the prisoner for his signature.

In a letter to the American Civil Liberties Union, Evanoff relates the facts of the case. He says the sheriff ordered him off his job one noon and took him by automobile to the house where Evanoff rooms. There he found a federal agent waiting at the front door. The three men proceeded to Evanoff's room. He says he was shocked by what he found, for everything had been turned topsy-turvy and his books, letters and newspaper clippings were scattered over the floor. Then, claiming the room was too filthy and unhealthy for them to remain there, the federal agent took Evanoff to jail.

Evanoff claims it is absurd to say, as did the federal officer, that

Mexican Prisons Have Advantages Over U. S. Pens

By LAURA BRANNIN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

GUADALAJARA, Mexico. — We visited a penitentiary here with considerable interest, the guide book referring to it as a model institution. One is constantly comparing such institutions with those in the U. S., and in all fairness it must be said that the advantages the prisoners here enjoy are largely the result of Mexican temperament and institutions.

The men loafed in the sunshine. There is sunshine to loaf in because almost all Mexican buildings are erected with an inner court. Long hallways with cells on each side extend from this court. These cells have no windows; prisoners are given no bed or blankets; they have the freedom of the court all day. The rigidity of our prison life is lacking. Mexicans do not work feverishly as do Americans, so naturally sweatshops and rock piles do not occur to them.

In fact, a total lack of work is the particular curse of this prison. There is nothing for any prisoner to do. The toilet facilities left much to be desired. One prisoner, a graduate of a dental college in California,

his room was dirty or that he went "voluntarily" to prison. The simple fact is that he was arrested unlawfully and that no sufficient reason could be trumped up to keep him in jail. Three of his books are still missing. These are his "Dues Book," "Book of Income and Expenditure," and "Minutes Book" which were especially important to him in his capacity as secretary of the Socialist Labor Party.

On the other hand, long sentences, for political in particular, are unknown here. Prisoners are permitted to have their wives and families with them from Saturday to Monday, a very sensible practice which goes far to eliminate the sexual vice as found in American prisons.

N. Y. Governor to Give Political Early Hearing

NEW YORK.—The nine political prisoners in New York state are to be given hearings here before Gov. Al Smith. The facts in the cases of these nine men, all convicted under the state's criminal anarchy act, are to be placed before the governor in an effort to secure their release by pardon. The announcement came in the form of a reply by the governor to a telegram from the New York Call, urging the immediate pardon of these men.

"I want the facts," he said. "I have fixed the hearing for the earliest possible moment. I will give my decision in a short time after I have learned all the facts."

Most conspicuous, perhaps, among the nine men imprisoned in New York state on criminal anarchy charges, is James Larkin, Irish labor man. All were convicted after trials in which the prosecuting attorney employed inflammatory tactics such as in any American court before the war would have resulted in stern rebukes by the court. Not one was shown to have done or said anything which brought harm to the nation, the state, or to any individual.

The American Civil Liberties union, which has spared no effort for the release of these political prisoners, has sent a communication to Smith urging their pardon. Representatives of the union will be among those who appear at the hearing.

Four of the nine persons convicted under this law are at liberty on bail pending appeals.

Foster Will Be Speaker in Mpls.

"MICHIGAN FRAMEUP" TOPIC OF SECRETARY ARRESTED WITH SIXTEEN OTHERS.

MINNEAPOLIS.—William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational league, will speak at a public mass meeting in Minneapolis on Jan. 22, Dan W. Stevens, secretary of the Minneapolis branch of the Union Defense council, announced.

The subject of his address will be "The Michigan Frame-up," in which he will deal with the arrest of himself and 16 others in St. Joseph, Mich., last August, Stevens said.

Following the election of Governor Sweet of Colorado, Foster returned to Denver and delivered the same address which he was scheduled to deliver in that city last August when he was deported from the state by Pat Lamrock, head of the Colorado rangers. Shortly following his deportation from Colorado his offices in Chicago were raided by department of justice agents and he was arrested in connection with an alleged communist meeting in Michigan.

Foster's Denver meeting was staged by the Civil Liberties union in a free speech test fight which resulted in the resignation of Hamrock.

WORKERS ORGANIZED TO FIGHT EXPLOITATION MEET IN R. I. L. U.

In Spite of Wearsome Mechanism of Four-fold Language, They Understand Each Other and Will Act Together

By ANISE
MOSCOW (by delayed mail).—It's a hard job for the workers of the world to understand each other. We sit here in a wonderful hall, the Labor Temple of Moscow, once a nobleman's club. Under the chandeliers of crystal and between the pillars of marble, from a great platform decorated with welcoming banners of red—the speakers hurl at us their remarks in Russian, and German and French, and, occasionally, English. We are at the congress of the Red International of Labor Unions.

I should hate to be one of the speakers. For one-fourth of his audience listens to him, while all the rest sit round at tables, contentedly reading pamphlets or holding whispered discussions, or strolling out to the refreshment hall to get a glass of tea. They couldn't understand him, anyway, so they don't even pretend to listen.

Then suddenly he is through; perhaps a bell tinkles, or somebody calls "translations," and every language group crowds around its own central tables, and hears what the speaker has just said. You hear the French group applauding, and then a little later, the German group applauding, and then perhaps the English translation is finished, and the delegates settle back in their chairs and the next speaker starts.

Sometimes it is even more complicated. For there are 42 nations represented, from all parts of the world, and some of the delegates cannot even speak any of the four official languages of the convention. So a Chinese makes his talk, and it is translated into Russian, and afterwards from Russian into the other languages. Or an Arab brings a message from the Arabian workers, and an English comrade translates for him; or a Persian tells of the 15,000 Persian workers recently organized, and it is translated first into French, and then into the other languages.

After a time you get brain fog. All day long you go round visiting Russian factories, or perhaps spend the time in the Kremlin, where the meetings of the Communist International were held, and where the trade union delegates were all given tickets of admission.

And then, just when you are saying to yourself: "My God, how can this vast conglomerate bunch of workers, with such sundering traditions, ever understand each other through the wearsome mechanism of a four-fold language? How can they ever act together, or go forward together?"—just then something dramatic happens.

"Comrades," says the chairman, Lozovsky, who speaks three languages himself, and is learning the fourth, "two Turkish delegates have arrived. They were seized enroute by the Kemalist police, but they have overpowered their guards and escaped to join us. They will now tell us of the labor unions of Turkey."

Applause breaks out over the hall, and everybody listens intently while the tale makes its way from Turkish through French into other languages. Labor unions are illegal in Turkey, they inform us. Yet they have organized 22,000 members in the past four months, 10,000 of them miners, and all of them affiliated to the Red International. Three hundred have just been jailed for belonging to unions; they ask us to send a protest to the Angora government. And they close: "Long live the international union of all workers."

Incidents like this occur con-

stantly. Yes, they understand each other. In spite of the brains wearied under the hammer of four languages; in spite of differences of color and racial tradition; they all come from groups or workers organized to fight exploitation and to achieve control of their own destiny. There is, perhaps, no group in the world that represents so many nations, or whose members understand each other so well.

America Has Fascisti; Claim 200,000 Members

By HARRY GODFREY
New York.—Besides its Ku Klux Klan, American Legion, National Civic Federation, Securities League, American Defense Society and 57 other varieties of self-constituted nation-saviors, the United States is to have a Fascisti.

Already has it, in fact, with a claimed membership of 200,000 and a membership goal of 1,000,000. It is to be—pardon it, it is—a real Fascisti, not a mere envious imitation such as the aforementioned super-patriotic societies have become. Its organization, begun here about two months ago, has been and will continue to be, according to Victor E. de Fiori, in charge, under the supervision of Benito Mussolini, present Italian premier who grabbed the Italian government by threats of force and violence.

The American branch of this band, however, isn't planning to seize the United States Government. De Fiori hastened to put himself right on that score. He and his followers won't make any attempt even to reorganize or interfere with law "norder as done by Harding, Daugherty, Burns, et al. The primary function of the Fascisti in the United States, he explained, will be to promote a better understanding between Americans and Italians.

The New York group, he said, numbers several hundred, and meets every two weeks in the rooms of the Italian Musical league here at 123 W. 49th St. Boston has a very large group, he says, and other branches are going in Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The essential aims of the Fascisti in America, according to Fiori, are to "put Italy in higher esteem of Americans, through Italian artists, scientists, laborers, business men and all those who work for the advantage of civilization. We will endeavor to promote an Italo-American plan as a foundation which might permit a policy of peace and prosperity for the world."

In addition, the Mussolini plan in America has several more modest aims, including the devising of "more efficient means of protecting Italian immigrants and to make them understand the duties of Italians in a foreign land."

BOX-CAR SPASMS

By J. FERGUSON.
Most people born in the state of poverty like to live in the state of ignorance.

Q. What is a man called who buys moonshine on credit?
A. A Luno'tic.
Q. What state does a man get into by drinking booze?
A. Dizzypated.
Q. What state has the greatest population?
A. The state of poverty.
The Rent Hog receives the biggest prize. Why not? He is the biggest hog.

THE WAR-MAKERS

Full many a ruthless king has bought his crown of laurel leaf
At the cost of thousands, dead—of men's lives made brief
By the lying and the spying of the strong
Who know no way to settle wrong
Except by war and hate.

Men, men,—if ye be not fools—call for reckoning all such idle
Who by their vile aggressions, your whole lives thus do baffle.
You protect and die for a foreign throne
While the tiny spot your children call a home
Floats like a boat on the tide.

Be ye not silent—cease to forbear,
Take from life your rightful share;
Swear that the shot from their guns shall fly home.
Guardsmen of property, take heed of your own,
Swear it, men, swear it.

Tyrants confess to the itch for gold
Their greed-ridden souls growing bolder and bold
Through the triumphs of war—by the church ever blessed,
And they'll know not defeat in victory dressed,
Unless ye so declare it.

B. B. 1922.

Textile Workers' Labor-Power Provides Nice Xmas Gifts for Cotton-Mill Owners

(By LELAND OLDS, Fed. Press.)
December was characterized by an outbreak of stock dividends in the textile industry. These dividends, although not so spectacular as those in the more highly trusted industries, are just as significant to labor employed in this branch of national activity.

Records of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle for the last half of the month show Christmas presents in the form of stock issued to the proprietors of 14 cotton mills. These stock dividends range from 33 1-3% in the case of the Wampanoag mills, Fall River, Mass., to 200% in the case of the New Bedford mills. Because of its larger capitalization the 100% stock dividend issued to the owners of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., is the most important.

The following is a list of these concerns, showing for each the stock dividend and the capital stock before its issue:

Concern—	Pct. Stock Dividend	Common Stock
Pacific mills	100	\$20,000,000
Androscoggin mills, Lewiston, Me.	133 1-3	2,000,000
Sanford mills, Sanford, Me.	200	2,135,600
Kilburn mills, New Bedford, Mass.	50	1,500,000
New Bedford mills, New Bedford, Mass.	200	350,000
Quisset mills, New Bedford, Mass.	60	1,250,000
Wamsutta mills, New Bedford, Mass.	50	3,831,160
Flint mills, Fall River, Mass.	50	1,160,000
Charlton mills, Fall River, Mass.	50	800,000
Cornell mills, Fall River, Mass.	50	400,000
Aragon cotton mills, Aragon, Ga.	50	not available
Santee cotton mills, Orangeburg, S. C.	50	not available
Laurel mills	100	not available
Wiscasset mills	200	not available

A glance at the financial history of these corporations reveals a succession of large profits taken out of wages.

This is the third stock dividend in the case of Pacific mills; \$29,000,000 of the \$40,000,000 capital stock of this concern represents no money invested by the present owners. In addition to these stock dividends the owners have received cash dividends totalling 462%. Since 1919 the regular dividend rate has been 15%, and 20% was paid in 1920.

The Androscoggin mills show a similar situation. Of the \$4,466,000 capital stock only \$1,000,000 represents cash actually put in by the owners. In addition to generous gifts of capital stock they have received regular annual dividends of 10% for 15 years.

Since 1900 stockholders in the Flint mills have received cash dividends totalling 229%. Recent years show 20% in 1917, 24% in 1918, 16% in 1919, 48% in 1920 and 10% in 1921.

Cornell mills show regular dividends of 8% since 1911, with the following extras thrown in, 26% in 1917, 32% in 1918, 24% in 1919, 40% in 1920, 3% in 1921. Since 1900 the owners have received profits totalling more than three times their investment.

All the concern show high profits during the last six years. The production of cotton goods in this country shows no diminution. It is, in fact, increasing. According to the Wall Street Journal the domestic consumption of lint cotton increased 15% in 1921 and 1922.

These stock dividends will mean an additional charge on the future earnings of the industry. They will mean the right of the owners to a larger share of the total income. In other words such stock dividends are, in a very real sense, issued at the expense of the workers, whose standard of living in the future will be directly affected.

Deflation of wages during 1920-21 on the ground that this was the only means to reduction of prices, and resistance to attempts to raise wages as the depression passed, were necessary preliminaries to this recent capitalization of the increased profits of the future.

MARCHING ON!

By G. GARRETT.
(Tune: "Hold the Fort.")
Outcasts are we from factory,
From workshops, mine and sea,
Despised by those who used our blood,
To save their property.

Chorus:
Scorn to take the crumbs they offer,
To appease our wrath,
Forward to Emancipation,
'Tis the chosen path.

Onward, comrades, organize,
Burst the ruthless chain,
Solidarity shall prove
Our quest is not in vain.

Too long we've starved in silence grim,
And watched the parasite
Waste in luxury the wealth
Produced by Labor's might.

Marching on with hearts undaunted,
Workers! sound the drum,
Let the tyrants hear our voices,
Victory will come.

—British Communist.

ROCKFORD EX-SOLDIERS ADOPT KU KLUX KLAN TACTICS IN ILLINOIS

ROCKFORD, ILL.—On Wednesday evening, December 27, 1922, a meeting had been arranged for Ragnar Johanson, Carl Ahlsten and Sigfrid Stenberg, who very recently had been released from a federal prison. Said meeting had been arranged by a few personal friends of the men, and was intended to be a farewell reception for them before their deportation to Sweden.

As Ragnar Johanson is an orator of rare ability, and is a student of literature, "the committee had arranged with him to deliver a dramatic lecture dealing with a book, entitled, "Brannvinstorst"—(Liquor Thirst).

The hall had been rented, and everything was in readiness, when on Wednesday afternoon, the day of the meeting, one of the daily papers with glaring headlines announced that the proposed meeting would be stopped by the American legion and other ex-service men; that a committee was forming to meet these speakers at the depot and rush them out of the city. The contents of this article was such as to arouse hatred and intolerance, and also utter contempt and disregard for free speech and free assemblage.

EX-MINISTER INCITES TO RIOT.
We wish to make note, that the

author of said article is an ex-minister—a disciple of the lowly Jesus—a man that is falsely sailing under the flag of liberalism, and in this instance was, consciously or unconsciously, "inciting to violence."

This subtle "call to action" met with eager response, so that every incoming train was met by these American Fascisti, who seem to be imbued with the same intolerant, revengeful spirit which was characteristic of the religious fanatics during the middle ages.

NO RESPECTOR OF WOMAN.

They also surrounded the hall, and a group of about fifteen of them broke through a window in the rear of the building, gaining entrance to a reading room. Not being content with this, they broke open a door leading into a lodge room where a good templar meeting was in progress; and when officers of the hall protested against

their unlawful intrusion, they replied in words of profanity and abuse. And when reminded that there were ladies present one of these ignorant bullpups remarked: "The ladies can leave if they can't stand our talk."

However, none of the speakers arrived, the reason being that Ragnar Johanson was taken ill on the day he was to appear, and the others had received a hurry call to prepare for deportation.

This incident has demonstrated the fact that the police are not for the protection of the workers and their property, and it also supports our claim that the American legion is ready and eager to be used as the tool of the employing interests in their brutal suppression and disregard for the workers' rights.

An Observer, Indus. Solidarity.

Advance in Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease, Marvelous

During the past few years, the science of healing has advanced more than during centuries previous. The latest advance is, indeed, the greatest. Dr. Albert Abrams, of San Francisco, has discovered a most wonderful and successful method of diagnosis and treatment of disease.

All matter is vibratory in character. The electron is now the smallest known division of matter, and is in reality an electrical charge. One drop of your blood contains uncountable numbers of them, and the radio-activity given off by their vibrations reflects the multitudinous vibrations of your body, and tells with certainty what your physical ailments are, where they are, and how serious they are.

Experiment and research have proven that every diseased condition gives a certain vibratory rate that does not vary. If a disease is present in the body, its vibration will be found in the blood. As the disease is reduced and finally eradicated, the blood examinations just as invariably record your progress toward recovery.

When your ailments have been diagnosed and localized the trouble is removed and health restored by the use of specially made apparatus which treats the disease you may have with vibratory energy, which is determined by the vibratory rate of your disease.

Tuberculosis, cancer, tumor, and other diseased conditions which heretofore have been incurable, are being cured. Cases of cancer of the stomach are getting well, and others have been cured.

I have completed a course in this new science of treatment and have provided my large suite of offices, Stack Block, 2031 West Superior St. with apparatus and instruments to give you the necessary treatment.

If you have the slightest fear that your ailment is cancer or tumor, do not delay. The sooner you begin your treatment, the sooner you will be cured.

Dr. D. W. RIESLAND,
Stack Block, 2031 W. Superior St.
Duluth, Minn.

THE most delicious cake,
Orange, Fig, and Devil's
food for only 15 cts.

Try them once and you will
always want them.

At your Grocer or at

Heartman's Bakery
4002 Grand Ave.
DULUTH, MINN.

WEST END HAS A BAKERY

Making all kinds of the best
bakery goods and the finest
"home-made" candies you ever
tasted!

Try this new West End Bakery—
it will please you in all
ways.

Johnson Bakery &
Candy Co.
1907 West Superior Street.

PRIZES! NOTICE! PRIZES!

All who will immediately send in their RENEWAL to TRUTH for six months or a NEW SUBSCRIPTION for six months may have FREE one of the following books:

Bishop Brown's Communism and Christianity.
Resolutions of the First Red Labor International.
Thesis and Resolutions of the Third Congress of the Communist International.

Those who send in a renewal for a year or a new subscription for a year may have their choice of any two of the above named books.

Those who will send \$2.00 for Mary Marcy's "Rhymes of Early Jungle Folk" will receive "TRUTH" FREE FOR SIX MONTHS.

Save a dollar by ordering from TRUTH. If you send to Kerr & Co., Chicago, you will pay \$2.00 for this beautiful scientific book alone. We give you, in addition, a valuable paper for six months.

Renew your subscription now!
Send new subscriptions!

"COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANISM"

By BISHOP W. M. BROWN.

Read it and you will understand why the House of Bishops wishes to throw him out. Unable to cope with him intellectually, the brethren resort to the cheap trick of saying he is insane. They are afraid, however, to arrange for the test by psychologists which Bishop Brown demands. Like cowards they only whisper.

Read this book NOW.

Paper bound, 25 CENTS per copy, postpaid.

A good stock now on hand.

Order from:

TRUTH,

DULUTH,

MINNESOTA.

NEXT SUNDAY

— at —

Workers' Hall

19th Ave. West and 1st Street

DANCING BEGINS 9 O'CLOCK.

Admission 15c and 35c. Come Early.

THE DOVE
CLOTHING & SHOE HOUSE
10 N 6TH AVE WEST
DULUTH, MINN.
A. KYYHKYNNEN,
Mens Outfitters From Head to Foot

MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS

18 Ounce—\$53.00 20 Ounce—\$55.00

Union label in each garment.

O. P. LANGDAHL, Tailor, 18 N. 21st Avenue West, MINN.

UNCALLED-FOR TAILORMADE SUITS

Also Lot of Slightly Used Patrick

Men's and Boy's Overcoats.

\$10.00; \$15.00; \$20.00

L. SIEDEN, MEN'S TAILOR

17 1/2 5th Avenue West

John Hill

20 N. 6th Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Dealer in

Clothing, Shoes, Suit Cases and

other merchandise. — Cigars, Tobacco, etc. — Prices right.

TAILOR MADE SUITS

UNCALLED-FOR

\$10, \$15, \$25,

ALSO

Slightly Used Overcoats

\$5, \$10, \$15,

CITY TAILORING

N. JACKMAN.

509 W. Superior Street,

DULUTH, MINN.

Go to

West End Provision
Company

For Your Meats
For Which You Get
Quality, Service and Price

Phone Melrose 3745

1902 West Superior St., Duluth

GUST V. PETERSON, Manager

PRESIDENTS NOT BRAINY BUT PLIABLE MEN WHO SERVE BUSINESS INTERESTS BEHIND THEM

Theo. Roosevelt Exposed As a Faker and Double-Crosser

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the eleventh article in a series by R. F. Pettigrew. After twelve years at Washington, he had no illusions about the ten presidents with whom he came into contact. Space prevents giving his expose of all of them. Roosevelt's is a good sample, however.)

(Copyright 1922 by R. F. Pettigrew. Reprinted by permission of The Federated Press from IMPERIAL WASHINGTON, published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

I have been personally acquainted with every president of the United States from Andrew Johnson to Woodrow Wilson. With some of them my acquaintance was very slight. Others I knew intimately for many years. I saw enough of all of them to form a pretty definite idea of their qualities.

These ten presidents were not brainy men. They were not men of robust character. They were pliable men, safe men, conservative men. Many of them were usable men, who served faithfully the business interests that stood behind them. All but two of them were lawyers, and they took into the presidency the peculiar limitations under which lawyers suffer.

I was intimately acquainted with Roosevelt for a great many years, having met him first at Bismarck, in 1884 and 1885.

About 1909 I was the guest of Robert Hunter at a dinner at the Alden Club in New York City. At this dinner, Arthur Brisbane, Morris Hillquit, Professor Giddings, of Columbia University, and others were present. After discussing many questions with these radicals and socialists—questions that covered a wide range of socialism, imperialism and social and economic justice—Professor Giddings turned to me abruptly and asked, "What do you think of Roosevelt?" I replied that I had known him intimately for years and that when I was with him he made me believe that he was a sincere and honest in his expression of his views as to what should be done and what he wanted to do, but that when I was away from his presence he did or said something that made me doubt. Thereupon professor Giddings replied that he had known Roosevelt from boyhood and watched him from every position and that when he was with him and talked with him face to face he always came away convinced that Roosevelt was the greatest faker in the world, but that when he was not present with him, Roosevelt did or said something that made him doubt.

GREAT FAKER.

We continued to talk about Roosevelt and I finally told the company that I had just been to Washington at Roosevelt's request, he having written me that he was very anxious to see me. On arriving in Washington I went to the White House and called upon Roosevelt, and as I came in he rushed across the room, extending both hands, and said at once that he wanted me to secure Democratic votes enough to pass the Hepburn Railroad bill through the Senate. He said that Aldrich was opposing it and trying to amend it so that it would amount to nothing.

I immediately replied that I was not in favor of the Hepburn Bill in any form, that the only remedy was the Government ownership of railroads—that the railroads were the highways of the nation, and should be operated for the benefit of the whole people of the United States and not for private profit. Roosevelt immediately said: "I have the bill here at the White House which you introduced for the Government ownership of the railroads; also the arguments you made in support of the same." And he went and brought out both the argument and the bill. Then he said: "We cannot pass a bill for Government ownership at the present time and I am therefore anxious to try regulating the railroads."

I replied that regulation was entirely futile and useless for the reason that, if the power to regulate the railroads and to fix the rate were placed in the hands of any commission, the railroads would at once own the commission—that a railroad man, J. Lowery Bell, who was receiving \$12,000 a year as superintendent of a railroad, was the second assistant Postmaster-General at \$1000 a year, in charge of the Railway Mail Service of the Postoffice Department during the whole twelve years that I was in the Senate, and therefore it was perfectly idle to try to regulate the railroads and their rates through any commission, no matter who selected it, for it would ultimately be selected by the railroads themselves.

I said, "Do you know the Hepburn Bill cuts off broad court review, and only allows the courts to review as to the law but not as to the facts? The Hepburn Bill also empowers the Interstate Commerce Commission to make rates; in fact, to initiate rates." And I added, "Do you want these two things? Are they what you desire?"

DOUBLE-CROSSER.

Roosevelt jumped up and said, "Yes, that is just what I want."

"Well," I said, "if you will stand for that I will see what can be done."

The next day I took two senators to the White House—two Democrats—and told Roosevelt that these two men would assist him in getting others, and that they could furnish votes enough to put the bill through in spite of Mr. Aldrich. But I added—"Roosevelt, you are so partisan a Republican that I feel that we run great risk in dealing with you at all, because you are liable, after you see you can pass the bill, to make a deal with Aldrich and abandon your democratic allies in the interests of party harmony." He thereupon pounded the table and declared he would never surrender, but would stand to the end.

When I had finished this statement, Professor Giddings remarked that he knew Roosevelt far better than I did, and that Roosevelt would sell me out together with the democratic senators and make a deal with Aldrich, and pass the bill in the form which would be satisfactory to the railroads. That is exactly what Roosevelt did.

This episode convinced me of what I had before suspected—that Roosevelt never stood for anything that was against the settled interests of those who were exploiting the American people.

We then talked about the labor planks as related to men, women and children.

After the convention had adopted a platform and nominated Roosevelt as a Progressive, I received a letter from him asking me if I intended to support him and if the platform was satisfactory. I answered briefly that I would support him because of his statement to me that he would organize a permanent party in the interests of social and economic justice, and because of the progressive principles that he had placed in his platform.

CHIEF INTEREST SELF, NOT PUBLIC.

I am now convinced that he never had any real intention of organizing a permanent progressive party. As an egoist his chief interest centered around his own personality; the nomination of Taft was so sharp a blow to his self-love that there was nothing for him to do except to throw himself into the limelight in another direction. His over-regard for himself, which had grown so rapidly during his later years, tended to make him, par excellence, the monumental faker of the world. In playing this role, he was simply following out the line of conduct established during his early years in public life.

When the battleship MAINE was blown up in Havana Harbor, just previous to the war with Spain, Col. Melvin Grigsby was at Fort Pierre, S. D. Fort Pierre is on the west side of the Missouri River and in the very heart of the greatest cattle range in America. Here it was that Catlin met the Sioux chiefs and thousands of Indians in 1832. In this country were the greatest buffalo pastures in the world.

ROOSEVELT: SPECTACULAR.

Col. Grigsby was a veteran of the Civil War, having seen four years of service—a man of great courage and superior intelligence. And from Fort Pierre he telegraphed President McKinley that the sinking of the MAINE meant war, and that the best soldiers that could be secured on short notice for the war with Spain were the cowboys of the plains. He offered his service in this connection. Shortly afterward, Col. Grigsby came to Washington and secured an amendment to the bill, which had already passed the house, authorizing the raising of volunteers for the Spanish War, which provided that 3,000 men of special fitness might be recruited independently, the officers to be appointed by the President.

At this time, Theodore Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Leonard Wood was a contract surgeon in the army of the United States, located at Washington and detailed to attend to Mrs. McKinley. He applied to be appointed one of the colonels of one of the Rough Rider regiments of cowboys, and Theodore Roosevelt applied to be appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. These two doughty soldiers, with no experience except Mr. Roosevelt's experience as a cowboy one season on the little Missouri River, and Wood's experience as a contract surgeon, received their respective appointments. They raised a regiment of so-called cowboys in the eastern states and went to Florida.

From Florida they embarked for Cuba, leaving their horses behind. They landed east of Santiago and started through the jungle for San Juan Hill, General Wood being colonel of the regiment and Mr. Roosevelt acting as lieutenant-colonel.

About ten miles from San Juan Hill, they were ambushed by the Spaniards and some of the Rough Riders were wounded in what was called the El Caney fight. They would have been cut to pieces, but General ———, in command of some regiments of Negro troops, rushed in these colored regulars and rescued Wood and his doughty lieutenant-colonel from the hands of the Spaniards.

ROOSEVELT'S CHARGE OF SAN JUAN A FAKE.

The Rough Riders—all on foot, for they had left their horses back in Florida—then proceeded to a field near the foot of Kettle Hill, which blanketed San Juan Hill, and remained there until General ——— and his colored troops took San Juan Hill from the Spaniards.

Red International of Labor Unions (Moscow) shows that you do not mean business.

INVITATIONS ISSUED TO ALL.

To this the Amsterdam management replied that invitations had been issued to all bodies, including reasonable to expect that they were that in Russia, of which it was for a pacifist program.

The Russians charged that to propagate a strike of the future was not nearly so important as to organize against what was happening in Lausanne, where an attempt was being made to enslave Turkey, and at London, where new measur-

of holding the Germans down were being devised.

They therefore suggested that the congress set aside a week in January for world-wide agitation against the treaty of Versailles, against Lausanne, against London, and that they follow this week with a one day general, international strike. They also urged that the workers cut loose from any coalition with bourgeois pacifists, and that they arm the workers for a war against capitalism, while at the same time conducting a legal and illegal propaganda in the army in preparation of a revolt at the critical moment.

SEVERINO AND GEORGIAN ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH MICHIGAN SYNDICALISM CASE

Private Interests Reputed to Be Giving Financial Support to Prosecution.—Warrants Issued For 54 Others.

A. V. Severino of Cleveland was arrested there by Federal agents on January 10 and is being held for extradition to Michigan, in connection with the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism case. On the same day Alex Georgian of Minneapolis was arrested in that city. Georgian has been released on a writ of habeas corpus but it is certain that the authorities will attempt to extradite him to Michigan also.

Shortly after the arraignment of Foster, Ruthenberg and the other eighteen defendants who had previously been arrested and now face trial in St. Joseph on February 26th, the Berrien County prosecutor and the Department of Justice announced that warrants had been issued for 54 additional persons and that these would be apprehended and brought to St. Joseph for trial.

This plan did not at that time have the approval of the good citizens of Berrien County, due to the tremendous cost of arresting so many persons, widely spread as they probably are over the entire country, and the cost of bringing them to St. Joseph for confinement. The first problem that faced Berrien County after the raids at Bridman was that of finance. At the first meeting of the Berrien County Board of Supervisors held after the raids, the county prosecutor was called in as was also Allen Meyers, Department of Justice agent. Both of these gentlemen assured the Board that the United States Government was willing and anxious to help bear the cost of the trial. Acting on this advice the Board passed a resolution calling upon their representatives in Congress and the U.

After San Juan Hill had been captured, Col. Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt charged up Kettle Hill, where there was nothing but an old Kettle which had been used for evaporating sugar cane juice. There were no fortifications or trenches or block-houses, or Spaniards, dead or alive, on Kettle Hill. Yet Roosevelt, in his book "History of the Spanish War," says that he charged up San Juan Hill and found the trenches full of dead Spaniards, with little holes in their foreheads, and that two Spaniards jumped up and ran away, and that he missed one of them but killed the other with a shot in the back from his revolver.

I refer to the records of the War Department, which show that Roosevelt had nothing to do with the taking of San Juan Hill. I refer also to a pamphlet by Colonel Bacon, of Brooklyn, in which he says that he secured affidavits of one hundred soldiers and officers who were in the campaign to take Santiago, and that all of them testified that Roosevelt was not in the battle of San Juan Hill, or, in fact, in any other battle except the ambush at El Caney.

EGOIST POSED ON HORSEBACK.

Afterwards, when Roosevelt became President of the United States, he posed on horseback at Fort Meyer, and had his picture painted by a famous German artist, charging up San Juan Hill.

SWORE HE WAS NOT NEW YORKER TO EVADE TAX.

After the Spanish war was over, Mr. Roosevelt located in the City of Washington, and, having inherited a fortune, the tax assessors of New York placed him on the tax list for a large sum as resident of New York State. Mr. Roosevelt thereupon swore off his taxes, swearing that he was not a resident of the State of New York, but of the city of Washington, and not being a citizen of New York, was not liable to taxes under the laws of that state.

Shortly after taking this oath, Boss Platt called upon Mr. Roosevelt and proposed that he should be a candidate for Governor of New York. Roosevelt promptly replied that he could not run for Governor as he was not a citizen of New York, and related the incident of his swearing off his taxes. Platt thereupon remarked: "Is the hero of San Juan Hill" going to show the white feather?"

Mr. Roosevelt answered, in his dramatic and eloquent way, that he was no coward, and would be a candidate.

ROOT FIXER, SO TEDDY COULD RUN AS GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

After election, when he came to take the oath of office as Governor of New York, he had to swear that he was a citizen of the State of New York. But sufficient time had not elapsed for him to acquire citizenship since he had sworn that he was not a citizen of the state. The difficulty was overcome by Elihu Root's statement that domicile in Washington for the purpose of escaping taxes in the State of New York was not a sufficient loss of citizenship to disqualify Roosevelt for governor. Root was afterwards much pampered and petted by Roosevelt when he became President of the United States.

ADVISES WORLD'S RENOWN TO RAISE BABIES.

Having by accident become President, Roosevelt served out McKinley's term and was then nominated and elected. At the end of four years more, having named Taft as his successor, Roosevelt concluded to emulate the exploits of the Romans and add Africanus to his name. Scipio had conquered provinces in Africa and led their kings and princes and potentates in triumph. Roosevelt's triumph was graced with elephants' feet and leopards' tails, and, on his way back to his own country to enjoy his triumph, he stopped in Paris long enough to address the great literary and scientific society founded by Voltaire, whose president was Pasteur, the discoverer of many scientific marvels. And to this body of students of science and biology and literature Teddy delivered his oration of thirty minutes in length, advising them to raise babies!

DISCOVERS NEW RIVER BUT SPANISH HAD FOUND IT TWO CENTURIES BEFORE HIM.

And this was not the end of his achievements. He examined the map of South America and found a strip of country marked upon all the geographies as unknown and unexplored—a little east of and south of the mouth of the Madeira River. He went in by way of Paraguay, and striking this unknown region at its southern extremity passed down through the tropical jungle of this country to the mouth, and announced to the world that he had discovered a new river of great importance—a new and unknown river, thus adding to his exploits as a conqueror in Africa the proud name of discoverer. But, after he had announced to the world his great discovery, it was found that at the mouth of this river there was a small Spanish town which had existed for two centuries and that for over a hundred and fifty years the river had been navigated to the first falls by the Spanish gatherers of rubber.

Roosevelt was a dramatic artist first and a president afterwards. All of his actions were strongly colored by his love for effect. He posed. That was his life. Of his successor, Taft, nothing need be added to the characterization—"an amiable man weighing 250 pounds."

S. Senators from Michigan to do all in their power to secure Federal financial aid in the Red cases.

When it became apparent that securing funds for state cases from the Federal government was no easy task due to an inconvenient legal obstacle which prevents such use of Federal funds, the appetite for red meat of the prominent citizens and heaviest taxpayers of Berrien County became of a sudden considerably diminished. From August 26, 1922 when Earl Browder and Philip Aronberg were arrested at the national convention of the Trade Union Educational League, until January 10, 1923 when Severino and Georgian were picked up, no arrests were made.

It may be significant to note that recently rumors have been emanating from Berrien County that their financial worries in connection with the case are over, as "Certain Private Interests" will bear a great part of the costs. It was shortly after these rumors became current that the latest arrests were made.

Wherever there are "Certain Private Interests" connected with a labor case, there is to be found a "Frame-Up." Likewise, wherever a "Frame-Up" against a militant unionist is made, look for the "Certain Private Interests." They go together, one and inseparable.

That "Certain Private Interests" would be overjoyed at the possibility of "getting Wm. Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, William F. Dunne and their co-defendants, is unquestioned." That the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism case is a "frame-up" has from the first been the opinion of many, both in the labor movement and in among the liberals of the country. The story of the Michigan frame-up seems to have taken root. Before the case is finally decided it may be that the

Furniture-Stoves-Rugs
New and used furniture, stoves and Rugs, Bought, Sold and Exchanged. We sell your furniture for you at 15 per cent. Try us once.

Bindler and Davis Co.
1606-1608 WEST SUPERIOR ST.
MELROSE 1273

B. M. HANSEN
Cash Grocery & Meat Market.
Headquarters for fresh meats & fancy groceries.
1909 W. Superior St.
Phone Melrose 2349.

ROSAAS
PHOTOGRAPHER
New Location
2102 W. 2nd Street

FOR GOOD MEATS
GO TO
GUST MORK
Cash Meat Market
2001 W. 2nd St. Phone Mel. 3001

Handris Bros.
West End Shoe Shining Parlor
Hat Cleaning, Expert Work.
CIGAR STORE.
2009 W. Sup. St., Duluth, Minn.

VICTOR CARLSON
PHOTOGRAPHER
2024 W. Superior St.,
Rooms 9 and 13.
DULUTH, MINN.
Telephone: Melrose 3347

ENGER & OLSON
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
PHONES: 439 & 490 Melrose.
19th Ave. West and Superior Street,
DULUTH, MINN.

GUST LANDIN
PHOTOGRAPHER
Framing, enlargements and Kodak finishing.
24 NORTH 21st AVENUE WEST

West End Shoe Works
Fred Johnson
Phone: Calumet 2528-W.
2808 W. Third St., DULUTH, MINN.



Have your poor toned and crippled violin restored to health and good tone by

L. E. SELBERG
VIOLIN MAKER
and Repairer
— Prices Reasonable. —
28 E. 2nd St., DULUTH, MINN.

New Oliver Cafe
The Classic and Ventilated Place in Town
We serve the best
CHOP SUEY
—The—
New Oliver Cafe
is made for you to enjoy
2013 WEST SUPERIOR ST.
DULUTH, MINN.
GOOD THINGS TO EAT.
HOME MADE PASTRY.

O. F. Wennerlund
JEWELER
Best Watches
and Jewelry at
Lowest Prices
1919 W. SUPERIOR ST.

NOTICE!

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

Support our advertisers!
Patronise them! — Tell
them that you saw their

Choose General Strike As Best Anti-War Weapon

International Federation Demands Arbitration Be Resorted to in Differences Between Nations

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(European Director, The Federated Press)

THE HAGUE.—Six hundred worker delegates from 24 countries, meeting at the call of the International Federation of Trade Unions (the Amsterdam International) in a congress against war and militarism, pledged labor to a general strike as its chief weapon to prevent future conflicts.

The resolution was passed over the sole opposition of three delegates from Russia—Karl Radek, G. Lozovsky and Theodore Rothstein, who opposed them for reasons to be explained below.

A resolution on the burning issue of Germany versus the allies was presented by the French and Belgian delegation. It deplored the prospect of military occupation of Ruhr, urged that the plan formulated by the German and French workers for the rebuilding of the devastated areas, described in numerous dispatches of The Federated Press, be agreed to by the governments in question, and suggested that reparations, inter-allied debts and international loans be referred to the league of nations.

The general strike resolution passed not only the trade unions, but also church societies, intellectuals and women's societies which participated. The Dean of Worcester (England) and a Catholic monsignor from Hungary agreed with the rest that the general strike is none too violent a measure to avert war. Next day a German count announced in their name, "we stand with both feet on the platform of

the general strike," and a university professor pledged the cooperation of the intellectuals toward awakening an understanding among the nonworking class populations of the justifiability of this weapon.

PREVENT OUTBREAK OF WAR.

With this as a background the congress voted "to prevent the actual outbreak of wars by proclaiming and carrying out a general international strike," to support all efforts tending to remove factors which propagate the spirit of war, to "not only exercise supervision over the manufacture and transport of all war materials but also, by constant and energetic propaganda, by educating and instructing the workers themselves and with the briefest possible delay, to render the manufacture and transport of munitions of war impossible," and finally, "to demand recourse to arbitration in all differences that may arise between nations."

The political demands were suppression of secret diplomacy; revision of the peace treaties; resistance to militarism; public control over the armaments industry; admission of Germany into the league of nations.

A working alliance is to be perfected between pacifists and trade unionists.

The Russians told their comrades from western Europe that they were chasing phantoms and illusions in pursuing the idea of a general strike. To make the general strike effective, they said, you must first establish the united front of all the workers. But the fact that you have not sent invitations to the

TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.

"Entered as second-class matter November 12, 1920, at the post office at Duluth, Minnesota, under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Subscription: 1 year \$2.00. — 6 months \$1.00.

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

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

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

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

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

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!



THE GAME OF TAKING

The English and French capitalists have made a nice bargain, according to the *New York World*. The British government will keep off while France gets her claws on the heart of Germany and the French government will keep off while England gets her claws on Mosul oil.

This is very likely true. It isn't the first time that capitalists have bargained for plunder while the workers paid with blood.

The French have taken the Ruhr. Seventy thousand troops have poured into the basin. There are guards on every bridge, every crossroad and every strategic point, with machine guns. Highways are choked with armored cars and companies of marching men.

From Rome comes the interesting news that Premier Mussolini says that Italy has no coal either and cannot allow herself the luxury of isolation. Who will be next to step boldly forward into the taking game?

And the fifty thousand German workers, how fares it with them? Life wasn't exactly a song even before the French came with their taking ways. Figures from the Berlin Student Relief Office reveal that in a nutshell. They show how bread and shoes and rent went up in one month in Berlin, Oct. 10—Nov. 24, 1922.

	Oct. 10, 1922	Nov. 24, 1922
1 kg. bread (without ration cards)	80	320
1 kg. butter	1000	3000
1 liter milk	55	170
1 shirt	2100	3900-5500
1 pair shoes	4000	9000-18000
Monthly rent (1 room)	200-100	2000-3000
Notebook (40 sheets)	70	176

This is January 1923. Two months later and the French claws are on the source of what meant life to the workers in such stunted portions. Now what? And the seventy thousand additional human beings at the machine guns also have stomachs. Who'll eat in Germany? Even if the workers organize and get into the taking game, without production there will soon be nothing to take. It is a cheerful situation. We are so civilized, in the year of our Lord 1923. Germany's technical ability and Russia's resources make a wonderful combination. Are the German workers ready?

HERRIN TRIAL NOT IDEAL FOR MASTERS

As the trial of the Herrin miners continues in Williamson County the testimony rendered daily by witnesses shows plainly who were the instigators in the gun-game that led to bloodshed. Dozens of witnesses testified that gunmen were brought by C. K. McDowell, superintendent of the Lester mine, and that they were looking for miners. "We'll eat 'em alive." "We want hot blood." "Twelve dollars a day is good pay for carrying a Winchester to pop miners with." These are the words of mine guards as the testimony revealed.

Alibis have also strengthened the miners' defense. The mine owners are up against a peculiar snag in Williamson County.

Williamson is not another Gary with a population of recently acquired foreigners. Ninety-one per cent of the population there consists of the descendants of America's first comers after the Indians. The foreign is rubbed off; they are conceded to be good Americans. Nor can the Williamson County miners be classified as radicals even by the wildest imagination of the modern Palmerites. They are church going people, voting the good old Republican party, taking unionism seriously and sanctimoniously and working at it as zealously as at a church revival or Sunday school.

To be sure the mine owners backed by the coin from the *Laanorder Chambers of Commerce* may still succeed in railroad-chasing these eminently respectable citizens into prison. With the courts in the control of the owning class few workers who get into them escape. However the job of persecuting the miners would be so much easier if the five accused Herrin men were Jews or Communists or Negroes or I. W. W. or unorganized non-English working-sheep with *ski's* or *iskies* or sons on their names. Their names are most unsatisfactory for good headlines in the daily press. It looks like bad business for the mine-owners. The Williamson miners are too conspicuously respectable according to bourgeois standards to make the persecution go right.

WE'RE HUMOROUS TOO, BUT THE JOKE'S ON US

R. W. Postgate says the British electors of Dundee recently showed that they had a real sense of humor. They repeated a joke recorded in the Middle Ages of the electors of Touraine who, instead of sending the dignitary recommended to them by the King of France, sent the village idiot to the Estates.

The workers of Dundee turned down the dignified Winston Churchill who sat in Parliament for about thirty years and expected to continue indefinitely. They fooled him and all those who thought he could win forever. They sent the ridiculous local joke instead, Scrymgeour, a "Prohibitionist." Not only prohibitionist, which is considered funny in England, but an unsuccessful office seeker at every election for the last twenty years. He won this time; "the light settled on him at last." Postgate says:

He gravely told his electorate that he knew "God

he was at a memorial service a ray of light came through the stained glass window, avoided Mr. Churchill's head and settled "with a soft warm light" on his own.

That statement seems to have decided the Dundee workers, and on election day thirty thousand practical jokers voted Churchill out and Scrymgeour in. The insult was so obvious that Mrs. Churchill wept and Churchill broke down and could not address the electors after the poll, so the only speech was that of Mr. Scrymgeour, who fulfilled the anticipation of his delighted audience by asking them seriously to turn to prayer and give thanks for this great victory to the Almighty, his election agent.

If sending idiots to participate in government is a joke then we Americans are most humorous. We do that right along. We think we select them, but our financial kings do it adroitly for us and we send them in glee. The joke's on us, but we are too stupid to get it. Scrymgeourian religious sensitiveness is not unknown in Washington circles. Even our president has that tender religious heart which responds to the whine of a wounded dog. The light settled on him, too. True, the whines of wounded humanity in workshops and mines and prisons go unheeded. But our Washington jokes are feeding and when idiots feed all else is held in abeyance.

IS OBREGON LEARNING?

"I would thank you to tell me explicitly on what fundamental motives do you base your belief that the Federal Government by its actions, has failed to take all the necessary steps to protect and defend the interests of the working classes, and also on what points, in your opinion, has the executive body under my charge violated the rights of the laboring classes or manifested a tendency to favor the interests of those opposed to the laboring classes?"

These are the words of a president to Communists. They were taken from a letter by Alvaro Obregon to the Mexican Communists, translated by A. J. Taylor (*People's Weekly*) from La Plebe, central organ of the Communist Party of Mexico.

A president recognized a revolutionary organization and asked it for information. And this from the reply sent by the Communists:

In regard to the fundamental motives for our attitude toward the present government of Mexico, over which you preside, we cannot refuse to avail ourselves of this opportunity to inform you that, up to the present, and in spite of all the verbal expressions of cordiality toward the working class made from time to time by the men composing your government, and maybe in spite of their deepest and most intimate sentiments, the administration governing the destinies of this country has so far presented itself to us in the very graceless form of the mounted police who, with sabre thrusts and rifle shot, break up our pacific meetings—none the less constitutional for being held in public squares—and in the also disagreeable form of the police reserves who, acting on orders "from above," seized and deported our brothers, brothers in ideal as well as in class, who were unfortunate enough not to have been born on Mexican soil. You will agree with us, Mr. President of the Republic, that under these conditions it would be strange indeed if our breasts beat with benevolent feelings for such a government.

We do not doubt that in addressing yourself to us, members of a revolutionary party of the working class, you expect us to reply truthfully according to our communist sentiments and convictions, rather than with a fulsome adulation which it is impossible to find among us, or that "prudence" which would make us conceal our thoughts, and it is for that reason we wish to add frankly to the foregoing criticism of the government over which you preside.

Economic antagonisms determine the division of society into classes in such a manner that, after the lapse of several centuries, the revolutionaries of today can say with the ancient Christians, "He that is not with us is against us." If we are to act honorably in accordance with our ideals, we must always be opposed to governments which, like the present and past governments of Mexico, place themselves at the head of the exploitation of the workers by the bourgeoisie. Democracies, and liberal or radical systems are of no value in this matter. To the members of the Communist International there is no abstract "democracy" which can give holiness to governmental acts, just as there is no abstract "liberty" which may shield the acts of individuals themselves; the democracy which obtains today is bourgeois democracy; proletarian democracy has yet to come and is only beginning to rear itself on Russian soil against all resistance. Under the democracy to which we aspire, there is no place for the exploitation of man by his fellows, capitalist privileges may not exist there, for capitalism itself will have ceased to exist; our democracy and our liberty will not provide for the existence of factories where children ten years old work from nine to twelve hours a day, or for the brothels where girls twelve years of age are corrupted. Under the only existing regime which we consider just for humanity—the Soviet regime—property will be socialized in law and in fact; all of it, land and industries. Under the system which we are striving to bring about, the lamentable farce of universal suffrage, behind which the bourgeoisie conceals its dictatorship, will give place to the revolutionary dictatorship of the working class, which aims to impose, by means of its class interest, the interest of humanity itself in its highest form.

It must therefore be perfectly clear to everyone that we communists are not in accord with that form of government which protects at the bayonet's point the old shell of that social system which it is our object to destroy.

Notwithstanding, we have not forgotten the oft repeated argument that "you cannot do in a moment all that you would like to do." We do not overlook the international reasons which are presented in justification of the attitude taken up by members of the present government, but still less do we forget, nor can we ignore, the impossibility of reconciling by vague formulas, intended to preserve the existing system of social reaction, the profound antagonisms behind the struggle of classes, or that neutrality in this struggle is impossible. One has to be with the bourgeoisie or with the proletariat.

Up to the present, Mr. President of the Republic, the government over which you preside has not failed to align itself with the bourgeoisie. That is to say, it has not failed to align itself against the proletariat.

Of course, the mere recognition of a revolutionary organization is an indication that Mexican liberality and democracy surpasses the United States variety by leaps and bounds although we are the boasters in that respect. However the bloody attacks upon workers that took place at San Angel under the direction of an official of the mounted police show that the class struggle in Mexico is intense

enough so that the workers will not be deceived by Obregon's display of liberality.

THE EIGHT STILL IN

The eight political prisoners who were supposed to have been released on Jan. 1, are all still in Leavenworth prison. At least four of the eight have decided they will not accept the conditional pardon. G. J. Bourg never was officially informed that he could be released but seven others were. Bourg will not accept anything but an unconditional release. He says if it means serving his full sentence, ten years, he can "do it with a smile at that."

KARL LIEBKNECHT—THE INSPIRER

"And for all that, there is one face, one figure, which has raised itself above the war, and which, shines with the beauty and importance of its courage..."

I listened, supported by my stick, leaning towards him, gathering in that voice which came in the silence of the twilight from a mouth nearly always mute. He cried with a clear voice:

"Liebknecht!"

Thus spoke Corporal Bertrand in Henri Barbusse's famous war novel, *Under Fire*. As the echoes of the war become more and more faint, these words become more and more prophetic. For, in truth, the oppressed and exploited workers have at no time had a greater, a more fearless champion than was Karl Liebknecht. And the working class youth have never had a truer comrade and friend.

It seems rather strange that Karl Liebknecht should be born at a time when his father, William Liebknecht (one of the pioneers of socialism in Germany) was serving time for his refusal to support the Bismarcks and Hohenzollerns in the Franco-Prussian war. Karl Liebknecht was born in the year 1871. His father was a fearless fighter. At one time, during a crisis in the German party, he had written a pamphlet entitled: *No Compromise—No Political Trading!* Those words may well be said to typify the younger Liebknecht, for he was a bitter foe of all compromisers and vacillators.

Once he had finished his university training, Liebknecht threw himself, heart and soul, into the working class movement. He was a lawyer by profession, but at no time during his life did he do much in this line except as an aid to the poor, the outcasts, the unfortunate, for them he could never do too much. He rapidly developed into a powerful speaker and a fearless fighter.

Liebknecht, being full of vigor and pep, could not endure the slow and cautious procedure that marked the activities of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party. He felt that untold opportunities were lost because of their fear of striking a telling blow. Furthermore, the spirit of opportunism seemed to have become dominant within the ranks of the party. Too much faith was placed in what could be accomplished by means of parliamentary reforms. Thus, he naturally turned his attention toward the youth. They were the ones, he felt, who did not fear to take big risks. They were not too much imbued with the idea of the sacredness of present political institutions. They had life and courage and enthusiasm, therefore they were the ones who must be organized in the fight for a Workers' Republic; they were the only ones who could re-juvenate, re-vitalize the Social Democratic Party. Upon them and what they did rested the success or failure of Socialism—of the proletariat. Liebknecht did all in his power to help organize the Young Socialist League in Germany. More than that, he was continually urging upon the party membership to pay more attention to the young, to aid them, to listen to them. He urged the formation of a Young Socialist International, and his efforts in this direction were largely responsible for its formation in 1907.

His Book on Anti-Militarism Suppressed.

Shortly prior to this he had given a lecture on the extent and scope of militarism within capitalism, and what tactics should be used to combat it, before one of the Young Socialist Leagues. He rewrote this and published it as a book soon after, under the name of *Militarism and Anti-Militarism*. The book created a big stir. It was ordered suppressed and the plates destroyed, while Liebknecht was placed on trial for "conducting propaganda against the government and tending to weaken and break down the morale and discipline of the military forces of the nation." He was sent to prison—but immediately upon his release went to work with more fervor than ever. Prison sentences did not in the least dampen his revolutionary ardor, but quite to the contrary.

Used His Official Position to Fight Ruling Class.

Karl Liebknecht was elected to the Prussian Landtag (like our state legislatures or assemblies). He took every advantage of his new position to batter down the sham democracy that the workers were supposed to possess. He used the parliamentary tribunal, not so much in order to speak to the other representatives as to make the voice of the militant workers heard throughout the length and breadth of Prussia. He toured the country, and with his fiery speeches, full of facts, dealt blow after blow at the German ruling class. While doing this, he at the same time used every opportunity to bring the workers within the party to a more definitely revolutionary position. He fought the reformist leaders almost as bitterly as he did the ruling class, for he knew what a source of danger they were to the success of the socialist movement.

Then came the elections for the Reichstag. Karl Liebknecht was the Socialist candidate from Potsdam. This was the home of the Kaiser and all the old German aristocrats. In Berlin the crowds of workers waited anxiously for the news of the election results. When, at last, the word was flashed to them that Liebknecht had won over the other candidates, the workers went wild with joy. "Now," said they, "there will be a real champion of the common people in the Reichstag." The election of Liebknecht was a hard and heavy blow to the forces of reaction. His rostrum was now larger than ever. He knew the task before him. He undertook it,—nor did he fail.

Election to Office Did Not Make Him Less Revolutionary.

There are many, very many revolutionists who become anti-parliamentarians. They claim that a revolutionist can do no good for the workers in the parliaments of the capitalists, or that once they begin associating with the bourgeois lawmakers that they, too, lose their revolutionary outlook; that they become contaminated, and go over into the camp of the enemy. This has happened, we admit. But it need not necessarily happen, in fact, will not happen if the spokesman for the revolutionists in parliament is a true revolutionist himself and not a mere reformer or careerist in the first place.

Refused to Vote War Credits.

Surely, no one has ever done greater service to the working class in parliament than did Liebknecht. No one has ever done so much to show up the sham, the fraud, the hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy, than he did! His achievements during the war have never been equalled. All of us remember how he broke the discipline of the Socialist party by refusing to vote war credits, when they had decided upon such a course, or, how, from that time on he fought the imperialists, the junkers, and the social-patriots at one and the same time.

A few of his speeches that were made in the Reichstag

debates have been given to us under the title of *The Future Belongs to the People*. Time after time he would have the entire body of the Reichstag on its feet, hissing, jeering, swearing, fighting, and cheering.

Accused of Treason.

On May 1, 1916, Liebknecht came to Berlin and made a rousing speech at a mammoth demonstration that took place there. By this time the anti-war sentiment had become pronounced. Liebknecht was arrested. Among other things, he was accused of high treason. His reply to the court is one that will never be forgotten. He says:

"High treason has always been a privilege of the ruling class,—princes and aristocrats,—and is one of the most aristocratic traditions of this cast. Those really guilty of high treason do not appear before the bar; they sit in the offices of the great captains of industry, of the firms that attend to the equipment of armies, in great banks, on the estates of the agrarian junkers, they sit at the Moltke-burke, in Wilhelmstrasse and Unter den Linden, in the various ministerial and princely places, in the royal castles and on thrones.

Shows Who Are the Real Traitors.

"The real traitors are the responsible and irresponsible members of the German government, the Bonapartists with unclean social consciences; they are the government political and capitalistic hunters after spoils, the financiers and stock jobbers of every kind who have criminally instigated this war exclusively for the sake of their profit, under the protection or semi-absolutism and secret diplomacy. Guilty of high treason are the men who have precipitated mankind into a chaos of barbarous violence which is transforming Europe into a heap of ruins and a wilderness, enveloping her in an atmosphere of lies and hypocrisy in which truth is blinded and stifled; and they intend to and will go on with their infernal machinations until the bleeding and enslaved masses fall helpless into their grasp.

"They are the men who coin gold and power for themselves out of the people's blood, sweat, want and destitution; those who have a direct interest in the war or in its imperialistic aims; whose greed and thirst for domination hide behind ranting patriotic zeal. *They are the men, who, more than defeat, dread the success of the movement for emancipation among their own people,—who hate the people to be free in other countries as well, who are determined once again to deceive the people's hope of freedom, yet have the bare-faced audacity to give this conflict the name of a 'war for liberation,' and who, so far, have not yet been made to answer for their actions, merely because the bulk of the people, misled victims as they still are of cowardly artifices, to this day do not know the truth.*

"Quilty of high treason are those who even in time of war, together with their accomplices in enemy countries, form a sort of separate International with the object of fighting and defiling any movement in favor of peace—those whose power over me is derived from the perfidiously contrived war and iniquitous military dictatorship."

Speaking of the bitter class conflict then raging but which is held down by sheer force, he reminds the judges that "the possibility of 'internal dissension' appears a mere phantom to the prosecution, and the churchyard quiet of military dictatorship which stifles the masses' cries of despair, is in its eyes, 'unanimity.'"

"The prosecution extols the spirit of the German troops. Why are the military prisons and fortresses so overcrowded that many thousands of sentenced soldiers have to be transferred to common civilian prisons?"

Before the royal district court in Berlin on August 23, 1916, Liebknecht said:

"The object for which I strive in the war consists in this—that all imperialistic states—their governments and ruling classes,—be vanquished,—vanquished by the mass of their own peoples. This object means also peace—the only durable peace, the only peace which will in all countries secure the welfare of the great masses."

At a sitting of the court on the 28th of May he declared: "The government of censorship with martial law and impure social conscience, the government of usurious trafficking with food stuffs and of the 'three class electoral rights,' of 'heroes of the fatherland,'—the government which bears the bloody guilt of this most horrible war of depredation,—this government has reason to hide in darkness. Militarism, moreover, never could stand the light of day. I have nothing to conceal,—neither my actions, for which I am persecuted, nor my politics. The policy of class warfare and the solidarity of the laboring classes of all countries demands publicity."

The Berlin court sentenced him to two and one half years imprisonment with hard labor. The supreme military court set aside this judgment and gave him four years and one month imprisonment with hard labor, and deprived him of his civil rights for a period of six months. Quite different that, from the ten and twenty years sentences that were so freely distributed by our judges to those who dissented from the opinions of the ruling class.

Shot in Back by Enemies of the Workers.

But the movement for peace had already gained great momentum. Strikes and mass meetings became an everyday occurrence. Everywhere the workers demanded the release of their beloved spokesman, Liebknecht. Finally came the crash of the Kaiser's power. The jails were thrown open. Liebknecht was freed and amidst the joyful greetings of the masses he exclaimed, "The day of the people has come!" But no—such was not the case. Social traitors were already at work to save capitalism. Liebknecht launched into a bitter attack against them. If this condemnation of the imperialists had been severe, it could not compare with what he had to say about the Noskes, Eberts, Scheidemanns, who had betrayed the workers at the moment when victory was within their grasp. And so it came to pass that when the Spartans revolted in January—and failed—, Liebknecht was taken prisoner. There was no greater foe to the social traitors than he—and so they killed him! On January 15, 1919—Karl Liebknecht was shot from behind. They dared not face him before the masses. They knew that he would win. So they murdered him.

Four years ago the first Communist revolt was crushed in Germany. Liebknecht, Luxemburg, Jogiches,—all were killed. But their fighting spirit lives on. Karl Liebknecht died at the hands of traitors to the working class. You, the youth of America, as well as you, the youth of Germany, of France, of Italy, of all the world, must wipe out that stain. The working class must win. It shall. Already we can hear the tread of marching millions; out of the night they come; but soon they shall break their fetters and step forth into the sun.

—Young Workers League.

Service is sometimes in being harsh; for justice is harsh, and Truth is harsh. Love is never harsh. Reason is always metallic. Mix the two in a composite of 50-50 and you have the proper medicine, both for yourself and for your fellow-men. Love spoils the other fellow. Hate spoils the other fellow. Common sense spoils no man. Common sense helps him to help himself. Giving is not always sharing. Share but do not give.

—W. L. McGibbon.