

SOME DAY THE WORKERS WILL CELEBRATE BECAUSE THEY HAVE PUSHED THE MASTERS INTO THE RANKS OF LABOR, TO HELP PRODUCE AND NOT TO EXPLOIT

Dead
—J. O. BENTALL.

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One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

NO. 15—WHOLE NO. 301

International Press Correspondence

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1923

Member The Federated Press

FIVE CENTS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

20th Avenue W. & Superior St.
DULUTH, MINN.
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STEEL PLANT SLAVES GET FOUR-CENT RAISE

UNSKILLED LABOR CAN NOW GROW FAT ON THE INCREASE.

More than 4,000 employees of the Minnesota Steel Company are said to be affected by the announcement of an 11 per cent wage increase authorized by the United States Steel corporation. Steel Baron Gary and Patriot Charles Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel corporation, have repeatedly called attention to the shortage of unskilled labor which they blamed on the restrictive immigration law. Then, too, they are aware that with the coming of spring there will be an exodus of workers to outside jobs. The four cents a hour increase gives the unskilled men the enormous sum of 40 cents an hour to spend on their wives and children. It is supposed to be inducement enough to keep them on the job, although in some localities building contractors are offering 70 cents and hour for a similar grade of labor.

Gary was so concerned about this great increase that he made the announcement by wireless from shipboard while returning from his joy-cruise to Rome and Fascist Mussolini.

The thirty-six-cent-an-hour slaves who are cruising in the Gary sweatshops here can rejoice. The extra four cents will enable them to spread the oleomargarine a little thicker.

At the same time the steel owners are spreading the price of steel a little thicker. In the Chicago district, warehouses have advanced bars, shapes and plates \$2 a ton, galvanized sheets \$5, rivets \$5 and pig iron 50 cents to \$1 a ton.

HOWAT'S TOUR

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Alexander Howat has definitely decided to meet the opposition of the "machine" and their misrepresentation by making a general tour through the eastern part of the U. S., starting April 10th, from Pittsburgh, Kansas, through Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will tour the notorious District No. 5 for some time, ending up at a great Protest Meeting in Charleroi, Pa., April 22, 1923.

Protest Meeting in Charleroi, Pa. It will be remembered that on March 18th, the "machine" was successful in causing the police to break up a miners' meeting in Charleroi and prevent Howat from speaking. This so enraged the Progressive Miners that they determined to hold a great Mass Meeting to protest against the conduct of the "machine" and the suppression of free speech by the Burgess of Charleroi. Every miner and worker who respects the principles that Howat stands for will plan to be present that day.

Howat Going East.

From Pittsburgh, Pa., Howat plans a tour through the Anthracite to Nova Scotia and return. All local unions interested should apply for dates to James A. Hamilton, Secy., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUTCH LABOR TO JOIN REDS

Amsterdam, April 3.—The Dutch Labor party voted today to join the Moscow revolutionary trade unions. For some time agents have been active in this country in behalf of the Communists.

HEALTHY AMERICANISM SURVIVES IN MICHIGAN; SPLIT JURY DISMISSED

Six Jurors Display Ability to Think, and Judge Is Not Only Intelligent But Also Fair

ST. JOSEPH.—Five men and one woman refused to regard the Declaration of Independence, with its insistence upon "The fundamental right of revolution, as a crumbling corpse in the tomb of the past and hung the Foster jury, six to six here today. These stalwart Americans, whose spirit harks back to an earlier day, include Mrs. Minerva Olsen, Theodore Katzbach, Clement H. Ritzler, A. M. Birdsey, Russell Durn and Patsy Healy.

The jurors had been out almost thirty-two hours when Judge White called them into the court room and, on being informed that a verdict was impossible dismissed them. After they had had filed to their places, the judge asked Calvin Bachman—the farmer-foreman—if he thought there was any chance of their agreeing.

"I do not," Bachman replied. "We stand exactly the same now as we did at the beginning."

"And you do not believe further deliberation would alter the situation?" the court asked.

Bachman answered in the negative.

"I am sorry," Judge White said. "In view of the long time required to try the case that you cannot agree, but there seems to be nothing for the court to do but to discharge you."

Like a quiet ripple, a smile of joy spread over the generally calm waters, of the defendant's face. Mrs. Foster, who had shared the long vigil with him, grasped his hand in unspoken sympathy as the Court announced its decision. The crowd, which had thronged the court room during the trial proper, had dwindled to a small number, but these made gestures of approval, as the drama's last act ran its course.

Frank P. Walsh, chief counsel and Humphrey S. Gray, his associate were present when the end came. Save for Max F. Burger, neither the State nor the County was represented, State's Attorney Smith having left for home yesterday and County Prosecutor Gore and his assistant being absent on other official business. The latter all declined to discuss the result, but Mr. Walsh gave a statement to the press in which he said:

"Of course, we are somewhat disappointed; we had expected an acquittal. For at the close of the testimony we were convinced beyond all question that the presence of Mr. Foster at the Bridgman convention was in no sense a violation of the law. Nevertheless, it is gratifying that five men and one woman of such high standing in Berrien County should have believed my client innocent, and fought for his vindication in the jury room for more than 31 hours.

"We had the great good fortune of being in a court where the presiding judge had the combined attributes of judge and lawyer. His keen and ready knowledge of the law was supplemented by most perfect judicial poise. Our adversaries

were courageous and intelligent and were courteous and able lawyers as well."

The woman, to whom Mr. Walsh referred was Mrs. Minerva Olson, wife of Oscar Olson, superintendent of a local non-unionized factory and sole representative of her sex on the jury. She and Theodore Katzbach, one of the nine farmers in the box, led the fight for acquittal. Seen tonight Mrs. Olson told the writer that more than forty ballots had been cast and that all of these save a few 7 to 5 for acquittal recorded yesterday morning, had a fixed six to six basis. Mrs. Olson's great grandfather was an officer in the American Revolution, and she although laughingly denying she was either "Red or pink," declared that she was not so blind that she could not peer behind the corner of the future.

Those, who led the opposition to Mrs. Olson and Katzbach, had little argument to offer for their stand, it is reported. Foreman Bachman, the main champion of conviction, is said to have taken but little part in the often heated debate in the jury room. The line up, as a juror gave it, was as follows:

For acquittal—Mrs. Minerva Olsen, Theodore Katzbach, Clement H. Ritzler, A. M. Birdsey, Russell Durn and Patsy Healy.

For conviction—Calvin Bachman, Arthur Barker, A. J. Jackson, Vivian G. Ingles, Theodore Drier and Dwight Babcock.

One of the rocks, upon which the jurors split, was whether the Communist Party, with which Foster assembled at Bridgman, actually ad-

(Continued on page 3)

Last Issue of — TRUTH —

This is the last issue of TRUTH. Those whose subscriptions have not expired will receive another working class paper instead. Arrangements are under way to turn Truth's mailing list over to THE WORKER, Room 405, 80 E. 11th St., New York City. The suspension of the publication of TRUTH is due to lack of funds caused by the apathy of the workers.

IT'S ALL IN THE STATE OF MIND

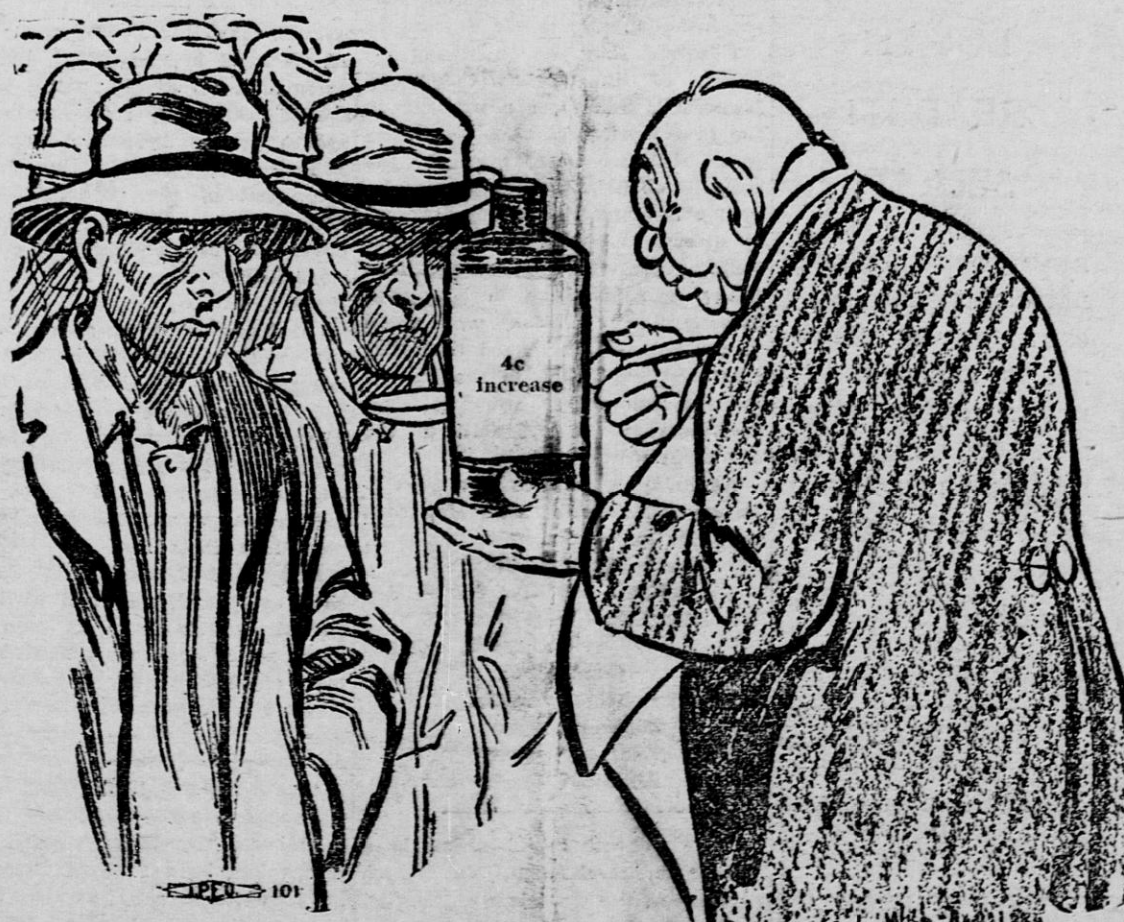
GAITHON ALLISON.

If you think you are beaten, you are,
If you think that you dare not, you can't,
If you'd like to win, but you think you can't,
It's almost a "cinch" that you won't.
If you think you'll lose you've lost
For out in the world you find
Success begins with a fellow's will:
It's all in the state of mind.

Full many a race is lost
Ere even a step is run,
And many a coward falls
Ere even his work's begun.
Think big, and your deeds will grow;
Think small, and you'll fall behind;
Think that you can and you will;
It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you are outclassed, you are!
You've got to think high to rise;
You've got to be sure of yourself before
You can ever win a prize.
Life's battles don't always go
To the stronger or faster man;
But soon or late the man who wins
Is the fellow who thinks he can.

DR. STEAL BARON



With apologies to Will Donald, of the Australian Worker.

HERRIN JURY'S VERDICT IS "NOT GUILTY", OTHER CASES NOLLE PROSSED

The Prosecution's Bargain Offer That It Would Not Ask for Hanging, Only Conviction, Was Rejected

By McAlister Coleman
MARION, ILL.—It was all over but the shouting when the prosecution in the second Herrin riot trial tried to bargain with the jury by trading hangings for convictions. The jury neither hanged nor convicted but brought in a straight verdict of not guilty on the first ballot for each of the six union defendants on trial for conspiracy last June to murder Antonio Mullovich, a Wm. J. Lester strike breaker. The prosecution's bargain offer to the jury was that it would not ask for hanging if only the jury would convict.

Hugh Willis, district board member, U. M. W. A., was the first to be cleared of the charge, which had been disproved by scores of defense witnesses and by damaging cross examination of prosecution witnesses who contradicted themselves and failed to remember at crucial times.

The other five acquitted miners are Bert Grace, Otis Clark, Philip Pontanetta, Oscar Howard and James Brown. Grace and Clark had been acquitted in the first of the Herrin trials of the murder of Howard Hoffman, a Lester mine guard. A. W. Kerr, counsel for the Illinois Mine Workers, conducted both trials.

The battery of the prosecution lawyers included State's Atty. Delos Duty and Atty. Gen. Edward Brundage with special assistants. In the first trial Brundage had the financial support of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce which raised \$50,000 to convict the union miner defendants.

State Sen. Otis Glenn's pathetic plea for the prosecution to the jury to avenge the strike breakers and gunmen who "probably had families to support and needed the money" brought smiles to the spectators who remembered the letter from Sherman Holman, one of the gunmen, to his former wife, which was read in the first trial. Holman's conception of supporting a family was couched in these words: "But there is no life like a single one, go as you please. Sleep with the ones that looks best and have no boss or some jane always having you in trouble and in hell." The letter was given to the defense by his former wife.

In his argument Glenn called Willis, "Kindly, intelligent and the brains of the local organization." But he insisted that Willis was at the power house woods near Herrin where Mullovich was shot. He called the Herrin killings, the most "tremendous tragedy in the history of all this country, for there has never been a crime so horrible in detail, so useless in purpose, so devoid of accomplishment."

At one time he spoke highly of the United Mine Workers and then again condemned those who had rushed to the defense of its indicted members, saying that he did not believe that the majority of the coal diggers were behind the defense.

He ended up by appealing to the jury's love of country and after reminding them that they were Christians he quoted from the essay of the great Robert Ingersoll, a native of Williamson county, on the tomb of Napoleon. One of the jurors wept at this.

In his instructions to the jury Judge Hartwell emphasized the fact that the defense does not contend that the killings of the Lester gunmen were justified by acts of misconduct on their part but that evidence about their acts prior to the killings was proper in showing the course of the whole transaction and in characterizing the men brought into a peaceful court.

All indictments against those accused of participating in the Herrin rioting of last June were nolle prossed following acquittal of the six coal digger defendants in the second trial.

Ole Hanson Causes Tumult in I.W.W. Trial

LOS ANGELES, April 5.—Ole Hanson, formerly mayor of Seattle, caused a tumult in Judge Russ Avery's department of the superior court when he testified for the state at the trial of 15 alleged members of the I. W. W. charged with criminal syndicalism.

Hanson was called to the stand to testify concerning methods credited to the I. W. W. during his administration as Seattle's chief executive. As he proceeded in his testimony he became more and more emphatic and finally he stood up and shook his fist at the group of defendants.

"The only creed the I. W. W. know is force and violence," he cried. "Every single one of them is a coward. Seattle put them down with an iron hand."

At that one of the defendants jumped to his feet and threw off his coat and yelled at the witness:

"Come outside and I'll make you eat those words."

A group of deputy sheriffs assigned to guard the courtroom during the trial which has been in progress for some weeks closed in on the defendant and restored order.

SIX NEEDLE TRADES VOTE TO UNITE

CLEVELAND, April 8.—Representatives of the six needle trades in Cleveland voted unanimously today in favor of amalgamating along lines advocated by the Trade Union Educational League of which William Z. Foster is the head. Another meeting will be held this week to carry on the work of the league to "educate, propagate and amalgamate," when each of the crafts will name delegates to the league.

HENRIK IBSEN'S PROPHECY CONCERNING RUSSIA

AN ORATION TO THE TRADE
UNIONS OF TRONDHJEM,
JUNE 14th, 1885.

Henrik Ibsen held the same view, concerning the liberation of the working-class, as the great scientific socialists, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, that the emancipation and liberation of the working-class, and through that, the liberation of the human race, must be done by the working-class itself. And his great prediction that Russia is the ideal state, that the Russian people will give the example and lay the practical foundation for the real brotherhood of man, and the unification of all nations into a federation, or the U. S. of the world, and through this great principle the final emancipation and liberation of the whole human race, and especially the working-class including the peasant, from thousands of years of tyranny and slavery.

Russia is like an enormous light-house on a dark ocean with an illuminating and magnificent light that is penetrating through the darkness, and gradually will even be seen in the darkest continents of imperial capitalism.

The greatest experiment in the history of the human race is now in the making in Russia, and it will go forth, and is advancing East and West, South and North, and will, as General Ludendorff said, "until it has encircled the globe, and not even the seven seas can stop Bolshevism."

Ibsen said:
"Eight days ago I returned home again to Norway after an absence of eleven years. During those eight days at home I have experienced more of joy of life than during all the eleven years abroad."

"I have found immense progress in most lines, and I have seen that the nation to which I most closely belong has approached the rest of Europe considerably more than formerly. But the visit at home has also caused me to feel that the most indispensable individual rights are not as yet safeguarded as I believed I might hope and expect under the new form of government."

"A ruling majority does not grant the individual liberty of expression beyond an arbitrary fixed limit."

"So there is much to be done before we may be said to have attained to real liberty. But I fear that it will be beyond the power of our present democracy to solve these problems. And I believe an element of nobility must enter into our political life, our administration, our representation, and our press. Of course I am not thinking of the nobility of birth, nor that of wealth, nor that of knowledge, neither that of ability or intelligence. But I think of the nobility of character, of the nobility of will, of mind, of conscience, of energy, conviction

and devotion. That alone it is which can make us free."

"This nobility which I hope will be granted to our nation will come to us from two groups which have not as yet been irreparably harmed by party pressure. It will come to us from our workmen and our working-women."

"Russia I think will lay the experimental foundation for the emancipation of the working-class of the whole world from tyranny, despotism, ignorance, hypocrisy, superstition and slavery. Russia is a wonderful country, wonderful in its people, wonderful in its language, and wonderful in its literature. The vast slavonic race seems to hold now the promise of to-morrow."

"Russia is apparently on the threshold of an immense advance. She is coming upon the stage with colossal power and magnificence. She has one hundred and thirty million (now 180,000,000) people, and these people are in the throes of a great revolution."

"In the literature of Russia the Czar is apparently insignificant compared with the vast masses of people who are moving toward new destinies, and if the czar is in the way he will eventually be crushed."

"For centuries the Asiatic element has prevailed in Russia. There has been inertia and submission, but the genius of the west has touched her enormous domains, and the result is simply amazing."

"The great liberation of Russia began with the present century, with Pushkin, who is something like the English poet, Byron, a poet of surprising powers, a master of this rich language in which words are full of color, melody as well as ideas. Both the African and slavonic blood was in Pushkin. He was impetuous and fanciful from his youth, a disciple of Voltaire. His mind was crammed with the legends, fables, and popular tales of old Russia. Pushkin was of the romantic school. But he did not, as tyrants, says Castelnau, 'sing of groves, of lark and fir; the steppes as immense as the sea; the virgin snow silvered with the rays of the full moon; the waves of the Baltic, heavenly in the long days of summer, and imprisoned in icy fetters in the eternal nights of the winter; the polar horizons with their rosy auroras, whose splendors were indefinitely repeated by the crystal deserts and peaks. He did not sing this nature, which continues the same in its movement and brightness, even when it is the witness of the most horrible and brutal crimes, which gathers and drinks with cold indifference the blood of martyrs, and fills with its vivifying air the lungs of tyrants. He sang the spirit with its ideas, with its agitation, the spirit which swells with eternal storms, and sallies forth to scale heaven in the path of justice and liberty, and which when it falls

writhing in pain and despair, recognizes not even in God himself authority and power to take away its rights."

"It is said that Pushkin was not only exiled but flogged. He suffered unspeakable agonies. He was like Prometheus chained on Caucasus."

"The reign of Nicholas was an epoch of hard and cruel oppression. He did not hesitate to pluck out the brain of Russia to save his throne. He seriously considered the idea of closing his frontiers with cordon of troops to beat back foreign realism like the cholera or plague. He was an Iron Czar always clad in uniform. He was the Quixote of absolutism. The close of his reign saw the dilapidation and the ruin of his country. A chorus of malediction arose against him. He heard the walls of his tyranny crash around him, though cemented with the blood and tears of two million of human beings he had exiled to Siberia."

"But tyranny shall yet feel the breath of liberty; and the martyrs buried in a dungeon shall illuminate the world; and the imperial criminal shall tremble. The world shall hear the thunders of his execution."

"The reshaping of social conditions which is now under way in Europe is concerned chiefly with the future position of the working-men and working-women. That is what I hope for and wait for; and it is what I will work for, and shall work for all my life so far as I am able."

"It is with these words that I take pleasure in extending to you my most hearty thanks for all the honor and joy which the Trondhjem labor unions to-night have given me. And while extending my thanks I propose a long life and a happy future for the working-class."

—N. A. Viseth.

New Torture Process for Wicked Wobblies

LOS ANGELES.—A new way to put the fear of God into wicked Wobblies has been discovered by the prosecuting attorney here. The especially recalcitrant ones now are indicted on two counts, and when convicted are sentenced to serve from 2 to 28 years consecutively instead of concurrently. There is nothing to keep the authorities from piling on the counts to an indefinite amount, as no overt acts are charged under any count. Five of the eight members recently convicted here were given two-count sentences. They are William Allen, Claud Erwin, James Fink, Lawrence Gross and Roy Leonard.

The great are only great because we are on our knees. Let us rise up.—Proudhon.

JUST OFF THE PRESS

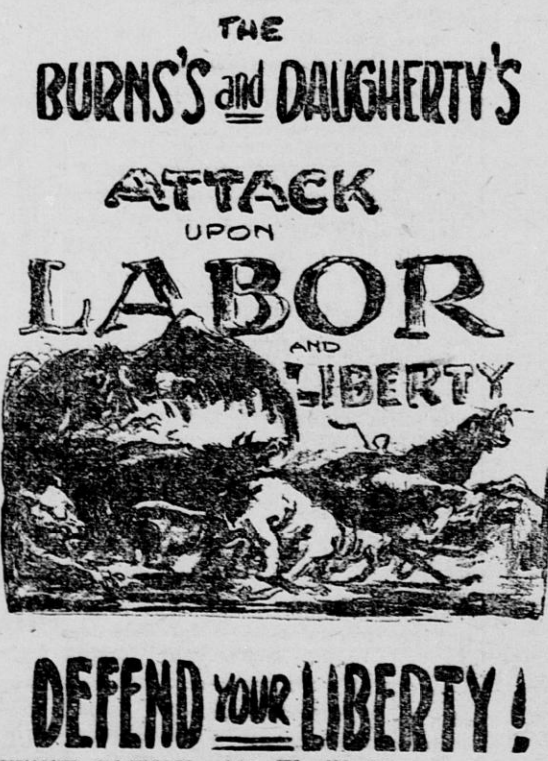
THE LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL PAMPHLET

A masterful presentation of the background of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Case, the high points of the prosecution and the defense and a clear cut statement of the issues involved, completed with Attorney Frank P. Walsh's closing speech to the jury in the W. Z. Foster trial. No one who wished to keep informed about the development of the governmental attacks on labor can afford to miss this brilliant pamphlet.

For those who want to aid in the defense of the men and women now being prosecuted, it is an absolute necessity.

32 pages, 6 in 9. Cover design by Fred Ellis, illustrated with 25 pictures of the principals of the defense and the prosecution and of scenes taken at the Foster trial.

A permanent contribution to American Labor Literature. A smashing attack on the Labor-baiters and their masters, the "Captains" of Industry. A spirited defense of the rights of labor.



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HELP THE MICHIGAN DEFENSE BY PUTTING A COPY OF THIS PAMPHLET IN THE HANDS OF EVERY WORKER, EVERY LOVER OF LIBERTY ORDER A BUNDLE TO SELL AT UNION AND MASS MEETINGS.

Resolved, that we hereby condemn the false statements printed in the American newspapers that we are starving and that there are 20,000 Americans in the hospitals sick with disease, etc. In fact there are not 500 colonists here and we have plenty of food, although we have no pie and cake—which is a small concern to the class-conscious revolutionist. Again, be it further Resolved that we, the American Miners of the Kuzbas Colony at Kemerovo, Siberia, are working in the best spirit and that we understand that we came here for the purpose of helping to build up industry and not for personal profit, so to say, and we further ask that Fellow Workers Osgrove and Tom Reese who are here in Kemerovo investigating conditions and needs of the colonists be asked that they print this resolution in the Kuzbas Bulletin and other working class periodicals for the benefit of the American workers!

Again, greetings to the revolutionary workers of America, with hope for an early establishment of the World Workers Republic. AMERICAN MINERS OF THE AMERICAN KUZBAS COLONY, Kemerovo, Siberia. Committee: (Signed) Ephraim Kentia William Luge Geo. J. Wydra Abraham Seigel, Chairman.

"The present social order is a ridiculous mechanism, in which portions of the whole are in conflict and acting against the whole."—Charles Fourier.

Russian Art Objects



Fig. 1—Complete Set



Fig. 2—Ball



Fig. 3—Box



Fig. 4—Ball

Fig. 1 shows a set of three toys. Figs. 2, 3 and 4 show each of these separately. The toys are a Russian novelty. When the cover is taken off a smaller duplicate of the object is revealed. When that is peeled off, a third and smaller duplicate appears, etc., etc.

as premiums with subscriptions and renewals to the Soviet Russia Pictorial.

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The magazine has roused more enthusiastic comment than any labor publication in recent years. Its authoritative records of Russian affairs from month to month is given in pictures and text of the highest, most interesting character.

Here are a few comments, chosen from many scores of them: ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, of the Workers Defense Union: "Colorful, interesting and at the same time authentic." PATTON HIBBEN, of the Russian Red Cross: "Essential to any man or woman who professes to keep abreast of events in Russia." REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES: "I am stirred to great enthusiasm." A. A. HELLER, author of Industrial Revival of Soviet Russia: "SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL is a revelation." UPTON SINCLAIR: "Great stuff!"

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AMERICAN KUZBAS COLONY IN BEST OF SPIRITS

New York City.—The American Miners of the American Kuzbas Colony, Kemerovo, Siberia, resent some of the stories that have been told concerning Kuzbas. They urge all labor papers to publish a resolution passed by them at Kemerovo, Siberia, on Jan. 21, 1923, which reads as follows:

RESOLUTION adopted at regular meeting of the American Miners in Kuzbas Colony affiliated with the All-Russian Mine Workers Union.

We the American Miners of the American Colony Kuzbas at Kemerovo, Siberia, hereby send to the American Workers, especially to the Miners of America a hearty greeting and thanks for the donations made to the American Colony, such as tools and presents, etc., which we believe were not only a helping hand to the American Colonists, but in reality a help to build the industries in Russia.

Therefore, BE IT RESOLVED that we the American Miners of the American Colony of Kemerovo pledge ourselves to do the utmost in speeding up the coal production to the highest capacity possible. And be it further

Resolved, that we hereby condemn the false statements printed in the American newspapers that we are starving and that there are 20,000 Americans in the hospitals sick with disease, etc. In fact there are not 500 colonists here and we have plenty of food, although we have no pie and cake—which is a small concern to the class-conscious revolutionist. Again, be it further

Resolved that we, the American Miners of the Kuzbas Colony at Kemerovo, Siberia, are working in the best spirit and that we understand that we came here for the purpose of helping to build up industry and not for personal profit, so to say, and we further ask that Fellow Workers Osgrove and Tom Reese who are here in Kemerovo investigating conditions and needs of the colonists be asked that they print this resolution in the Kuzbas Bulletin and other working class periodicals for the benefit of the American workers!

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Committee: (Signed) Ephraim Kentia William Luge Geo. J. Wydra Abraham Seigel, Chairman.

"The present social order is a ridiculous mechanism, in which portions of the whole are in conflict and acting against the whole."—Charles Fourier.

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Soldiers Hear Plea for Freedom of Speech

NEW ORLEANS.—Tolerance lifted its head in unexpected quarters when students of the central trades school heard a plea for freedom of speech by an industrial engineer, John H. Bernhard, directing the development of the industrial canal here, struck out boldly in his address for independence of convictions and fearlessness in expressing them.

"Form your own opinions and express them without fear," he told the students. "If I felt, as I do, that it is a crime to imprison any man for the exercising or the expressing of his own honest opinion and conviction, and if I felt, as I do, that it is a crime to imprison men like Debs and our political prisoners at Leavenworth, then I shall express that opinion fearlessly any time, but especially then and there where it is most needed and least expected, as for instance, now when I address a body of ex-soldiers."

"INPREKORR SUBSCRIPTION The International Press Correspondence, 'Inprekorr,' which heretofore has been available only for Party editors and Party officials, can now be secured by subscription. The International Press Corre-

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spondence has for more than a year published the best writings of the Communist leaders of the world. Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev, Radek and Bucharin are frequent contributors. The articles in 'Inprekorr' give a fundamental review of economic and political conditions and the development of the Communist movement all over the world.

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MARX' MATERISTIC CONCEPTION OF HISTORY

By N. LENIN.

The realization of the inadequacy and one-sidedness of the old materialism convinced Marx of the necessity of bringing social science into accord with the materialist foundation of society. If materialism lays down the general rule that consciousness is to be explained by being, then the application of materialism to the examination of society demands that social consciousness be explained by social being. "Technology," says Marx (chap. I), "reveals the active attitude of Man towards Nature, the immediate productive process of his life, and at the same time, the social relations of his life and the mental conceptions arising therefrom." Marx gives a consistent formulation of the fundamentals of materialism in its application to human society and its history,—in the preface to his book, Critique of Political Economy, in the following words:

"In the life of social production, human beings enter into definite and necessary relations which are independent of their will and which correspond to a definite stage of development of their material productive forces. The sum total of these productive relations constitutes the economic structure of society, the real basis, upon which a legal and political super-structure arises, and which corresponds to definite forms of social consciousness. The methods of production of man's material existence, determine the whole process of social, political, and mental life. It is not the consciousness of human beings which determines their existence; the reverse is the case; their social existence determines their consciousness. At a certain stage of their development, the material productive forces of society come into conflict with the existing relations of production, or, in juridical language, with the relations of property within which they have hitherto functioned. These relations are transformed from forms of development of the productive forces into fetters of production.

AFTER FOUNDATIONS CHANGE THEN SUPERSTRUCTURE GOES TOO.

"Then comes the period of social revolution. With the change of the economic foundation, the entire immense superstructure is more or less rapidly transformed. In considering such transformations the distinction should always be made between the material transformation of the economic conditions of production which can be determined with the precision of natural science, and the legal, political, religious, aesthetic or philosophic—in short, ideological forms in which men become conscious of this conflict and fight it out.

"Just as little as one can judge an individual by what he thinks himself to be, just as little can such a revolutionary epoch be judged by its consciousness, but must rather be explained from the contradictions of material life, from the existing conflicts between social productive forces and relations of production. No social order ever disappears before all the productive forces, for which there is room in it, have been developed; and new higher relations of production never appear before the material conditions of their existence have matured in the womb of the old society. Therefore mankind always takes up only such problems as it can solve; since, looking at the matter more closely, we will always find that the problem arises only when the material conditions necessary for its solution already exist or are at least in the process of formation. Broadly conceived, Asiatic, antique, feudal, and modern bourgeois methods of production may be designated as progressive epochs of the economic social development. The bourgeois relations of production are the last antagonistic form of the social process of production."

MATERIAL PRODUCTION IS THE ROOT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS. The materialist conception of history, or, strictly speaking, the application of materialism to the sphere of social phenomena, has removed two of the main defects of the theory of history as hitherto understood. History has, at best, up to now, considered the ideal motives of the historical activity of human beings, without examining into the cause of these motives, without discovering the objective law behind the development of the system of social relations, without seeking for the root of these relations in the degree of development of material production. Secondly, the theories applied up to now, have overlooked precisely the activity of the great masses of the population, while historical materialism has given us for the first time the possibility of examining, with the

precision of natural science, into the social conditions influencing the life of the masses, and into the changes taking place in these conditions. Pre-Marxian "sociology" and history writing achieved, at best, an accumulation of bare facts, and have provided us with more than a representation of some separate phases of the historical process. Marx showed the way to a comprehensive and thorough examination into the process of origination, evolution, and decay of social-economic formations, in that he regarded all contradictory tendencies in their totality, and traced them back to accurately definable conditions of life and production in the various classes of society; he thus eliminated subjectivism, as well as arbitrariness in the choice and interpretation of some "leading ideas," and laid bare the roots of all ideas, without exception, and of all the different tendencies in the state of social productive forces. Human beings make their own history, but Marx was the first to show what determines the motives of human beings, and particularly of the masses of human beings; he was the first to show what the totality of these conflicts is to human society, what are the objective conditions of the production of material life, forming the basis for every historical activity among human beings, what is the evolutionary law of these conditions. In this way Marx pointed out the way to the scientific study of history as a consistent process, following definite laws through all its multifarious immensity and in all its contradictions.

SOCIAL LIFE IS FULL OF CONTRADICTIONS.

That in every society the strivings of some members of this society are opposed to the strivings of others, that social life is full of contradictions, that history shows us a struggle between and within peoples and societies, that history is composed of alternating periods of peace and war, revolution and reaction, standstill and rapid advance or decay,—all these facts are well known. Marx gave us the clue which enables us to discover the law underlying this apparent labyrinth and chaos. This clue is the theory of class war. It is only the study of the sum total of the strivings of all the members of a society, or of a group of societies, that can lead to a scientific determination of the results of these strivings. The source of conflicting interests lies, however, in the difference of position and living conditions of the classes into which every society is divided. "The history of all societies up to now has been the history of class war," wrote Marx in 1848 in the Communist Manifesto (and Engels added later: "except the history of the primeval society"). Free men and slaves, patricians and plebeians, barons and serfs, guild citizens and journeymen, in short, oppressors and oppressed have always stood in opposition to one another, have carried on an uninterrupted struggle, at times open, at times concealed; a fight which invariably ended with a revolutionary reformation of the whole society, or with the common decay of both fighting classes. In earlier epochs of history we find almost everywhere a complete stratification of society into various classes, a multitudinous gradation of social positions. In ancient Rome we see patricians, plebeians, knights, slaves; in the middle ages,—feudal lords, vassals, guild citizens, journeymen, serfs; and within almost all of these classes a still further social gradation. The modern bourgeois society which has arisen out of the decay of feudal society has not annulled class antagonisms. It has only replaced the old classes by new ones, created new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle. Our epoch, the epoch of the bourgeoisie, however, is distinguished by having simplified class antagonisms. The whole of society splits up more and more into two large hostile camps, into two large classes directly antagonistic to one another: bourgeoisie and proletariat. . . .

Since the great French revolution, European history has revealed in a number of countries, with special clearness, the real fundamental events, the Class War. Even during the epoch of restoration there were a number of French historians (Thierry, Guizot, Mignet, Thiers), who could not but designate—when forming a generalization on events—Class War as the key to French history as a whole. And the last epoch, the epoch of complete victory of the bourgeoisie, of the parliament, of extended if not general suffrage, of cheap daily newspapers read by the masses, the epoch of might and even growing labor organizations and employers, unions, etc., has shown even more graphically, though often in a very peaceful constitutional form, class war as the motive force underlying events. In a number of historical works, Marx has given us many brilliant and profound examples of materialist historical writing, analyzing the position of each separate class and even of the various groups and strata within the class, and thus demonstrating why and how every struggle of class against class is a political struggle.

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC

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

NEW YORK.—More than one set of any piece of clothing may be included in packages going to individuals in Russia, according to a radio-gram just received by the Friends of Soviet Russia. This holds true, however, only when packages go into a family, so that the additional sets of any one article will be used by different members of the family.

Until now only one set of clothing was permitted. The new ruling will be of interest to thousands who are sending packages through the F. S. R. duty-free service.

NEW YORK.—The letters pouring into the national office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, together with contributions for the relief of Russian orphans are replete with human documents. Here is one, for instance, that speaks for itself:

"I send you 5 dollars to feed a starving child. I am an Outcast—just been kicked out of my own cabin—now building another on the Sea Beach at 53 years of age.—C. W. Wallace, Jenner, Calif."

Another, from Battle Creek, Mich., reads in part:

"My wife and I have just received the pictures of the two orphans we adopted. We are so happy to be able to render this service to them, the future citizens who are to carry on the work of the Workers' Republic. The writer, who has been at the sanitarium here for four months, expects to start work again soon. If I find that I can hold up my work, we will adopt some more of the little ones."

HEALTHY AMERICANISM SURVIVES IN MICHIGAN; SPLIT JURY DISMISSED

(Continued from page 1)

vocated the use of force and violence to bring about political and industrial reform. The Foster adherents took the viewpoint that the Party merely prophesied that armed insurrection by the workers would eventually ensue, just as in historic class struggles of the past. Report also had it that this same group regarded the prosecution as an attack upon the American labor movement generally and a persecution of Foster particularly because

of his former grappleings with the steel and packing trusts.

Two unsuccessful efforts were made this afternoon by those favoring conviction to have certain exhibits introduced into the jury room. In each instance, Mr. Walsh successfully objected. During Mr. Walsh's objections, one of the bailiffs, Mr. McCracken, said that the jurors earlier in the day had told him to locate the Judge and inform him that a verdict was impossible. The stool-pigeon Morrow and the

Land Expropriations By Mexican Peasants Frankly Recognized

By Bertram D. Wolfe

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

MEXICO CITY.—The peasants in the state of Vera Cruz are using force to dispossess large landholders. The agrarian revolution in Mexico has by no means come to an end with the establishment of a stable government. The stability of the present government is due to its frank recognition of the land expropriations actually accomplished in many sections of the republic by the armed peasantry during the revolutionary period; and to its tacit recognition of, or non-interference with, further moves in the same direction. From time to time, the newspapers report armed agrarian movements in one state or another, aimed not at the government but at large landholders. The state government may or may not interfere, the national government usually does not.

In Vera Cruz the local governments are often in the hands of the landholders, and declare the movements "rebellions." The conservative newspapers run headlines about "rebellions against the authorities," ignoring the fact that the governor of Vera Cruz state is pro-labor and pro-peasant.

The chamber of commerce of Tuxtla Gutierrez in the same state sent a telegram to President Obregon, demanding national interference in the agrarian movement. Obregon answered: "... I consider human life more important than material interests, and I hope that by persuasion, these individuals will be made to return to the road of order without the necessity of shedding a single drop of blood."

Meanwhile, quite literally without bloodshed, the armed agrarian movement of the region is solving its own problems.

Big Chicago Dailies Understand Technique of News Squelching

RESULT OF FOSTER TRIAL SUBMERGED IN ADVERTISING.

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—The handling by the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Daily News of the disagreement in the Wm. Z. Foster Michigan syndicalism trial is a prime exhibit of the technique of squelching news without, however, refusing to print it.

For weeks the trial had occupied page one, usually with preferred position, in both these Chicago dailies. The Tribune had its most astute and wily correspondent, Philip Kinsley, reporting and embroidering the trial in person. He wrote long stories about "evidence" that was never introduced in court and quoted from "documents" that the prosecution did not care to produce before the judge. The public was assured that the trial was a momentous affair for the safety of American institutions.

But when the jury stood 6 to 6, refusing to convict Foster, who had been branded as the "master American red," neither the News nor the Tribune could find any room on page one for the outcome of this momentous trial.

A man who reads both papers failed to find the story in either. He had expected to see the result flashed on the first page, no matter what the outcome. He did not believe that the Tribune of April 6 would tuck the disagreement way back on page 12, almost smothered with advertising, or that the News would put it even further back in its huge edition of the same day.

The news was not suppressed. It can be found in both papers. But it was effectively squelched, choked and played down so that the average reader would probably miss this complete anti-climax to the newspaper-made "red menace" that had failed to convince a Michigan jury.

BONAR LAW CABINET DEFEATED

LABOR SHOUTED "RESIGN". ALMOST ANYTHING MAY HAPPEN.

In the house of commons, April 10, the government sustained a surprise defeat by a small majority, seven, on a technical point.

According to Associated Press reports a question arose concerning the salaries paid to former service men entering the civil service. The labor leaders were displeased at the government's stand on this question, and as a protest, opposed the motion that the speaker leave the chair to enable a discussion of the estimates. This motion, usually carried as a matter of course, was, to everybody's surprise, defeated, 145 to 138. The figures were greeted with intense excitement and labor shouted "resign!" "send for the premier."

(From the Associated Press.) Most of the ministers were absent. When the excitement subsided, J. Ramsey MacDonald, the Labor leader, asked what the government proposed to do, and suggested that the proceedings should be adjourned. Neville Chamberlain, president of the ministry of health, thereupon moved adjournment of the house, which was carried amid derisive opposition cheers and renewal of the scenes which greeted the original announcement.

The members streamed into the lobbies, excitedly discussing the prospects of the resignation of the government. According to some liberal members, an adverse vote on this particular question is unprecedented, and must be fatal to the government. This opinion was expressed in the house by William M. Pringle, on the motion to adjourn, he insisting that it was a vote of nonconfidence and that "the row of extinct volcanoes on the treasury bench must disappear."

It is an awkward situation almost anything may happen.

New Session Necessary. The defeat of the government leaves a curious situation. By refusing to move the speaker from the chair to discuss the estimates, the house has practically refused supplies, and, according to parliamentary rules, a motion to move the speaker cannot be put again in the same session.

The ministers therefore are confronted with the duty of terminating the present session and proceeding to a new session, with a formal speech from the throne and

other formalities, unless the speaker can extricate them from the dilemma by overriding the existing regulations.

According to latest reports, the speaker, after consultation with the ministers, is prepared to accept another motion on Thursday, and thus the resignation of the government may be avoided.

"All truth is safe and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both." —Max Muller.

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TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.

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

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

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

TRUTH stands for 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 for 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 the 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!



DEFENDANTS IN HERRIN TRIAL FREED

The six workers who were defendants in the second Herrin trial were found not guilty. They were James Brown, Oscar Howard, Phillip Fontaneta, Otis Clark and Bert Grace. Following the acquittal a nolle prosequi was entered by the state's attorney of Williamson county in all the other cases against the alleged rioters. This writ stopped prosecution of all the remaining cases.

The result of the Herrin trials shows what power there is in organization. Although the miners in Williamson County are not powerful enough to secure the punishment of the real murderers, the Lester mine owners, they are powerful enough to prevent their own members from being railroaded to prison for crimes others perpetrated.

Courts reflect the industrial background. If the background in Williamson county had not been one-hundred percent organized for the miners, do you think the verdict would have been *not guilty*? With hatred, fanned to white heat, for anyone who resented the invasion of scabs and armed mine guards, the business interests of the nation would have swept the defendants into prison even though they were not guilty of murder. Organization saved them. Other workers take heed.

VICTORY IN SPLIT JURY

Although the workers had hoped for an acquittal of William Z. Foster in the Michigan Syndicalist case, the six-to-six split on the jury is really a victory. It is doubtful if any jury can be found that will convict him.

Judge Chas. E. White, in his instructions to the jurors was exceedingly fair and intelligent. He was careful to show that opinion is not a crime. That because a person believes major social changes cannot come without violence, that does not make him guilty of violence. He instructed the jurors that it was not a crime for the Communist party and for Foster to meet in Michigan to teach and advocate "the theories or doctrines of the class struggle, mass action, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the soviet system of government, the abolition of the capitalist system, industrial unionism, internationalism, affiliation of the American trade union movement with the red internationale of labor unions, support of the soviet government of Russia, independent working class action, the communist social revolution and other industrial, economic and political changes mentioned in the documents of the Communist party in evidence in this case."

The charge against Foster was not that he committed any overt act in the State of Michigan. The only act set forth by the indictment is that he "assembled with" the Communist Party of America. It is not charged that the Communist Party committed any overt act in the State of Michigan. When one considers this in connection with the judge's instruction it is hard to understand why the jury did not acquit him.

However, in these days of enslaved minds as well as enslaved bodies it is most encouraging to find even six intelligent people on the jury and to find one judge who shows he is decidedly anxious to be impartial.

AMERICA, THE DUMP

There is a movement on foot, connived at by the Washington government, to dump a horde of English unemployed into America. If enough of them can be brought over it may postpone revolution in England. P. W. Wilson, England's most skillful propagandist in America, is working like a beaver to help bring not only English, but Irish and Germans to America. He has a dream of making America the chief contributor to England's economic success.

He seems to understand that America's schools are good propaganda machines for he says in speaking of these immigrants: "They are ready to be Anglicized by the schools and colleges, which exist for the sole purpose, socially, of teaching continental Europe what England means." His conception of America's schools is that they exist to carry out England's purposes.

The industrial barons can smile; they are always in favor of cheaper labor.

According to the Immigration Bureau, between April 1 and June 30 about 20,000 more British immigrants can be admitted to the United States under the quota law, and they already have reserved passage. This is the first time since the present American immigration law was passed that a British quota has been filled, and is the result of the long continued unemployment period in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

The total number of British-born immigrants who can be admitted to the United States this year is 77,342, and up to

March 21 passport visas had been granted to 56,781 immigrants to this country. The great bulk of these immigrants are skilled mechanics from the big industrial cities, particularly in Scotland. Last week 2,734 British immigrants sailed to America, while in the same week last year there were only 826.

Besides the influx of pauperized workers from England there is, at this time, also an exodus of dollar-chasers from Italy and Germany, who come to New York City as their Mecca, scientists, musicians, merchants and the unpedestalled nobility. These will all contribute to America's confusion.

Let them come. Let the quota that can be legally admitted be increased; let the contract law be violated; let the American workers also be pauperized until they will have to be shipped out to prevent revolt. Perhaps eventually some will be forced into the ranks of the proletariat who have enough backbone and intelligence left to organize a new order.

IMPRISONED FOR OPINIONS

The instruction of Judge Chas. E. White to the jury has brought forth wide comment from the capitalist press. Some of the editors have referred to it as a proof that liberty still exists in America. "Opinion is not a crime. America is America."

While fifty-three political prisoners still rot behind bars for expression of opinions during the war, one cannot boast of liberty in America. While the I. W. W. are filling California's jails because they advocate industrial unionism, where is liberty?

Injunctions, criminal syndicalism laws, the government spy system, and prisons filled with politicals are peculiar conditions for a land of liberty.

Mr. Heywood Brown remarked recently in the *New York World* that "the business of freeing political prisoners is vastly more important than prohibition." But after considering the monstrous sentences which the politicals were given and the insanity still prevailing, he concludes that by the time sanity returns the men in prison will all be dead.

The hounding of the Michigan Communists shows that instead of planning release the government is doing its best to imprison more for opinions.

A VISIT TO KUZBAS

A few days ago P. Pascal Cosgrove, a member of the Kuzbas Organization Committee in America, returned from Russia. In the light of all the newspaper articles and publicity directed against the workers' efforts in Russia towards establishing a better economic system, the personal impressions of Comrade Cosgrove are very valuable.

"We left Moscow on the 28th of December, and arrived in Ekaterinburg after a journey of 2 days and 4 hours. We then travelled north to Nadejdinsky Zavod, where we found the plant, working under Russian management, very busy. On account of the failure of the report which we made last year, the taking over of the plant has been deferred to October 1st of this year, until it is ascertained whether our proposals will be acceptable. We stayed two days in this town and arranged for several of the colonists, who did not desire to stay on, to leave for America or for other parts of Russia. Many thoroughly competent workers will stay on until the arrival of the engineering group from America, who are to make an extended survey during this year, prior to taking over the plant. All were apparently in good health and well housed.

"We then journeyed south and took the Trans-Siberian express on our way to Kemerovo. As far as we could see was the snow-covered steppes almost devoid of any signs of life, except at the stations where we stopped for more passengers. The railroad is in good condition and trains running regularly. Food is very cheap. Eggs in Siberia were about two cents each, and butter twelve cents a pound. There are restaurants on each station now where one can procure food at very reasonable rates.

"After several delays we arrived at the station at Topki, one of the junctions on the Kuznetz branch line, which leaves the Trans-Siberian line about 200 miles east of Novo Nikolaevsk. As we had to wait long for a train and our time was short we took three sleighs and set off to cover the last 35 versts between us and Kemerovo. We drove along the open country, occasionally passing a peasant house. Just at nightfall we drove down the streets of Kemerovo. After the long, dreary ride through the Siberian steppes it seemed very good to us. The town was lit up, and apparently far from being the town of the dead and dying depicted by the warriors who had deserted their comrades. We drove across the ice of the River Tom and soon halted before the stone house occupied by Comrade Pearson and his family and several members of the staff."

NOT ILL OR HUNGRY.

"Did they look famine stricken, ill or hungry?" I inquired of Cosgrove.

"No," he replied. "I saw nearly every one of them before they left New York, and it is safe to say that generally they looked as well as they did before they left. Some had lost weight, but others had gained. There were a few who did not look well, but when we consider that out of 360 people moved to Kemerovo only two had died, you will see how exaggerated the stories are. And one of these, Jack Beyer, was a man of 64 and died from heart disease, which he had for many years. The other was a little Finnish girl. I went across to the hospital and saw Comrade Luge, one of the nurses, and she told me that the most they had ever had in hospital at one time was seven, and that at present not one of the Americans are in hospital. The severity of the climate has affected some of the members who came from southern climates, but they will adapt themselves little by little."

"And what about hunger and black bread that the howlers are noising about in the World?" I asked Cosgrove.

"The hunger is a figment of the imagination," he returned. "I visited the ration department, where Mrs. Natalie Ort is busy. Mrs. Ort came from down in Missouri, and she likes Kemerovo very much and the Colony life. She said she was quite satisfied with the progress being made. At the time I was there she told me that they had, of the food taken in last year, the following quantities of American food in stock: 14,000 pounds of dried fruits, 1,200 pounds of macaroni, spaghetti, etc.; 6,200 pounds of beans, 3,700 pounds of coffee, 1,100 cans of milk, 1,288 pounds of tea, 2,810 pounds of sugar (with 14,000 pounds more on the way), 4,225 pounds of rice, 1,000 pounds of oatmeal, 350 pounds of bacon, and innumerable other goods in varying quantities. To add to these amounts were the Christmas gifts so generously collected in America which had yet to arrive. Mrs. Ort likes her job and states that while her mite of assistance is little and her task not very important, that she will do all she can to aid in the building of a

Workers' Russia. And Mrs. Ort is a woman," he added, "who had lived in a cultured home in this country."

"What about our old friends, the vermin which revolted the stomach of the New York figure juggler who returned some time ago?"

VERMIN KILLED.

"What happened to mosquitoes when Uncle Sam went to Panama?" queried Cosgrove. "Why they were killed off. And that's what has happened to most of the vermin in Kemerovo. The kind of folks who are in Kemerovo don't run away from bugs and lice, they exterminate them. A strong campaign has been directed against them, and the walls are now clean and little to trouble about. And their plans for the construction of a modern drainage and sanitary system next year will put an end to the fly pest and the treatment of stagnant water patches with oil will solve the mosquito problem. The boys and girls in Kemerovo are out to make their town a model city, and they are doing it. They tell me that the difference is already great, and the housing conditions have been much improved since their arrival. However, it is still far from satisfactory as yet, and workers expecting to go to Kemerovo in the near future should realize that one room to a family is all they can expect for some time."

Cosgrove talked to J. McDonald, of Roseburg, Ore., who is now superintendent in the mines. "I asked him if he was going to stick it out, and he said 'To leave Kuzbas now would be like leaving a good book off in the middle.'"

NEW MACHINERY INSTALLED.

"Several colonists who had never been in a mine before are now working there, and they like it. Comrades Grund of New York and Nils Kruth of Brooklyn, one a cook and the other a teacher, are also in the mines. John Preikzas, a well-known Lithuanian miner and a T. A. S. R. branch secretary, is mine foreman. Another Lithuanian miner, Comrade Chudinis, late of Minersville, Pa., gave me the address of ten of his friends whom he wants to come across to work in Kemerovo. Chudinis said that he liked Kemerovo very much and is very enthusiastic about the future of the Colony, and Mrs. Chudinis said that she had gained in health since coming to Siberia. They are working three shifts in the mines, and baths are provided. While the Russian Miners' Union has a regulation providing for 18 shifts a month, the Americans are working much more. Since taking over the mines, they had been greatly improved in every way, the chutes widened, the coal cut directly into the chutes, new electrical installation put in, etc. Tonnage steadily increasing daily. Several Russians are now working in the American-run veins, and the Russian miners generally are very interested in the American way of doing things and the best of harmony prevails. Kemerovo will send its quota of young miners to the Mining Engineering College at Moscow and maintain them, the same as other mines in Russia.

"Comrade Woormer, a widely known machinist of Pittsburgh, is in Kemerovo, and likes the Colony very well, and says he will stay to the finish. He has sent for his sixteen-year-old son to join him, saying: 'I feel he will be a source of help and comfort to me, and that this is the place where he should get his training so that he can take my place when I am through.'"

Comrade Falkowski of St. Paul, Minn., is now the agent of the Miners' Union. Jack Kuchelski, of Detroit, stated that he would work two years and then probably take a trip home and return again.

"While I was there Jack Harper, one of the Sacramento silent defenders, came in from the farm. He was very enthusiastic about the prospects out on the farm and said that all the boys there were well. This was his second winter in Kemerovo. I met William Bender of New York, who is sending his family back but is staying himself. He is very interested in the project, and is at present engaged in installing the electrical equipment at the chemical plant. Oscar Wickstrom is also working in the mines, and I had a long talk with him. Carl Sundbach, an engineer from Boston, and Ben Lezin, and other engineers are also very busy on different jobs.

"I also met Walter J. Lemon, a well-known railroad worker in the States. He is chief of the Colony department and generally looks after comfort and recreation of the members. He wants a moving picture machine with a supply of films, etc., for the use of the Colony, barbers' chairs, clippers and other tools with antiseptics, bales of cloth cuttings, to repair men and women's clothing, and about 50 pounds of wool for darning socks, mitts, etc. We will start a drive to get these things from the American working class as soon as possible," added Cosgrove.

"Well, what do you think about the people in Kemerovo and their future?" I asked him.

He answered: "I think that the people who stayed in Kemerovo are the best group of workers who ever went on any pioneering venture, and they are going to succeed. Almost without exception the members of the Colony are well satisfied, and considering the hardships they have undergone their solidarity is remarkable. That's sure."

—Kuzbas Bulletin.

RECONSTRUCTION ON BOLSHEVIK PRINCIPLES

Private banks are to be closed, according to M. Karlin, new commissariat of finance in the Far East, who recently arrived at Vladivostok from Moscow. He will reconstruct Siberian finances according to Soviet principles. He is also instructed to levy and collect taxes, both direct and indirect. His own statement to the press follows:

"I am entrusted with the task of liquidating all former banking establishments. Among the banks which are to be liquidated are the local state banks, all joint stock banks, and societies for mutual credit. The latter, if found necessary, will be allowed to continue their work, but only after their reconstruction on Soviet principles. Another thing which it is necessary to do is to clear up the character of the work done by the foreign banks established here and to define their position. For this purpose I am going to summon a meeting of all government, commercial and private trade organizations in order to work out a plan under which the work of these banks may be desirable.

"The most important task at present is the floating of an international gold loan. The first bread loan surpassed our most optimistic expectations and will be repeated in the course of this year. We are also floating a lottery loan in gold which we think will be very profitable.

"No new taxes will be introduced and no special changes will be made in the tax system. Our main object is to get arrears of taxation and in gathering these we shall always keep in view that we are dealing with wealthy people.

"All private banks will be liquidated and the question of foreign banks will be settled by Moscow and I shall meanwhile watch over their operations.

"We shall establish a stock and goods exchange here.

"At present we have no way of prohibiting the circulation of foreign money in the Primoria but we shall try to introduce legislation to control the currency as it exists now. We propose to introduce bank notes which may be changed into gold at any time and bank notes of small denominations will be issued."



Now Mencken, who's a writer too, and writes as well as I sure do, says all Rotarians are some asses to say this country has no classes, to say that wealth and 'labor must lay down together or go bust.

He says that capital is out to get its wad, without a doubt, and labor should have out its hand to try and see if it can land as big a wage as it can get, which sounds all right to me, you bet.

He says that when he rides at night, shut in a sleeper, warm and tight, he cannot kid himself to think, before his eyes close with a wink, that his own interests are the same and that he's playing the same game, as the young fireman in the cab, who works but has no gift of gab, or as some switchman in the yard, to whom no fortune dealt a card to own a pile of railroad shares and live a life that's free from cares.

The point where Mencken don't agree with things as they appear to me is what we're goan to do to bust this state of things, as well we must. For Mencken's no aristocrat, who ain't no love for plutocrat, but worships at a shrine of mind and somehow hopes that we can find a philosophic man somewhere who'll govern us and treat us fair.

While I believe that classes must all disappear, blow up, and bust, and leave one class of workers all, who'll find they have no earthly call to exploit any other chap to pile up riches in their lap.

Our Mencken has perhaps forgot that our friend Wilson had a lot of so-called brains and soft gray matter, of which the country got a smatter, and that he made an awful mess of ruling us, as all confess.

I move we try the working class to rule and prove it ain't no ass.

THE GOOSE-STEP

John Macy in writing for the *Nation* sums up Upton Sinclair's book, "The Goose-Step" by saying: "Mr. Sinclair is right in his general contention. In a capitalistic society—that is what we live in willy-nilly—money runs all the institutions: church, press, school, everything. If you are a revolutionary parson, or journalist, or teacher, you are squashed or discharged, unless you are a strong enough individual to hold your place against the 'system,' as, for instance, the old government of Russia did not dare put Tolstoi in prison, and as, conceivably, Anatole France would be left undisturbed if he happened to be giving lectures at the Sorbonne. Lesser men, or men less prominent, are kicked out of American colleges if they teach ideas not acceptable to the industrial bosses or, a more subtle difficulty, to educational authorities and social powers consciously or unconsciously subject to the will of the bosses. There are scores of cases, even more than those which Mr. Sinclair has ferreted out. It is useful to have them all, or most of them, put together, however profusely and with whatever mistakes in the bills of particulars, in one damningly cumulative book. Charles Beard no longer teaches at Columbia. Harold Laski no longer teaches at Harvard. Why? Mr. Sinclair answers the specific question and the general question which includes the individual, and his answer is, on the whole, just, instructive and alarming."

LESSON OF THE RAND

"The Rand capitalist are replacing skilled white men at £1 a day by colored workers at 4s.," said Tom Mann at the great Welcome Meeting, organized by the R.I.L.U. Kaffir "boys" and half-castes, had been trained to work the new labor-saving machinery so that £300,000 a month was being saved by the Rand millionaires.

The white men had refused to organize the colored workers, and thus made their own defeat certain, although, with the food supply service organized from the Boer farms, the strike of the whites had so nearly succeeded that the capitalists in alarm had been forced to start bloodshed. 80 per cent. of the miners were Boers and could shoot, but they had practically no ammunition.

Describing the Governmental murders which followed the suppression of the strike, Tom Mann warned the British workers that capitalism was the same here as on the Rand, and appealed for greater solidarity between organized workers and the unemployed. The time was ripe, he said, for a great attack on Capitalism in Britain, which is the hub of world capitalism.—*London Workers' Weekly*.

"JOLIET"

B. N. Z.

Speeding past Joliet prison in the night,
Unmitigated the tears rose at the ghastly sight;
The steel mills close to the prison gate
Shed a bright ream of hate.

Oh! Joliet, we saw you in the night's chill,
Housing gallant men against our righteous will;
Within our breasts a challenge flaunted high,
To freedom we must drive, for liberty we must die.
(After passing Joliet prison in a train.)

"We are free today substantially but the day will come when our republic will be an impossibility because wealth will be concentrated in the hands of a few. A republic can not stand upon bayonets and when wealth of the nation will be in hands of a few then we must rely upon the wisdom of the best elements in the country to readjust the laws of the nation to the changed economic conditions."

—James Madison, 4th President of U. S.

"As a result of the civil war corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in the few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may prove groundless."—*Abraham Lincoln, 1864.*