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

NO. 13—WHOLE NO. 299

International Press Correspondence

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1923

Member The Federated Press

FIVE CENTS

LABOR IS THREATENED WITH MORE WATCHDOGS

Putman's Bill, S. F. 688, If Passed, Will Turn Loose a Brood of Burns-Thiel Parasites to Stir Up Trouble in Minnesota

If a bill before the legislature, S. F. 688, by Mr. Putman, is passed, working men in Duluth and elsewhere in Minnesota can have State policemen as private escorts to and from the job any time they become vicious enough to interfere with the bosses' profits by calling a strike.

The purpose of the bill purports to be "to provide for the better prevention of crime and the identification and apprehension of persons suspected or accused thereof." Under cover of this subterfuge one expert human-bloodhound may go without request to each county clothed with all the authority of a deputy sheriff to ferret out rebellious wage slaves on strike. Upon formal request of the local sheriff whole droves of previously selected, trained and equipped watch-dogs may be sent by the chief director watch-dog to quell any Ole Hanson revolution that may break forth in the brains of any hysterical employers or labor haters.

The cost of service rendered without request of the local authorities will be borne by the state. If the services are rendered upon request of the local authorities the state and county go fifty-fifty on the watch-dogs' salaries, but the county stands the extra cost of investigation and instigation.

The initial cost of turning loose this brood of budding Burns-Thiel parasites will be \$10,000 and after that an annual cost of \$100,000 for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1924, and June 30, 1925. The chief director stool is to be permitted a meal ticket of \$4,500 per annum; deputy director, the sum of \$3,500; assistant deputy director \$2,500 and the other trained snoopers not over \$200 a month. The expenses of these experts in the discharge of their duties shall be paid by the state in addition to their regular salaries.

So it is evident that by skillful manipulation of affairs the watch-dogs may leave their salaries intact, stir up trouble somewhere in the state and have all expenses paid while doing it.

At its regular meeting last Wednesday the Duluth Trades and Labor Assembly sent a formal protest to the legislature against the passage of the Putnam Bill S. F. 688. They opposed the bill because it means an extension of the police powers of the state which may usurp the powers of the local government; they opposed the extra expense which falls upon the people; and the chance it gives, under the guise of eliminating crime, to use the state police in case of labor trouble.

REMOVES LID FROM MILITARISTS' PLANS

Whole Brewing Mess is Exposed. Nations Resources Are All Mobilized and Card-Catalogued. Conscription Can Now Proceed With Bismarckian Skill

By AIBERT COYLE
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

CLEVELAND.—What the next war will be to the workers and women of America and to civilization as a whole was revealed to the League of Women Voters at its session in this city, when Frederick J. Libby, secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, took the lid off the plans of the militarists and exposed the mess that is brewing inside. Government papers produced by Libby show that the entire economic and industrial resources of the nation are being mobilized and card-catalogued for the next war, so that the secretary of war of the United States, like Bismarck in 1870, can turn to a pigeon-hole in his desk at any time and draw out the plan of conscription that will deliver every industry and every able-bodied man from Maine to California into the hands of the military machine. Secretary Libby also revealed the provisions for "national defense," which will not only take every young man for universal military training, but seek also "the proper preparation of each and every young woman" for "useful service in the organized defense of the nation."

Military and naval preparations for 1924 just passed by the last congress, make increased expenditures for every branch of the service except the regular army. A huge expansion of the air service, the construction of naval bases and airplane stations running close to a billion dollars, the recruiting of 40,000 men and 2000 officers for the air service in order to provide for "the shrinkage in time of war,"

and the expensive experiments in poisonous gases and other weapons of destruction are now part of the established government war policy, Libby declared, whether the workers of America know it or not. "We are getting ready for war, and not for peace," he said, "and that war, according to Secretary of War Weeks himself, 'will be a war that will tax us to the utmost in man power and resources.' War can only be ended, Libby asserted by our cooperating with other nations in order to organize the peoples of the world for permanent peace. Only by such united action can armaments be abolished, for 'the world is too small for one nation to disarm alone.' We must also educate the people for peace, beginning by instructing the children and 'disarming the textbooks of the world and getting the hate out.'"

Libby puts it straight up to labor, women and the churches, to end war by combining their moral influence against it. "If these moral forces of America," Libby concluded, "can show no more effectiveness in the next four years than they have in the last four years in organizing the world for peace, our military men are justified in pushing their well-organized plans."

FARMER'S UNION ACTIVE IN GA.

Savannah, Ga.—Every day brings increasing evidence that the farmers and workers can combine to their natural advantage for supplying each other with the necessities of life without the expense of a long chain of middlemen. The farmers around this city, under the leadership of the farmers' union, are actively demonstrating how the

FOSTER DEFENSE SCORES

COURT REFUSES TO INVOKE STATUTE BARRING CO-DEFENDANT WITNESSES.

ATTEMPT TO STRIKE OUT RUTHENBERG'S TESTIMONY FAILED.

St. Joseph, Mich., March 26.—A move by the state to prevent any co-defendant of William Z. Foster to testify in his behalf in his trial here for alleged syndicalism, was overruled. The court ordered a resumption of testimony by C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers' party, who is to be tried after Foster.

The state entered the motion to strike out all testimony so far given by C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers' Party of America, and the first witness called for Foster. They also asked that he be allowed to give no further testimony.

The objection of the state was based on the Michigan common law ruling that co-defendants, who ask separate trials, shall not be allowed to testify in the trial of one of their number.

Ruthenberg had detailed the history of the communist party and explained to the jury the principles of Karl Marx, in an effort to show that the communists were a peaceful lot and simply were preparing for a revolution which they felt was bound to come because of natural forces at work within the "capitalistic government."

Senator La Follette Invited to Speak in Virginia

Senator Bob LaFollette has been asked by the American Legion of Virginia to speak at their Memorial Day Celebration. It is reliably reported that the Legionnaires will pay no attention to any objections that may be made by Knute Nelson's friends. They await La Follette's reply.

Clara Zetkin Arrested

Duesseldorf, March 26.—The French police of Scharnhorst today arrested Clara Zetkin while she was on her way to Essen to address a Communist meeting. Learning of her arrest, General Degoutte, the French commander ordered that she be immediately released and allowed to continue her journey.

Essen Jobless March, Demanding Bonus and Free Rations and Coal

Berlin.—A demonstration of jobless men, the first indication that the Ruhr unemployment situation is becoming really serious, was reported from Essen March 24.

Thousands of unemployed marched to the Essen City Hall, where four leaders, in fiery speeches, demanded a bonus from the government, besides free rations and coal. Representatives of the burgo-masters declined the demand for tea money, but promised to notify their superior authorities of the plea.

The entire city was at a standstill during the demonstration. No trams were running and all shops were closed. Earlier in the day French officials visited labor offices, where the unemployed and strikers against French occupation were receiving German Government bonus payments. The payments were stopped, the Germans fearing confiscation.

Russia Sees Poland Move in Danzig as Threat Against Peace

Moscow, March 27.—Russian Government circles consider Poland's reported preparation to attack Danzig as a "most serious threat against peace," it was announced today.

The Soviet announcements followed reports in the Polish press that reservists were being mobilized. The Polish plans were characterized by the Russian authority as "a new aggressive and militarist policy" of Poland's.

Bombay, India.—The Communist party of India has issued an appeal for a general strike in protest against the death sentences imposed upon 172 men, most of them poor farmers, for their alleged participation in the riot at Chauri Chaura over a year ago, in which 22 policemen lost their lives. The appeal says: "The crime of these men was that they dared to assert their right to live, and challenged the authority which orders them to toil and starve perpetually."

NOTED REBEL TEACHER DIES IN NEW YORK

She Said, "15-year-old Minds Overlaid With 50-Year-Old Crusts of Habit Dominate the Public Schools in the United States"

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

New York.—Henrietta Rodman is dead. The New York city board of education, under which she served as public school teacher more than half of the 45 years of her life, will pass no resolutions, for Henrietta Rodman, time and again, and almost single-handed, battled against the board for her beliefs. Her beliefs were that education should be honest; that teachers should not bow down before anything but truth; that married teachers who became mothers should keep their jobs. For upholding the latter belief she was suspended for a year. But she won. New York public school teachers now may marry and have children, and must be given leaves of absence when they are about to become mothers.

Miss Rodman's educational activities, however, were only a part of a life devoted to causes, persons and movements she regarded as progressive and constructive. These included, of course, unpopular movements: Suffrage; better relations between the Negro and white

racers; workers' education; housing reforms; cooperatives; East Indian freedom; the Farmer-Labor party, and finally, open and successful defiance of the notorious Lusk law which purports to make public school teachers "loyal."

It was her flat refusal to appear before a secret committee appointed under the Lusk law to investigate charges against teachers' "loyalty" that brought Miss Rodman into nation-wide notice. Summoned to appear before this inquisitorial body, she responded with a letter not only refusing, but mercilessly analyzing and exposing the whole system of public school education of which she had 25 years' intimate personal experience.

"The trouble with our public schools," she wrote, "is that they are old and repressive. There are a few new buildings, some young women teachers who hope to be married, some young men who expect to be lawyers, and millions of children. Everything else is old—old aims, old methods, and old minds in control. There is no room for the creative impulse in the pub-

MICHIGAN JURY GOES TO SCHOOL

Twelve Men and Women Learn Something About Socialism, Communism, Revolution and the Third International

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—The jury went to school, Charles E. Ruthenberg was the professor.

It was during the trial of Wm. Z. Foster for criminal syndicalism when the defense put Ruthenberg, secretary, Workers' party, on the stand to tell 12 men and women about Socialism, Communism, revolutions, the collapse of capitalism and the Third International.

Ruthenberg is a self-educated man of about 40, the son of a Cleveland longshoreman. He looked quite like a professor, talked fluently, as he sought to show that the gathering at Bridgman was a philosophical gathering not bent on violence and armed insurrection.

He quoted Lenin as saying before a meeting of the Third International that the use of force in the United States was "nonsensical." The Communists, he said, were acting on the supposition that the disruptive forces at work in the capitalistic state would lead ultimately to a social revolution. It was the duty of the Communists so to train the workers that they would be prepared to take over the control of industry and the state when that time came.

He traced the history of the breaking up of Socialist parties of all countries in 1914. In 1919 the Communist party was organized openly in Chicago. In January,

1920, the federal and state governments attacked the party and 6000 members were arrested. As a result the party "went underground." This situation existed up to 1921. Then a faction arose which believed that the party could again function in the open, and on Christmas day, 1921, the Workers' Party of America was formed, which included many who were not Communists.

A threatened split among the Communists was what led to the meeting at Bridgman, he testified. One group believed that there was still enough of free speech left in America to enable the Workers' party to become openly the advocate of communism.

Over the objection of the prosecution, Ruthenberg, in answer to the question, "What party overthrew the czar's government?" said that no party had done or could do that thing, that such an overthrow of power could only come through a movement in the great mass of the people, the workers. The answer was later stricken out by the judge.

Later on the witness said: "The Communist view is that force is not a weapon for a small group or party to use. If force is resorted to it must come out of the social and political conditions existing in a country. An advocacy of force in the United States today would be nonsense."

There were rumors of jury tampering, and a consultation was held in the judge's chambers, at which the attorneys for the defense were not present.

lic schools. They are filled to overflowing with the past and the present; what has been; what is. There is no room for what may be. . . .

The tendency of the 15-year-old mind overlaid with a 50-year-old crust of habit, is stolid acceptance of things as they are, dread of change, intolerance of the creative spirit because creation is change. This is the mind that dominates the public schools of the United States."

That letter settled the Lusk "loyalty" law. From that moment it practically ceased to be, although as this is written the legislature is debating its repeal.

Miss Rodman's death from brain hemorrhage was a direct result of her incessant activity to make the

world a better place to live in. It was said of her that she probably influenced more girls than any other teacher in the largest city in the world. She was one of the organizers of the local teachers' union. Just before her illness she had launched a cooperative housing committee to build an apartment house with cooperative nurseries, laundry and dining rooms, so that women with children might be free to work. She herself, although she kept her maiden name, was married and had three adopted children. Her father, the Rev. Washington Rodman, an Episcopal clergyman, was censured by his bishop and mobbed during the civil war for preaching against the American institution of Negro slavery.

Court Figures in Trial of William Z. Foster at St. Joseph, Mich.



JUDGE WHITE



FRANK P. WALSH



CHAS. W. GOFFE
PROSECUTING
ATTY. GENERAL
CO. MICH.



GEO. H. BOOKWALTER
ASST. PROS.
ATTY.



GEO. H. BOOKWALTER
ASST. PROS.
ATTY.

city workers can cut their food bills by cooperation. Recently a crowd of farmers and workers gathered at Savannah to join in supporting the two farmer-labor cooperative stores now run in this city and Glenville, and to promote further efforts to bring the farmers' crops to the workers' table without paying tribute to the commission agents, wholesalers and retailers.

As a direct result of the farmer-labor cooperative stores already established, the merchants in Savannah and Glenville have been compelled to reduce their prices. Similar results are reported by the extremely successful Lowndes County

Cooperative Exchange at Valdosta, where railway men and farmers own and run the largest cooperative store in Georgia. During the recent shopmen's strike the farmers brought in meat, potatoes, vegetables and other farm supplies, not to sell to the boys on strike, but to give to them in order to help them win their battle.

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC

The articles in this series are released through the *Friends of Soviet Russia* Press Service

AN APPEAL FOR RUSSIA'S CHILDREN



(By F. S. R. Press Service)

NEW YORK.—A new appeal has been addressed to American labor by the national office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th Street, New York, in behalf of the homeless little children of Russia. It is in the form of an almost bare recital of the facts, but one that is profoundly meaning because of the very absence of rhetoric.

"Open the Gate!" is the inscription on the printed plea being sent out to workers all over the country. A drawing shows the gate of a "Children's Village," with several children asking to be admitted.

"Seven hundred thousand children like these have no guardianship whatever. They sleep where they can and fight like wolves in the forest for scraps of refuse to keep themselves alive. A million are in homes which lack every necessity for the health and happiness of the children. These walls are waiting for room in the homes already overcrowded. Your help will open the gates."

The Friends of Soviet Russia has been asked to take care of 20,000 of these children. That is the share of the work assigned to the American workers in an international drive to save Russia's new generation from disease and death. As a beginning the organization has already opened the following:

John Reed Homes: Four buildings in Samara, housing 480 children.
Eugene V. Debs Homes: A "Children's Village" of twelve homes at Kazan, housing 430 children.

Helen Keller Homes, for blind children, in Samara, needing special equipment for training the unfortunate children.

In addition, it has contributed toward the care of thousands of others in homes already established.

The appeal outlines the tragic story of the famine and the immensity of the problem left in its wake. It says in part:

"Thousands starved to death. Some were driven even to cannibalism and corpse-eating. Disease followed hunger. The children were the heaviest sufferers. They became separated from their parents and guardians either by death or the confusion that attended the trek of the starving population in search of better favored provinces. Hundreds were picked up homeless every day, all available buildings, including even the offices of the local governments and of the trade unions, were given up to shelter these pitiful waifs. In the lists of these children appears very often the family name, Neizvestih (unknown).

"Immediately upon taking power the Soviet government made child welfare its primary concern. To that end the palaces of the nobility and the fine suburban summer homes of the rich had been turned into Children's Villages for the benefit of the poor city slum children. These villages were made the scenes of important educational experiments, the beginning of a most ambitious program of artistic and intellectual development.

"But this mere beginning could not possibly accommodate the flooded tide of misery that swept over the land. Every building with a roof on its rafters was pressed into service. No sooner would a commune consider its child housing problem solved than a new horde of helpless little ones would sweep in, crowding every available shelter three and four times beyond capacity.

"Government food rations for less than four hundred thousand children had to be stretched to save two million from starvation. There was no clothing to give them, they slept on the bare floor without bedding of any sort.

"So the appeal has gone forth to the workers of the world, to all sympathizers of Soviet Russia, to all lovers of childhood everywhere: Save Russia's children!"

FEBRUARY FIGHT FOR CIVIL LIBERTY

By HARRY GODFREY
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

New York.—The month of February recorded encouraging results in the fight for civil liberty in the United States, despite the continued prosecution of the I. W. W. in California and mob violence in the south, says the monthly summary issued by the American Civil Liberties union. The report lists among the encouraging signs the reversals of convictions of I. W. W. members under criminal syndicalism laws in two states; the dismissal of the cases under the Kansas industrial court law; the favorable decision by the federal supreme court in the case of the Blaine, Ark., Negroes; the arrest of the Ku Klux Klanners in Oklahoma, and the formation of three anti-klan organizations.

Attention also is called to the successful free speech meeting in Providence, R. I., where James Larkin spoke without interference, and to the meeting in Albany, N. Y., where Margaret Sanger spoke despite the refusal of the mayor to permit her to speak. The disbanding of the Colorado rangers on Feb. 1 is cited as still another step toward freedom.

On the other side of the picture, February witnessed the lynching of two Negroes in the south; 4 persons killed and two wounded in strike riots; five floggings by the Ku Klux Klan; 37 new arrests of members of the I. W. W. in California, and a belated decision by the federal court of appeals at Cincinnati affirming the conviction of 13 persons for distributing anti-draft literature in 1917. This case

EASTER GREETINGS

To all workers: Greetings!
On this April Easter Morn.
It seems short for time is fleeting
Since the time when He was born.

He saw the money changers
In the temple with disgust,
And he warned all of the dangers
Of collecting what would rust.

So the profiteers were raging,
They begrudged him even breath,
And they still a war are waging
Tho' on cross he met his death.

But they only killed his body
For His Spirit ever lives
Beneath a flag that's red and gaudy,
Peace on earth some day 'twill give.

On an Easter Sunday morning
His disciples shook with fear,
Tho' he gave them ample warning,
He is gone, He is not here.

But His spirit of Revolution
Marches through eternity,
Till through science, Evolution
It will set all Mankind free.

Every man who bears His spirit
Is hated by our tyrant Boss,
Love! How he hates to hear it
But can't nail it to a Cross.

Onward workers tho' they kill you,
Someone ever takes your place,
Let the spirit drive and fill you
To emancipate the race.

—Unsigned.

has been appealed to the supreme court. Finally, the report sets forth that on Feb. 16, Gov. Pritchard of Pennsylvania, acting on complaints from U. M. W. A. representatives, announced that all members of the coal and iron police who fail by May 1 to submit satisfactory reports of their previous employment will have their commissions revoked.

Trotsky's Organizing Skill to be Used In School and Industry

By ANISE
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Moscow.—If you read in the cabled news that Trotsky has been assigned to organize the schools of Russia, or the heavy industries, you will not need to believe any of the wild rumors that always fly about when changes are made in the soviet government.

It will not mean that Lenin has fired Trotsky or that the army has thrown him over and is preparing for a military dictatorship under the old czarist generals. Nothing so thrilling. It will mean merely that industry and education are recognized as the present "front" in Russia, and that the Communist party has decided to tell Trotsky, as its best organizing genius, to handle this extra job.

It was Trotsky's organizing skill, not any previous military experience, that made an efficient red army out of less than nothing—out of a defeated nation that had gone home exhausted from Brest-Litovsk. That is the kind of organizing skill that is needed now by Russia's heavy industry, though the lighter industries are doing very well.

The Communist policy in Russia is to throw all their energy towards the next great emergency. And although they are keeping an eye on the Ruhr, since no one knows what war clouds may develop in that direction, they are not really expecting conflict of that kind in the immediate future. They have reduced the army from the several millions of two years ago, to 600,000. And it is an open secret that Trotsky has been asked to prepare the resolution on industry for the next party congress, which comes towards the end of March.

Will this mean that after the congress he will be active in industry? Possibly. And possibly not. For in educational circles also one hears the expectation that Trotsky may be sent in their direction to help organize the school system of Russia. Lunacharsky is recognized as a good educator, versed in art and general culture, but not quite the administrator which Russia needs in the present emergency. Russian education is swamped under the waves of homeless children who must be cared for and fed by the education authorities. There is no money to pay the teachers properly. The situation is very serious, and demands the kind of organizer who can create efficiency out of chaos and utter lack. The teachers I have talked with hope they are going to get Trotsky.

To the world outside Russia, who know Trotsky chiefly in legend as the red firebrand and soldier, this kind of assignment of work will appear incomprehensible, and will no doubt start new rumors. But inside Russia Trotsky is known as the most punctual, orderly and effective man in Russia, the man who knows how to inspire loyalty and enthusiasm among widely scattered masses of people, and to weld those people into an efficient harmonious organization. These qualities are needed now in industry and education, the present "front."

Recess at Herrin Trial

Marion, Ill., March 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Judge D. T. Hartwell ordered a day's recess in the Herrin riots trial today because of the critical illness of the child of one of the jurors, Edward Miller, a farmer living six miles from Marion. The child was suffering from scarlet fever. This was the second recess caused by illness during the trial, the first having lasted eleven days.

WORKERS UNITE

By H. R.
The whole world depends on the workers for food, clothing and shelter and for all the necessities of life. Therefore there should be nothing too good for a man or woman who works. Yet because the workers of the world are not united as one, they are denied a living wage, they are denied proper shelter, they are denied everything that workers should have. They are purely and simply wage slaves. They are not united as one.

Those who keep the workers divided are the exploiting class of the world who are living off the backs of the workers of the world. So unite as one and find your place in the final battle for the emancipation of the world's working-class.

University Trustees Divert Attention from Legal Thieves

NEW YORK.—Forbidden by the university authorities to hold meetings on the campus, the Open Forum, a student body, went to a nearby cafeteria and listened to an address by Scott Nearing, in which Dr. Nearing declared that the trustees of American colleges and universities have made these institutions, not truth seekers but a great propaganda machine to bolster the existing and economic system.

He pointed out, as an example, that the 22 members of the Columbia board of trustees consist of eight bankers, ten lawyers, two engineers, one minister and one educator—the latter Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university and one of the country's leading reactionaries. "Such men," he asserted, "control public opinion by diverting attention from profiteering and pickpocketing."

"You don't suppose the elder J. P. Morgan was a trustee of Columbia because he was interested in learning, do you?" he asked.

Government is Changed By Force & Violence

BLACK OWLS PERCHED ON BENCH MAKE AND UNMAKE LAWS FREELY.

By MARTIN A. DILLON
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

St. Louis.—Speaking on the Michigan raid cases, Robert M. Buck, editor, New Majority, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, at a mass meeting held here under the joint auspices of the local Labor Defense council and metal trades council, said:

"This is the first case in the history of American criminal jurisprudence where a citizen has been brought to trial on the charge of 'assembling with.' Foster is charged with no criminal act, of advocating, nor preaching of violence. Foster is not charged with saying, writing or advocating anything; the charge on which his trial is based has been boiled down to that of 'assembling with'—the Communist party of America."

Buck reviewed the history of American government, executive, legislative and judicial. He pointed out the usurpation of power by the U. S. supreme court to declare laws unconstitutional, and the use of injunctions in labor disputes. "Why," declared Buck, "our forefathers never dreamed of the conditions of today, with nine black robed figures perched on the bench like so many owls on a limb, making laws for us and nullifying those not to their liking. Thus, through their tools in office, the master class have brought about a revolution in this country, and have already changed our form of government by force and violence."

RUSSIA TO DISARM SAYS TROTSKY

AIMS OF COUNTRY OUTLINED TO DR FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

London, March 23.—In the first of a series of articles in the Westminster Gazette, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen records the impressions he received in conversations with Russian leaders in Moscow during February.

He says that the question of most concern to the officials was Russia's reconstruction and the restoration of normal economic relations with other countries. The writer quotes Leon Trotsky as reiterating Russia's desire for peace, and as pointing out that she offered to cut her army to 200,000 men if other countries would make a similar reduction, but that the proposal was not accepted.

Notwithstanding the possibility of an invasion of Russia by Poland and Rumania, the Russian Army, Mr. Trotsky said, has been reduced to 60,000 men, which is less than half of the standing peace-time army during the Tsarist regime.

Dr. Nansen quotes Mr. Trotsky as asserting that Russia's aim is disarmament and the establishment of a militia similar to that of Switzerland.

"Complete disarmament," the Soviet official said, "cannot be con-

Dr. Sydney Strong Says Whole Population Is Under-fed in Germany

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN.—An American with a social conscience who is endeavoring himself to German social workers is Dr. Sydney Strong of Seattle, father of "Anise," who is well known in labor circles. Strong came through Germany on a tour around the world that had first taken him to Australia and later through Russia. He expected to remain in Germany a few weeks, but found such misery and such need for someone to stir America into a realization of these conditions, that his visit has extended into months and the end is not in sight.

Through his efforts over \$1000 was collected for Christmas among his friends and parishioners in America. This money brought cheer to many a home in Berlin, where children were semi-starving from lack of food.

Strong is now engaged in a new campaign to relieve suffering among Berlin children. He has got up a folder of eight pages, entitled, Berlin's Fight with Disease and Poverty, in which the story of the German totos is told in pen pictures and by photos.

"What impressed me," says Strong, "in my observations running over a month, is not spectacular cases of individual poverty; for I think individual cases and small groups could be duplicated in London and New York—but the appalling fact of a whole population being underfed. It is a terrible sliding of masses toward the bread line and below—with consequent demoralization. This is happening to a people that are painstaking and patiently facing the situation with quiet heroism."

SOVIET RUSSIA MAY DOMINATE AIR IN FUTURE

London.—While the rest of Europe is engaged in the sharpest rivalry over aviation development, Soviet Russia is not standing idle.

Reports from Moscow indicate that the soviet government is making rapid strides in the development of its aviation service, both military and commercial.

An active propaganda for development of aviation is being carried on by Izvestia, a semi-official newspaper. Izvestia points out to the Russian people that "when Russia is attacked" the enemies will come by air long before they attack by land or by sea, and Russia must be prepared to resist intensive air raids.

Statistics indicate that France leads the rest of Europe in aerial development, but Russia is awakening, and—with her vast resources and with the expert advice of Germans, who are reported to be interested in Russian factories—within the next two years she may become a great air power. Reports reaching London indicate that German aviation experts, who have found themselves limited by the terms of the peace treaty in the development of their science in their own country, are actively conducting experiments in Russia and are having astonishing results. Tales of a folding seaplane, which will "knock down" and carry in a small tube, come out of Russia, and this is said to be the work of German experts.

Perhaps Russia has the only military aviator of the female sex in the whole wide world. At the Egorovskiy aerodrome when the garrison is paraded there marches in the front rank a diminutive woman, with her hair cropped short and wearing the regular uniform of the Russian aviator. This is Miss Nina Gordevich—a flight commander. She is reputed to be one of the world's most daring aviators, and her rise to the position of flight commander is a tribute to her skill in the air.

In order to increase interest in aviation the soviet government is conducting a press campaign and sending lecturers through the provinces.

templated until Europe is united in a federation of states, which offers the sole means of withstanding America's economic hegemony. If a general demobilization can be effected, Russia will propose an international disarmament commission."

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CAPITALISM DESTROYS CIVILIZATION

Those Who Work Are Robbed of All Except A Meager Existence

(Editor's Note: This is the last article in a series taken from "Imperial Washington" by R. F. Pettigrew who was a senator at Washington for twelve years. His exposure of the activities of those at Washington shows that government is the instrument used by the owning class to further their own economic interests at the expense of the working class.)

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

The people of the United States are playing with fire. They are experimenting with an unworkable system of social organization—a system that has been tried repeatedly during the past three or four thousand years, and that has destroyed civilization as often as it has been tried. The form of the experiments has been different, but their essential features remain the same.

Two per cent of the people of the United States own sixty per cent of the property of the United States. Yet they produced none of it. By legislation, by craft and cunning, by control of Congress and the courts, they took to themselves what others produced. Sixty-six per cent of the people of the United States own five per cent of the property of the United States. Yet they produced all the wealth and have none of it. Why do not the producers of this wealth have what they produce? Because the making of the laws and the control of the courts is in the hands of those who do not work, and this has been true from the beginning of the Government. The convention which framed the Constitution of the United States was composed of fifty-five members. A majority were lawyers—not one farmer, mechanic or laborer. Forty owned Revolutionary Scrip. Fourteen were land speculators. Twenty-four were money-lenders. Eleven were merchants. Fifteen were slaveholders. They made a Constitution to protect the rights of property and not the rights of man, and, ever since, Congress has been controlled by the property owner, and has framed laws in their interests and their interests only, and always refused to frame any laws in the interest of those who produce all the wealth and have none of it.

OWNING CLASS TAKES TRIBUTE.

In the second place, the wealth-owning class, because of its wealth-power and its hold on the machinery of society, takes a tribute from the mass of the workers. The character of this tribute varies from age to age. At bottom it is the same. The owner of wealth, because he possesses the things without which the masses would starve, compels them to pay him a return for their use. In Egypt and in feudal Europe, the masters owned land and exacted rent. Here, in the United States, the masters own the forests, mines, factories, railroads, banks and insurance companies. These things they own through the instrumentality of corporations and therefore their income takes the form of dividends on stocks and of interest on bonds. The form is immaterial. The fact remains that the few—whether as landlords or capitalists—hold the choice spots of the earth, and the many, for the privilege of enjoying these choice spots, pay tribute to the few who own them.

MASSSES LIVE LIKE SLAVES.

These masses—the workers—the producers—are rewarded with the least possible amount upon which they are willing to go on working and reproducing their kind. In old times they were chattel slaves; today they are wage slaves. Formerly, their masters took all of their product and guaranteed them a living. Now, a part of the product goes to the workers, but they must keep themselves.

In the past the work done by the slave for his master kept the master in luxury and enabled him to live a life of ease, and, if he desired, of dissipation and waste. Today the rent, interest and dividends paid by the workers to the owners of lands, bonds and stocks enables these owners to live in luxury, in idleness and, if they desire, in wasteful dissipation.

When hard times come, it is the worker who goes on the street and starves. The bondholder continues to draw his interest and the stockholder continues to receive his dividend. The bondholder, under the law,

can insist upon his interest. The corporations take care of the stockholder long after the workers have begun to walk the streets looking for a chance to work.

WORKERS SURPLUS VALUE FEEDS LEISURE CLASS.

These owners, freed from the necessity for labor, develop rapidly into a leisure class, while the workers, struggling for existence, constitute a labor class. The leisure class controls the surplus wealth of the community. Out of this surplus it feeds, dresses and houses itself; buys privileges, corrupts the machinery of the state; invests in foreign exploiting opportunities; struggles with the leisure classes of other countries for the chance to exploit and rob.

Among the masses, who are laboring and producing without getting the value of their product, there is poverty and want. Diseases waste and ravage; vitality is sapped; energy deteriorates. . . .

This is Capitalism—the control of the machinery of society in the interests of those who own its wealth. This was feudalism in France and slavery in Rome and in Assyria. This is the system of dividing the community into two classes—owners and producers—and of rewarding the owners at the expense of the producers. As I read history, this method of social organization has had and can have only one result. The leisure class rots out and drops to pieces; the workers starve and suffer and die. Sometimes they revolt—particularly in the later years. Generally, they are too weak and too ignorant to do anything more than labor and reproduce.

CAPITALISM LEADS TO IMPERIALISM.

In the preceding pages I have tried to show how this system was getting its grip on the United States. Out of my own experience in public life I have indicated the activity of the land-grabbers, the bankers, the money-ring, the beneficiaries of the tariff, the trust magnates, the railroad operators and the other masters of the economic world. In Congress and out, year by year, they have taken possession of the country's best resources, robbed the people through monopoly, exploited and plundered the workers by means of low wages and high prices. Then, with their ill-gotten gain, they have invaded other land—Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Haiti—and there they have repeated the same process, by fair means or foul, gaining possession of the timber, oil, copper and iron, and then forcing the natives to produce these commodities for a pittance wage. Behind them, in these ventures, the plutocrats had the army and navy of the United States to be used when necessary, as they were used against Spain, the Philippines, the Mexicans, the Haitians and the rest. Meanwhile, at home, through the subsidy of political parties—through the passage of legislation—through the courts—through the private control of, where necessary, through the open purchase or coercion of public men, the interests have taken possession of the government of the United States, shaping its institutions, and directing its policies along lines calculated to yield the largest net returns to the plutocracy.

WAR IS AN OUTGROWTH OF CAPITALISM.

The last move in this direction involved the entrance of the United States into the World War; the conscription of men; the dispatch of an army to the battlefields of Europe; the suppression of free speech and a free press; search, seizure, indictment, trial, imprisonment and the deportation of men and women in open and flagrant violation of constitutional guarantees and long-established precedent.

The Wilson administration and the Supreme Court have demonstrated and established that in time of war the Constitution, with all its amendments, is but a scrap of paper and of no force and effect. Hereafter, all that the people who do not work and produce the wealth have to do is to unite and get control of the Congress and other branches of the government and declare war on some country—any country—and at once proceed to enact laws in total disregard of the Constitution, and all its guarantees, and arrest and imprison all who disagree or protest. It is well for the people who toil to make a note of this fact.

No man who has regard for the welfare of this country, or who is concerned for its future, can fail to be alarmed at the course that it has followed, and is still following, along the road that leads to empire and imperial institutions. There may yet be time, but unless we turn back soon, it will be too late. It behooves the sixty-six per cent of our people to take possession of their Government and enact laws so that every man shall have all he produces. Capital is stolen labor, and its only function is to steal more labor.

their places and remove their tools. Employees are also requested to remove their belongings from the washhouse as this company will not be responsible for them.

Bituminous coal from southern Illinois is retailing from \$9.50 to \$10 a ton in Chicago. In all 2,500 coal diggers are thrown out of work by the closing of these mines while Chicago shivers and New York seeks in vain for coal substitutes.

HOWAT ON TOUR OF MINES TO WIN UNION CARD BACK

DEPOSED HEAD OF KANSAS MINERS OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR RE-INSTATEMENT.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Alexander Howat, deposed head of the Kansas district, United Mine Workers, and "stormy petrel" of the union, has embarked on a personal campaign throughout the mining regions of the United States and Canada in which he will present "to the rank and file" wherever there is a miners' local, an appeal that he be reinstated in the organization.

Howat, who came here at the invitation of the general relief committee of the Pennsylvania miners, is touring southwestern Pennsylvania at present, seeking financial aid for Fayette county workers, locked out as a result of union activities in the coal strike, telling his side of the famous controversy with John L. Lewis, international president.

Charges Denied.

Howat flatly denied charges, which he blames Lewis followers for instigating, that he is secretly at work building a rival organization as a means to regain union membership and the presidency of the Kansas miners.

"If I never was reinstated in the

United Mine Workers without starting a dual organization, I would never go back," he said today.

"I have been denied the right of trial or hearing by the international organization and now I am going to tell the rank and file my side of the story. No charge was ever lodged against me—I never had my day in court inside the union.

Railroaded Out.

"Justice may yet be done when all know the facts as to how I was railroaded out of the union."

Howat hinted that the differences between him and Lewis might reach a head even before the next annual international convention, scheduled for January in Indianapolis.

"The next convention of the United Mine Workers is in January," he declared, "but is enough members decided to have one sooner it is possible to do so."

Fake Cooperatives Get 20,000,000 From Workers

New York.—Twenty million dollars of the savings of men and women who could ill-afford the loss, were sunk in the L. R. Steel Co. and affiliated enterprises, styled fake cooperatives in a bulletin of the Cooperative Society of America. This concern was exposed some time ago as a fake by the Cooperative league, and it went into the hands of a receiver on March 7.

At last \$35,000,000 has been lost in spurious cooperative schemes which have gone into bankruptcy in the last four years, the league estimates. Meantime the local, self-governing cooperatives which follow the Rochdale principles, and which have sprung spontaneously from the needs of the consumers, are growing in strength every day, while the gigantic fakes crumble.

Small investors were lured into the L. R. Steel Co. by salesmen who stressed the alleged coopera-

five character of the business, and who pictured L. R. Steel as a public benefactor which would enable investors to make millions. This high-pressure promotion scheme came to grief after about two years of feverish money-getting.

Still another fake cooperative, in Missouri, known as the "Cooperative Assn. of America," is involved in bankruptcy proceedings. The receivers have been able to find only \$784 in assets, although about \$175,000 was invested by 4,800 persons in this chain-store association doing business in St. Louis. This outfit was run by three self-appointed trustees, who were entitled to a rakeoff from the business.

Neither the steel company nor the latter organization were cooperatives in any sense of the word. They were not governed by the Rochdale principles of one vote for every member; officers were not democratically elected, nor were they subject to removal by the membership; there were no provisions for patronage rebates or for limiting the dividends on the capital stock.

ONE THING AFTER ANOTHER

New York.—Mrs. Marguerite Harrison, jailed twice by the Russian soviet government, and just arrived here from her second trip to Russia, declares that conditions there have improved vastly and that the country seems at last to be getting on its feet. Moscow particularly, she said, is in far better condition in every way than when she was there the first time a year and a half ago.

New York.—The Amalgamated Bank of New York, organized here by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has been chartered by the state and will open on April 14 at 103 East 14th St., with a capital of \$300,000. It will be the first labor bank established here.

"This is a bank of labor, created by labor for labor," said Sydney Hillman, president of the A. C. W. "It is designed to satisfy the long-felt need of supplying the workers with a bank of their own, which will sympathize with and understand their problems and will assist them in every manner possible."

The stock is owned exclusively by members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

New York.—Invaluable assistance was given the textile strikers in New England by co-operative bakeries, the final report of the bakeries shows. The cooperatives, about half a dozen in number, which were in operation in the district when the strike began, baked bread and furnished it to the strikers at a cost

of \$8000, which would have cost them \$13,600 if it had been bought from commercial bakeries.

When the walkout began last year against a proposed wage cut in the cotton mills, relief work immediately was planned by these co-operative bakeries. Led by the bakery in New Bedford, Mass., thousands of dollars were collected from labor unions, fraternal organizations, and other cooperatives. This money was used to purchase flour, which was baked into bread without any expense to the strikers' organizations. A large co-operative bakery in Paterson, N. J., contributed tons of flour to the strikers.

BOX-CAR SPASM

By John Ferguson.

There was a great financier known all the world around. He could buy more with a penny than some could with a pound. He worked for a "living wage"—O'er that the law forbids. He bought his coal and paid his rent And raised a bunch of kids. I do not know how this was done,

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"Rhymes of Early Jungle Folk," by Mary Marcy. Illustrated with 71 wood cuts, fine for children \$2.00. Prison Poems, by Ralph Chaplin. Price \$1.00. Red Labor International, Resolutions and decisions of the First International Congress of Revolutionary Trade and Industrial Unions \$0.15. The Revolutionary Crises of 1918-1921 in Germany, England, Italy and France, by Wm. Z. Foster. Price \$0.25. War of the Classes, by Jack London. This book has been reduced from \$1.00 in order to cut down the stock \$0.50. A. B. C's of Communism, by N. Bucharin. Price \$0.50. Imperial Washington, by R. F. Pettigrew \$1.25. "Kuzbas," a pamphlet about an opportunity for engineers and workers in Russia \$0.10. An Introduction to Sociology, by Arthur M. Lewis \$1.00. Communist Manifesto, by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels \$0.10. Communism and Christianity, by Bishop William Brown D.D. \$0.25. Value Price & Profit, by Karl Marx \$0.10. Order from:

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He has used the police for the protection of life and property and has never farmed them out to any private interests.
He has made a good public official in every respect, so much so that Labor-re-endorsed him for this election on his public record.

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Workers Back Sacco and Vanzetti

Boston, Mass.—The Needle Trades workers of Boston filled Faneuil Hall when they protested against the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, who three long years have had hanging over them the death penalty for a crime which they did not commit. Attorney Moore proved conclusively that the men were innocent and that the prosecution's witnesses had changed their testimony so often that they were absolutely unreliable.

The meeting was called by the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and was attended also by the members of Local 49, Ladies Waist and Dress Makers of the I. L. G. W. U. There had been a cessation of work at 4 o'clock as a demonstration of sympathy and faith in Sacco and Vanzetti. The 30-day hunger strike of Sacco had roused to his side a large number of workers.

The meeting had an international character with speakers in English, Italian, Spanish and Jewish. It was an audience that backed this case because it was a labor case. It was in sympathy with all workers who are in danger of being jailed because of their beliefs. When Fos-

ter's name was mentioned there was a thunderous applause.

The demonstration is really the first step. The hearing which is now going on will decide what other steps are necessary to bring about the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. The workers present will undoubtedly back up any move for a protest strike of Boston and New England.

William Simons, district organizer of the Workers Party, after pointing out that it had to fight the case of 20 of its comrades in the Michigan case, pledged its support, and stated that the members of the Workers Party would be behind any real working-class move in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

MINES CLOSED

HERRIN, ILL.—Five of the largest bituminous coal mines in southern Illinois are closed for the summer. The following notice is posted on the bulletin board of the Old Ben Coal Company at the Weaver camp near Herrin:

To Employees, Old Ben Coal Corporation, Mine No. 20:

Owing to the conditions in the market at the present time the demand for coal does not warrant further operation and this mine is closed by our orders for an indefinite period. All miners are hereby instructed to square up

THE MASSES WILL KNOW

By G. A. M., Juneau, Alaska.

The load is heavy, the road is rough,
It's an up-hill grind, and things are tough.
Those who suffer that the cause may live,
In prison cells, yet they give and give,
Even their blood, that the weak may stand,
Keep pressing on toward the promised land.
Martyrs are they for humanity's sake,
They give their all, but they do not take.
Yet I know when they come to the end of the road,
Weary of packing the heavy load,
The masses will say to those who led,
You have faithful been, tho' the world called you Red.

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 vision and firm leadership. The task is no Sunday-school play and no lazy man's job. It will mean sacrifice and hardship and much study and much training. The workers must prepare for this.

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



U. S. CANT RECOGNIZE RUSSIA

Secretary Hughes reply to the delegation of women who appealed to him for the recognition of Soviet Russia was the same old story. It can't be done. Russia annulled the \$187,000,000 loan by our government to the Czar. Russia confiscated private property. This is legalized robbery. We cannot recognize such a country although we love the Russian people very, very much.

So that is that! The United States gambled on the Czar and lost. Now Soviet Russia is to be punished because she refuses to pay the old Czar's debts. When foreign countries gambled on the Confederate States during the Civil war and lost, did the United States annul those debts? It certainly did. Does Hughes know this? He certainly does. But the United States is the United States and Russia is Russia. Here the capitalists have the upper hand, in Russia the workers have the upper hand. That is the thing that cuts.

The terrible Russian government confiscated private property to public use. How about the private property in liquor that the government of the United States recently confiscated? How about the private property in slaves that the United States confiscated during the Civil War? How about the private property of Germans in the United States that was confiscated by us during the war?

It was certainly very, very wicked of the Russians to confiscate American property while the United States was carrying on a war with Russia by proxy—furnishing the killing tools to counter-revolutionary groups. But it is not wicked when the United States does it.

The United States cannot recognize the hated working-class Russian government yet. France, after years of refusal, has recently been holding informal negotiations with Moscow agents and French authorities have granted permission to Arcos Limited, the official Soviet trading organization, to establish branches in Paris. The announcement of the White Star Steamship Company that it has practically concluded arrangements with Moscow for the establishment of regular steamship service from Russian ports to all parts of the world, has revived talk of British recognition. M. Joffe, the Moscow representative, is in Tokio seeking to negotiate a commercial treaty and to get recognition if he can. The United States will wait and watch.

SOLIDARITY AND COMRADSHIP SHOW CULTURE

Martin Anderson Nexo will not weep much over the passing of art that exists today. To thrill back of the footlights while the world is full of empty stomachs and starved souls doesn't appeal to him as being of great value.

The comradeship and solidarity of the workers reveal culture to Nexo. Freed from the parasites of capitalism, he expects the proletariat to create a literature full of meaning, simple and wholesome.

Nexo doesn't care if the art of today goes where crazy romances of knights went 300 years ago. To him it does not matter if the proletariat brings no new art forms. Bread put into hungry mouths and starved souls satisfied, as a result of the solidarity of the working-class, this concerns Nexo, because it will enrich life infinitely more than any bourgeois art back of the footlights today. Choice excerpts lifted from Nexo's article in the *Call Magazine* are found elsewhere on this page under the head "Proletarian Culture."

PREYING ON CHILDREN

One good test of the degree of civilization that has been attained at any period of industrial development is to note the treatment that is given to the young during that period. Tested thus our twentieth century civilization looks like a zero.

The federal child labor law was declared unconstitutional although under it 14-year-old children could be legally exploited. Even the scant protection it gave for babes under fourteen and the elimination of certain jobs for the 14-year-olds was too much of a handicap to the shekel gatherers. They had the blackrobed funeral judges bury it.

Michigan with its beet slaves from six years up gives a good view of civilization today. The story can be read from official government reports. It is not the creation of imaginative soapboxers.

The United States Health Service which gives a report on malnutrition is also a good testimonial of our civilization. It shows that from 20 to 30 per cent of America's school children suffer from malnutrition or slow starvation.

Reports from medical journals give evidence that poor children who are public charges are used in trying out experimental serums. They are more satisfactory for experi-

mental work than rats, mice or guinea pigs. New York's reformers are busy with a bill forbidding state institutions and hospitals to use children for experimental work. But New York is not the only place such practices exist.

From Minneapolis comes the sordid story of reformers exploiting young men from the University of Minnesota to get information in regard to commercialized vice, by acting as panderers. Two dollars a night could be earned by boys from working-class families for helping round up girls who have been broken by a damnable system that dooms productive workers to poverty and places a premium on chicany, graft and prostitution. This work, as a panderer, was received from the University employment agency in answer to a call from so-called respectable business men. This is civilization.

From Detroit, the gateway for whiskey and beer from Canada, come reliable reports of child smugglers used by rum runners. School boys not yet in their teens are paid for hauling the rum ashore at 50 cents a case.

These few instances of child exploitation are enough to show that we are in an age of preying on children for profit. And then some brainless human beings wonder why there is vice and crime and ignorance and disease.

WORKERS MUST DO THEIR OWN PROTECTING

Since it is so evident that under capitalism, children are mere coin producers, it is up to the workers to protect their own young. Laws won't do it for them unless the laws are the expression of the workers' economic power. Lawmaking bodies today like the courts are the expression of the economic power of the exploiting class. Hence laws are made or scrapped at the behest of the industrial overlords.

Reformers will not protect the workers' children. They believe in the system that coins profit out of children's bodies and brains. They flounder around in diseased spots caused by the industrial system and really help to spread the cancer spots instead of removing the causes.—Initiating young boys into commercialized vice, as in Minneapolis, is a good sample of reformers' work.

The industrial system that dooms workers to a wage fit for animals to exist on, is the crime factory. It denies education to the masses of children from working-class families. It pens them in factory walls; takes the heart out of them with drudgery; it gives them alley and street filth, offers them no wholesome adventure or diversion. It is a sickening condition of affairs but progress must come.

Once a man used a crude axe to get his food, shelter and clothing. In the course of time men learned to produce together by means of wonderfully equipped machines. Today we are still in the crude-axe stage of distribution. We let a few individuals seize most of the products of labor although we produce them together.

The coming industrial system will change man from a machine-slave to a human being. Those who labor will take the benefit of their labor. Then the perfection of the machinery of production will release man from the machine. Shorter hours of labor must come, children will be taken from the drudgery and placed in schools to develop their minds and bodies. Their sympathies will be enlarged through contact with the world's greatest minds in science and literature and art. Life will expand, will become worth while.

This will come. Mother Evolution will see to that. But the working class must not forget that the *organized intelligence of the workers is a part of Mother Evolution. It can be a mighty stimulating forward pushing part. Hence it is up to the workers. They can make this evolution to a juster economic system a short snappy process engineered by their intelligence or they can let it drag on for decades in a hit and miss way. They can make this generation realize the evolutionary process or they can sit and let their children go into oblivion as stupid slaves.*

Evolution is not a thing apart that the workers can lazily sit and watch. They are a part of evolution and must either let themselves be tossed hither and thither like chips on waves or they can organize their strength and with well planned intelligent strokes make for safety.

MASTER-CLASS STRIFE IN EUROPE

Relations between England and France are becoming strained. The British workers are awake to the fact that they helped destroy Germany's militarism in order to make France the military dictator of Europe. England says France has 140 air squadrons while England has only 10. She resents the fact that France cannot pay her war debt while she has the money to build enough airships to endanger Britain's safety.

In Paris the most obvious thing is hatred of Britain. Ludwell Denny writing from Paris for the *Freeman* says that Loucheur and Stinnes realize "that the present situation in the Ruhr cannot go on forever and they are bargaining for a giant combination of French and German trusts which will control the economic life of Europe. The contradiction between Loucheur's policy of cooperation with Germany and Poincare's policy of destruction is only on the surface. . . . A weaker Germany is a better neighbor and a safer business partner. . . . Hence the occupation."

"But this partnership would not mean peace in Europe. It would be anti-British. . . . Compromise on indemnity is rejected by the French largely because it's a British proposal. One constantly hears: Now let England keep out, we can negotiate with Germany alone."

So the master class with their contentions for commercial advantage are heading towards another war. Just where it will break first no one knows. The monarchists in Germany are much alive. The longing for vengeance is ground in the hearts of the German workers against the French who have augmented their misery. The Eastern Mosul oil question is not settled. The Communists in France and Germany and England would like to help capitalism out itself. That is the only way that peace will ever be realized. Under capitalism we will always have contentions and war.

COMRADE MEETING

Next Tuesday Evening is *Comrade Meeting* at *Workers Hall*. A good committee has been appointed to provide a program. Everybody come.

CAPITALIST SYSTEM DEBATED IN PARLIAMENT

Philip Snowden of the Labor party of England has introduced a motion into the British House of Commons saying the capitalist system has failed and should be replaced by a system of cooperation and government ownership of industry.

It is significant that in the debate those who are opposed to socialization of industry now are also convinced that the system is a failure. They do not attempt to defend it, but they are not ready to change yet.

PROLETARIAN CULTURE

By MARTIN ANDERSEN NEXO.
(Author of "Pelle the Conqueror.")

(Translated by Marius Hansome from Social Demokraten, Kristiania, Norway.)

"The proletariat has no culture," said a Comrade to me while we discussed this subject. "It has no architecture! Its culture is purely petit bourgeois; it must first build a real Marxist culture."

It so happens to be a fact that the small trading class is also devoid of architecture and the modern bourgeois can hardly claim one; therefore, according to the Comrade's reasoning, these two groups would also be without culture.

The proletariat is indisputably in possession of a culture, quite seasoned at that. Only it has not come up into the light of day as yet, having been prevented from spreading its crown. But it has in the run of time shot several green stalks into the air as a warning; many of the old political leaders of the past half century have come out of the proletariat. How could the mighty organizations of workers have been organized and led by a social layer destitute of culture? The proletariat is not only in possession of culture, but also of rituals in part borrowed from the other social strata. Every worker knows that it takes as much ingenuity not to offend the good tone of the hut as in the higher halls. The communal feeling within the lower classes, the comradeship in good and evil, which is peculiar to the dispossessed, in a word, solidarity—did it originate yesterday? Marx is not the author of proletarian culture; genuine Marxian culture is in reality meaningless. Marx is the great chemist who has extracted the essence from proletarian culture, that explosive which will pave the way for the working class into the light of day. . . .

NEW ERA MUST GET ITS SPIRITUAL CONTENT FROM WORKERS.

Has the proletariat power enough left to rise and shake the parasites from off his back? But that is not enough to give him his place in social evolution; he must go forward and give the new era its spiritual content. He will be the bearer of a renaissance. New ideas, new thoughts, new action and behavior will be the consequences of his breaking through. A new rush of vital blood will course through our veins; a new fertile life will permeate the world—including art and literature. In what direction will the stakes point?

I dare say that his chief occupation will not be new forms of art. There is a law which reigns in the mental and spiritual world that says: The richer the content, the simpler the emballage. This law holds also for art. In other words, as long as a people or a class is filled to the brim with spiritual riches the inclination to rewrite such a content is absent; on the contrary, it expresses itself directly, through ideas and their translation out of hand. Gradually, as the substance becomes worn, ornateness, decoration, rhetoric steps helpfully in—art sets in. The same law holds also for an individual creation: the greater the poet the simpler his working medium. In literature the dilettante usually invents the new art forms. Shell and kernel bear an inverse relation to one another. Pure literature and artistic interests invariably fall to a lower plane in the second phase of a people's or groups career, the retrogressing, and grows in proportion to the receding movement. What is superficial appears to be an artistic renaissance—the new forms, new methods, are in reality a phenomenon of decadence.

ART OF TODAY MAY GO.

I don't know, perhaps art, as we understand it, has had its day. An abundance of evidence could be adduced to indicate that its days are numbered. Within the long course of artistic development there is a line which points unmistakably toward the rejection of all external working media in favor of the movement toward the peculiar, the singular, the individual.

Verse, which is now dying out, is the oldest literary form of art, while the smooth-flowing prose is the youngest. Viewed in the perspective, the same development applies to drama and the novel. Three hundred years have elapsed since Don Quixote dealt the death blow to the overstrained, extravagantly crazy romances of the knights. The drama is passing over a similar gamut: in the first place, the emphasis on catastrophic treatment must be changed from the objective to the subjective, and finally yield wholly to plainer and simpler vehicles of thought. Who cares a rap today about the artificially built fates of life with their convulsively entwining catastrophic psychology?

The proletariat has valid grounds for coupling in at this point. The simplicity, evenness and common sufficiency of his disposition would be wholesome. He has already begun in various countries to create for himself a new literature—poems of pastoral life, the native soil, poems of the new social age—works that are surprisingly replete with meaning because of the stark realities of the daily commonplace phenomena which occupy the lives of plain folks. He will hardly begin to produce elaborately symmetrical imitations of art floating freely in the air for the exclusive delectation of aesthetes—at least, not if he is allowed to follow his personal bent. Besides, he is too stable, too massive, with both feet planted firmly on the solid earth.

The old world science could tell us the weight of the sun to a nicety; but where was the faculty and the will to weigh plenty of bread for hungry mouths? The old art could conjure the world's wonders out of an empty sleeve and light the flambeau of adventure behind the footlights. Nevertheless, the day hung heavily and gray over starving souls.

As for me, the proletariat may readily prove himself impossible in the matter of calling forth new theatrical effects if he will only take the consequences of that which is his characteristic—his feeling of solidarity—and strive to spread a shining light daily for the many.

That is likely, first and last, the highest art.

—Excerpts from *Call Magazine*.

WHO AM I?

I am the cause of all hunger and want and the cause of prostitution and crime. I rob the workers of the wealth they create. Yet the workers do not organize to destroy me. I am Capitalism.—H. R.



I see the gang that rules the roost is putting up an awful boos to change the immigration laws and let in furriners because they can't get labor cheap enuff to pile up coin and other stuff.

They put up arguments that's queer to give the workers a bum steer. They say the workers otta know that if enough restrictions go, and lots of common labor came, we folks now here could play the game and work our noodles and our lip to slip into a foremanship.

They mean the laborers would live so very cheap that they will give apparent wealth to all of us who now oft times make quite a fuss that we don't get enuff of dough to make the housewife's budget go.

One of five hundred is our chance of ever getting one good glance at foremanships or such like station in this here great and glorious nation. And if they let in a lot more to bid for work on this here shore, they'll pull the price of labor down in every city- burg and town.

Then, too, the plus percenters state it is their most unpleasant fate that, when they formerly had a hope that feeding of the aliens dope about this country and its ways would lead to very strikeless days, they find they now must put a stop and not Americanize the shop, for when men get to be like us they cannot find a single cuss to handle shovel and the pick, but workers all get very sick of working here for little pay throughout a good hard working day.

They say we gotta stop this bunk of teaching them, or else go junk our present immigration laws and let in more to serve their cause.

They want Americans to fight and so would teach them over night to be Americans for good and train to arms as all men should. On other hand, the thing don't pay, because we have no war today, but we do want cheap labor now, and native men they cannot cow. And so they plead for foreign men to stock the mines and shops agen.

So patriotism takes a slump. You can't tell how that cat will jump!

REMEMBER THESE THEY ARE NOT COWARDS NOR CRIMINALS

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

At Leavenworth, Kansas, Box 7—April 6, John Turner, Reg. No. 13146; April 10, James Quinlan, 13579.

At Walla Walla, Wash., Box 520—April 14, A. Shoemaker, 9399; April 27, Bert Bland, 9411.

Northside station, Pittsburgh, Pa., Box A-11387—April 25, Jos. Martinovich, B-59.

At San Quentin prison, San Quentin, Cal.—April 10, Matt Schmidt.

Corra Meyers, national secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts.

Bartolomeo Vanzetti writes: "Never before has the truth appeared so vividly to my mind that no cause can win without the cooperation of the women. Drop me a few comforting lines again. The executioner may exercise his ability upon me before my next birthday. Do not vacillate because of it." (Massachusetts state prison, Charleston, Mass.)

C. W. Davis writes: "I received some half hundred cards and letters congratulating me upon my birthday, and appreciate the thoughtfulness shown. Hope those who were so kind as to write understand the reason we can't answer all, as I enrolled as an extension student in the engineering college of the Wisconsin state university."

EGYPT FREE TO BE UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Great Britain has withdrawn her protectorate over Egypt; she has accepted the Egyptian Declaration of Independence of February, 1922; she has in fact done everything to insure the complete self-determination of Egypt with one small exception. As the *Manchester Guardian* recently put it: "The only hold that Great Britain has over Egypt is martial law. . . . Martial law is enough, however, to have resulted in the smashing within recent months of two Egyptian ministries and in the refusal of a third to assume office; to have provoked bombing assaults on British soldiers and the inevitable reprisals. Martial law has kept Zaghlul Pasha in exile and by that act has nourished a continued frenzy of Nationalist activity. Martial law, they say, cannot be withdrawn until order has been established in Egypt; but order will never be established while martial law holds Egypt in subjection. Nor will the question of the Sudan be settled, nor a "representative" ministry come into power. "The only hold that Great Britain has over Egypt is martial law. . . . After all, that is about the only hold that France has over the Ruhr.—*Nation*."

SPIES MAKE OR FAKE ROTTENNESS

Roger W. Babson in his current special bulletin to employers mentions the spy system. He says:

"Whether Bailin's testimony is true, we do not know," he remarks. "Probably it is, as reported, only partly true. The most important fact is that the kind of thing that Bailin tells about is common in our industries. There are a score or more of these industrial spy agencies at work in the country. They act under all kinds of names which give no hint of their real work. Immense sums are paid to them by our employers."

"This is a serious blunder on the part of the corporation leaders. It stirs up trouble where none exists. It is the most potent breeder of radicalism that we have. The 'boring from within' which radical agitators are charged with, is a drop in the bucket to the boring that the industrial spy does, for money which the employer pays. These spy agencies set out to find rottenness, and if they do not actually find it, some make it or fake it."