

Workers
of the
World
Unite!

THE TRUTH

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

Who is it speaks of Defeat?
I tell you a cause like ours
Is greater than defeat can know
It is the power of powers.

As surely as the earth rolls round
As surely as the glorious sun
Brings the world moon wave,
Must our Cause be won!

WHOLE No. 146

14

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1920

VOL. IV.—No. 15

FIVE CENTS.

THE SHAME OF AMERICA

EUGENE V. DEBS ONE YEAR IN PRISON APRIL 13th. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? BE A MAN!

Labor Urged To Take Troops Out Of Erin

Surest Means to Freedom Seen
Move to Consolidate Workers'
Unions Behind Demand.

WAVE SPREADS HERE

Strikes in Australia and Other
British Possessions to Force
Government to Withdraw
Soldiers.

NEW YORK.—First steps are being taken to enlist the support of the entire organized labor union movement of America behind the campaign to force the evacuation of Ireland by British troops, it was announced at a meeting of union delegates held in Chelsea Casino, 248 West 14th Street.

Reports were made to the effect that the Central Federated Union of New York, the Chicago Federation of Labor and the labor groups of Boston and other large cities would be requested to unite behind the "Free Ireland Union Labor Committee" to demand of the British labor movement to stand square upon its announced sympathy for self-determination for Ireland.

Labor Can Force Withdrawal.

"If we arouse the organized workers of this country to conditions in Ireland," declared Emmet O'Reilly, of the Actors' Equity League, who presided at last night's meeting, "they can force the organization of workers of Great Britain to demand the withdrawal of troops from Ireland."

O'Reilly pointed out 420,000 workers out of each week to force the withdrawal of troops and that this is being initiated by labor in other parts of the British Isles.

The work of the "Free Ireland Union Labor Committee" is being viewed by its leaders as the only effective measures taken in this country to rid Ireland of British imperialists and murderers.

"This is the greatest method and only successful method," declared O'Reilly, "for in the hands of organized labor lies the power of the world."

Delegates from the structural iron workers and the boiler makers reported that their organizations will adopt resolutions and back the committee in its work.

James Larkin, representative of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union in this country, scored the British Labor party for refusing to live up to its promise of supporting the Irish workers and the Irish people generally in their fight for a free Ireland.

In urging the support of the labor organizations in this country in the fight to have British labor stand by the Irish, Larkin recited how William O'Brien, treasurer of the Irish Transport Workers, was released from a British jail after British labor had threatened that Bonar Law would have to answer for his incarceration. O'Brien as

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

To N. LENIN, President Soviet Russia

Born April 10th. 1870

MANY happy returns of the day. May the international army of the revolutionary working-class soon control the world and upon the ruins of world-imperialism erect the new social order. — ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS!

EXTRA!!

I. W. W. BOYS GIVEN SEVERE SENTENCES

The seven members of the Industrial Workers of the World who were found guilty(?) of the murder of the Warren, O. Grimm and others, were sentenced at Centralia, Wash., to twenty-five years nor more than forty years in the penitentiary.

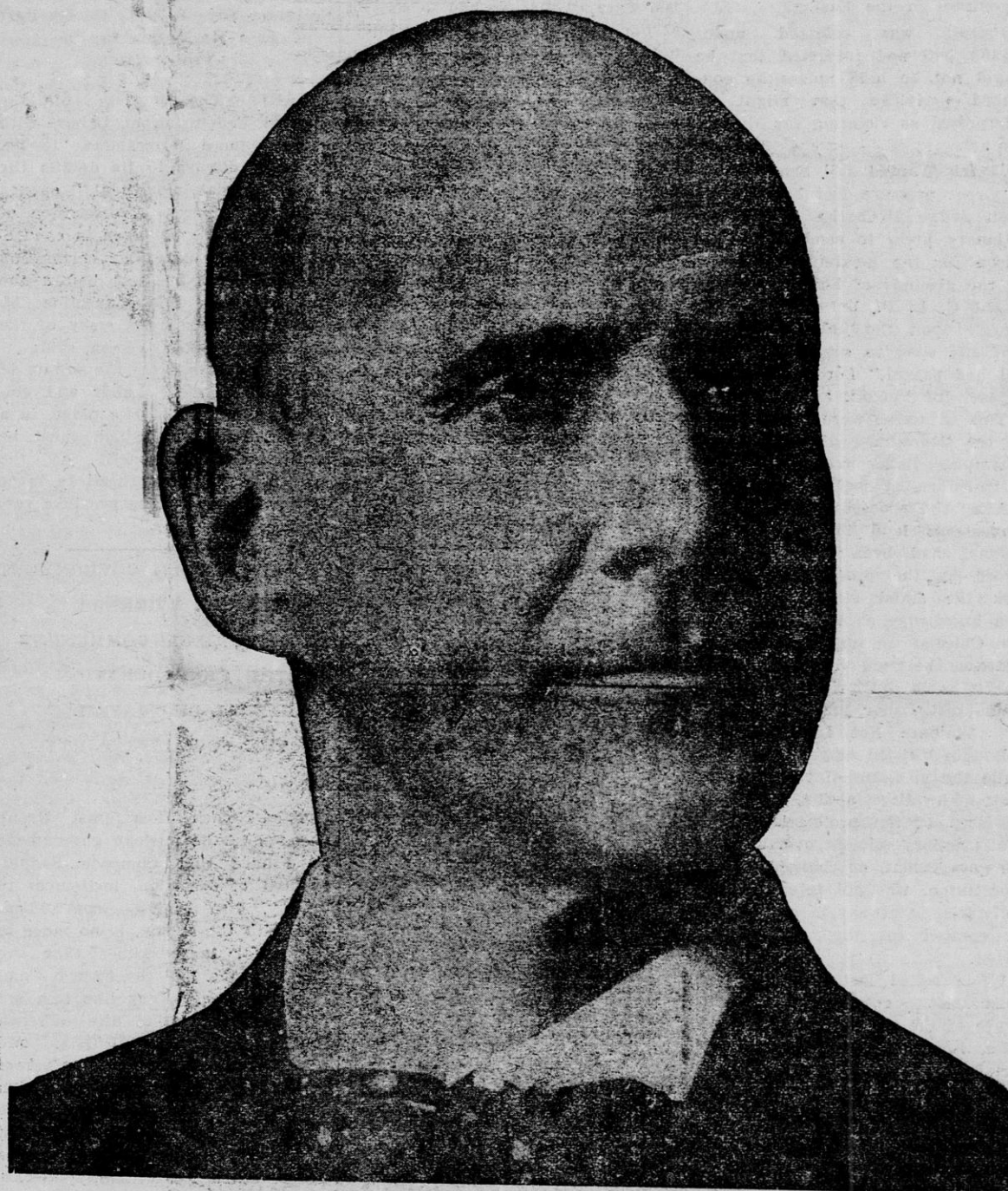
Loren Roberts who was found insane, was committed to the State Asylum, over the plea of his mother, who desired to take him to her farm.

The seven sentenced are fellow-workers C. C. Bland, Bert Bland, John Lamb, Eugene Barrett, James McInerney, Ray Becker and Britt Smith. Attorney Vanderveer took exception to the sentence and gave notice that an appeal would be taken. We trust that our readers will rally to the defense of these comrades and enable them to make a good defense.

Four fellow-workers were also found guilty(?) of violating the state criminal syndicalism law and were sentenced to serve from one to ten years in prison. Six other fellow-workers were fined \$300 each and one given a suspended sentence of six months to ten years in the state reformatory.

NOW RECITE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. CALL OUT YOUR POLITICAL SPELLBOUNDERS AND LET US ENGAGE IN AN EMOTIONAL JOY-RIDE. IN THE MEANTIME WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO REPLY TO THE COMMUNIST WHEN HE TELLS THE WORKERS THAT YOUR BOURGEOIS DEMOCRACY IS A FARCE AND IN THIS CASE A TRAGEDY? WHAT! MAY WE ASK?

Remember Lumber Barons, that he who laughs last laughs the best!



Debs In Prison Because Citizens Are Apathetic

Even Officials Are Ashamed That So Few Defenders of Free Speech Have
Protested, or Are Ready to Fight for Political Amnesty.

PAUL WALLACE HANNA.

Washington.—Political prisoners still languish in American jails because nobody has made a real effort to get them out. Officials of the Department of Justice make that confession.

"Why should we risk the criticism of reactionaries by liberating men and women who have no friends to fight for them?" is the way cabinet members view it. And members of the House and Senate look at it in the same way.

If you are astonished when you recall that Eugene V. Debs has been a convict for a year because he defended the American tradition of free speech and denounced the Espionage act as unconstitutional you are no more surprised than many of his actual jailers are.

A petition for the release of Kate Richards O'Hare has been lying in the Department of Justice for many weeks. It is accumulating dust because no friend of the prisoner ever visits Palmer's headquarters to back up the petition.

It is correct and infallible human nature for the Attorney General and his aides to suppose that nobody really cares about releasing Kate O'Hare. The mails and telegraph wires are still working, but they have conveyed to Mr. Palmer no bombardment of protest against the further imprisonment of people for political ideas.

When the administration set up its grotesque fiction that persons "duly convicted" under the Espionage act are not political prisoners, it did not expect to get away with the pose except for the period of the war. It braced itself for a furious blast from old-fashioned liberty lovers as soon as hostilities should cease.

No such blast has come. The American people had learned the goose-step of the New Freedom so thoroughly that it no longer pained them to know that friendless champions of political freedom were herded like beasts behind the walls of shameful prisons.

Official Interpretation.

Officials at first interpreted this lack of protest as the calm which

gathers before the storm. Other countries, dwelling next door to our late enemies and to Soviet Russia, went ahead with general amnesty for critics of the government. America alone kept her foot on the necks of those who had dared protest. Surely, thought officials, the descendants of Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln will not tolerate this infamy much longer!

For many of these officials were ashamed, of themselves and of their countrymen. And today they are still more ashamed. Only the blackest reactionaries are rejoicing and telling their associates, "We told you so; the people are swine; they love the iron hand."

In Congress many men stand ready to raise the banner of political amnesty if they can be assured of some support from the masses. But they will not risk their political lives in behalf of people who, with their friends, will not help themselves.

Many More Believe It.

Men like Senator France of Maryland are exceptions. France still be-

Moscow Instructed Martens To Keep Shy Of Propaganda

MOSCOW, Mch 31.—(Delayed).—The soviet Russian government will not attempt to make its legations and consulates abroad centers of propaganda, declared Comrade Tchicherin, commissar of foreign affairs, tonight during a discussion of the C. H. K. Martens case, in the United States.

"We recognize in our dealings with the outside world there must be a modus vivendi, a mutual recognition and respect of rights between Socialist and capitalist states. Therefore we will take every precaution that our diplomatic and commercial representatives abroad respect these rights and we wish those other governments will not ask their legations to aid conspiracies against us.

"Martens' instructions on this point were quite clear, and I believe he followed them to the letter. His duties are with American business men and to prepare the way for resumption of diplomatic relations by striving to prevent American intervention in soviet Russia. He was instructed that his office was not to be used as headquarters for propaganda in any way for the spread of communist ideals."

Heves in his school history and the tales it told of heroes who would rather die than surrender their right to criticize public officials and the policies of administrations. He thinks there is a dormant likeness to that democratic valor in the hearts of all Americans, if it can be roused from the stupor of wartime stagnation.

What France has said in the open three score congressmen and senator are on the point of saying. But they are waiting their cue from the masses. They do not yearn to be martyrs. They will not die politically to save people who do not deserve or want to be saved.

A Debs may be go prison for defending a popular right which the people no longer cherish, but the chairs in Congress are not warmed by men like Debs. These practical politicians know it is dangerous to look on idly while liberty is being ravished by transient tyrants, but if the people can stand it so can the politicians. So far as they know the votes will all be cast by cowards in November.

Citizens More Craven.

If one compares the shamed apologies of office holders with the feeble trickle of protests against political persecution which reaches Washington the conviction deepens that the American people are, perhaps, less devoted to freedom than are the politicians who represent them.

Only the slightest curiosity exists thus far in official circles regarding the amnesty demonstration scheduled to occur here on April 13. If it turns out to be a feeble gesture it will confirm the official feeling that political convicts are a friendless lot who are not worth bothering about.

But if it shall be backed by the evident purpose of millions of Americans to end servitude for political convictions in the United States, then scores of officials will gird up their loins and go into battle for the freedom which once dwelt in this country.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

LARKIN FIRES BIG AUDIENCE IN GITLOW DEFENSE

Promises to Emulate Victim at
His Own Trial on March 29.

WILL DEFEND HIMSELF

Says He Can Prove Present
Persecution Was Engineered
in the Union League Club.

When Jim Larkin called upon every person who believed in and would live by the principles for which Ben Gitlow went to prison to stand on his feet the entire audience of more than 1,200 which packed the Manhattan Lyceum New York City arose en masse.

Only the secret service men, Lusk and members of the National Security League remained seated. One, thin and lean, started to stand to keep his eyes on some woman in the audience whom he was watching; another showed himself further down in his seat, his fat shoulders softly smothering his ears and shutting out the wild burst of applause that went up from the people about him.

The meeting was a Ben Gitlow defense meeting. After being introduced merely as "Jim Larkin," Larkin threw himself into the defense of Gitlow, with whom he had been in prison, and with whom he had worked for months, as a fellow member of the Communist Labor party.

Everybody Guilty.

"Gitlow was found guilty," he said. "Of course he was. Winitzky, of the Communist party, was found guilty, and faces a sentence of from 5 to 10 years. I will be found guilty when I come to trial on the 29th. And my other comrades will be found guilty. Then you will be found guilty after us."

"The charge on which Gitlow and I were arrested and indicted was that we had advocated the workers of this country organize One Big Union. That is considered a crime."

"If there is any guilt it does not lie at the door of Gitlow, or myself, or of the many other comrades in the future. It lies at the door of the infamous group of capitalist thugs who are in possession of America, who are denying every bit of liberty which America ever possessed."

The Truth Tellers.

"Go read the press of the city; read the reports of the foulness of the body politic in New York. Both of the groups are telling the public about each other, about each other's crimes and foulness. We believe that both of them are telling the truth. Yet these men are the ones who take cognizance of such men as Gitlow and myself. Yet can any of this group of liars and thieves find in the life of Gitlow one action against the good of the state, one criminal act, one act against the good of the people of this country? There is not one. Yet these men consider themselves pure minded enough, decent enough actually to come in among the comrades of a man who is locked and bound, unable to reply, a man who is but away in silence where he can make no answer, and talk behind his back about him. They are not clean enough to stand in his presence; not decent enough to touch the shoes on his feet."

"I am ashamed to be free here while Ben Gitlow is put away. I liked to be with him. I liked to be in the presence of a man. Through all history it is the good men who have been crucified, who have given up their lives for principles which were true and good."

As Glorious as Debs.

"Gitlow," Larkin continued, "made a stand which was just as big and just as glorious as was the stand of Debs in the court of Ohio. His stand was soul-stirring and manly. And I promise you here, Ben, that when I go on trial on the 29th, that I am going to try and emulate you."

Larkin said that when he comes to trial on the 29th he will defend himself. "I am going to prove," he said, "that this persecution was engineered in the Union League Club on Fifth avenue. We have it on the statement of the paid tool of the Union League Club. Stevenson said in a document which we have that the reason why we have been persecuted is because we have been doing that dire and terrible thing in this country of attempting to organize the working class into One Big Union."

Work for Great Principle.

"There are many among you who are impractical," said Larkin. "Leave Russia alone; she will at-

JUDGE'S CHANGE OF MIND FREE N. J. COMMUNIST

Henry Petzolt Gets Suspended
Sentence—Good Behavior for
18 Years Given as Reason.

IS RELEASED ON BAIL

Testimony of Self—Confessed
Spies Convicted Jersey Man
—Freedom Has String
to It.

After pronouncing an indeterminate sentence of from three to 10 years on Henry Petzolt, a member of the Communist Labor party, for an alleged infringement of the Espionage act, Justice J. J. McCarthy, in the Hudson County (N. J.), Court, suspended sentence, on the ground that during his 18 years' residence in Jersey City he had violated no law.

Evidence against Petzolt was given by two agents of the Department of Justice who had been active in Communist Labor party branches, acting under orders from the administration. One of them, H. E. Bernhardt, had been secretary of the Communist party branch in Buffalo and one of the most active organizers in the East.

Petzolt was released under \$1,500 bail and informed that he would not be held unless he continued activities that might be interpreted as violating the Espionage act.

Press Wanted Jail Sentence.

"Great pressure had been placed upon Judge McCarthy by the reactionary press to send Petzolt to prison for the maximum sentence, on the grounds of his membership in the C. L. P., but they did not prevail upon the judge's opinion that the time to send workers to jail had passed," Louis B. Boulton, counsel for Petzolt, said.

Two witnesses were used to link up the Communist party and the Communist Labor party as a means of transforming society.

After the proceeding of the two conventions held in Chicago last summer had been read into the record by the prosecutor, Boulton took the stand testifying of his own knowledge as a participant in the Chicago conventions on the difference between Socialism, Communism and the principles of the Communist Labor party.

Violence Not Intended.

Boulton insisted emphatically that while the platform of the C. L. P. dealt with "direct action," the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and "mass action," violent overthrow of the government, as charged by the prosecution, was not intended. The proletariat is always in the majority, counsel for the defense asserted.

When asked last night if the Communist organizations were aware of the presence of any other spies, Boulton replied that he felt certain that all the secret agents had not been uncovered.

He was gratified at Justice McCarthy's decision. Petzolt joined his wife and two adopted children as soon as the continuance of bail had been arranged.

A REMINDER

Every man should have a privilege, un molested and uncriticized, to utter the real convictions of his mind. I believe that the weakness of American character is that there are so few growlers and kickers among us. Difference of opinions is a sort of mandate of conscience.

We have forgotten the very principle of our origin if we have forgotten how to object, how to resist, how to agitate, how to pull down and build up even to the extent of revolutionary purposes, if it is necessary to revolutionary practices.—President Wilson.

tend to her job herself; leave the other countries alone; they will do their jobs. You do your job here. We ask you to stand by us in the dark as well as in the bright days. If you are not willing to do so, make way for free men. There may be few of you, but that few will guard the name of a great movement, whether you be one or two or ten. And the principle will live after you."

Larkin finished his addresses with an appeal for money for the defense of Gitlow. A shower of bills of all denominations was the response.

Robert Minor followed Larkin with a vivid description of the spirit of the Red army in Russia, which he said was conquering the world. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn also spoke, and Arthur Deeds, an attorney, presided.

Election Manifesto Of South African Socialists

To the Electors:

There is only one real issue before the workers at this election: Shall South Africa be misruled by capital, or shall it be ruled by the working class?

The old issues are dead. Taxation of site values is dead. Nationalism versus imperialism is dying. There is only one issue today: Socialism versus capitalism—the working class versus the capitalist class. The burdens upon the worker are growing greater than they can bear. The cost of living is rising at a rate that is appalling. Yet the workers carry on the work of the world, and a small class of privileged exploiters run the governments of the world and wax fat upon the blood and destitution of the masses of the working people.

The International Socialist League has declared from the start that the war would end in the betrayal of the people. The world has not been made safe for democracy. The peoples have been plunged into greater and greater horrors. A thunderous awakening is coming. It has come in Russia, where the working class has taken control of the government, and is ruling that vast country today in the interest of the workers themselves.

The abstract principles of Socialism were all that we had to rely on at one time. But today the International Socialist League calls upon the workers to recognize Socialism as a fact. Socialism of the Russian workers. And not all the military and naval powers, the foul intrigues and lies, the bribes of gold, the conspiracies and the horrors of bloody war waged against it by the capitalist governments of Europe, none of these have succeeded in crushing that mighty movement initiated by a strike committee of Petrograd working men in 1917. For the workers' republic remains supreme over all its enemies, a Soviet government of working men, a government of the workers by the workers and for the workers. It is an international movement. It stands for the aspirations not only of the Russian workers but for the workers of all lands, irrespective of creed and color.

We therefore ask the electors to ignore the false issues placed before them by the other parties at this election, and to range themselves in the fight for Socialism alongside the workers of Russia, and say that there can be no solution for the evils of capitalist society except by the complete transference of all economic and political power from the hands of the exploiting class into the hands of the great wage earning proletariat.

This will mean that in the end all men and women who are capable will become workers, private property in public things will be eliminated, and the labor of each and all correspondingly reduced, immeasurably increasing the common fund of leisure and comfort.

This is the social revolution. This is the era of boundless possibilities for mankind.

No votes at this election are of any effect except those which are recorded for social transformation.

Do yourself the honor Send a challenge out to the capitalist exploiters of Africa by ranging yourself on the side of Socialism at the ballot box.

We declare that working class emancipation must be the task of the workers themselves, direct through their own class organizations. Without industrial unity parliamentary action is futile for the workers.

For that reason we adopt the clarion call of the Russian Workers' Republic, "All Power to the Soviets," and we ask you to respond to that call and vote for it, meaning thereby the triumph of organized labor irrespective of race, color or creed.

Workers of the World, Unite!

D'Annunzio Denounced by Fiuman Socialists

They Say the Mad Despot and His Followers Have No Pity—Appeal to the World.

ROME.—Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio and his followers are denounced in an appeal by the Socialists of Fiume to "the workmen of the entire world," which is published in the Avanti, Socialist organ, to-day. The appeal says the workmen of Fiume "have reached the summit of their Calvary and before dying, implore their companions throughout the world to save them."

"Hunger, imprisonment and torture are visited upon us by the ardiiti, who are about to destroy us," the appeal continues. "The mad despot and his followers have no pity, and their mad fury has reached unbelievable heights."

SOVIETS' ACCEPT APRIL 10 DATE TO TALK PEACE

Welcome Negotiations
with Poland.

MOSCOW, March 31, via Berlin April 1.—The Soviet Russian government is ready to begin peace negotiations with the Polish government. Commissary of Foreign Affairs Tchicherin this morning gave this statement.

"We are glad our offer of peace to the Polish government has been received. We will meet the wishes of the Polish government so far as compatible with the interests of the Russian people. We have accepted the proposed date of April 10 for the opening of the conference, but will meet in a neutral country rather than at Borissoff. We would like, and if the Polish government does not object, we will support, Dornpat."

"We consider the task before us one of real historical significance which holds the possibilities of covering every trace of the old dissatisfactions between the two peoples."

French Labor Federation Discusses Its Programme

Secretary Says It Must Do Its Part
in a Revolution for the
Proletariat

PARIS.—The congress of the General Federation of Labor, with an announced programme "to define and discuss in its details the present social movement," opened its sessions here. A discussion of the measure to be taken in connection with the May Day celebration was the first business before the conference. In this connection, M. Bidegaray, general secretary of the Federation of Railwaymen, said:

"You must execute the orders of the Federation of Labor and collaborate, should it take place, in a general revolution, which must be realized for the benefit of the proletariat, and not result in favor of the bourgeoisie, as previous revolutions have done."

TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT
TO ALL THE WORKERS
TO THE FRENCH COMMUNISTS
TO THE CONFEDERATION
GENERAL DU TRAVAIL
TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY
TO ALL.

The French Communist Group declares to the unclean government of France that Comrade Sadoul, accused of desertion, incitement to mutiny, disobedience, communication with the enemy, is no more to blame for these crimes than the other members of the French Communist Group. Many like him are former members of the French Military Mission in Russia, and all of them call the French workers and soldiers to revolt. Like him, they all do their best to serve the Russian Soviet Republic, against which the government at Paris has never dared to officially declare war. Comrade Sadoul is a member of the French Communist Group, but he did not find it, he was not the only one to bring it together, nor was he the most active contributor to its paper. He has not been the only one to preach Communism to the soldiers and prisoners of France who joined the army or the French Communist Group at Odessa or Moscow. If, then, as the English, American, and German radios state, the French government suddenly decides to condemn Sadoul alone, and not the comrades with whom he worked, and against whom evidence has already been found, it is because it has placed once more its pretended military justice at the service of the policy of the moment.

The French Communist Group warns the workers, against this manoeuvre: they pretend, in condemning a man, to kill an idea. Organized workers, the French Communist Group invites you to demonstrate your disgust for the deceivers who govern you, for the renegades who have betrayed you, for the cowards who nurse you with hopes for the Clemenceaus, the Thomases, the Longuets. The process of Communism is going on: take these men, with all your strength get rid of the bourgeois capitalist regime. Do not lose all your time in political struggles. Victory awaits you in the street, and not wire-pulling. Send us a radio by the seventh of November. Send us from France a message of hope and triumph, for the Soviet Congress on the third of December. Forward for Communism! To arms! THE BUREAU OF THE MOSCOW FRENCH COMMUNIST GROUP.

REDS SHOW SKILL IN GOVERNMENT OF DUSSELDORF

Plants Busy and Bourgeoisie Respected.

By Thomas Stewart Ryan.
Dusseldorf, March 31, via Paris, April 1.—This prosperous city on the Rhine has turned from pink to red, drawing the limits of the Red zone a little to the north of Cologne.

Dusseldorf was such a light shade that it was believed white in occupied areas. For eight days after the bloody election of the government troops the city had a moderate soviet, and not until that body offered yesterday to accept the government terms did the people reveal their true orientation. They quietly demanded that the moderates depart and today when I arrived in Dusseldorf I found the radicals in control.

Factories Are Busy.

In the management of this factory town the extremists exhibit the national trait of preciseness and political wisdom. Only from an English sign warning the "Tommy's" not to cross bounds does the traveler detect any transition from occupied to the Spartacist zone.

In every direction the chimneys are smoking above the factories, which still are in the hands of the old proprietors, who pay exactly the same wage. The farmers are plowing the mechanical toy landscape. Happy faced children play under the fruit trees or around the feet of the Red guards. All the shops are open and are run by the owners. Trams move regularly through the streets and trains pass between the British and bolshevik zones of the city after perfunctory inspections by both sides.

Reds Respect Bourgeoisie.

Although Dusseldorf is a workmen's community, plenty of bourgeoisie are in the streets unmolested and well dressed. Until a truck load of grim looking workmen whirl by with rifles and grenades one is inclined to forget the strong social flood flowing down the valley of the Ruhr.

The people of Dusseldorf say they have the best regime the town has ever had, which one can understand, since the laboring community is having its first labor government. In eight days under the rule of the workers' militia crime has ceased. Guards who halt you insist they are communists, but nobody thinks about nationalism and other fine theories until the revolution stands on a firm basis of success. Then the Red guardsmen want bolshevism to come peacefully, sharing with the bourgeoisie if possible.

Denikine's Troops Went Over to Soviet

Thousands Deserted at Novorossisk—Cruiser Galveston Not Fired Upon.

Novorossisk, Russia, March 28.—Occupation of this city by Bolshevik forces took place. Thousands of Gen. Denikin's volunteer soldiers went over to the Soviet side, and most of the remainder went on board ship and departed for the Crimea with Denikine.

The only ships which resisted occupation of the city by the Bolsheviks were Russian, which fired a few shells at the Soviet forces. The United States cruiser Galveston was the last warship to leave the harbor, and was not fired upon, although British and French warships were under fire from Bolshevik machine guns while departing.

Virtually all shipping of value was removed from the harbor before the Bolsheviks gained control of the city.

BRITISH SOCIALISTS HOLD IT'S TIME TO FORM SOVIETS

LONDON, April 5.—The British Socialist party has adopted a resolution "that the time is opportune to organize soviets in every town," it was announced by the organization today. It was decided to warn the workers "for the coming struggle which is inevitable." The Socialist leaders said that the workmen must arise as a result of the European chaos.

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Impressions of Lenin

V. Smirnov.

(I have translated only the portion dealing with Lenin? There are also portions dealing with Trotsky, Lunacharsky and Maxim Gorky.) — M. H.

In spite of countless assurances from counter-revolutionary quarters that Lenin has been deposed by other persons, and no longer has any authority in Soviet Russia, he nevertheless has remained for two years, not only at the head of the revolutionary struggle but also at the head of the colossal work of reconstruction in Soviet Russia. Lenin continues to be the central figure in the great Russian Revolution by his countless brilliant works he is also chief leader of the Communist movements the world over. Often the reactionary press calls him Russia's Dictator. This statement is absolutely incorrect. Lenin occupies the position of Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars that is, of the Soviet Government, in which he is primus inter pares (the first among his peers). But, owing to his unprecedented strong personal authority, among the Communist intelligentsia as well as among all revolutionary workers, Lenin unquestionably is the greatest power in Soviet Russia.

I met him in Smolny in Petrograd toward the end of November 1917, in other words, a few weeks after the victory of the proletarian revolution. A few months later, late in the summer of 1918, I visited him again in the Kremlin at Moscow. On both these occasions I found the same extremely unpretentious, extremely sensitive and cheerful Vladimir Ilyich, or the "old man" as his nearest associates were accustomed to call him. He was still the same old comrade and friend, whom I had learned to know and respect in the time when he was a frequent visitor in our home (my mother's and mine) in Helsingfors during the years 1905 and 1907, when he was obliged to dwell "incognito" in Finland in the intervals between his secret visits to Petrograd. Lenin in those days lived close to the Russian border, but occasionally came to Helsingfors and its surroundings. In Helsingfors he usually lived at my house. His delicacy and unpretentiousness on these occasions was so great, that I could never induce him to take my bed. In spite of all my pleas, he would not allow me to sleep on the sofa but always insisted on using it himself. Even on these occasional visits, he was constantly at work, and he lived at my house for several days while writing the pamphlet attacking the Russian liberal party, the so-called Cadets, whose continual betrayal of the people he exposed in a masterly way. It was at my desk that he concluded this pamphlet. By way of its curiosity value, I may add that this pamphlet was later reprinted in the Imperial Mecklenburg Senate by "legal" typewriters then working there. Lenin's political interests were so strong that in a moment he had taught himself to read the Swedish newspapers; and occasionally would go through the news in Hufvudsbladet. His thoughts worked intensively, sometimes permitting him to sleep only a few hours a day: one night I awakened and heard him delivering a coherent lecture in his sleep, using such words as Cadets, Mensheviks, etc. It was the time of the elections to the second Imperial Duma.

I also very well remember with what attention and nervousness I was awaiting Lenin one December evening in 1905, at the house of the Finnish doctor whose younger brother—then a student—was talking the pains to take a trip to Stockholm in order to bring Lenin to Helsingfors. I had earlier read a number of his remarkable works and had myself been the Helsingfors correspondent for the "illegal" revolutionary Social Democratic newspaper "Iskra" which, in spite of all police and gendarmes obstructions, was much circulated in Russia in the early years of the 19th century, the blackest days of the Czarist reaction. Many of those now counted among the "Whitest Finns", were then helping to struggle this "dangerous" paper into Finland, and Finnish dailies of the highest society were accustomed to bringing Iskra printed on onion skin paper to Finland in their fine baggage together with Frie Ord, which was published in Stockholm. The same Finnish politicians who now shout "Crucify Lenin!" then performed yeoman service in spreading his Bolshevik writings broadcast throughout Russia. At that time the Finnish bourgeoisie understood that Finland as well as Russia had the same enemy—the Russian Czarism. But now, in its hatred of Socialism, the "White Finland" has forgotten this axiom,

and is exerting itself to aid in every way in restoring the Czarism of Russia.

As I have said, my first meeting with Lenin was at the house of the Helsingfors doctor. All my embarrassment immediately disappeared as I saw Lenin; he was so simple and natural in his manner. A few moments later we were engaged in an animated conversation concerning the Revolution, in connection with which he had come from Sweden. Let me mention as a missing little detail the fact that in Stockholm before reparting for Helsingfors—if I remember correctly—Lenin either lived at the house of, or came in contact with the bank director Mannerheim, who had been exiled under Bobikoff's regime, and was a brother of the "White" Finnish general. Of course, for reasons of caution, Lenin did not travel—no more than did any other Russian Revolutionists at that time—either on his journey or in Finland under his right name. In our home for example, we called him, in the presence of outsiders, "the Professor" this was the title my old mother had given him and it surely was not too brilliant a title for Lenin, who, by reason of his powerful scientific productions, was already one of the foremost Russian scholars in the field of political economy. Already his first important work, "The Development of Capitalism in Russia," which he had written as a political prisoner, under preliminary detention before his deportation to Siberia was generally considered in Russia to be a classic work.

Sometimes his wife, then known under her maiden name of Krupskaya would visit us. She was also a prominent revolutionist, and had served a long sentence in prison for her work among the workers in the "NINETIES" and had also been deported to Siberia. This woman, a teacher by profession, now occupies a prominent position under Lunacharsky in the People's Commissariat for Education.

As we knew Lenin many years ago, so he has remained to this day. In Moscow he has only two rooms in the Kremlin. He will not permit himself the slightest exceptional treatment. Thus, for example, during the fuel famine in Moscow last winter, he lived in an unheated room; the workers in a provincial town decided to send him food as a gift so that he might work undisturbed by the cold. The non-Bolshevik newspaper in Petrograd in the summer of 1918 printed some interesting details about Lenin. The paper reported that when Lenin during the preceding winter had fallen sick from over-exertion—the doctor prescribed better nourishment. Lenin would not consent. "On 700 roubles a month (700 roubles was then the pay fixed for Soviet officials) I have not the right to cause any extra expenses," was his objection. Often the bemirchers of Soviet Russia declared that the Russian People's Commissars led a splendid and luxurious life, while the bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia and even the workers are starving. All those who have come in contact with the leading circles in Soviet Russia now very well that such claims are outrageous lies. Lenin's private life is the finest possible refutation of this lie. He is a full-blown idealist, one whose life it not, different from his words. He does not consume more than the Russian worker, probably less. He could no more be accused than could Tolstoy—who nevertheless was often so accused by reactionary writers, who in their impudence maintained that he led a rich and comfortable life although in theory he cursed all the "blessings" of civilization. Neither power nor years (Lenin was born in 1870 and will be fifty years old on April 10th) has altered Lenin in any way. He works twenty-four hours a day, as a statesman, as a journalist, as a speaker. All his time he devotes to the realization of his ideas, those of Communism as already stated by Marx and Engels. He has been self-sacrificing in the service of these ideas all his life.



New Law of Development

By Jack London

For centuries the world has been preparing for the coming of the common man. And the period of preparation virtually past, labor, conscious of itself and its desires, has begun a definite movement toward solidarity. It believes the time is not far distant when the historian will speak not only of the dark ages of feudalism, but of the dark ages of capitalism. And labor sincerely believes itself justified in this by the terrible indictment it brings against capitalist society. In the face of its enormous wealth, capitalist society forfeits its right to existence when it permits widespread, bestial poverty. The philosophy of the survival of the fittest does not soothe the class-conscious worker when he learns through his class literature that among the Italian pants-finners of Chicago the average weekly wage is \$1.31, and the average number of week employed in the year is 27.85. Likewise when he reads, "Every room in these reeking tenement houses family or two. In one room a missionary found a man ill with smallpox, his wife just recovering from her confinement, and the children running about half naked and covered with dirt. Here are seven people living in one underground kitchen, and a little dead child lying in the same room. Here live a widow and her six children, two of whom are ill with scarlet fever. In another, nine brothers and sisters, from twenty-nine years of age downward, live, eat, and sleep together." And likewise, when he reads: "When one man, fifty years old, who has worked all his life, is compelled to beg little money to bury his dead baby, and another man, fifty years old, can give ten million dollars to enable his daughter to live in luxury and bolster up a decaying foreign aristocracy, do you see nothing amiss?"

And on the other hand, the class-conscious worker reads the statistics of the wealthy classes, knows what their incomes are, and how they get them. True, down all the past he has known his own material misery and the material comfort of the dominant classes, and often has this knowledge led him to intemperate acts and unwise rebellion. But today, and for the first time, because both society and he have evolved, he is beginning to see a possible way out. His ears are opening to the propaganda of Socialism, the passionate gospel of the dispossessed. But it does not include a turning back. The way through is the way out, he understands, and with this in mind he draws up the programme.

It is quite simple, this programme. Everything is moving in his direction, toward the day when he

will take charge. The trust? Ah, no. Unlike the trembling middle-class man and the small capitalist, he sees nothing at which to be frightened. He likes the trust. He exults in the trust, for it is largely doing the task for him. It socializes production; this done, there remains nothing for him to do but socialize distribution, and all is accomplished. The trust? "It organizes industry on an enormous, labor-saving scale, and abolishes childish, wasteful competition." It is a gigantic object lesson, and it preaches his political economy far more potently than he can preach it. He points to the trust, laughing scornfully in the face of the orthodox economists. "You told me this thing could not be," he thunders. "Behold, the thing is!"

He sees competition in the realm of production passing away. When the captains of industry have thoroughly organized production, and got everything running smoothly, it will be very easy for him to eliminate the profits by stepping in and having the thing run for himself. And the captain of industry, if he be good, may be given the privilege of continuing the management on a fair salary. The sixty millions of dividends which the Standard Oil Company annually declares will be distributed among the workers. The same with the great United States Steel Corporation. The president of that corporation knows his business. Very good. Let him become Secretary of the Department of Iron and Steel of the United States. But, since the chief executive of a nation of one hundred million works for \$50,000 a year, the Secretary of the Department of Iron and Steel must expect to have his salary cut accordingly. And not only will the workers take to themselves the profits of national and municipal monopolies, but also the immense revenues which the dominant classes to-day draw from rents, and mines, and factories, and all manner of enterprises.

All this would seem very like a dream, even to the worker, if it were not for the fact that like things have been done before. He points triumphantly to the aristocrat of the eighteenth century, who fought, legislated, governed, and dominated society, but who was shorn of power and displaced by the rising bourgeoisie. Ay, the thing was done, he holds. And it shall be done again, but this time it is the proletariat who does the shearing. Sociology has taught him that M-I-G-H-T spells "right". Every society has been ruled by classes, and the classes have been overthrown by sheer strength. The bourgeoisie, because it was the stronger, dragged down the nobility of the sword; and the proletariat, because it is the strong-

est of all, can and will drag down the bourgeoisie.

And in that day, for better or worse, the common man becomes the master—for better, he believes. It is his intention to make the sum of human happiness far greater. No man shall work for a bare living wages, which is degradation. Every man shall have work to do, and shall be paid exceedingly well for doing it. There shall be no slum classes, no beggars. Nor shall there be hundreds of thousands of men and women condemned, for economic reasons, to lives of celibacy or sexual infertility. Every man shall be able to marry, to live in healthy, comfortable quarters, and to have all he wants to eat as many times a day as he wishes. There shall no longer be a life-and-death struggle for food and shelter. The old heartless law of development shall be annulled.

All of which is very good and very fine. And when these things have come to pass, what then? Of old, by virtue of their weakness and inefficiency in the struggle for food and shelter, the race was purged of it weak and inefficient members. But this will no longer obtain. Under the new order the weak and the progeny of the weak will have a chance for survival equal to that of the strong and the survival equal to that of the strong. This being so, the premium upon strength will have been withdrawn, and on the face of it the average strength of each generation, instead of continuing to rise, will begin to decline.

When the common man's day shall have arrived, the new social institutions of that day will prevent the weeding out of weakness and inefficiency. All the weak and the strong, will have an equal chance for procreation. And the progeny of all, of the weak as well as the strong, will have an equal chance for survival. This being so, and if no new effective law of development be put into operation, then progress must cease. And not only progress, for deterioration would at once set in. It is a pregnant problem. What will be the nature of this new and most necessary law of development? Can the common man pause long enough from his undermining labor to answer? Since he is bent upon dragging down the bourgeoisie and reconstructing society, can he so reconstruct that a premium, in some unguessed way or other, will still be laid upon the strong and efficient so that the human type will continue to develop? Can the common man, or the uncommon men who are allied with him, devise such a law? Or have they already devised one? And if so, what is it?

READ NEXT WEEK'S "TRUTH" FOR THE ANSWER.

ENGINEMEN AND FIREMEN TO JOIN "UN-AUTHORIZED" STRIKE

Chicago, April 7.—Representatives of 8,500 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen employed in the Chicago switching district today have defied their union officials and voted to join the unauthorized switchmen's strike called nearly a week ago.

The vote of the engineers and firemen came in the face of predictions of grand officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Switchmen's Union of North America, with which the striking switchmen are affiliated, that by Saturday the strike would be broken by loyal union men rushed here from other cities.

Will Not Work With "Scabs." The engineers and firemen declared they would not work with "scabs" as they termed the loyal union men, and also demanded an increased wage. Engineers are paid \$5.76 a day and they demanded \$15.00 an hour; the fireman, paid from \$4.15 to \$4.28 day, demand \$1 an hour.

Passenger trains would not be interfered with, the strikers said. Railroad officials said, however, that such traffic was certain to suffer in the event work in the yards was restricted further.

Meanwhile it was reported supplies of certain foods and fuel were beginning to run low in Chicago, and nearly 20,000 employees had been thrown out of work at the stock yards by the stoppage of receipts of cattle. It was stated that unless receipt of livestock was resumed shortly approximately 50,000 men

would be made idle. The pens at the stock yards virtually were empty yesterday.

W. G. Lee, president of the brotherhood, issued a statement at Cleveland yesterday characterizing the strikers as "renegades" and sanctioning any measures found necessary by union "regulars" to restore normal conditions.

The strikers claimed early today that 16,000 men already were out in the district and that by night 25,000 would be on strike.

DANES DEMAND REPUBLIC

Situation Assumes Revolutionary Aspect. Navy Strikes In Sympathy.

Bg Demonstration Made.

COPENHAGEN, April 4th.—The greatest demonstration made by the Danes since 1847, when the people marched to the Amleborg palace and demanded a democratic constitution, took place yesterday.

"Down with King Christian!" and "A republic for Denmark!" were the cries of the masses, packed solidly in the square facing the royal residence. Forty thousand followed the members of the city council to the place, where the mayor presented a petition to the monarch for the immediate dissolution of the Liebe cabinet.

Crowds assembled early in the afternoon before the town hall and cheered speeches demanding a republican Denmark. Then they surrounded the aldermen as they

marched to the palace. In front were four red flags, while the following thousands chanted the socialist "International" without protest from the police. In fact, the police seemed to be highly popular, especially when they made merely playful efforts to keep the palace yard clear. Apparently they had received orders to overlook everything except the use of firearms.

On the streets one hears every sort of political doctrine, ranging from mild socialism to rabid socialism. For this country the spirit of the people seems to be extremely revolutionary.

The Copenhagen police demanded 25 crowns (normally \$6.75) a day with life insurance in case of a general strike. They threatened to strike if they demands are not granted. Sailors aboard Danish naval vessels struck when the officers ordered them to carry mail to the coast towns.

Doubt is even expressed as to the loyalty of the certain troops, for when 100 soldiers in one garrison were asked how many were willing to serve on strike duty only two volunteered. The daily parade of the royal guard assumes a revolutionary appearance when the men are surrounded by crowds singing the "Marseillaise."

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KRASSIN TRIP BACKED BY GOLD

Red Commissar on Way to Britain to Dicker for Supplies.

By HAL O'FLAHERTY.
Special Cable to The Chicago Daily News.

Stockholm, Sweden, Saturday, April 3.—Soviet Commissioner Krassin is now in Stockholm with a score or experts, typists and interpreters. Mr. Krassin is on his way to Great Britain to discuss commercial relations.

In an interview he told me that Soviet Russia looked for material aid from the United States in the coming period of reconstruction. Sitting with his wife and two daughters, who have been living near Stockholm, the dignified Russian seemed extremely glad to reach surroundings which must be exceedingly pleasant compared with those existing in Russia.

"The actual work of reopening commerce eastward," Krassin said, "cannot begin until I have talked with Maxim Litvinoff in Copenhagen, but when once we get started we expect to keep heavily laden ships moving toward Russia."

"Principally we need railway supplies. We want all kinds of rolling stock, locomotives and materials for repairs. Next to this pressing need we want clothing and woven materials."

"In exchange we can move considerable quantities of grain, leather, flax, fats and minerals from Siberia to Estonia and Finland."

"In the course of the past year we have restored 25,000 railway bridges and repaired 5,000 kilometers (3,100 miles) of track, but the situation is still far from satisfactory."

"We are willing to pay in gold immediately for railway goods. Our gold reserve was largely increased recently by the deposit of funds formerly held by Admiral Kolchak."

"So far as Scandinavia is concerned, Soviet Russia looks to the metal industries for the greatest help. We are willing to ship gold immediately to Sweden, if she will deliver locomotives to us. When we reach Britain we shall begin negotiations at once for locomotives and to have Britain refrain from interfering with our constitution."

Two things struck me in this interview: First, that Mr. Krassin really has behind him large supplies as gold with which to pay for supplies, and, second, that he has an understanding of the real economic conditions.

Like almost every one coming from Russia, he wants to make it appear that the country is well to do, but other sources of information refute his optimistic statements.

With regard to the coming meetings in Britain, he appeared to be absolutely certain that he would reach a successful conclusion with profit both to Britain and Soviet Russia.

VIENNA HAVEN FOR COMMUNIST EXILES

Hungarian and Russian "Reds" Carry On Their Propaganda Undisturbed in Austrian City.

By A. R. Decker.

VIENNA, Austria, March 28 (via Paris, March 29).—Vienna is full of Communists, Poganny, former commander of the Hungarian Red army, is living at one of Vienna's best hotels and meeting openly with other Communist agitators. Boehm, Kunfi, Garbat and twenty other Hungarian Communists are working in Vienna, and one cafe is almost entirely taken up by the Hungarian Bolsheviks.

Hungarians are publishing here a Hungarian edition of the Austrian "Red Flag". Count Michael Kariolyi, who delivered Hungary to Bela Kun, was in Presburg a few days ago. He is supposed to be operating with the Communists. As for Bela Kun himself, he is as active as can be imagined. Despite his internment in the Stockerau Hospital, he has just published a pamphlet on Bolshevism, with an appeal for the return to Communism. This book and tons of Communist literature are to be had at low prices in all bookstores in Vienna.

Steinhardt, Russian Communist, is organizing the discontented elements of Vienna, Rade, anamas released not long ago and sent back to Russia, has written another pamphlet.

The Mensheviks and The Soviet Government

The Moscow Committee Of the Russian Socialist International Labor Party, Of Which Martov Is the Head, Has Issued the Following Appeal:

WORKERS AND LABORERS OF MOSCOW!

For two years Soviet Russia has been struggling with innumerable enemies, who are failing upon Russia from all sides. It is a life-and-death struggle between world imperialism, which sees its end approaching, and Soviet Russia, arisen out of the first of the world war. And difficult though our position may be at this moment, weary of the struggle though our workers may be, we can openly say that we are stronger than the enemy, we shall not surrender our positions, the workers will not renounce their achievements.

The Russian workers and peasants, who went through the revolution of 1905, which they brought to a successful conclusion in February, 1917, and who finally, two years ago, were the first people of the world to break the power of the bourgeoisie and became the permanent masters of their fate, will not care to return to the dark past, they will not relinquish the political power, now that they have won it, they will not permit the old lackeys of the Czarist regime again to become slaveholders.

Every class-conscious worker knows what terror the victory of Denikin, Yudenich, Von der Goltz, and all the other native and foreign counter-revolutionaries would bring upon us—thousands upon thousands of corpses, thousand of violated women, the senseless slaughter of the entire Jewish population, thousands of gallows, upon which would hang all those who have served the interests of the workers and peasant. And, behind these wild, blood-thirsty hordes march the manufacturers and owners. They would once more seize possession of the factories and the land. They will drive the workers who are left alive back to the dark and damp cellar dwellings, they will bring back the old times of the Czar. They, these slaves, who formerly called themselves patriots, will take from the workers and peasants the last they have, take their goods to pay foreign lenders, the rich and English capitalists, for their favors.

The Entente, forced to withdraw the troops they had sent against us, because the workers of its lands demanded it, now place their hopes upon Denikin, Yudenich, and those Socialtraitors who, like Burtzev, Savinkov, and Aleksinski, are in their service. The Entente imperialists feed our counter-revolution with war-material and money, and in payment they take away Ukraine's grain and buy up coal and metal mines, forests, and raw materials. Denikin is selling this property of the people for decades to come, in gratitude for the services rendered him.

Can a worker, can an honest citizen place faith in the deception our enemies are sowing? No, in these days there must be none that stand aside. Everyone must take part with all his strength in the defense of Soviet Russia, for in defending it he is defending himself. In these days there must be no doubts, in the ranks of the workers harmony must rule.

Great though mistakes of those may be who stand at the head of our Soviet republic, we must all unite and form a unified Soviet front against bourgeois reaction. The enemy stands before the gates, and therefore all, despite their differences of opinion, must stand together with the Communists and materially and morally support the Soviet government and the Red army. For the victory of Denikin would mean our downfall, the strengthening of world reaction and the re-establishment of all that has been overthrown with the Czarism.

The end of world imperialism is near. The Entente countries are no longer agreed among themselves. The ring of the blockade will soon be broken that is now standing us. In our hands lies our fate. We must fight for it and win it!

The Moscow committee of the Russian socialist international labor Party.

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EDITORIALS

TO OUR READERS.

Owing to pressing invitations to visit Chicago, extended to us by the State Attorney of Cook County, Illinois, we were compelled to go away for a few days. This has interfered with our work somewhat, but next week we shall make up for it.

Lenin, the greatest statesman in the world, will be fifty years old on Saturday April 10th, and Eugene V. Debs, the greatest living American, will have been in prison for ONE WHOLE YEAR on April 13th. So next week we shall make our paper a Lenin-Debs issue. Watch for it—Otto Grömlund, a personal friend of Lenin's has written a remarkably fine article for this edition.

We have also some wonderful news for the boys in Butte and other places, where the Irish work. All in all everything is fine and so we urge our readers to send in orders for bundle orders for our next issue. We shall send 30 copies to any address for ONE DOLLAR. Send your dollar in at once. We forgot to tell you that we interviewed in New York, a man who left Germany on March 20th. He told a wonderful story about the morale of the German workers.

Good-bye Palmer, Hello Lenin!

KEEP NEXT SUNDAY EVENING OPEN.

The editor will speak in the Bricklayers' Hall on next Sunday evening. He has a wonderful story to tell and so we urge all of our readers to attend.

All those seeking speaking dates must forgive us, but we have too much work on hand regret that we cannot leave our job. Sorry!

A REAL UNION.

Mr. Pollock of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the annual meeting of that association, had something to say of interest to our readers. He was referring to the Irish Transport Union.

When we first worked on the docks of Belfast, the dockers had to handle over 200 tons of grain for a day's work. By organization they have reduced that amount to something like 83 tons per day. They have also increased their wages to something like 150 per cent over what they formerly were. Usually we hear of union obtaining increases in pay, but they generally have to do more work for it. But the Irish Transport Union has one motto, "More Pay and LESS Work."

We expect shortly, that is if he keeps out of prison, to bring Jim Larkin to this city. He will tell you of how it is possible to stand up and be a man, not a mouse. In the meantime we recommend the motto of the Irish Transport Union to the workers of this city. The less work you do the more men they need and that means a helluva lot to the workingclass. But then why talk about wages, there is a great day coming. Are you getting ready for it?

BE A MAN!

It is to be expected that all men who take on the position of officers of the law and so make themselves responsible for the maintenance of law and order they will at least be men of clear minds. That in all their activities they will display a knowledge of current events that will be based upon facts and that, for the sake of proving to the people that they are unbiased, they will exhibit an element of fairness in all their work. We expect this, because it is being continually drummed in our ears that this is a "land of equality and free opportunity," therefore we should feel safe in assuming that its officers will be men of sound minds. Yet we have men, like the district attorney of Minnesota, who have the unmitigated gall to go before a jury and by the aid of wholesale lies bring about the conviction of a person whose only crime is, that he told the truth.

During our trial the District attorney inflamed the minds of the jury by telling them that Lenin and Trotsky were in the pay of the German government. Despite the fact that all the evidence points to the opposite point of view. When the war broke out Trotsky wrote a book, "BOLSHEVIKI AND WORLD PEACE". For writing that book he was sentenced to six months in prison by the German government. The book is a wholesale condemnation of the war, from the point of view of a class-conscious member of the working-class. Are we so foolish as to believe that any Government would send to prison any man that they really believed was a valuable ally of theirs, especially in time of war? Yet that is what twelve members of the jury were led to believe and it was that story about Trotsky and Lenin being German agents that brought about our conviction. Because we had previously told the jury that we were heartily in sympathy with the work of Lenin and Trotsky. Therefore the jury relying upon the words of the district attorney, added two and two together and naturally enough came to the conclusion that we were Pro-German.

William Hard, writing the story of Raymond Robin's visit to Russia states:—

"Robins knew, of course, that Trotsky had formerly served Germany in ways that are puzzling to people who try to explain him as a German spy. In for instance, as soon as the war broke out, Trotsky wrote, in Switzerland, a pamphlet entitled 'The War and Internationalism.' It was addressed to the workmen of Germany and was smuggled into Germany by Swiss socialists. It denounced the German Socialist Party, as a party, for SUPPORTING THE KAISER'S WAR AND IT CALLED ON GERMAN WORKINGMEN AT LARGE AND IN GENERAL TO STOP SUPPORTING IT. Three years later in 1917, at Brest Litovsk, when he was invited, as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Republic, to go to a German city to continue the peace-negotiation, he remarked: 'I have to remind you that I still lie under a certain manifestation of displeasure by the German Imperial Government.' General Hoffman, of the GERMAN ARMY, speaking to Ben Hecht, the Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, said:—

"Immediately after conquering those Bolsheviks, we were conquered by them. Our victorious army on the Eastern front became rotten with Bolshevism. We got to the point where we did not dare to transfer certain of our Eastern division to the West. Our military machine became the printing press of Bolshevik propaganda. It was Bolshevik propaganda that rotted Germany from the East and broke her morale and gave us defeat and this revolution you now see ruling us."

This is the statement of a leading general in the German Army. If he does not know a German agent when he meets

one, then we feel positively sure that the District Attorney does not know one.

Take the case of the Centralia boys, members of the I. W. W. A verdict of murder in the second degree was brought in against them. Yet they were tried with conspiring to kill the members of Armistice parade. If they conspired, then they cannot be guilty of second degree murder, because second degree murder is murder that is not premeditated. So how can you find the members of the I. W. W. guilty of murder in the second degree, if you arrest them for conspiring to commit a murder? When men conspire to commit a crime, they know what they are going to do and they cannot be held for not knowing what they were going to do.

Take the case of the Communist Labor Party, in the Chicago raids and arrests. They are charged with conspiring to overthrow the government by us of arms (military).

This charge was not instigated by the local legal authorities or even the United States Government. It was instigated that is if we are to believe the statement of the Cook County States Attorney, Maclay Hoyne, by a group of business men, who collected a fund of \$40,000.00 for the sole purpose of clearing out the "reds" from Chicago.

Here we have a group of business men BUYING the services of the authorities of Illinois. That is what it amounts to. If we were to collect \$40,000.00 and buy out the County Attorney and give it to him for the purpose of arresting those we were opposed to, then it could be said that we had bought him and his office.

How strange it is for business men to be able to BUY the law officers of this country! Where is this so-called government of the people, by the people and from the people? It has been wrecked by the very men who are arresting others for the crime of "attempting to overthrow the United States government by force." Free government no longer exists in this country—

American workers study the events that are daily occurring and ask yourselves the question, as to whether you are going to allow it to continue or not? The Duluth News-Tribune in a recent editorial states that the sentiment of the community was against us and a member of the Commercial Club states that the editorials of "Truth" were discussed in that club and the District Attorney states that he was compelled to prosecute us.

The members of the I. W. W. in Centralia and Washington were gaining control of the lumber industry. Their prosecution was headed by a member of the Lumber Trust. Lumber Trust stool pigeons tried to get on the jury.

The business men of Chicago instigate the arrests of the members of the C. L. P. C. P. and the I. W. W.

ALL THESE EVENTS PROVE THAT THERE IS CLASS WAR RAGING IN THESE UNITED STATES AND THAT YOU ARE ON ONE SIDE AND YOUR MASTERS ON THE OTHER.

What are you going to do? Are you going to engage in some clear thinking and study the situation for yourself or are you going to allow the "kept" press to fill your mind with their dope? Think for yourself and then you will see the necessity of acting for yourself.

IN THE FIGHT THAT COUNTS—BE A MAN!

"The Way the Wind Blows We'll Go."

Lady Nancy Astor woman member of Parliament for the city of Plymouth, England, speaking before a meeting of the civil service employees, said:—

"I hope some day we shall all be socialists. It is a far better state than the present, but we are a long way from it yet. That is the tragedy of it. We do not have enough communal spirit."

Quite a simple matter these days, for one to declare themselves a Socialist. Specially when they view the tactics of the "socialists" of Germany and America. The only position that the Socialist occupy these days is that of preserving the pieces, of capitalism, for the owners.

The Swedish capitalists refused to go on with the task of governing Sweden, so they handed the job over to Hjalmar Branting. The majority Socialists of Germany were given the aid of Von Hindenburg. Morris Hillquit tells the Judiciary Committee of the New York State Legislature that they are precipitating revolution in this country. Further, they need the assistance of the "Socialists" in order to prevent a revolution.

Say Nancy you are a clever woman. You have more brains than the rest of your set. But we refuse to go crazy over your declaration. You know as much about capitalism as you know about Socialism and that is not saying much. We shall go on with our task of organizing the working-class within the shops, mines etc. when some bright day WE shall declare for Communism. We will then have the necessary strength to back up our demands. In the meantime Nancy try washing your old man's sox, because you never can tell.

News From Russia.

The Chicago Daily News is publishing some exceedingly interesting news about Russia.

We are being continually told that the Bolsheviks of Russia are a tyrannical minority and that they do NOT represent the majority of the people. Michael Farberman, the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, now stationed at Moscow, writing from that city last week, states:—

The last soviet in Moscow had a big communist majority. At the end of 1919 the communist members constituted 69 per cent of the whole body, while in 1918 only 45 per cent of the membership was communist. The mensheviks and social revolutionaries together had at that time 162 members, or 18 per cent.

Communists 89 Per Cent.

Now the mensheviks have less than 1 per cent, while the social revolutionaries are not represented at all. The communists have 89 per cent, the nonpartisans 6 per cent, while the "communist sympathizers" have 4 per cent.

These sympathizers form a characteristic novelty in Russian political life. The communist party, without doubt, enjoys many privileges, but it has still more responsibilities. It possesses all the characteristics of a religious revolutionary order. The discipline and obedience in the communist party would be remarkable in any country; in Russia it is miraculous. Communists must be ready to go anywhere—to the fighting line or the factory, and as a rule communists are sent to the most dangerous places. The idea is that communists are responsible for everything in Russia, and they have to work harder to set the others an example.

Many communists by conviction are afraid to join the party and simply declare themselves sympathizers. Yet for all practical purposes they are communists and this brings the communist representation in the Moscow soviet to 93 per cent.

We boast about the democratic manner in which we elect our Congressmen, Senators etc. When we know that not 40 per cent of the voters ever take the trouble to go to

the polling booth. In Russia where they formerly had a voting list of 50,000, they now have a list of over 550,000.

During the elections, according to the correspondent, all political opponent were granted free speech in order to place their programs before the people. Everywhere, with the exception of those in power, the Bolsheviks, the speakers were met with the following questions, "Who caused the civil war?" "Who supported the 'white guards'?" "Who invited the foreigners to come?" The people of Russia support wholeheartedly the Bolsheviks, because they have seen with their own eyes that the only party that stood by the Russian people and fought for them was the Bolsheviks. The other parties appealed to the Allies to send troops to Russia, a thing the Russian people are not prone to forget.

RUSSIANIZATION COMMITTEES

The Americanization committee of this city boasts about its work, but it is not a patch upon the work of the Russianization Committees. In this city the foreign element has to pay as high as two dollars per lesson in order to learn English, with the exception of the few that we endeavor to educate. After working hard all day in the factory, they are compelled to pay teachers to teach them in the evening. True it is that they can obtain free lessons at the public schools. But of what nature?

In Russia they are working to educate the working-people who are illiterate. All over the Russian cities are placarded the following signs, "ILLITERACY IS A WORSE INHERITANCE THAN AUTOCRACY." The Soviet Government recognizes that an uneducated worker can be more easily exploited than an educated worker.

Before a Russian worker can join the industrial unions or the Communist Party he must learn to read and write. He is sent to an evening school and whilst he is taking lessons he is paid OVERTIME FOR ALL THE TIME HE SPENDS AT SCHOOL. They are paying the Russian workers to educate themselves. In this country we dismiss professors from the universities for daring to educate the workers. Of course this is NOT Russia!

RUSSIAN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The Duluth Herald recently carried a story informing us that the Allies would trade with the Russian Co-operative movement, but that did not imply recognition of the Soviet Government. The president of the Russian Co-operative movement think otherwise, for the rates. "We are ready to forgive and forget. We welcome the awakening of Europe to the truth that the Russian revolution is irrevocable and that the blockading of Russia is hitting not only the Russian but the European workers as well. Transportation will improve and when this is accomplished the food distribution will be facilitated. That will also be true to the possibilities of exports of food and raw materials to Europe."

But if Lloyd George and the supreme council think that, while trading with the co-operatives they can continue their hostilities to the soviet government, they are greatly mistaken. The co-operatives are now simply a part of the soviet government."

Due to the civil war in Russia the co-operative movement was split up. But with the triumph of the Red Army the civil war is over and the co-operative movement is united, covering the whole of Russia. As the president of the co-operative movement rightly states, "Russia is now one big co-operative union. Every citizen is a co-operator. Soviet Russia may justly be called co-operative Russia. Yet there are still some poor fools that really believe that the Bolsheviks will be overthrown in the near future and a "sane" government erected in Europe. It cannot be done. Once the Bolsheviks obtain control they retain control. Capitalism is just like eggs, once you scramble them you cannot put them back in their shells."

Soviets gaining strength in Germany; peasants of Italy join hands with the city workers; Russia now one big co-operative union and yet there are still some poor foolish district attorneys who try to stem the tide of Bolshevism by sending men to prison. SOME PEOPLE WILL NEVER LEARN!

If You Don't Like This Country.

Ten thousand members of the Metal Workers' Union of Sweden are preparing to leave for Russia and assist in the building up of the Soviet Republic. Three thousand alone came from Stockholm.

The Italian workers in the district of Sesteri Ponente, Genoa, struck for higher wages. The bosses locked them out. The workers declared for a Soviet and took full charge of everything. The soldiers were sent to disperse the workers and found that the workers were too firmly entrenched, so they retired. It's a great life!

The Soviet Republic of Russia has places for over 800,000 workers. If there is any worker who desires to work for the Soviet Russia, there will be plenty of opportunity for him to do so after the blockade is removed.

Each Sweden family will receive 4,000 kronens from the Soviet Government of Russia, if the husband goes to work in Russia. This is in addition to the money that the husband will send over.

The London Daily Herald editor, George Lansbury, told the Soviet Government that he could not obtain any paper to run his newspaper, so the Soviets gave him 500 tons.

Jack Carney

Will Positively Speak In The

BRICKLAYERS HALL

SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 11th

Comrade Carney has recently returned from New York and Chicago and has a wonderful story to tell. Do not fail to attend.

The Story of Lenin

By Frederik Strom.

(The following is one of a series of personal sketches, based in most cases on actual acquaintance with the subject, written by Frederik Strom, representative of the commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Government for the Scandinavian countries. It is taken from pages 6 and 7 of "Det Røda Ryssland." Trans.)

It was in April 1917 when Lenin, executor of the great Russian Revolution, the leader and organizer of the world revolution, set foot upon Swedish soil on his way to Petrograd and Moscow. We Socialists know that social and economic forces produce convulsions in society; we know what power is latent in revolutionary ideas. We know that every revolutionary period brings forth its own prophets and leaders. We are not worshippers of authority. Yet, experience teaches us the importance of the personal element in history. It teaches us what genius and an iron will can perform and what is the force of a spiritual endowment in a man. And not the least is this the case in the great popular Russian revolution. When the ocean of humanity is stirred down to its deepest depths, and the waves appear to surge up to the stars. We do not know what the English Revolution would have been without Cromwell of the French Revolution without Mirabeau and Danton, without Marat and Robespierre. If Emperor William had only known to whom he was granting permission to travel through his snug Germany, or had the Swedish railway potentates only suspected for whom the student Otto Grömlund of Malmö was reserving a few special passenger cars to be attached to the night express for Stockholm on that fair April evening!

On the next April morning, I had already reserved eighteen rooms in the Hotel Regina on Drottninggatan for the wearied travelers who, before continuing their hasty dash to the North and East were to rest a few hours in Stockholm. In the early morning hours on the station platform, they did not look by any means like world revolutionists. Lenin looked least fatigued, as happy and as cheerful as a boy, with his bright eyes and his good-natured smile on his lips, his first question was, "How is Hoglund?" I gave him Hoglund's regards from Langholm (equivalent to giving regards from Leavenworth if the case had been in America.) We must find time to pay him a visit said he.—But we did not find time: visiting hours were over when later in the day we thought of taking a motor car and driving out to the fortress of Peter and Paul. There was great bustle in the Hotel Regina when I arrived there at the head of the motley crew, including quite a number of women and children. The eighteen rooms were immediately occupied in addition to the writing room and the small dining room, which also was beginning to fill up with an equally motley crew of newspapermen, for the report had spread that a host of Russian Revolutionists had come to town.

Little later I was called upon to go up to see Lenin and Radek who occupied a room together two flights up. Lenin was sitting at a table with a map before him; it was the map of Northern Europe. With his fingers he was measuring the distance to Petrograd and turning to me, he said, "In forty-eight hours we shall be in Petrograd. We leave tonight. Every hour is precious. The Russian Revolution is now to begin. We must settle our account with the bourgeoisie and with the imperialists, otherwise the revolution is lost. We are now on the road to world revolution."

I answered, that we should gladly have our Russian comrades stay and have them speak at a meeting to be held at Stockholm this evening. He answered that he would gladly have accommodated us but that the itinerary was of cast iron. Then he said:

"Well, my dear Strom, do you still believe in revolution by disarmament. They will be perfectly willing to take the weapons out of the hands of the working class, for in the hands of the workers weapons mean revolution and peace, but they will arm themselves to the teeth in order to continue unhampered to oppress and plunder all the working class and all backward peoples. Here Radek, who had been sitting smoking a little charred seaman's pipe, filled with a dreadful substitute for tobacco, interrupted him as follows:

"Come to the point Lenin! The task of converting the Swedish comrades we may leave to every day which is now writing the history of the world."

Well, the point was this; our Russian comrades desired a conference with Lindhagen, Carlson, Nerman, and myself. They knew, they said, that the imperialists and counter-revolutionaries of all the world would fall upon them for having travelled through Germany. And in Russia also this step would be interpreted wrongly by the bourgeois revolutionary regime. They wanted now to ask us Swedish socialists whether we believed they had acted properly toward the revolution and toward Socialism, when, after the Entente powers had blocked their journey—they travelled home by the shortest way, through Germany and whether we, assuming that we approved their action, would set this down in writing and stand by their side to defend them against all the attacks that surely would come.

I immediately called together our Swedish party comrades and without the slightest hesitation we testified that we considered it to be correct on the part of our Russian friends to have travelled home through Germany since all other countries were closed to them. Not until later did we learn that this approval of ours was of great utility to our friends in the campaign that was launched against them from various quarters after they returned home.

The day passed in countless conferences and soon the time had come for the departure of the Norrland train. A big crowd had come down to the train, for the afternoon papers had printed the news of the strangers who had arrived. Lenin stood in the window of his compartment, when a foreigner began speaking to him from the crowd in a language that was unknown to us. We were later informed that this man was a Caucasian and had spoken to Lenin about the rights of the nationalities. While the man was speaking I looked at Lenin. How similar his appearance was to that of Bengt Lidfors. The same mighty dome, the same emphatic features, the same radiant eyes, the same simple smile. But there was something about him that B. L. lacked, something of the benevolence and warmth such as few political persons possess. Lenin is a will of iron, a bright and biting sword, the meet powerful figure of the world revolution, but in his breast there beats the heart of a woman, the good brave heart of a mother. Ekelund says: "The world is fire; be fire and you are at home in this world." Lenin has a home no matter how homeless he may be. He was at home in the cold tundras of Siberia, he was at home in the poverty of exile, he is at home in the Red Kremlin and the Revolution, for Lenin is fire.

Slowly the train began to move. Soon it had departed, rushing to the north and then on the mighty domain in the East. The few months later this domain was in the hands of the working class, and the epoch of the world revolution had entered over the threshold of history.

A. F. of L. Policy Lessens Power of Workers.

Milwaukee. — "The workers at Gary have learned a great lesson. They realize it is impossible for craft unions to function effectively in large industries. They now know that the only salvation for those workers is to organize with the ultimate object of taking over the industries."

This was the statement of Richard J. Verhagen, president of the Gary Steel council, during a visit in Milwaukee.

Verhagen, who was in the thick of the fight during the entire struggle at Gary, said of the industrial feudalism existing when the workers began their strike:

"There was no chance to redress grievances. The men had no part in the management of working conditions. The steel barons met every attempt toward organization with bitter persecution. Despite the policy of the corporation which opposed unions, 50 percent were organized under cover."

"These men became unionized in the understanding that they were to belong to one big union. When the A. F. of L. policy of separating them into craft unions was brought into effect, it lessened their power."