

Workers
of the
World
Unite!

THE TRUTH

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!

No. 31

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FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1920

WHOLE No. 161

FIVE CENTS.

ZINOVIEF BIDS TOILERS LEAVE YELLOW UNIONS

President of Executive Committee of Third International Urges Revolutionary-Minded To Capture Existing Labor Organizations Or Form New Ones.

Revolutionary-minded union men are called upon to leave their old unions, in case they cannot capture them, and form new ones to line up in a new international which is to be a section of the Third (Communist) International, in an appeal recently sent out from Moscow by G. Zinovief, president of the executive committee of the Communist International.

This appeal, which has just been printed in the New Yorker Volkszeitung, begins by pointing out the bankruptcy of the old labor international during, and even before the war, condemns its principal leader, including Samuel Gompers and Carl Legien, declares that the labor unions should effect real control over industry by the workers; and concludes:

"The mighty strike movement that is stirring up the European continent, North America and the whole world of industry shows that the trade unions are not victims of decay, but will soon assume new forms.

World Divides Into Red and White.

"The trade unions cannot remain indifferent toward these extremely important questions that at present are exciting the attention of the entire world and which are dividing the human race into two sections, the Reds and the Whites. It is the duty of every trade union to come to an understanding on the questions on mobilization, demobilization, the introduction of obligatory military service, direct or indirect taxation, the paying off of the war debts, government ownership and operation of railroads, mines and the more important branches of industry, etc.

"The Communist International

thinks the time has come for the unions that are freed from bourgeois influences and from social traitors to reconstruct their international organization, as well as that of the whole trade union movement and of the various trade and professional associations. We must oppose the Yellow Trade Union International, which is trying in Amsterdam, Washington and Paris to call together the agents of the bourgeoisie, with the genuinely proletarian Red Trade Union International, which fights on the side of the Third, the Communist International.

"In many countries the trade unions are undergoing a decided transformation; the chaff is being separated from the wheat. In Germany, the cradle of the Yellow, i. e., the bourgeois trade union movement

that was guided by a Legion and a Noske, many organizations are lining up on the side of the proletarian revolution. Already the old leaders, who had sold out the movement to the capitalists, are being cleaned out of the unions. In Italy nearly all the trade union associations stand for the rule of the Soviets. In the Scandinavian trade unions the proletarian revolutionary tendencies are becoming stronger from day to day. In France, England, America, the Netherlands and Spain the majority of the trade unionmembers reject the former bourgeois tactics and demand revolutionary methods of fighting. In Russia 3,500,000 members of the trade unions voluntarily and unconditionally support the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the Balkans the majority of the trade unions are in close organizing relations with the Communist parties and fight under the latter's victorious banners.

Union Ties Up Ships Flying Flag of Czar

Italian Association Makes Three Skippers Remove Imperial Banner

By HIRAM K. MODERWELL.

ROME, Italy, July 20.—This is the sad story of three skippers of Odessa who hoisted over their ships the flag of a government that does not exist. The ships are the Druiba, the Seglasic and the Tchernonoor. They flew the flag of the former Russian czar and were registered under Gen. Denikin's government.

Some weeks ago they landed innocently at Genoa and there were met by delegates of the Italian Seamen's union, who declared that the ships were under the authority of the bolshevik government and demanded that the skippers raise

the red flag. This the captains refused to do and the seamen's union seized the ships.

Seamen Overpower Guard.

The skippers appealed to the Italian government, who sent soldiers to the rescue, but seamen came back with re-enforcements, overpowered the guard and stripped the engines of many important parts, leaving the vessels helpless.

The skippers demanded that the government at Rome come to their assistance, but Rome was unable to do anything against the powerful seamen's union, which refused to

give back the engine parts until the imperial flag had been hauled down.

Hoist Italian Flag.

Finally, after much discussion, a compromise was reached on the Italian flag and the skippers sailed away with the Italian colors at the mastheads. Secretary Giulotti of the seamen's union then telegraphed to Michael Vodovosov, representative of the soviet government at Rome:

"Now it is up to the soviet government to do the rest."

The skippers are not likely again to go near Russia or come near Italy, but are in the market for a nice, safe flag.

MAYOR WILL ASK MILLS TO OPEN

Lawrence Woolen Strikers Form Lockout Committee To Protest Idleness.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Mayor William R. White announces that he will hold a special meeting of the City Council to take action on the shutdown of the four mills of the American Woolen Company here following the failure of William M. Wood, president of the company, to attend a conference held by the Mayor.

The members and locals of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America have formed a lockout committee and are holding agitation meetings to arouse the weavers against the attitude of the woolen trust in closing its factories and throwing 4,000 workers out of employment.

A circular has been distributed which reads as follows:

FELLOW WORKERS: THE FIGHT IS ON AGAIN.

This time the boss is on strike against the people.

William Wood, the Kaiser of the mills and arch-enemy of the working people, has locked the mill gates against us.

He has his hoard of 500 per cent profits, and now he tells us to starve.

WE MUST FIGHT BACK.

A lockout committee will be formed from all the mills that have shut down.

We must tell the world what Wood and his wolves of the woolen trust are doing to the working people of Lawrence.

Four Syndicalists HELD In Bomb Plot In Spain Acquitted

OVIEDO, SPAIN, July 18.—The four syndicalists accused of complicity in the placing of bombs in the showrooms of the Automobile Exposition here some weeks ago, were acquitted yesterday.

Rote Fahne Warns Workers Against Exodus Into Russia

BERLIN, July 18.—In an effort to check a lively campaign being carried on from Leipzig for wholesale emigration to Soviet Russia the Rote Fahne, organ of the German Communist party, warns its readers to beware of glowing pictures of conditions in Russia and also reminds them that at the last Communist congress it was decided that emigration in revolutionary times was equivalent to desertion in the face of the enemy.

15,000 American Soldiers Still On the Rhine

By Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

COBLENZ, June 20.—The United States still has an army on the Rhine, some fifteen thousand men, occupying the sector of Coblenz. We are at loss to know just why. Are they there to protect France against another surprise attack? Why then leave only fifteen thousand? A hundred and fifty thousand at least would be necessary to be of any real use in such an emergency.

Are they there to enforce the treaty? But we have not signed it, and if we even do would probably include reservations which would provide against just such an obligation as to keep a permanent army in the Continent. Is it there to help the French recover the reparations they are claiming from Germany? If so the army is a rather costly police force. The money for it comes from the same German pocket as French reparations, and it now is becoming evident that there is not enough money in Germany to go around.

The French have not failed to make a calculation on the revenue curtailment this causes. When it became evident to the French that we were not supporting them actively in enforcing the treaty, and above all that our armies would not be available to support ambitious French projects on the Continent, our presence there became de-trope for them as it had already become for the Germans. As Coblenz is an attractive city neither of them can be blamed for wanting it.

As a matter of fact the French have not at any time been very enthusiastic about sharing the occupation of the Rhine with the American forces. The French general staff raised various obstacles to giving the Americans support in the first place. The French do not need us for other than moral support in enforcing the treaty. It is absurd therefore that we continue giving military support which is not needed for an end on which we are not agreed.

No Arms for Poles, Says Shop Councils Of Upper Silesia

BERLIN, June 9 (by mail).—Calling upon the workers of upper Silesia not to manufacture war materials to be used in the Polish war upon Soviet Russia, the shop councils of that region in recent convention passed resolutions urging a common front against reaction.

The delegates also voted to make the shop councils the actual revolutionary instruments of the workers, and instructed the executive committee to "take practical measures to lead the upper Silesian proletariat in combination with the revolutionary trade unions and parties, out of the slavery of a capitalism."

JAPAN UNIONISTS HIT BY LAYOFFS

Labor Organizations Plan League to Fight Bosses' Discrimination.

Many Japanese companies and factories, compelled to cut down their forces by the economic depression, who are connected with the Yuaikai and other labor organizations first, the Japan Weekly Chronicle reports. As a result, seven labor organizations are planning the formation of a League of Labor Unions.

"The cause of the victimization of the union men," the Chronicle says, "is partly due to the bad feelings which have been created in the minds of capitalists on account of the menace which they constantly feel from these organizations during the period of business prosperity, and partly owing to a desire on their part to obviate, as far as possible, future labor disputes of all kinds which may arise from further dismissals to be announced.

"Arrangements have not been made on the suggestion of the Yuaikai, which is the hardest hit, to hold a joint conference on the 15th instant (tomorrow) among seven labor organizations, including the Shinyukai and the Kotsu Rodo-kai, to discuss the general situation.

"Among the subjects to be discussed at the meeting will be the formation of a League of Labor Unions among these organizations chiefly for the purpose of giving work to the unemployed, and of approaching capitalists with a request that they do their best to retain the services of their present employees and to give those discharged as much retiring allowances as possible. If they find the capitalists unsympathetic toward their representation, they may open direct negotiations with the government about these matters."

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France Releases Bolsheviki

Sends Home 4,000 Old West Front Troops; Brazio Among Them.

By WILLIAM E. NASH.

PARIS, France, 20.—France has begun to send shiploads of bolsheviks back to Russia. To-morrow 4,000 Russian soldiers who fought bravely on the western front in 1916, but mutinied when Lenin's revolution broke out, will embark at Marseilles for Odessa. They came to France as part of the Russian expedition sent by the czar to fight by the side of his western allies.

With these men will go thirty-eight communists who have been imprisoned on the island of Croix, among them being the noted intellectual of the old czarist regime, Lieut. Michel Brazio. In addition to

these will be forty-two bolshevik sailors.

Lieut. Brazio is considered by the French to be a particularly dangerous agitator. Converted in principle to the doctrines of Lenin, he remains a brave, intelligent man, who has won much sympathy in France by his deeds early in the war.

The release of these Russian soldiers will bring to an end a long controversy between Moscow and Paris. French socialists have been demanding it for many months and the soviet has announced that unless they were repatriated Russia would not release the few French officers who are still detained in that country.

CHILD LABOR

NEW YORK.—(Federated Press) Little children of four and five are regularly employed in bead-stringing in White Plains, New York, according to an investigator of the New York State Industrial Commission. Fifty-six hours of the irritating nerve trying work bring less than \$2.00, the investigator calculated.

In direct violation of the child labor law, 90 per cent of the bead-stringing in the Ferris Ave. district of White Plains is done by children from 4 to 13 years old, and no mature persons are doing the work, says the report.

A Mrs. M., visited by the investigator, proved to be the distributor for all the bead chains done in this district. She received the beads from a New York firm in 'defending her practice, she declared that she was a benefactor to the community in keeping children off the streets where they wear out shoes, and giving them work to "help support" their poverty-stricken parents.

Men In Rockefeller's Bayonne Plant Strike For Raise and 8 Hours

BAYONNE, July 23.—A strike of 16 men today forced 7,000 employees of the Standard Oil Company here to quit work today.

The 16 men struck for increased wages and an 8-hour day. They were the "pilars" in the case and can department.

It was expected the rest of the plant, employees would join those now out in sympathy unless the demands were granted.

Nuorteva Reappears In England; Release Expected

**Waking Up to Error in
Deporting Official,
Government Opens
Its Doors Is Guess.**

LONDON, July 23.—Making more complex the interpretations of the British attitude toward trade with Soviet Russia, particularly the Russian-Canadian commercial agreements, was the return today to Harwich of Santeri Nuorteva, secretary of L. C. A. K. Martens, head of the Russian Soviet Bureau of New York, who was alleged to have been deported from England last Monday to Denmark or Finland.

Nuorteva, having come into England from Canada unexpectedly, was several days carrying on business with the Leonid Krassin Russian trade mission here when he was arrested by Sir Basil Thompson, head of the British Secret Service, and held for deportation.

Sir Basil made a great noise about Nuorteva's belated arrest and publicly announced that the latter had been ordered deported.

Th Kassian deputation made representations to the British Government at the time of Sir Basil's announcements, and a diplomatic imbroglio was evident.

Sir Basil's statements concerning Nuorteva were so contradictory that no one in London could deduce accurately what the situation was concerning Nuorteva. Sir Basil said that Nuorteva had entered England illegally and that, not recognizing the validity of his passport (although they were sanctioned by the Canadian Government), he had caused his deportation.

He was sent toward Denmark or Finland, according to Sir Basil's vague explanations.

With the return of Nuorteva to England today, the London Herald declares that it has good reason to believe that the government, realizing that a blunder has been made by the chief of the secret service, now intends to liberate Nuorteva and allow him to remain here in full freedom until he goes to Russia.

The announcement of his release is expected hourly.

Jim Larkin Defense Fund Speedily Goes Over \$1,000

**Contributions should Be
Made Payable to Emmet O'Reilly, Treasurer of Committee.**

In making its drive for sufficient funds to secure the appeal, defense and release of James Joseph Larkin, Irish labor leader, the James Larkin Defense Committee has issued a full list of the subscribers to the fund to date, together with the sums given.

Altogether \$1,205.60 has been received by the committee. The officers of the organization have issued a statement of thanks to those who have thus far aided Larkin in his fight for justice. Further contributions, they say, should be made payable to Emmet O'Reilly, treasurer, Larkin Defense Committee, 254 West 34th street.

The names of contributors, together with the sums given, follow:

Dr. Gertrude Kelly, \$300; George Van Name, \$5; Miss K. Fitzgerald, \$10; Thomas MacDermott, \$25; a friend, \$15; William H. McGreevy, \$10; a friend, \$20; friend of Irish freedom, \$5; Sinn Féiner, \$5; Richard Bryan \$25; Patrick Rowley, \$40; Munane, \$2; friend, \$10; A. Dolan, \$2; Mr. Kelly, 50c; Richard Bryan \$10; Mullen, \$2; F. Dukas, \$1; Harry Windrath, \$2; Daniel Kiefer, \$5; Richard Minthorne, \$1; W. T. Croker, \$10; G. Young, \$1; R. Wight, \$1; R. Monteith, \$5; Socialist local, Bethlehem, Pa., \$5; A. A. Anderson, \$10; C. L. Kaufman, \$1; L. A. De Saute, \$2; J. D. McGill, \$5; T. Thompson, \$2; Dora C. Rothaupt, \$2; Thomas Whitworth, \$25; John F. Brown, \$1; Helena L. Lud-

Sectarianism Shuts Amsterdam Bureau Of 3rd International

CHRISTIANIA, June 7 (by mail).—An official explanation of the dissolving of the Amsterdam bureau of the Third International, headed by Henrietta Roland Holst, David Wynkoop and S. J. Rutgers, has been received from the secretariat of the International at Moscow by the Norwegian Socialist Press Bureau.

"The bureau was dissolved because it followed a sectarian policy which was in opposition to that of the executive committee," says the statement, which goes on to declare that leaders of the bureau were apparently in sympathy with certain German Communists who had tried to combine with the Junker reactionaries in an attempt to overthrow the German Government.

The Communist Trial In Chicago

By MARY FIELD.

If you stepped into Judge Hebel's court room in the Criminal Court Building, in Chicago, where 21 defendants are on trial for not thinking their thoughts according to the Butterick pattern approved by the Department of "Justice," and found young Frank Commerford questioning the prospective jurors ~~for~~ the state, I am sure you would think that you were "out on the lot," as they say in the movie world down in Los Angeles, rather than in a serious court of justice.

You would sit down on one of the benches facing "location" and watch with both pity and amusement the "hero" with the wavy hair, the correct tailoring, the green shirt, the spats, the horn-rimmed glasses "do a reel." Instinctively with the swinging of the door into the court room you turn expecting to see Valeska Suratt glide in to "play opposite," and without glancing at the camera man.

It is the obvious posing of Frank Commerford, specially appointed to the role of prosecutor, that turns the court room into a movie studio; for by nature Frank is an actor rather than a prosecutor. Already he has played in several roles—radical, ferocious, friend of labor, friend of Soviet Russia, foe of Soviet Russia. The casual visitor to the court would see that he is really more interested in putting himself over than putting men in jail; in convincing an audience of his able portrayal of a prosecutor than in convicting the men who play with him in the drama.

Even the three old men—Darrow, Forest and Cunnah, attorneys for the defense—whom Frank addresses as a young Booth might address stage hands even the veterans of the court, do not make the scene real. They joke. How can one think of pails and cruel sentences and raids and persecutions?

Perhaps if the judge were more severe, less like a human being, the visitors would be put in the courtroom mood. But he is forever hitching his robe over his shoulders, for it has a tendency to slip back and reveal the clothes of the very-day man; forever jumping up from his leather chair directly under the American flag and George Washington's picture and running over to a swivel chair nearer the jury—and thereby getting in the picture. A "close-up" reveals a friendly little face—a man instinctively kind, lacking in austerity; somewhat weak.

Not many of the defendants attend these sessions. They will leave the selection of their "peers" to the lawyers. Their role in the drama has not yet come. And when it does, their earnestness and consecration will

make one forget out "hero" for the real heroes.

An entire venire is brought in—rich men, poor men, beggars, thieves. Frank Commerford rises, and with "school-of-expression" gestures, sonorously reads the law to them—the criminal anarchy law, thundered down to the workers from Mt. Sinai in Springfield, Ill. And then he explains as patiently as a boy-Christ-in-the-temple can explain to the ignorant Sadducees of Chicago, that there is but one holy way to change the Constitution. And if George Washington, or these defendants, of John Brown, or William Bross Lloyd, or Paul Revere say differently, then they are guilty under the statue.

Then the informed ones file out and, some by one, are led back "to the lot" and questioned. You get to know just the kind of man each side is looking for.

Frank Commerford is usually satisfied with a juror if he is a member of the American Legion. (He is probably thinking of his plea when, with trembling voice, he will speak of the "boys who died in France.") Or if he is in the real estate business, or if he is a foreman for some big open-shop concern, or if he is an old retainer or Marshall Field, the Armours or the Cudahys; if he is a faithful Catholic; if he is a Presbyterian with a clerk's brain; if he is gromed.

But even in so large a city as Chicago, with so many possibilities of finding these types, the wavy-haired prosecutor has a hard time securing his choice of "fair-minded" jurors. Most of them cannot conceal their prejudices, and if they succeed in so doing, the marvelous clairvoyance of Darrow penetrates their small souls and causes them to speak out their petty hatreds, to reveal their ignorance, to disqualify themselves before a bar of justice.

So, too, the defense knows the kind of man it wants: A street-car conductor, whose run is the West Side, where the proletariat are crowded; an old man, whose eyes and dreams have faded—unsuccessful; a man who has "been in trouble"; a liberal—maybe either rich or poor—a type known in Europe, but well-nigh extinct in America; a student; a man who has answered the court summons in his Sunday clothes, but whose hands and finger-nails say "steel furnace," or "machine-shop," or "chemicals," or "tools." A union man, whose eight-hour day did not come through legislation.

Of course the prosecution challenges them, of excuses them peremptorily, because they say they believe in "free speech," least a feature of the war, or least a feature of the war, or

they think a strike a pretty good way of removing oppression. Or else they've read an intelligent book on Socialism. They, too, cannot hide their prejudices.

In three weeks 400 jurors revealed their hopes, their beliefs. A young juror steps briskly into the box.

"No," he doesn't think he could give these defendants a fair trial. You see he is a member of the Yoyal Legion, pledged to uphold the Constitution. How young, and hard, and righteous, and ignorant, and earnest he is.

Darrow, old, and wise, and mellow with the years, shambles to his feet. Slowly he approaches the young man, for whom you suddenly feel sorry. You know Darrow will strip him of that coat of self-complaisance, will expose his naked ignorance.

"Sworn to protect the Constitution?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you read it—all?" There is a suggestion in the voice that proof may be called for.

"Well," hesitatingly, "yes." Then as Darrow slowly approaches closer, as if to spring: "That is, in a general way; some of it."

"Does your Legion swear to protect the amendments to the Constitution?"

The court room is hushed; it is a court room now, a place from which men go to jail.

"Why I guess to—yes." The juror is less jaunty.

"What is the first amendment?"

"I don't know," says the loyal legioner in a low voice.

"The first amendment relates to free speech and free press and says Congress shall in no wise abridge it. Is your legion sworn to protect that provision?" Darrow's voice has now a note of yearning.

An Englishman and rich is questioned. The prosecution are hopeful. But, alas, the man reads books. He seems to do independent thinking.

"Have you the English idea of personal freedom," asks Darrow. "I have."

I do not know whether the prosecution allowed him to remain in the box, or whether this belief would be sufficient cause for the judge to excuse him.

Another rich man. A self-satisfied "if-you-don't-like-this-country-get-the-hell-out-of-it" type. He boasts rather than says he could, of course, give "these here defendants" a fair trial. Admit an unfair mind? Prejudiced? Not he!

He qualifies for the prosecution. Darrow's eyes are cold and hard as carborundum. They cut the steel of the juror's self-complaisance.

"Do you know the meaning of 'credibility of evidence'?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know the meaning of 'presumption of innocence'?"

"No."

"Do you know the meaning of 'preponderance'?"

"No."

Darrow shrugs his big shoulders. He makes a depreciating gesture with his hand.

"Know the meaning dictatorship of the proletariat? Of bourgeois? Of soviet?"

The man squirms. He cannot get away from those relentless, cold eyes.

"No," he blurts.

Then Darrow wheels about in disgust. "You honor, I challenge this man on the ground of his ignorance."

And, amidst the amused stare of the court room, the proud, rich juror left the room.

And yet another of the property class. He believes in law and in its enforcement! He believes in America. He owns considerable of it. He believed in the war. The prosecution believe he is fit to give the defendants a "fair trial."

But Darrow's questions bring out the fateful fact that he reads books.

Up pricks one of Frank's ears. "Yes, Tolstoi's 'War and Peace', 'Resurrection', all of them," modestly.

Up pricks the other Commerford ear.

No, it would never do to have these defendants tried by a man who read Tolstoi, even if the juror were rich!

Quer how these class feeling do not always seem to cut horizontally.

A snarly old man with a G. A. R. disposition agrees vehemently that there is but one sacred way to change the Constitution: The ballot.

"Suppose," said the wily Darrow, "a number of people should meet in prayer-meeting any pray for a change in the form of the Constitution? Would you find them guilty under the statute? Would it be a conspiracy with God to overthrow the government?"

"I am opposed," said a Marshall Field clerk, of the Arrow-collared type, "to any form of 'ism' except Americanism!"

That word "always" pleases Frank. With an American flag in the court room, a picture of George Washington and the words "100 percent" and "Americanism" let the florists get ready the wreaths!

The phrase irritates Darrow as iodine does the skin.

"So you believe in no other 'ism' but Americanism?" "No sir, I do not."

"Do you think that up yours, or read it somewhere?"

"Don't you believe in Catholicism?"

"In Protestantism?" In Republicanism?"

"Yes."

"Well, there's three more 'ism' already you believe in."

The clerk twirled his straw and looked helpless. His dear

little phrase, such a pretty bubble, and here is waspricked—and publicly!

A working man. Switchman. No, sir, he didn't belong to no 'outlaw union'. No, sir, he wasn't on strike. Yes, sir, he wasn't working; just taking a vacation.

Were others taking a vacation, too?

He'd heard some others were. Go to strike meetings?

No; sometimes he just strolled over to a hall where some of the other switchmen "on vacation" were sitting around.

Of course the switchman was challenged. But his attitude toward the strike in which he played a part baffled the prosecutor.

He was a young man; never been called before on a jury. His eyes roved over the unaccustomed scene.

"And what are your politics?" asked Commerford.

"I haven't any."

"How do you vote?"

"I never vote," said as indifferently as he might answer "No, I do not chew gum."

"What! Never vote!" Frank Commerford strikes his glossy hair with his best tragic gesture.

"And why?"

"I'm not interested."

That brought the prosecutor to his feet.

"What of American institutions? What of the free man's sacred privilege? Of his solemn obligations?"

"I'm not interested."

"What is your business?"

"I am an artist." Nor do I believe that the crashing of tablets of stone at his very feet on which the criminal anarchy law might be chiseled would have roused that young man to his "duty," so preoccupied was he with what to him was his fuction in life.

So far there is little interest in the trial. A murder trial draws a far larger crowd. Probably as evidence begins to be taken, feeling will become intense. The daily papers will more actively fulfill their sunction of increasing prejudice and deepening misunderstanding. There will be more limelight for Commerford. There will be more "interesting stones," around William Bross Lloyd because he is, to the reporters, a millionaire first and a communist second. The court room will become crowded with people from the West Side. "Threatening letters" will be received by the prosecutors. And all over America thousands of

people will wait the verdict.

"No," said a talesman, "I couldn't be a fair juror. I don't like this case."

"Neither do I," said Darrow. And neither should any thinking man like the idea of trying men in American courts for their opinions. Nor any man, be he liberal or conservative, who believes that growth lies in freedom; national growth in freedom of speech, and thought, and print and that its suppression means atrophy of mind and heart, the death of national greatness, of literature and of art.

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BRITAIN SHIPPED ARMS TO POLES WHILE OFFERING PEACE TO RUSSIA

BERLIN. — That Great Britain, in making peace proposals to the workers' republic of Russia, was really attempting to double-cross the Soviet Government, is the gist of an official wireless from Moscow received here.

The message says that while England was treating for peace she was at the same time giving support in the form of munitions to anti-Soviet forces in the Crimea and Poland.

The message declares that Russia refuses an indemnity from Poland and suggests an international fund for the reconstruction of the world. The wireless said that no sort of indemnity could make good the destruction of the war and the work of the anti-Soviet forces.

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—Will donate as first prize in subscription campaign \$85.00 tailor made suit.

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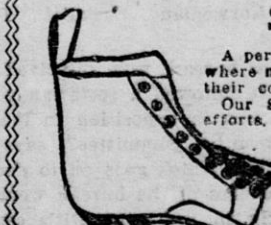
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A person should buy their shoes these days at a store where none but GOOD SHOES are sold—a store in which their confidence will not be abused. Our shoes are selected from the best makers own efforts, and the man who shoe this year will come back next year. Once we serve you we are not afraid of losing you trade. We know from past experience that once a customer always a customer — We are Union men selling and repairing shoes.

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JENS JACOBSON, Prop.
Note the address. 1021 W. Sup. St.

SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN

In order to increase the scope of "TRUTH" and so assist in the organization and education of the working class, we are launching forth a subscription campaign.

This campaign is open to all those who care to partake in it. It is quite easy to obtain subscriptions to "TRUTH", if you have confidence in yourselves. If a worker cannot afford a full year subscription, then endeavor to obtain a six or three months subscription. We venture to say that once a man takes "TRUTH", that he will not give it up. We have had only four refusals of renewals of subscriptions during the last year.

We are offering the following prizes:—

One \$85.00 Tailor-made Suit, donated by O. J. Langdahl. Other prizes donated by friends will be mentioned in our next issue.

Every person securing two new subscribers will receive a copy of the "WAR OF THE CLASSES" by Jack London. o you see that you all receive a prize.

Any suggestions you may have, that we may use in this campaign, we will be pleased to give consideration to same.

"TRUTH", Duluth, Minnesota

Blood and Iron

(Harold Lord Varney sings a panegyric to the capitalist system)

By RALPH CHAPLIN

BEHOLD! the helots of the land
Are cowed beneath thy iron fist;
They are too blind to understand,
Too weak and spineless to resist.
Victorious one! against thy gains
These chattels cannot, dare not,
rise.
Stifle the thought within their
brains
And rule with bayonets and lies.
So may thy sons, with greed un-
curbed,
Their children's children rule
again;
Are, rule with iron, undisturbed,
The all profit sons of men,
What matters that ten million died
To give thy lust a dwelling
place?
Does not thy terror set aside,
The ancient freedom of the race?
What matters that beneath thy
walls,
Cursed with the eloquence of
hell,

Black want to red rebellion calls?
Heed not; I tell thee, all is well.
What matters that the earth is made
A graveyard; art thou not secure?
What matters that the farmers
spade
Turn up dry bones that still
endure?
That in charred cities, dumb with
pain,
War desolated mothers live,
While lips of babies tug in vain
At breasts that have no milk to
give?
Heed not! have vine-clad maidens
sing
And serve thee scented wine and
gore;
Laugh! glut thyself to vomiting
And hiccup, screaming still for
more.
What of the men against the gate,
Black massed and sullen, gaunt
and lean?
Like thee they crave one thing to
hate—
Be glad and what thy guillotine!

THE SOVIET ENVOY

Leonid B. Krassin, the Soviet Trade Envoy to Great Britain, was born in 1870, and educated at the Petrograd Technological Institute from which he was expelled for participation in student mutinies.

In 1892 Krassin served in the army, where he was arrested for social democratic propaganda among the workers in the shops of the Moscow-Brest Railway. He was detained in the Tagansk jail but escaped before the hearing of the case, concluded in December 1894. A short while later he was imprisoned in Voronezh, Nicholas II, then expelled him from the army and exiled him to Siberia.

During his stay in Irkutsk Krassin worked as a master mechanic, and later on as mechanical engineer in the construction of the Siberian railroad. In the latter capacity he obtained permission to complete his education in Kharkov. He took part in student uprisings here and was expelled from the Kharkov Technical Institute in 1898. After that he directed the construction of the railroad "Petersburg-Viatka." In 1899 he participated in the construction of the Trans-Baikal Railway.

In the same year he returned to the Kharkov Technological Institute, from which he was again expelled. He then went to Baku, working there at the construction of the central electric station, and performing the duty of supervisor of the entire enterprise from 1900 to 1904. During this entire period he actively participated in the organization of illegal printing shops for the publishing of Iskra.

In 1904 he left Baku for Orekhov-Zuev, where he took up the position of superintendent of the Central Electric Station of the Nikolai Works. But in 1905 he fled to Geneva to avoid arrest, and worked for his party under the names of Nikitch, Winter, and Zimin. Later on he returned to Russia and became the superintendent of the cable system in Petrograd.

Revolutionary activity compelled

him again to go abroad, and he settled in Berlin, as engineer in the works of Simeon, Schukert & Co. Later on he was engaged as director of the Moscow department of the same firm and received special permission to enter Russia from the Czarist authorities.

In January, 1914, Krassin was transferred to Petrograd. When the war broke out and the German staff of this firm left Petrograd, Krassin was appointed chief manager of all its establishments in Russia. He occupied this position until he entered the Soviet Government in August 1918.

His connections with the latter began in 1917, when he participated in the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations.

Upon his return to Moscow he was elected President of the Supreme Council of National Economy and of the Extraordinary Commission for supplying the Red Army with necessities. He became People's Commissar of Commerce and Industry in November, 1918. On March 20th last he became People's Commissar for Means of Communication, and resigned that position on his appointment as Trade Envoy to Great Britain.

"AMERICANISM"

SEATTLE.—Copies of a notice posted in logging camps in Oregon owned by the Murphy Timber Company have been received here. The notice informs employees that any who quit because of the company's Simon pure stand on "Americanism", will be reported to the federal authorities.

NEW YORK.

Striking members of the International Carpenters' union who are out for a \$10 a day scale and a 40 hour week have made successful settlements with six shops. The Union is a member of the Central Labor Council a central body of organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

SYMPOSIUM ON "THE HIGH COST OF LIVING"

FOREWORD. The following symposium is reprinted from the June issue of the "Plebs", the organ of the Central Labor College, of England. We trust our readers will carefully study it and if they have any comments to make, we will be pleased to publish them in "TRUTH". Let our comments be brief and not more than one hundred word.—Ed.

SYMPOSIUM ON "THE HIGH COST OF LIVING"

(A) To what main causes would you attribute the rise in the Cost of Living during the past thirty years, and especially during the past five years?

(B) What in your opinion is the relative importance in this connection of—

- 1 Variation in the value of gold;
- 2 Increase in use of credit instruments;
- 3 Inflation of currency;
- 4 Excess of demand over supply resulting from abnormal war conditions.

PHILIP SNOWDEN

- (a) The increase of credit without a corresponding increase of marketable goods.
- (b) (1) Very slight; (2) Main cause; (3) Important cause; (4) Important cause.

G. BERNARD SHAW

All these I believe to be negligible up to 1914, when the last two came into play. Leaving the war years out of the question, I explain the rise by the substitution of commercial combination for commercial competition, and the consequent blockade of the consumer by Capitalism.

MARY E. MARCY

I think you have chosen the subject that is occupying the minds of the working class above all others to-day.

During the twenty years preceding the war, prices rose steadily because of the new process which was discovered of producing gold which made it profitable to mine low-grade ore. This new cyanide process reduced the necessary labour required to produce gold and therefore reduced the value of gold itself. Whenever gold on silver require less labour for their production, they decrease in value and exchange for, or buy, fewer commodities; in other words, prices in general, rise. During this time the introduction of modern machine methods in various fields of production reduced the necessary labour represented in various manufactured commodities. By the aid of new processes, or by the use of modern machines, one man was often able to produce as much as several had done by the old methods. The price of these commodities which had decreased in value almost as much as gold, rose very little. But the prices of commodities whose value had remained stationary, naturally arose in proportion to the decrease in the value of gold.

It is doubtful whether the value of gold altered very much during the war. Currency inflation (which may include the use of checks as a credit instrument) has been the chief cause of the steadily rising prices since 1915.

The requirements of modern Capitalism (rendered acute by the war) for gold as a medium of exchange, has far out-run the production of gold. Paper tokens have been issued in all the modern capitalistic nations, in response to economic necessity, without any consideration of the amount of gold back of them. When the paper tokens (or money), we offer the grocer, the landlord or the butcher have greatly depreciated in value, when they have been diluted, you might say, we cannot expect to receive the same amount of commodities we got for a shilling or a pound before the war. The shilling and the pound have shrunk.

Herman Cahn discusses these new phases in capitalist society in an illuminating way in his book, Capital To-day (a new edition of which will soon be brought out by C. H. Kerr and Co., Chicago). This is the most momentous contribution to an analysis of capitalist society since Marx. In it Mr. Cahn shows the cause of present rising prices, explaining how the contradictions in money mean the utter choking of the capitalist system of a commodity-producing society. Mr. Cahn explains the cause of rising prices in his analysis of collapsing capitalism so much better than any one could possibly do in a short article, that I take great pleasure in recommending it to your readers.

HERMAN CAHN

Answering your question as to the main cause of the rise in the cost of living during the past 30 years, I have nothing to add, so far as the period up to the war is concerned, to what I wrote in Capital To-day (pp. 103 to 105, 2nd edition). Since 1914 the cost of living, or necessities of life, especially food and shelter, the main items, has advanced less than means of production, instance the metals. The great rise of commodity prices in general during the last five years is due to an overshadowing degree to the depreciation of substitutes for money, that is paper tokens and money of account.

You ask me further for my opinions as to the relative importance in this connection of (1) Variation in the value of gold, (2) Increase in use of credit instruments; (3) Inflation of currency; (4) Excess of demand over supply.

Of course, I do not know the object for which you are collecting opinions, but so far as myself is concerned, I cannot serve with this article. I am a pupil of Marx, a man who did not deal in "opinions," but introduced the method of scientific analysis of facts into economics. If it be the aim of our questionnaire to draw an important economic conclusion from the replies thereto (perhaps as to the possibility of capitalism getting on its legs again), then I regret to say that the formulation of your questions is inept.

To begin with factor (2). In Capital To-day (p. 72, 2nd edition) there is given a rich bouquet of credit instruments, but among them all there is only one which has a bearing on price movements. This one exception is the check, because in the circulation process it performs functions of money similar to the token. Therefore, in this question the singular should be used. But in reality there is no reason why the question concerning the increase in the use of check should not be embodied in question (3) Inflation of currency, with which it is organically connected, and which would then read:

Increase of substitutes for money (paper tokens and money of account).

It is of a piece with the foregoing to object to the consideration of the deficiency of supply as an independent factor. Capitalists might wish that it were, for it would lend hope of a mending of the situation. But as the deficiency is only an effect, of which the cause is the process of the destruction of the economic category of Money, as yet uncompleted, but inevitable, the situation is inevitable for capitalism. Marx's final conclusion was that capitalism will pass away as a result of the contradictions of the Commodity. The contradiction between value and wages results in the irresistible expansion of the means of production from surplus value, while the earners of mere wages, a growing proportion of the people, are unable to buy the increased mass of products. Profit vanishes, the capitalist system thus frustrating its purpose by "over-production." Thus Marx, but what we actually see is the inability of capitalism to produce at all. The cause lies in the contradictions of Money. This is no adventitious phenomenon produced by the war, inherent in that economic category, although hardly noticeable in Marx's time. The contradictions of Money cut across Marx's provision, rendering it obsolete (although scientific in its time), because they developed much more swiftly and are more unforgivingly fatal than those of the Commodity. I have been able to analyze the perfectly normal katabolic processes of Money before the war which event only hastened them abnormally and confirmed my analyses.

As to question (1), I would answer that any variation in the value of gold during the last five years had no effect

whatever on prices. In no country does gold circulate any longer among the people either as means of purchase or of deferred payment. In international settlements gold now plays an extremely modest role, as the immense bulk is settled on the basis of rates of exchange which are only an expression of the relative values to the different national paper tokens. Gold in its function of store of value of the different national currencies, in the function of value (bank reserves), or rather any recent variation in its value, is devoid of any effect on prices, because the imaginary money in actual use (tokens and money of account), is being issued under supreme economic necessity without regard to reserves. Even in the United States the legal minimum of reserves is now almost reached.

JOHN BARR

It is essential to the success of any discussion on prices to arrive first of all at a settlement of basic principles because, as an American economist puts it, "one might as well go into practical engineering without a knowledge of thermodynamics as discuss practical monetary principles." The present writer is strongly of opinion that only by the application of Marxian principles can the true theory of prices be discovered. The Marxian theory on money as the concrete medium of social relations in a condition of society based on individual ownership, necessarily requiring a method of exchange based on value for value, reveals the truth that replacement of this concrete medium by a worthless piece of paper is limited, and if not so limited can only result in an increase in prices.

The quantity theory idea that prices of commodities are governed by the quantity on money in the market whilst utterly ridiculous when applied to a gold currency appears now to be perfectly correct in so far as the changing quantity of paper affects a change in the price of commodities. On the other hand, the anti-quantity theory that price is a matter antecedent to the act of exchange in the market (a sensible conclusion) is causing its non-Marxian disciples an amount of worry in an attempt to explain that the paper currency is not the cause of high prices, but that the theory is applicable to any form of money. This difficulty is well exemplified in Professor Laughlin's Money and Prices. The solution of the "puzzle" is perfectly clear to the Marxian student. Secure in the knowledge that gold circulates because it circulates he sees that the changing quantity of paper effects a change in the prices of commodities, because the circulation of commodities can absorb only a definite quantity of gold but any amount of paper.

The causes leading to a general fall of prices from 1872 to 1896 and the general rise since that time culminating in the tremendous jump of the last four years, are much more complex and difficult of analysis than if we were living in an elementary stage of capitalism. With only a gold currency in circulation and credit in its infancy, a fall in prices would result in a clearly defined appreciation of gold or fall in value of commodities, and a general rise could only mean depreciation of gold or appreciation of commodities, but living as we are in a highly-developed stage of credit, with banking organized to its highest capacity, the question of the influence of credit instruments and the high velocity of circulation consequent on a developed state of banking have to be taken into consideration, together with technical progress and the maturing of capitalistic combinations.

As Kautsky says in his High Cost of Living, "The whole economic life of capital is reflected in the movement of prices. All its interlocking and its tendencies, now rapid, now stagnant, operate on prices." He goes on to show that in addition to the stagnation in the production of gold from 1870 to the early '90's other factors were at work (1) in the improvement of the means of transportation with the development of the trans-oceanic steamships, and (2) the building of railroads in Russia and America, by which great stretches of land to a great extent free from private ownership came into closest relations with countries where the capitalist system was highly developed, causing a fall in the cost of production of foodstuffs and raw material and thus a fall in prices, which was in its turn reflected in the prices of industrial products. Further, transportation improvements brought into intimate proximity those lands in which the capitalist industry had greatly extended its enormous forces of production and, the wildest industrial competition ensuing, prices were at times reduced below the cost of production. In the early '90's commenced that increase of gold production which has steadily risen ever since, with the exception of the Boer war period, from 242,934,976 in 1897 to 296,090,535 in 1916 (see Report of Gold Production Committee, 1918). This increase, coupled with the capitalist development of methods to abolish competition by the creation of private monopolies, syndicates, and trusts, goes a long way towards accounting for the steady rise in prices since 1896.

Herman Cahn in Capital To-day, summarises the principal explanation in three points: (1) the somewhat slower technical progress in the average manufacturing industry than that which has taken place in gold mining, with its use of high explosives, compressed air, electric power transmission, its improvements in machinery, reduction processes and transportation combined with unparalleled auriferous formation; (2), agriculture lags behind in technical progress compared with gold mining, although whilst its products have actually somewhat declined in value by reason of increasing yield per acre, due to improved methods of farming, market prices advanced greatly from the increased demand by the rapidly growing urban centres, to which there is no counterpart in corresponding increase of the rural population; (3) the rising prices of the necessities of life are, therefore, due mainly to the reduced value of gold, but also to some extent to the advance of their market prices beyond their values, the result of maladjustment of labour force, which is drawn away from the production of necessities towards the production of luxuries in which the enormous and growing revenues of capitalists are spent. To these explanations may be added the contributory one of the frequency of use of money known as velocity of circulation. Irving Fisher, in his Purchasing Power of Money, finds that between 1896 and 1914 the velocity of bank deposits has shown a notable and steady increase from 39 to 64 times a year.

"An analysis of the cause of the tremendous jump in prices of the four years requires as a starting point a knowledge of the laws of money tokens. The fulfilment of the proper function of paper-money is certainly dependent on a quantitative limitation to the minimum amount of the gold they are symbolising which would be required to do the work."

With the violation of the law of limitation, paper tokens assume a proper movement of their own. Prices rise in accordance with the depreciation and more paper is needed. Now far we gone in the depreciation, and coupled with the creation of credit instruments on a paper base, what has been the effect on prices, are the problems we have now to solve. The Economist Index Number, based on 44 commodities in five different departments, is generally considered the most reliable guide to wholesale prices, and although from the retail purchaser's point of view the percentage of change may be greater, we have here a scientific base to work on. The record of the last five years shows:—

	Cereals and Tea Sugar, etc.	Meat Textiles	Other Food Minerals	Products: Rubber, Timber, Oils, etc.
July, 1914	579	352	616½	464½
Dec., 1918	1303	782½	1805½	866
Feb., 1920	1454	886½	2951½	1253½

*Jan. 1920 total, 7768, showing the highest change in one month over the whole war period.

The average prices over the years 1901—5 taken as 100.0

shows the percentage change July, 1914, as 116.6; December, 1918, as 277.0; and February, 1920, 370.9. Coincident with this rise we have the Government Currency Note Account showing Notes and Certificates outstanding as follows:—

August 26, 1914	£21,535,000
December 31, 1918	£23,241,000
February 25, 1920	£24,994,000

Now, if we accept the estimate given in the Interim Report of the Currency Committee (Cd. 9182) of amount of legal tender money (other than subsidiary coin) in circulation on June 30, 1914, as £179,926,000 (with only £18,450,000 as fiduciary issue), the change means not only almost a doubling of the currency in Government Notes alone with a reserve in Gold and Bank of England Notes of 10% only, but taken with the Bank of England returns for February 25, 1920, shows we have travelled from a fiduciary issue of £18,450,000 in 1914 to the following position:—

Bank of England Notes issued	£128,163,890
Coins and Bullion	110,445,699
	17,718,191
Government Notes	£324,994,000
Gold and Bullion	£28,500,000
Bank of England Notes	4,100,000
	32,600,000
Total	292,394,000
	£310,112,191

It is therefore very difficult to avoid the conclusion that the change in prices is, to a very large extent, the result of depreciated paper, particularly when we make a further investigation into the amount of bank-originated money created by turning loans into deposits — (see Hartley Withers' Meaning of Money). The Bank of England proportion of Reserve to Liabilities has changed May 27, 1914, at 42½% to March 10, 1920, 21½%, and an analysis of the balance sheets of twenty of our principal banks given in The Economist (October 18, 1919), for the period ending June 30, 1919, shows proportion of Capital and Reserve to liabilities 5%. In the balance sheet table it is interesting to note the growth of bank-created deposits by the afore-mentioned method of turning a loan into a deposit. Let us examine the matter.

	In million £'s	
Acceptances & Endorsement	1914	1919
Deposits	275'0	621'9
	£788'6	£1824'0
On the other side:—		
Discount, Loan & Advances	573'6	1163'4
Com. for Acceptances, Premises & Sundries	53'5	74'7
	£627'1	£1238'1

Now, calculating premises and sundries as remaining in much the same condition, we find in 1914 that of the amount £788'6 millions due from the banks to their customers, £271'9 was due from their customers to the banks, having been borrowed from the banks in one form or another, thus leaving the actual true deposits at 165½ millions. In 1919 we see the bank creation developed to 585'9 millions.

Confronted with this evidence, one must naturally conclude a large percentage of price changes is due to paper. A portion, if not the whole, of the remainder is attributable to "secret corners," as the reviewer of De Telegraaf points out in a summary of 1919. (See Bulletin No. 1 of the Provisional Bureau in Amsterdam of the Communist International.) This capitalistic writer declares:— "Nor is scarcity an admissible cause—take textile fabrics with wool and cotton as principal articles. Neither the stock of sheep nor the cotton plant has been affected by the war, but in the case of these products a using up of the provisions can be surmised in a slight degree only, as in the long run production and consumption balance, and the production is renewed annually." Finally, an attempt is being made in some quarters, as the result of an anxiety to prove that incontrovertible money can make no difference in price, to show by comparison with America that only a relatively small advance is due to depreciation. This comparison starts with the assumption that America is carrying on under a gold-price basis, and is therefore not affected by inflation. Let us see. The following workingman's budget is taken from War-time increases in the Cost of Living, issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, Boston, Mass., February, 1919:

Budget Items	Relative importance in Family Budget	Increase in Prices during War Period	Increase as related to Total Budget
All Items	100%		65'9
Food	43'1	83'0	35'8
Shelter	17'7	20'9	3'5
Clothing	13'2	93'0	12'3
Fuel, Light and Heat	5'6	55'0	3'1
Sundries	20'4	55'0	11'2

We can draw our own conclusions to whether American prices are gold prices from a comparison with the following table taken from The Economist, March 6, 1920.

	Gold Coin & Bullion	Money (other than gold) & checkable deposits	Per cent. of gold to other money & checkable deposits
June 13, 1914	1871'6	11,773'6	15'9
June, 1918	2075'3	20,634'3	14'9
Sept. 1919	2944'7	25,804'5	11'4

This change is not a great one compared to the workingman's budget, but it shows plainly that prices are certainly not gold prices. Herman Cahn, in Capital To-day, describes the Federal Reserve Act as "an institution of new machinery for the issue of an additional kind of paper money," and on March 1, 1920, the amount of that money stands at 3,000 million dollars. American prices are convertible paper prices, and the comparison with us is one of convertible with inconvertible paper, and here we might pause to consider the subtlety in the definition of convertible. In our developed banking condition no paper is convertible in the mass and its nominal conversion to gold rests on social faith.

One can easily imagine a state of depreciated paper, given continuance of social faith coupled with Government effort to abolish free competition in gold, apparently standing at a parity with gold. Evidence pointing to this conclusion can be seen in England to-day. Gold price stood at 12½s. on March 2 last, but this is not a free market price. The demand for gold for use in the Arts has fallen off because as professor Leliefeld, in Gold Prices and the Witwatersrand, declares—"the uses of gold in the arts is restricted to the amount that can be conveniently spared in time of need." With a free gold market the commodity price would rise certainly very much higher than the present price.

Newman Thompson, in the Economic Journal for September, 1919, says: "They (the Government) cannot prevent the dealing in gold between private parties when the gold takes the form of jewellery, and we know that simple gold jewellery, practically devoid of any ornament, had therefore value only for its metallic content, is sold from £7 to £8 per ounce."

Gradual cancellation of a stage of parity with gold is the only remedy—but is it possible? The Marxian student feels with Herman Cahn that "the development of the system of fictitious money is progressing at such a rate that there is no telling how soon the hour may come when it may be wrecked by its negation of the theory of value."

BANKS AND WARS

By MAX WORTH.

European Staff Writer
The Federated Press.

PARIS.—The drama of the Near East continues to unfold. It is the old drama of financial imperialism in a new garb of international man-datories.

The French Chamber, by a vote of 478 to 87, approved the policy of the government in its prosecution of the war in Syria. Thus, without any necessity for the spreading of democracy in the Near East, the war has recommenced by an official vote in that very nation which took the lead in saving the world from German Militarism.

Why is this?
A part of the answer is given by Pierre Brizon in the current issue of

La Vague, "No sooner was the war finished," he writes, "than on January 2, 1919, there was organized the Bank of Syria. Capital: ten millions. Central office: Paris. Agencies: Marseilles, Beyrouth in the Levant. At the head a banker: Felix Vernes, of the great bank of Vernes and Co., Paris. Among the directors, the great catholic banker Lehndux."

Brizon names some of the other directors, who have connections with a all of the banking circles of high finance in Paris.

"Do you think," he demands, "that these men will prove to be enemies of colonial expeditions?" "What does it matter," he continues, "if the peasant and the worker pay the bill up into the billions? It is of little consequence that seventy thousand workers are being employed yonder in this new corps factory, as soldiers." The political connections of the Bank of Syria are no less significant

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"I CAME-I SAW-AND I FLOPPED."

CHICAGO, Ill.—In order to prove how revolutionary the members of the Communist Labor Party are, the story of the Seattle strike was introduced. After listening to the accounts given by the "SPY" and Ole Hanson, followed by James A. Duncan, we do not know whether to urge the admission of the A. F. of L. to the Third International, or the Manufacturers' Association.

Ole is a wonderful fellow! In fact he is the one man that saved Seattle from adopting and carrying out the Soviet form of government. Standing in the City Hall as the guardian of the past, present and future of Seattle, Ole spoke the magic word and by the power of his eloquence and the masterful character that he inherited from Napoleon and Roosevelt, the Seattle strikers found themselves hopelessly beaten. One word from Ole and the strike collapsed. Seattle still remained in America. This is all according to the gospel of Ole Hanson. Ole made a wonderful impression, until the defense began to cross-examine him.

"Were you the Mayor of Seattle?" asked Attorney Forrester for the defense.

"I was," replied Ole.
"Did your term expire?" "No sir, I resigned."
"Why did you resign?" "Because of poverty, neuritis and dire need."

"How have you earned your living, since you resigned from your position as Mayor?" "By lecturing."

"What was your salary as Mayor?" "\$7,500.00 per year."

"Have you any other position?" "President of a land company."

"How much did you receive for lecturing?" "I averaged \$300.00 per lecture."

"How much have you earned this year?" "\$38,000.00."

"What do you lecture on?" "AMERICANISM."

"Who books you to lecture?" "CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MERCHANT AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, AMERICAN LEGION and women clubs etc."

Ole proved "conclusively" that a man, with a wife and nine children, cannot support himself, and family in comfort on a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per week, and also money derived from a land company. Yet when men strike for five-fifty per day, they are charged with overthrowing the government of the United States by force, crime and violence. Furthermore, Ole Hanson has been paraded around the country as a great American. Strange is it not, that when he had the chance to guide the destinies of a city, he should wander around the country! Ole received \$38,000.00 for his lectures on Americanism. Draw your own conclusions!

Thomas Ryan "found" a letter from W. Bross Lloyd addressed to C. Feichtmeir, secretary of the Wausau, Wis., local of the Socialist Party, written in APRIL 1919, three months before the Illinois law was passed. The letter was introduced as evidence.

The letter says in part:

All through the war, even before our entry into it, the members of the national executive committee (of the socialist party) have trimmed, dodged, compromised and hesitated, instead of sticking to the class struggle, first, last and all the time, and during the course of the Russian revolution they have not done their share in the support of the bolshevik, but they have only approved and helped them as compelled to do so by the rank and file.

"This capitalist ownership of the means of production and distribution gives the capitalists political control and gives them industrial control. There is a constant class struggle on for division of the social products and for the question of power. The only thing the socialists are concerned in is the question of power and the overthrow of the capitalists. No capitalist government will do anything for the working class unless the capitalist class, for its own reasons, desires to do that thing or unless it is compelled through fear of getting worse and more of it."

"The one compelling force in the workers' interests is the working class power, and the socialist party executives, with the world in tumult, with the American proletariat saturated with unrest, have done absolutely nothing to organize working class power to compel the capitalists to give up and enable the worker to take over the government and industry of the world. It is time we tried a new deal and put in a bunch of men who would stick to their business, which is to organize working class power to take over government and industry, peacefully if the rulers choose to give up, by force if they do not make that choice. Fraternally yours:

"WILLIAM BROSS LLOYD."

The state rested its case after the introduction of the letter.

James A. Duncan, secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council, was called to the stand as the first witness for the defense. Duncan explained the reasons for the general strike and the calling of it. He was constantly interrupted by the prosecuting attorney, Frank E. Comerford. Any evidence that would place a different construction upon the strike, than that presented by Ole Hanson, was vigorously opposed. Duncan was not aware he was to be a witness, until he arrived in this city. Consequently he came without any documentary evidence. So the State, through Comerford, constantly objected to the evidence of Duncan. It was clear to be seen what Comerford was trying to do!

Duncan explained the formation of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and the Metal Trades Council. He then went on to state the reason for calling the strike. We are all more or less familiar with the calling of the strike. The general strike in Seattle grew out of the strike of some 35,000 shipyard workers. The shipyards of Seattle are operated upon a closed shop basis, there being collective bargaining between the shipyard owners and the Metal Trades Council. **THE STRIKE WAS A PURE WAGE STRIKE. THERE WAS NO REVOLUTIONARY DEMAND.** The shipyard workers simply walked off the job and tied up the shipyards. The rest of the trades within the city dropped their tools in sympathy with the strikers of the shipyards.

The State has made considerable play around the story of Ole Hanson, stating to the jury that the strikers intended taking over the city and running it through a soviet formed by the Soldiers, Sailors and Workers' Council. But the State did not state, that a person named Charles Piez, acting as a GOVERNMENT official, told the shipyard owners

that if they gave in to the demands of the strikers, they would find their supplies of steel cut off. Whilst the employers and the workers were in conference, Piez told them that if they came to any agreement with the men, that the shipyards would neither receive steel nor would they receive contracts. The employers could do no other than obey the demands of the representative of BIG BUSINESS, camouflaged in the role of a government official. The strike was forced on the men.

Duncan testified that Ole Hanson came to the Labor Temple, and took him and Charles Doyle, business agent of the Central Labor Council out to lunch. Instead of Ole being the great Savior of the Nation and the Napoleon of the 20th century, he was a mere child, as far as level-headedness was concerned. Pleading and practically going down on his knees, he begged of Duncan, "Jim, Jim, (referring to Duncan) give me my lights. Jim don't take my lights away from me." No words of strength, only the pleading of a weak fool.

Ole was dying to have martial law declared. Turning round to Duncan, at a meeting called by himself, he said he was ready to declare martial law. After he had stated that he was prepared to go to Washington and ask that the demands of the men be granted. At the mention of martial law, Duncan replied to Ole, "If you want this strike to spread, declare martial law. And furthermore, you don't know how the boys in Camp Lewis will stand on the question of strike-breaking."

"By God," said Ole, "if they are not loyal I want to know it."

"If you want to see the streets of Seattle run with blood to satisfy your curiosity about Pygmy, we don't," replied Duncan. As Duncan proceeded with his testimony, the State, through Comerford, made repeated objections. In the midst of an objection, the judge declared that the day's work was done.

Duncan told of how Dr. Matthews, a Presbyterian minister and a Mr. Spangler, tried to bring about a settlement. Mr. Spangler, in the beginning, had been of the opinion that the strikers were for a revolution, but admitted later on that the opinion was not a correct one. Duncan continued to testify as to the real causes and nature of the Seattle strike.

Comerford, representing the State, endeavored to make Duncan contradict his own testimony. Did you not say so and so, Comerford would ask and Duncan would reply, "I did, I wish to correct it, as I did not intend to say such such things, that is, if I did say them." Duncan proved to be a better witness than Comerford proved to be a lawyer.

Mr. Swenson, a travelling salesman, and a member of the Typographical Union, told of his work in the strike and of how peaceable it was. He was followed on the stand by Mrs. Craham, a member of the women's club of Seattle, and chairman of the CITY COMMITTEE OF THE CIVIC FEDERATION. An EALIED RULER of the Elks tried to make a name for himself by testifying for the State in their rebuttal evidence, but the defense just quietly raised an objection to the a reopening of the evidence by the State and the Exalted ruler of the Elks was dethroned.

"CALL OLE HANSON TO THE STAND!"

Ole came to the stand and endeavored to deny the truth of what Duncan had said. Shown a copy of "Soviets at Work" by LENIN, he stated that Duncan told him that in the "Soviets at Work", he would find what the Seattle strikers were out for. It was plain to be seen that OLE WAS TELLING A LIE. Duncan was not slow to let Ole know it. Comerford objected to Duncan calling Ole a liar. So do we, we have a respect for some liars, but not of the Ole kind. This 150 per cent American goes on the stand and deliberately lies, not caring if those lies will send twenty men to the penitentiary. Some 150 per cent American is Ole!

All evidence was in by Friday noon. In the afternoon arguments followed by both sides as to the admissibility of certain statements in addresses by the lawyers. The defense contended that they had a right to admit the statement of Judge Anderson, of Boston, stating that the program of the Communist Labor Party did NOT advocate force and violence. They also asked permission to read the ruling of the Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson. The Court stated he was inclined to admit the Judge Anderson decision. The State contended that as both rulings were "prunes and prisms" rulings, or some other Latin expression used in legal circles, they could not be cited. We shall wait until Monday for the decision of the court.

The full list of defendants who are on trial follows: William Bross Lloyd Winnetka, Ill.; Jack Carney, Duluth; L. K. England, Rock Island; Edgar Owens, Maline, Ill.; Perry Shipman, Moline, Max Bedacht, San Francisco; Le. E. Kat terfeld, Digertown, Kan.; Edwin Firth, West Virginia Ludwig Lore, New York; Dr. O. J. Brown, DeKalb, Ill.; Arthur Procter, Samuel Ash, Dr. Karl Sandberg, N. J. Christensen, Neils Kjar, Samuel Hankin, James A. Meisinger, Charles Krumbein, M. A. Stolar, and John Vogel, all of Chicago.

Classified by professions and trades, the lineup of the defendants is as follows: Two doctors, two lawyers, two editors, 1 bookseller, two plumbers, two carpenters, three printers, three machinists, one farmer, one salesman and one student.

Before we come to the beginning of the great legal battle which commences on Monday, we want to give our readers some facts about the special prosecutor, Frank Comerford. Frank Comerford is a lawyer, of course that conveys a great deal. He was picked up by the Democratic Party and elected to the State Legislature. Whilst in office he was found to be "betrayed" so it is alleged, the Democratic Party. In other words, he told tales out of school. They naturally enough dropped him. The next we hear of him, as the valiant defender of labor. He defendant Carl Pierson, who was charged with killing a scab. He succeeded in having released.

Later on, Comerford was asked to speak at a Labor Day meeting in Springfield, Ill., by the labor unions. He came down with a Fourth of July speech, and was told to put it back in his wallet and go home. He did and gave the speech to the Chicago Tribune. Later on we find him in Poland watching the Russian War, through a "spy-glass," as Darrow neatly describes it. He returns home satisfied with what the Bolsheviks are doing. He speaks in glowing terms of the Bolsheviks. Friends invite us to meet Comerford and listen to his wonderful story. Hoyne next announces his candidacy for mayor of Chicago. **COMERFORD ASSIST HOYNE IN HIS CAMPAIGN.**

Last January, you will all remember how Hoyne stayed the "revolution." The members of the C. L. P., now on trial, were indicted by the Grand Jury. They needed legal counsel. **THE FIRST LAWYER TO MAKE ADVANCES TO THE C. L. P. MEMBERS WAS FRANK COMERFORD. HE SENT HIS WIFE AND URED THE DEFENDANTS TO ENGAGE HIM AS COUNSEL.** The defendants, understanding the legal ability of Comerford and his political record wisely declined to even consider him. Comerford had rendered services to Hoyne an Hoyne is not a rich man. So Comerford was made special prosecutor in the trial of the C. L. P. What Hoyne could not pay Comerford, the State of Illinois

can. What shall we say of courts of justice, when lawyers can swing so readily from one side to the other? If Comerford had been counsel for the defense he would have told of how these members of the C. L. P. were endeavoring, in their own way, to make the world better. All the eloquence at his command would have been utilized to prove that we were all that is humanly good. But now that he is prosecuting the Reds, he will tell a "heart-rending" story of the horrible conditions that exist in Russia; of how the Seattle strikers held up the city and make Ole ridiculous and of how Marx and Engels planned the revolution in America. So much for Comerford! In the great world of REAL things, Comerford is like the bug on the Ford. A bug was on a Ford car, that was traveling along a dusty road. Naturally a great deal of dust was raised. The bug with his chest out, proudly pointed to the dust and said, "See the dust that I AM kicking up." It is the old, old story of pride goes before a fall. Frankie you had better look out. Maybe the jury might be keen students of psychology, if they are, then you have our sympathy.

Before the verdict has been rendered we want to speak a few words to our many friends. We do not know which way the verdict will go. It may mean that for many years we will never meet again, or again it may mean that there are twelve men who are not afraid to render a protest, at the reactionary manner in which the employers of Illinois, are endeavoring to stifle the voice of those who feel moved to protest against the social injustices of today **WHICHEVER WAY THE VERDICT GOES—WE SHALL STAND TRUE TO THE CAUSE OF THE INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS.**

We are not pessimistic, but a kind of sad at heart. The best members of the revolutionary movement, most of them our own personal friends, are in prison. We cannot feel really happy when we think of lovable Gene Debs being in prison, also that great souled fighter, Jim Larkin, and the many brave members of the I. W. W. I is not a hard task for an editor of a radical paper to have to go to prison, but the lot of the unknown member of the rank and file, such as many members of the I. W. W., is very hard. Nobody writes to him in prison, lonely he sits in his prison cell, not knowing what it is to receive a letter. If only he could hear occasionally from comrades on the outside, it might cheer him up, but the comrades do not write to him. **BECAUSE THEY HAVE NEVER HEARD HIS NAME.** So it is not hard for prominent (?) radicals to go to prison, because we know, due to our being editor of "TRUTH", that many will write to us. The two years in Leavenworth and this probable sentence do not occasion us much concern. **COMRADES IT MAY BE GOOD-BYE FOR A LITTLE TIME!** You must carry on the fight. Let your energies be renewed and your spirit re-awakened. All over the world the voice of the great working class can be heard. Today Russia, Soviet Russia, if you please, stands triumphant. Statesmen who were going to crush her, now go on their bended knees and piteously whine to her. The great days are ahead and are within our sight. Comrades, the future IS ours!

The men who think that they can stifle our voices or stay the progress of our movements, by sending men to prison, are like King Canute, who tried to stop the approach of the waves. The ideals that we pledge our faith in and the task that we have set ourselves are like a mighty force that has seized our lives and we go on, unable to turn back. As Seymour Deming states in the "Pillar of Fire"; — "You are called to fight not in the orderly disciplined ranks of nationalism, but in the disordered, self-disciplined ranks of internationalism. — He is highest among you who serves best, and to serve best he must esteem himself less than the least. From Prometheus chained to a crag in the Caucasus for his too-great love of mankind to the ragged apostle of working-class revolt, flung bruised and bleeding into a county jail, — demigod, prophet, saint, sage, liberator, martyr, — the glorious company plods on through shame and spitting; through alleluia changing to curses; through curses changing to alleluia stoic and steadfast. **MARK WELL THAT HAND.** Look on them long and earnestly. Always they beckon. Whether you are of them matters little to their cause — that will triumph without you; but whether you are of them matters to you. — Are you for joining? Then know that singly you are become as nothing, but that together you are all that is. Unknown here; forgotten hereafter; yours, none the less, are all the years that are yet to be. — The road leads upward, through thickets, past frightful chasms, in murky gloom at first, through dangers ever. There is black night of storms, with lightning that rive the oak; but when the storm has passed, while it is yet dark, comes a delicate fragrance exhaled from drenched turf, and comes a sleepy twitter of waking birds. The air quivers with a stir a life. Morning awaits.

Morning waits, there at the summit of that mountain path. Here begins the trails. It is difficult and steep. Beset with perils. It leads no man knows wether save that it leads toward something great. But you may tread it joyfully, — hearts aflame; heads sober; hands in the present; eyes to the future; and your foreheads touched with dawn."

The speech By Trotzky was reprinted from the "Socialist", Scotland. To whom we are very much indebted.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND POLAND

During the negotiations between M. Krassin, representing Soviet Russia, and James O'Grady, representing the British Government, O'Grady made the following statement:—

"I do not suppose you could collect a basketful of surgical instruments in Russia. I remember the first, wounded prisoner who came out of Russia. He was a young Tommy (private soldier) of our own army. They had to cut his eye out with a razor and without anaesthetic. I cite that case to show that the effect of our blockade has been."

All the forces that the Allies could muster, in their criminal intervention adventure, they mustered against Soviet Russia. Not content with levying actual war upon the country, they surrounded Russia with a cordon of steel. Yet when Russia succeeds in repelling Poland, we have Lloyd George giving vent to the following:—

"I am depending upon the wisdom and foresightedness of the Bolsheviks to end the war."

Not a word from George, when there was a remote possibility that Poland might defeat Soviet Russia! Soviet Russia does not need the counsel of Lloyd George. They will not attack or over-run Poland, for the sake of conquest. They are only taking the necessary steps towards reminding the bourgeoisie of Poland of the painful fact, that the Red Army of Russia is not a stage army. That is all! Despite

the fact that the blockade has crippled Russia, there is sufficient spirit and determination left in the people of Soviet Russia, to arouse them to action against all and any of those that seek to drive Russia back to Czarism. The Polish ruling class acted foolishly. After France, England, America and Germany and the hosts of Dennikin, Kolchak, Yudenitch had failed, it was a foolish mistake on the part of the Poland to attack Soviet Russia. The Pilsudski Government has lost any confidence that the people of Poland might have had in it. Lloyd George, speaking as the representative of the Allies, stated in the British House of Commons:—

"If ever a nation in history has gone war mad, that nation is Poland."

It is just another case of Belgium!

We are glad that the workingclass of Poland has not allowed itself to be fooled by the specious pleas of Pilsudski, as may be seen from the following manifesto issued by them. It was translated from "Swit," Vienna, May 28th, 1920:—

Instead of Peace—A New War.

SOLDIER WORKERS!

A new conflagration has come upon the Polish land. Pilsudski is proclaiming in his manifesto a war for the "liberation of Ukraine." He announces that Polish armies will drive the "foreign invaders" out of the territories inhabited by the Ukrainian people. And the Ukrainian hiring of the Warsaw Government, Ataman Petiura, promises in his manifesto to conquer Ukraine beyond the city of Yekaterinoslav with the aid of the Polish arms.

That means a new war for life!

For almost four months the Polish Government has been deceiving the masses of the Polish people, concealing first the peace proposals of the governments of Russia and Ukraine, and then simulating a desire to take up peace negotiations. Public opinion was being hoodwinked with disputes over the place of negotiations, Borisov, Meantime, behind the scenes, in concert with French generals, a great offensive was being prepared against Soviet Ukraine, a bargain was being negotiated with Ataman Petiura, Ukrainian detachments were being reorganized and armed. The Government was speaking falsely of peace while it was preparing for a new war.

In the year 1918, Petiura, together with his government, brought upon Ukraine the German invasion, in order to strangle in its blood the workers' and peasants' revolution. Today, the same bandit becomes a convenient tool in the hands of new "liberators," the Polish conquerors, masquerading under the cloak of defenders of the "people's" Republic of Ukraine.

The real nature of such "liberation" a la Hindenburg can be seen right now in Lithuania and White Russia, in Volhynia and Podolia, where by the order of Pilsudski the predatory occupational authorities are now ruling. They are robbing the whole country, throttling the popular strivings for liberation, shackling the people with the chains of peonage while crushing all resistance with blood and iron.

The manifesto of Pilsudski is a declaration of war upon the revolutionary Ukraine. Revolution is to be crushed on the vast stretches of Ukraine—is to be swamped in the blood of the Polish soldiers. The comedy of the peace negotiations is finding its conclusive end. A war is beginning for the destruction of the Ukrainian revolution, and later the Russian as well.

SOLDIER WORKERS! The mad campaign of the Polish militarists cannot end with a victory. By squandering the blood of the Polish people for the purpose of strangling the revolution in the neighboring countries, Polish reaction is digging its own grave. But it depends upon us to bridle this bloody madness, to prevent the war being drawn out into the seventh year.

Let us understand once for all, that they are deceiving us infamously those who under the cloak of defending Poland or liberating Ukraine are spilling ever new streams of our blood, placing Poland in the position of a gendarme of the capitalist counter-revolution in the east of Europe. Let us thrust aside the infamous deceivers of the Polish Socialist Party, who are hoodwinking us with their peace agitation, but who in reality are supporting Pilsudski and the imperialist Government, who have drawn Poland into a new slaughter, in order to strangle the rule of the workers and peasants in Ukraine.

The Polish people will gain nothing from this predatory war under the leadership of bourgeois hangmen—nothing except famine, misery, and destruction. The toiling masses of Poland have an enemy not in the workers and peasants of Russia and Ukraine, but in their own exploiters. The toiling masses of Poland would trample upon their own rights and interests if they allow themselves to be thrust into war against their own brothers liberated by the revolution.

It is not Ukraine which we must liberate now, but Poland from the rule of the bourgeoisie. Our arms must be raised against the ruling band, always greedy for spoils and acquiring them at the price of our blood.

Only one thing can extricate us from the abyss of constant war calamities—the conquest of power by the proletariat, a Government of Workers' Councils.

In the face of the new terrible war that has been started, new slaughter for capitalist profits, there is only way out for us—revolution.

Let the new criminal campaign of the ruling hangmen awake to a struggle the entire proletariat of the villages and cities.

Down with the piratical campaign against Ukraine!

Down with the Government of Mass murder!

Long live Soviet Ukraine!

Long live Soviet Russia!

Long live a Polish Republic of the Workers' Councils!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY OF POLAND.

Lenin, representing Soviet Russia, has sent the following statement to the people of Poland, signed by himself, Trotzky, and the Commissioner of Justice Kurski:

The British governments addressed a proposal to us July 11 to cease war against Poland and begin peace negotiations with Poland and other order states, promising that the Polish troops, in case of an armistice being concluded, would retreat to a frontier marked last year by the peace conference.

REJECTED TERMS ON WRANGED.

"In the same note it was proposed that Gen. Wrangel and his Crimean shelter should not be touched. To an this we, the council of people's commissaries, answered by refusal.

"If England had not desired war she would have stopped supplying Poland with munitions and money. England is carrying on negotiations with us as concessions to her working masses.

"Lord Curzon (the British foreign secretary) places it upon the league of nations, in whose name he is making the proposal, but Poland enters into the composition of this league—Poland, who commenced a robber war against us.

"All the members of the league, especially France, England and America, are bound hand in hand in this provocative war of Poland against Russia and the Ukraine.

OFFERS DIRECT POLISH PEACE.

"Our refusal of hostile mediation does not mean that we have altered our policy toward Poland. Moscow more than once has proposed peace to Warsaw, and if she will now appeal to us directly peaceful relations will be established between Russia and Poland, sooner, better, and more substantially in this way."

The communication says the real frontiers which the soviet government will establish with the representatives of the Polish people will be east of the frontier marked out "by the imperialists in London and Paris," who "are equally inimical and hostile to the workers of Poland and Russia."

"If the Polish people desires to receive an honest peace and an honest frontier, and find in the person of Russia a brotherly neighbor, it is necessary that the Polish people itself should seek it."