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Communication
to be Addressed
T R U T H
Duluth, Minn.

No. 38—WHOLE No. 168

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1920

FIVE CENTS

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

Lighting War With Newspapers

By MAX WORTH,
European Staff Writer for The Federated Press.

PARIS. — Newspaper power, bought by an unfriendly nation for the purpose of raising a loan that was intended to be spent at gun factories, furnishes the latest French scandal. The Socialist and labor papers are full of it. The representatives of big-business are saying nothing about it. "L'Humanite" makes the exposure.

The facts were brought out in connection with the recent trial of Caillaux. His accusers, thinking to incriminate him, made an investigation of the affairs of the Ottoman Bank; discovered that three million francs had gone, during 1913, into a "publicity" fund; proceeded to inquire into the ways and wherefores of the expenditure, and in the course of the inquiry, revealed the widespread corruption of the capitalist press of Paris.

Leon Renier, the man charged with the direction of the campaign, described its beginning as follows: "At the end of the Turko-Balkan war, that is, if my memory is correct, in the early days of 1913, I was asked by the Turkish Ambassador in Paris to take charge of a publicity campaign in the French papers which would present in a clear light, the economic position of Turkey. . . . I accepted this mission, without having spoken about it with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was at that time M. Stephen Pichon. He approved of, and even encouraged the project."

At the same time, two Paris banks undertook the task of floating Turkish bonds. On this point Mr. Charles Dumont, Minister of Finances, wrote in a letter of December 6, 1913, that the funds so raised were to be used to meet certain maturing Turkish obligations and to pay for the cruisers that Turkey had recently purchased in England and France.

Bankers, ministers, and publicity agents were thus united to persuade the French public that Turkey should be provided with funds destined to be used for the purchase of munitions of war — munitions that were used with deadly effect against the Allies two years later in the Gallipoli campaign. At this point the newspapers came in. They were the medium through which it was necessary to reach the public. "Le Matin" received 170,000 francs; "La Libre Parole" 50,000 francs; "Le Temps" 120,000 francs; "Le Petit Parisien", 120,000 francs; Agence Havas (news agency), 25,000 francs; "Le Gaulois", 90,000 francs; "Le Journal", 282,500 francs, etc. In all, the leading capitalist papers of France received, during the latter part of 1913 and the early months of 1914 (many of the sums were paid as late as June, 1914) a sum of 2,000,000 francs.

Of course the funds were not paid directly to the papers. They went to individuals, but the official report makes clear their destination.

The Turkish loans were a success. Funds were raised through French bankers from the French people. The Turks were equipped with the necessary munitions, and within a few months, these munitions were letting the best blood of France. In this whole transaction, the press was an essential link. Without it, no bonds; without the bonds, no money; without the money, no munitions.

"Therefore," writes the "Droit du Peuple", "workers, buy every morning 'Le Petit Parisien', 'Le Matin', 'Le Journal'. You will have much paper with which to light your fires and the Turks, or somebody else, will have much gold with which to light wars."

RED-HEADED RESTAURANT CASHIER

By CARL SANDBURG

Shake back your hair, O red-headed girl. Let go your laughter and keep your two proud freckles on your chin. Somewhere is a man looking for a red-headed girl and some day maybe he will look into your eyes for a restaurant cashier and find a lover, maybe.

I have seen them hunting, hunting. Shake back your hair; let go your laughter.
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BRITAIN FACES SOCIAL REVOLUTION

Ex-Assistant Attorney General Beck Declares That Britain Is Facing A Serious Crisis
LEAGUE OF NATIONS DEAD

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—James M. Beck, Ex-Assistant United States Attorney General arrived on the White Star liner Adriatic from a three months trip abroad, during which he visited England, France and Belgium. Mr. Beck stated that the League of Nations was dead and that the only place where it is spoken of is in the United States. You know why!

Speaking of England Mr. Beck expressed grave (!) fears regarding the future of that country. It appears that the workingclass has had the cool nerve to even suggest what wars it shall fight. Mr. Beck thinks this is most audacious and felt that when the people challenge the authority of the political State, well dammit it is serious.

He thinks that an impasse has been reached. That means that both sides are watching each other, both waiting for the opportune moment to arrive. Here's luck to it, may it arrive soon, for our side.

Mr. Beck visited Germany and found many children starving. He states that thousands are unemployed, just like Mr. Beck. Of course not being corporation lawyers like Mr. Beck they are persecuted to starve. We do not allow the rich all the privileges. Mr. Beck also visited Albert, King of the Belgians.

WHERE WAS DEMPSEY?

Sammy Gompers Has 'Trying' Time Trying to Keep Order Amongst The Brothers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11. — Samuel Gompers broke two gravels and shouted himself hoarse last night in trying to maintain order at the first meeting of the new federated organization comprising all the labor unions in this city. He described it as "the stormiest meeting" of his career. Many times it seemed that the Chairman would be shouted down by the contending factions, all of which had violent opinions on every subject proposed. The meeting was held in the Central Opera House in East Sixty-seventh Street.

After trying vainly to keep the attention of the meeting upon American labor problems, and particularly the problems of this city, Mr. Gompers listened to several speeches and resolutions upon the Soviets and other subjects. During one of those hot debates he shouted to several men who were conducting a simultaneous debate with great hurricanes of oratory. "You men ought to know that the present incumbent of this chair is not to be swept off his feet by any such demonstrations as have been exhibited here."

Fist Fights on the Floor.

One of the resolutions adopted by the 1,000 delegates was that the organization should extend its moral and financial support to the strike of the employees on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines or, at least, as far as it was able to extend that support. A second resolution, calling for the same endorsement of the strike of 10,000 painters, caused fights to be started and Mr. Gompers had to call upon some of the labor leaders upon the platform to go to the floor to aid in restoring order.

Officials of the Building Trades Council opposed extending aid to the painters' organization had never affiliated with the council and that, if it desired aid, it should seek it through the channels of the Building Trades Council. Gompers broke a gavel in trying to call a halt to this violent debate when some of the orators on the floor had their chairs raised over their head and were preparing to throw them at opponents to end argument. Another period of violence was passed through safely when some of the radicals suggested that a cablegram be sent to Robert Smiley, head of the organization of railway workers in Great Britain, urging him to keep pounding at Premier Lloyd George until the Government had withdrawn all forces that stood facing Soviet Russia.

As this proposal was made the entire meeting arose as one man and began debating the resolution. Cries of "Reds! Reds! Bolshevik! Lenin!" were banded in the pandemonium and Gompers called for another gavel to beat the throng back into their seats. A radical element among the delegates of the 800 unions called for the adoption of the resolution, and a more conservative element hurled their epithets and expressed the opinion that the Soviets were none of the business of an American Labor organization. But the resolution favoring the Soviets finally was passed.

Ask Freeing of MacSwiney.

With minds still upon questions overseas, some of the delegates called for a cablegram to the British

Bertrand the Bolshevik

By R. Page Arnot

BERTRAND THE BOLSHEVIK
A Tale of the Class War

Giving the Adventures in Muscovy of

BERTRAND RUSSELL, GENT.
How he went to the Asiatic coast as a Bolshevik, what he saw and how by the grace of John Stuart Mill he was at length restored to sanity and a belief in Progress

Natura Non Facit Saltum
Præcipue Humana

It is not often I am moved to design a title page for a book, but Mr. Bertrand Russell's articles on his Russian tour are irresistible. They are written with such grace and skill, they tread their sombre measure with a step so dainty that the critic would be churlish who did not at least try to devise some method of homage for so gentlemanly an opponent. For Mr. Russell resuscitates the 18th Century: Bolshevism offends against the great Whig virtues of kindness and toleration, but that is no reason, Mr. Russell feels, for the abandonment of these virtues in one's reply to the offender. Yet it is plain that the same spectacle, which sent Mrs. Snowden raving and scared Dr. Guest, has shocked Mr. Russell almost beyond bearing.

"Got the 'orrors, Mister Morschbank?" says the old Jerrybuilder, in Candida, and is much reassured to be told that it is only the poetic horrors with which Eugene is afflicted. Yet to have the poetic horrors can be very bad and Mr. Russell appears to be in such a case. His whole conception of Communism was such, his whole idea of the revolution as a sort of Shelleyan liberation of art and emotion, and human energy and human relationships was so strongly preconceived that to discover a revolution to be in many ways a nasty business, to find it on authoritarian regimen

Government protesting against holding Lord Mayor MacSwiney in the face of his hunger-strike in Brixton jail and, despite opposition of the conservatives, the resolution was adopted.

Fearing the intrusion of unauthorized visitors who might try to stampede this first organization meeting of the new council, Mr. Gompers had insisted at the beginning of the meeting that the delegates should present duplicate credentials to Hugh Frayne, the general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who sat upon the platform with Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders. A committee also was appointed to look over these papers and exclude undesirable propagandists who had no business at the meeting.

One of the most violent of the debates was caused by the call for proposals for a name for the new organization. After bickering for an hour, the delegates decided to call their organization the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity. But voting down of their proposals did not silence a persistent minority, who kept speaking on this and every other question before the meeting.

The new organization takes the place of the Central Federated Union, which was organized forty-six years ago following the amalgamation of the Knights of Labor with the A. F. of L.

nearly as nasty as the chaos to which he admits it is the only alternative came as a more disabling shock to him than it possibly could to those who in their working lives have never had a chance to breathe the extremely pure air of the Whig Olympus Workmen, or at any rate, ex-workmen did go there in the persons of Mr. Tom Shaw and Mr. Ben Turner, both of whom may be taken as Trade Union officials not untypical of their class. Ben Turner is pro Soviet and Tom Shaw anti, but neither of them came back in a condition of spiritual disturbance; the one was not horrified, the other was not exalted. Both took things in a very matter of fact way.

Now why was this so? I suspect the reason to be that both of them in their youth spent their ten hours a day in a textile factory and were then injured, even if they were not reconciled, to the lot of the proletariat. And if a worker who is still enduring and hating the wage slavery of the factory were to visit Russia, what would he see? Not the absence of that liberty which made the English gentleman the freest individual in Europe, but which the factory worker never knew. All he would see was that the masterclass he knew existed no longer and that his own class was on top. This does not meet the problem for Mr. Russell. For the worker, for the majority of people in a country such as ours, it would meet the problem from their point of view.

It comes back to the philosophy of class-struggle. The Communist sees the class-struggle; the worker feels it. Mr. Russell has a different philosophy in which class-struggle takes a subordinate place. In the past these two philosophies have approached one another in their practical application. And the British Government does not distinguish. It put Bertrand Russell in prison as well as William Gallacher. Under the stress of war conditions, in their common protest against the imperialist war the Communist, and what one of my friend calls the anarcho-aristocrat, appeared to be in the same boat. But those who look for the abolition of the governing class (with a transition stage in which the workers themselves are a governing class) must differ by a whole heaven from those who would like to preserve the amenities now enjoyed by the governing class, or rather to spread these amenities over the whole people.

Already Mr. Russell's articles have had a salutary effect. They mark off very clearly the Communist outlook, based on class-struggle, from that anarchist philosophy which is based on the desire for certain spiritual values and is the last fruit of the Whig traditions of England. It is well that Mr. Russell should have been to Russia. Before he went, he believed himself to be a Communist. Now he knows he is not. And Communists, too, can learn from him in reading his philosophy not what Communism is, but exactly what it is not.

"The Communist." (England)

GERMANS BLOW UP ALLIES' CAR

Berlin, Germany, Sept. 7.—A train loaded with food and munitions for the allies' occupation troops in Upper Silesia was stopped yesterday at Erfurt by railroad workers. The workers uncoupled the munition car, which they blew up. They permitted the remainder of the train to proceed. The minister of Frankfort discharged the guilty persons.

REFUSES TO EXTRADITE REDS

Austrian Court Declines to Turn Over Communists Asked by Hungary
Vienna, Sept. 3.—The Austrian Supreme Court has rejected Hungary's demand for the extradition of Communists wanted in connection with the Hungarian dictatorship of Bela Kun.

The court ruled that the acts which the Communists are alleged to have committed were a part of the legitimate discharge of their governmental functions.

O. T. ROSAAS

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DID YOU SEND IT
IN THAT SUB?

The Handwriting In France

By SCOTT NEARING,
Staff Writer for The Federated Press.

Across the pages of history, with great sweeping strokes, destiny marks its record. At times the handwriting is very legible.

A little over a century ago, France was conquering Europe. Today France is dying. Her civilization has left its mark on all of the continents. Her dreams of empire have been superb. Even today, she is attempting to enforce a treaty that gives her the premier place among the nations of Europe, but the lips that cry out for power are already twitching with the palsy of decadence.

The French Minister of Labor has just published the record of births and deaths in France for the years 191 and 1919. In 1918 there were 399,041 births and 788,616 deaths—or one birth for two deaths. In 1919 there were 413,379 births and 635,694 deaths—or two births for three deaths. Of the 77 depart-

ments into which France is divided, only one reported more births than deaths; thirteen reported more than twice as many deaths as births; in one, the number of deaths was almost three times the number of births.

All France is in the grip of a force that is wiping her from the earth with the resistless power of fate. Premier Millerand may talk; the millionaires may shift the burden of taxation to the shoulders of the common people; the bankers may wage their wars in Syria, but when all is said, France is dying, and the war has hastened the process of her decay.

The creations of the French artists and writers live. The peasants of France will continue to bring a living from the soil. There will be a little industry and commerce, but among the nations contending for world supremacy in 1950 France will not be numbered.

THE DIKES BREAK IN ITALY

EDITOR'S NOTE: This story, written in the middle of August, is in a straight line with what is happening in Italy this month—the seizure of 400 factories by the workers, the establishment of committees to see that hungry people are fed, and the threat of general nationalization of industries if the employers do not grant the toilers a decent wage.

Federated Press.

ROME, Italy, August 15. — The waters of social discontent in Italy gain in swiftness. They flow along with a growing roar. Dikes set up by the established political order are insecure. They bend outwardly and there are many leaks.

Those who rule the land are not blind to this; they know that the coming of the social revolution is only a question of time and they have adopted the sanest method possible to prevent bloodshed and terror. In no country in the world is there a better probability that the great change will come peacefully or at least comparatively so.

This is due to the fact that the authorities permit the utmost freedom of discussion on all political and industrial subjects. Workers and intellectuals who have seen the light are banding together in a common purpose of freeing their country from the capitalist system.

Of course, it may not all be so simple as that. The capitalist themselves are no less sensitive about having their profits taken away from them than are the capitalist of America, England or France. They have a habit of provoking fights and internal clashes among their employees when signs of discontent appear.

We may expect enormous strikes in the next two months with the power of the workers increasing. There is a sentiment also toward the establishment of Soviets to govern both basic industries and industrial cities, and it is not improbable that before many months the Italian government may be displaced by the Soviet. This may not come tomorrow nor next week, but it may come very suddenly, quite as if it had been decided upon overnight.

Yet the change will be different from the Russian change. There is a wide gulf between the Italian nature and the Russian nature, although almost everyone in Italy, in whatever walk of life, condemns the attitude of the Entente toward Russia and wants to see the Russian people gain freedom and build a genuine democracy.

will be founded differently from the

Russian structure. There will be less thought of the materialist conception of history in the planning and building. There seems to be something more spiritual, more ethereal about the Italian revolutionary plan. One might say that the spirit-fires lighting the revolutionary road are whiter than anywhere else—memories of Mazzini feeding the flame.

Perhaps this comparison is illusion; it may be that I am too close to all these things here. But there can be no question about what is going to be done in Italy. Capitalist society must go, that is inevitable.

Prime Minister Giolitti sees clearly that he and his associates must have done with the forces that brought the war and the dark peace in its train.

They must meet the working people of Italy half-way. There is room here for all who will work. Italy is to become a great experiment ground. From the other communist experiments of the world's history the best experience will be used as a guide; and the fall-downs of those others will be heeded well.

One of the fine evidences of the Italian spirit these days is the effort to help Austria. Though the great majority of Italians are poor, they contributed freely to the support of bringing thousands of Austrian children to these waters, so that they might be adequately fed. Many cities provided public homes for the youngsters, and provisions were made for their education. Large numbers of such children, too, were taken into the homes of storekeepers and working men.

There is no bitterness whatever toward the Germans, Austrians or Hungarians. Member of the defeated armies appearing in Italian cities are treated with courtesy and if they need help, it is given generously. And though Italy's own grain crop includes no surplus, she sent twenty-million bushels of wheat to save the starving people of Vienna.

Laws recently passed in Italy practically confiscate war profits. French Socialist newspapers received here held these laws to be models of effectiveness.

MINERALS AND WORLD POWER

By W. PAUL.

Reprinted British "Communist."

In one of the most illuminating chapters in Capital, Marx mentions, in a brilliant footnote, that the historians unwittingly admit the far-reaching power of material forces upon human development. This is particularly noticeable, he says, when they designate early periods of social evolution as the stone age, the copper age, and the iron age, etc. Each epoch is thus named after the particular mineral from which the tools of production were manufactured. We do not say, and Marxism does not suggest, that minerals determine historical development. But minerals and their relations to the economic process of any period form one of the most influential factors in social causation.

Caesar and Coal.

Many of the hazardous maritime expeditions of the ancient Greeks and Phoenicians were boldly embarked upon in order to find minerals which lay far away from their shores. And it was whispered by certain gossips in Rome that imperial Caesar was lured on to the invasion of Britain in the expectation of finding valuable black pearls. The vast coal-seams of many districts in this country testify to the prevalence of black pearls in Britain. But, unfortunately for the great Roman, a conqueror may be as unlucky in the date of his triumph as the underwarped prophet whose virtue and wisdom is unhonoured in his own land. There was no point of contact between coal and the economic process in Caesar's time and this fact illustrates the relative worth and limitation of minerals as a factor in history.

With every extension in the rapidly expanding technique; with the evolution of the tool from the simple and crude stone flint to the modern complex machines which seem almost wizard-like in their manifold manipulations; with the growth of human needs from the mere animal wants of our primeval ancestors to the varied social demands of twentieth century humanity—there has proceeded an ever-increasing inroad upon the great and inexhaustible storehouse of nature. This is but another aspect of the growing domination, by man, of the natural forces.

The Foundations of Power.

During the last generation an almost miraculous improvement has taken place in the tools of production. Side by side with the progress of the technical process an equally great development has taken place in the sciences of metallurgy, industrial chemistry and mineralogy. The ability to produce a good, high-speed steel is indeed one of the marvels of present day chemistry. Modern capitalist state have spent great sums in establishing scientific departments to carry on theoretical and practical research work in order to know which mineral deposits are necessary for modern production and also to know the geographical location of such deposits. In the allotting of territorial boundaries to small nations and backward races, capitalist statesmen are guided by the advice of mineralogists. The seeming inconsistencies of the much discussed Peace Treaty with Germany become intelligible when surveyed in the light of the

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geographical distribution of minerals. When the superficial Thiers consented to grant Alsace-Lorraine to victorious Germany in 1871, he imagined that Bismarck had made a very bad bargain. Thiers did not know that the cautious Bismarck only demanded these provinces after an expert commission of industrial chemists had presented a report showing that Alsace-Lorraine contained great potential mineral wealth. The desire of the French capitalists to regain their dear lost provinces was an important factor in the world-wide war. Germany, on the other hand, coveted the iron mines of the Briey valleys; those mines determined the tactics of Verdun. And while the contending armies successfully smashed Rheims cathedral, it is a notorious fact that the Briey mines, although in the firing zone, were untouched, it is rumored due to an understanding between the war chiefs of the German and French armies! Here we can grasp the importance of minerals as a factor in international diplomacy, where we can appreciate the full significance of the statement made by the American Minister of the Interior, in presenting a report to the President regarding the mineral resources of the country, when he referred to them as the "foundations of power."

War a Normal Condition.

As the economic process develops and extends it is inevitable that a greater and ever greater demand for minerals must take place. Until science can produce mineral deposits, by some medium which will eliminate our dependence upon nature for them, the human race must keep exploiting natural resources upon an ever extending scale. And if in ancient times, with their few wants, it was found necessary to explore distant lands to obtain certain indispensable minerals to feed the industrial machine, then try and imagine how much greater must be the modern demand for minerals. Due to the geographical distribution of mineral resources it is impossible for any single nation to be self-supporting to-day. Such deposits as platinum, for example, are practically confined to Russia. Few of the great industrial nations possess deposits of manganese ore, which is found in great quantities in Russia, Brazil, and India. With the use of new industrial processes certain minerals suddenly become very important. The feverish demand for a good high-speed steel made tungsten an important ore. The distribution of minerals in various parts of the

world would not be a very serious affair were it not for one thing—imperialist capitalism. The rapid development of engineering, the expansion of the metal trades, and the consequent stimulation of mining and the extractive industries have made the problem of minerals the most important point in international diplomacy. As the expansion of every capitalist State depends upon its access to minerals—the raw material of the economic process—we have now reached the stage where war is the normal condition—the indispensable condition of capitalist expansion. This is the idea that lies embedded in the League of Nations. Our sentimental pacifists and emotional Labourists, unable to realize the causal connection between the economic process and the distribution of minerals, look to the League of Nations as an instrument of peace. It is nothing of the sort. The League of Nations is merely suspended warfare.

The Robber League of Nations.

During the war, when several nations were cut off from their supply of mineral ores, industrial chemistry made many magnificent discoveries. New processes were worked out and many substitutes were found for certain valuable ores. But even the triumphs of science, by prolonging the war, only made the imperialist States even hungrier for minerals. Thus, since the armistice, the victorious States have flung their armies into different parts of the world. The League of Nations has not prevented these predatory wars, because it is only small countries or backward peoples who have been assaulted by the defenders of Belgium. Here we see the League of Nations in another light. While it is the means of achieving a peace, which is in reality only passive warfare, between the great imperialist Powers, it does not protect in any way those nations and races which are not part and parcel of the international robber gang. Thus, because of its Soviet Government and its mineral riches, is the nation which is marked down by the League of Nations as the target of its armed animosity.

Oil and Modern Diplomacy.

The fight to control the oil-bearing regions of the world, by the various imperialist States, is but a further indication of the impossibility of peace under capitalism. Just as coal determined the foreign policy of Britain at the opening of the 19th century, so oil is the motive power, in more senses than one, of modern international diplomacy.

The End of War.

The economic process of capitalism lead, we repeat, to war. The political processes of capitalism, based upon its national and territorially structured State, cannot create peace. Peace can only come from an international Republic built up by a series of Federal Soviet Republics. Within that international system alone can the problem of the distribution of minerals and their relation to the economic process be peacefully solved. With the destruction of profits the aim of imperialism, and the cause of war, will be destroyed.

DINNER PAIL EPIC

By BILL LLOYD,
Staff Writer for The Federated Press.

One thing that always makes me smile, from ear to ear, about a mile, is these here folks that get so gay, a-sending other folks away.

They say: "If you don't like your pay, why not pack up and sail to day?" Or, "If you think coal is too high, just bid Columbia good-by. The Constitution is, we're sure, the bulwark of the humble poor. If you can't pay the price for bread, read Thomas Jefferson instead. If food is up so you can't buy it, fill up on democratic diet."

With "principles" we sure are filled—the principles that they have killed. And if our liberties we prize, they say the agitator lies. To liberty they'd close the door, and Truth they'd ship from shore to shore, and Freedom, gall to George the Third, is to our plutocrats absurd.

Of course, in days of Washington, when men were handy with a gun, wore funny hats that they called "cock," a powder-horn and old flintlock, hated to lick a British stamp to fill the purse of royal scamp, they said: "The devil is to pay, but damn the man that runs away!"

Of running, those that got their fill were those they chased down Bunker Hill.

The devil sure would have his day if all the good folks moved away. As I see things, the honest stunt is for good folks to hold the front, and then, if some one moves away, it won't be those that work for pay. We working-folks ain't quite so green as to ship off the men like 'Gene. There's lots of things they didn't fix, back in the days of '76, and Freedom's host needs all its men, where'er the fight comes on again.

Black and Red Flags at Italian Ship Launching

Leghorn, Italy, Sept. 8.—Workmen who have occupied the Orlando shipyards here launched a destroyer built there or the Italian government today.

Black and red flags waved above it, as it slid down the ways into the sea, and as it took the water there rose deafening cries of "viva socialism."

Deputy Capocchi, who is president of the Metal Workers' union, launched the vessel, and Signora Pietro Mascagni, wife of the famous composer, acted as godmother for the new ship.

SAVED BY GERMAN

LONDON.—A story full of interest, and bearing a powerful lesson to the war-makers, is contained in a letter sent home by Mr. H. Croucher, jun., of 130, Lincoln-street, Norwich, who is at present in a Kentish hospital undergoing treatment for injuries received in the war. He says:—

"I had a great surprise the other day in receiving a letter from the German soldier who carried me off the battlefield. To this man I owe my life, and I am pleased to think that at last I shall be able to thank him for his great kindness and noble act."

"He did everything in his power to make me comfortable and relieve my pain, even to giving me his last bit of food and cigarettes. I got the letter translated, and have just sent him a letter off in English."

The letter from the German, after mentioning the night at Rosieres, on March 26, 1918, where he succored his "enelay," goes on:—

"Let us hope we shall never have such a manslaughter and murderous war again. Let us hope that Prussian militarism will now stop for ever."

Germany's Housing Problem.

"Everything here is terribly dear and we can hardly live. Clothing is too dear to buy, and more than often we have had to starve."

"We German workmen are all very busy. I myself am a builder, and there is plenty to do in this way as a lot of people are homeless and a lot of houses have got to be built. We are all glad the war is finished. From a friend in Wurtemberg—Yours sincerely, Wilhelm."

When Capital controls the press, Capital controls the people. When Labor controls the press, the people will control capital.

ITALIAN WORKERS VOTE FOR SYNDICAL CONTROL OF PLANTS

Milan Convention Favors Limiting Struggle to Metal Trades, but Asks These to Hold Out.

WANT DIRECT MANAGEMENT.

MILAN, Sept. 12. — After Friday's night sitting and the subsequent meetings up till midnight Saturday, the National Labor Convention has come to the conclusion that a historic moment has been reached. When the movement initiated by the metal workers is assuming magnitude and importance in other branches of industry, such as no longer permit of a return to the traditional relations between employers and employees, the convention has decided that the immediate struggle shall be confined to the metal workers, who are ordered to resist with all the force at their command in the positions they have conquered.

Under strict obedience to instructions to be imparted by the General Confederation of Labor, the directorate of the Socialist Party is invited to take steps to ensure that the solution of this particular conflict shall not be upon the simple lines indicated in the metal workers' memorial, but in such a way as to guarantee them the turnover of the factories with direct management by the common weal. Financial backing is promised for the prolongation of the struggle.

The convention has further decided that in changing the objective of the battle to that of forcing the employers to recognize the principle of syndical control of business concerns, it intends to clear the way for those master conquests which must inevitably lead to socialization of industry as the organic solution of the problem of production.

The Milan Convention comprised 500 labor leaders, gathered from all parts of Italy, together with the Executive of the Socialist Parliamentary group, which latter numbers 156 Deputies.

Carried 591,000 to 245.

The resolution summarized above was proposed by Socialist Deputy Chief Darsogna and was carried by 591,000 votes to 245. For reasons which will appear presently it is important to record that it was a vote en bloc by the Labor Chamber Representatives from Venice, Ravenna, Taranto, Padua, Mantua, Ferrara, Cremona, Reggio, Emilia, Parma, Novara and Savona. An alternative motion put forward by Schiavelli Bucco spokesman of the extremist section, advocating an immediate revolutionary solution of the crisis on a Bolshevik basis, got 409,561 votes and was plumped for by labor chambers from Bologna, Turin, Naples, Suezia, Pistoia, Terni, Cien, niglia, Modena Treviso Pavia and Como, while the vote from Milan, Rome, Florence Genoa and Pisa was about equally divided.

MEETING AT MILAN.

Milan, Sept. 9.—The Railway Men's union, the Federation of Seamen, the Federation of Port Laborers, the Federation of Postal and Telegraphic Employees, and Associations of Civil Servants also will be represented at the meeting here tomorrow. The notice calling for this conference declared that absence would mean desertion, adding that "in this moment desertion is equivalent to treason."

Signor Agnelli, known as the "king of automobile makers," has been compelled to go about the city on foot, as workers have attacked his motor whenever it has appeared. Signor Battleri, who owns one of the largest factories in this city, found on leaving his office yesterday that two of his workmen were occupying his automobile.

"Shall we take you home?" they inquired politely.

"No, thanks," replied Signor Battleri, dashing his hat. "I am waiting for a street car, and have motored so long that it is quite right you should take a turn."

JACK CARNEY

Will Speak In The

Workers' Hall, Sunday, Sept. 19th 8 P. M.

19th Avenue West and First Street

ADMISSION 25c.

REFRESHMENTS

Prefer Russia to America

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Seven hundred and seventy-eight Russian refugees, 350 girls and 423 boys, a happy lot of children making a noise that could be heard for blocks around, were put on board the Japanese steamer Yomer Maru, last night, in readiness to sail for Copenhagen at daylight this morning.

Some of the children were barefooted, others in their best outfit, still others wearing their original Russian costumes and some arrayed in outfits that marked the little Bolsheviks. They could not wait until they got aboard the steamer, overjoyed that, after a 15,000-mile journey from their homes, they were at last to be shipped back to their native country, even though most of the children are said to have no parents, most of them having been killed during the war. They nevertheless evinced a great desire to return.

The little refugees will sail for Brest, France, and from there to Copenhagen Denmark, where they will be shipped to Reval thence to Soviet Russia and finally to Petrograd, their homes.

Wild excitement prevailed on the ship when Joseph Silbermann, one of the refugees who ran away from Fort Wadsworth three or four days ago, breathlessly ran down the pier shouting: "Hold up the ship; don't leave me behind." The last of the batch of youngsters had just been placed aboard when the little fellow dashed up the gang-plank and joined his companions. He told the officials he had heard some of his relatives from Buffalo were in New York and that he had gone to visit.

Mrs. David Dillay, Fall River Mass., came to see little Eugene Lubinsky, her nephew. She offered the lad money, a comfortable

home and everything his little heart desired if he would only stay here with her. The boy hurried his cap into the air and shouted in Russian: "Quit your kidding, not me! Give me Petrograd."

Two of the refugees, a boy and a girl, were carried to the steamer on stretchers, one from the Post-Graduate Hospital, the other from Bellevue Hospital. Although very ill, the physicians and nurses could do nothing with them at the institutions. They continually cried: "We want to go home." Alexandria Gorbacheva, 15, had undergone an operation for mastoids at the Post-Gradual Hospital and Vladimir Miliygin, 17, was a patient at Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a mental disorder. Hearty cheers greeted the pair as they were carried aboard the vessel.

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1787 Constitution Day 1920

Eugene V. Debs is lying in prison, at the age of sixty five, for daring to express his opinions about the late world war. There are thousands of members of the working class who are in prison for the same offence. You cannot go out into the streets of the Steel Trust towns and talk organization, because you will be promptly arrested. The mayor of one steel town went so far as to state that he would arrest Jesus Christ if he talked in his town. Paper after paper has been wrecked and destroyed, just because its policy was not that of the present Administration. Many men have died in prison because they felt different about the war than their masters did. **STILL WE ARE GOING TO CELEBRATE THE BIRTHDAY OF THE CONSTITUTION.** What is more it is our masters who are making us celebrate it! If you have a sense of humor these days, you can be so damned happy as to make Palmer look like a cheap edition of Charlie Chaplin. Celebrating the Constitution and the editor has seven years hanging over his head. No wonder we have to laugh!

In our last issue we dealt with the formation of the Convention of 1787. Our purpose being to acquaint our readers with the preliminary proceedings and then to follow on with the account and story of the convention that ratified the new Constitution.

Although the new Constitution carried with it the approval of George Washington, Patrick Henry, fought its adoption. He was of the opinion that the liberties of the people of America were endangered by this new constitution and it was one of the main reasons that prompted Henry to attend. Because it is to be remembered that at that time, Patrick Henry was in debt and was working at his law business in order to pay off those debts. Patrick Henry (to use his own expression) was "most awfully alarmed" at the idea of its adoption; for he considered it as threatening the liberties of the country; and he determined, therefore, to go to the convention and fight its adoption.

The convention met in Richmond, on the 2nd day of June, 1788. At this convention were men of variegated talents. James Madison, afterwards President of this country; Marshall, the first chief-justice and the interpreter of the Constitution; Patrick Henry and many other wellknown Americans. The discussion on the new Constitution opened up on the 4th, the previous days having been spent in preliminary arrangements.

The discussion was opened up by Mr. George Nicholas. He was followed by Patrick Henry. Patrick Henry had fought for the liberties of the American people. You recall his famous "Give me liberty or death" speech. The historians tell us that Henry stood in that convention feeling that he had to make a fight for the things that they had gained. He felt and rightly so, that the convention held in Philadelphia was NOT representative of the people. In his opening remarks he stated:

"... I consider myself as the servant of the people of this commonwealth, as a sentinel over their rights, liberty and happiness."

Patrick Henry wanted to know everything that transpired at the secret convention, held in Philadelphia. He was of the opinion that if a change in the Constitution was necessary there must be good grounds for such a change. How uneasy Henry felt, may be judged from his statement to the convention, "If this new government will not come up to the expectation of the people, and they should be disappointed, their liberty will be lost, and tyranny must and will arise. Speaking of George Washington he said, "Even from that illustrious man, who saved us by his valor, I would have reason for his conduct. That liberty which he has given us by his valor, tells me to ask this reason..."

THE PEOPLE gave them no power to use their name... We are wandering on the great ocean of human affairs. I see no landmark to guide us. We are running we know not whither... You must therefore forgive the solicitation of one unworthy member, to know what danger could have arisen under the present confederation (Henry here refers to the First Constitution, and what are the causes of this proposal to change our government? "General Lee and John Randolph attempted to reply to Patrick Henry, but one looks in vain for any real argument that would have supported the new Constitution. Patrick Henry fought for twenty days AGAINST the ratification of the present Constitution. Opposed to him were Pendleton, Wythe, Madison, Marshall, Nicholas, Adolph, Innis Lee and Corbin. Never did a man contend with such fearful odds! "We have no detail" said Henry, "of those great considerations, which, in my opinion, ought to have abounded, before we should recur to a government of this kind. Here is a revolution as radical as that which separated us from Great Britain. It is as radical, if in this transition our rights and privileges are endangered, and the sovereignty of the state to be relinquished; and cannot we plainly see, that this is actually the case? The rights of conscience, trial by jury, liberty of the press all your immunities and franchises, all pretensions to human rights and privileges, are rendered insecure, if not lost, by this change so loudly talked of by some, and inconsiderately by others. Is this tame relinquishment of rights worthy of freemen? Is it worthy of that manly fortitude that ought to characterize republicans? ... YOU ARE NOT TO INQUIRE HOW YOUR TRADE MAY BE INCREASED, NOR HOW YOU ARE TO BECOME A GREAT AND POWERFUL PEOPLE, BUT HOW YOUR LIBERTIES CAN BE SECURED; FOR LIBERTY OUGHT TO BE THE DIRECT END OF YOUR GOVERNMENT. Is it necessary for your liberty, that you should abandon those great rights by the adoption of this system? Is the relinquishment of the trial by jury, and the liberty of the press, necessary for your liberty? Will the abandonment of your most sacred rights tend to the security of your liberty? Liberty, the greatest of all earthly blessings—give us that precious jewel, and you may take everything else! But I am fearful I have lived long enough to become an old fashioned fellow (he was at that time fifty eight years of age. — Ed.)" In these days when strikers are being called Bolsheviks etc., recall these words of Patrick Henry, "I say the time has been, when every pulse of my heart beat for American liberty, and which, I believe, had a counterpart in the breast of every true American; but suspicions have gone forth—suspicions of my integrity; it has been publicly re-

ported that my professions are not real; twenty-three years ago was I supposed to be a traitor to my country; I was then said to be a bane of sedition because I supported the rights of my country; I may be thought suspicious, when I say our privileges and rights are in danger; but, sir, a number of the people of this country are weak enough to think these things are too true... Let your suspicion look to both sides; there are many on the other side, who possibly may have been persuaded of the necessity of these measures, which I conceive to be DANGEROUS TO YOUR LIBERTY. GUARD WITH JEALOUS ATTENTION THE PUBLIC LIBERTY. SUSPECT EVERY ONE WHO APPROACHES THAT JEWEL. Unfortunately, nothing will preserve it but DOWNRIGHT FORCE; whenever you give up that force you are inevitably ruined."

The ratification of the new Constitution had been urged upon the ground that it would increase the military strength of the country. Henry replied, "Happy you will be, if you miss the fate of those nations, who, omitting to resist their oppressors, or negligently suffering their liberty to be wrested from them, have groaned under intolerable despotism! (Does this statement seem familiar?—Ed.) Most of the human race are now in this deplorable condition. And those nations who have gone forth in search of grandeur, power, and splendor have also fallen a sacrifice, and been the victims of their own folly. While they acquired those visionary blessings, they lost their freedom."

"MY GREAT OBJECTION TO THIS GOVERNMENT IS, THAT IT DOES NOT LEAVE US THE MEANS OF DEFENDING OUR RIGHTS, OR OF WAGING WAR AGAINST TYRANTS."

Henry fought way after day and finally concluded his last speech with these words, "I wish not to go to violence, but will wait with hopes that the spirit which predominated in the revolution is not yet gone; nor the cause of those who are attached to the revolution yet lost I shall therefore patiently wait, in expectation of seeing that government changed, so as to be compatible with the safety, liberty, and happiness of the people." He succeeded in having a bill of rights inserted into the Constitution known today as the amendments to the Constitution.

This is the story of the ratification of the Constitution. Turn back to the story of the convention that drew it up and then you will have the real history of the Constitution, not the hypocritical account that our masters would have us to swallow.

ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY.

Last Sunday evening we lectured on the Italian revolution. We pointed out to our audience the causes that led up to the revolution and also the lessons that could be drawn from it. At all our meetings we take up current issues and events and examine them in the light of Communist philosophy. We do more than that, we sell large quantities of literature, so that our audience can study for themselves. It would be foolish for us to sell literature that DELIBERATELY MISINTERPRETS the revolutionary situation, for instance, the Russian revolution. That is why we shall not allow the ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY TO BE SOLD AT ANY OF OUR MEETINGS.

We believe in the principles of Communism. Nay more than that, we have gone into the courts and boldly proclaimed our belief in those principles. We stood up in the Federal court of this city and before judge and jury expressed our sympathy for the cause of the Russian people. Because we did that, we were sentenced to two years in Leavenworth penitentiary. Again, for our belief in Communism we were sentenced to five years and a thousand dollar fine. We are not whining, we are proud to have made our stand and we shall continue to make the same stand. But we are not going to allow men of the type of Sandgren, the editor of the ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY, to misrepresent, vilify and slander the cause that we believe in. We have appealed to the rank and file of the I. W. W. and it has been in vain. The next step to take, is to prevent the circulation of the ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY. We regret to have to take such a step, but it has been rendered unavoidable.

We have made enemies as a result of our action of last Sunday, but we know that the future is with us. What the fellow-workers fail to see now, through their blind devotion to Sandgren, time will compel them to see. Until then, ON WITH THE FIGHT!

MAR TO END WAR!!

"Then the camps of the wounded—O heavens what scene is this?—is this indeed humanity—these butchers' shambles? There are several of them. There they lie, in the largest, in an open space in the woods, from two hundred to three hundred poor fellows—the groans and screams—the odour of blood, mixed with the fresh scent of the night, the trees—that slaughterhouse! Oh, well is it that mothers, their sisters cannot see them, cannot conceive and never conceived these things." Walt Whitman writing of the Civil War.

Suppose Walt Whitman had lived through and endured the sickening sights of the World War? What a story that wonderful pen of his would have written! How he would have made our very souls quiver as he would tell of Ypres, Mons and the many other battles! Tonight, beneath the pale moon lie sleeping many brave hearts of the workingclass. Many of them were drafted into the war, not given the chance to say whether they approved of it or not. The politicians, the tools of the financiers of America, had passed the Draft Law and the sons of men had to go forth and die. There were others who felt that they were truly giving expression to their love of country and they too marched out to die. Had they not heard tell of a holy cause to make the world safe for democracy? Had they not felt that they were giving up their lives in order to rid the world of war? Sure they did! The spirit that prompted these men to march out to die was the spirit that has made men fight for real causes. It is not the spirit that is wrong, but the base motives of those in power who prostitute the wonderful spirit of our youth.

Turn to your map and gaze on it, and then ask yourself: whether it was a war for democracy? Look over the many countries that are now fighting and pause for a moment and take stock of your masters:—

1. Revolution in Ireland.
2. Revolution in Italy.
3. Revolution in Bolivia.
4. Turkish and Arabian Nationalists revolting against the British Empire.
5. Turkish Nationalists revolting against the French.
6. Hungary fighting Roumania.
7. Greece fighting Turkish Nationalists.
8. Civil War in Southern China.
9. Civil War in Korea.
10. Siberia—Japanese War daily expected.
11. Persian Nationalists in revolt against England.
12. Russo—Polish War.
13. Russo—Wrangel War.
14. Revolution in Egypt.

This is not all the war that is being fought, there is a greater war going on all over the world. It is the war of the classes. The exploited against the exploiter. Today one sees men, women and even little children, helplessly, caught in the cogs of the huge machine, that we call trade or business. The place of business is where all things are crushed and torn in the battle for markets. The working classes of all countries, except those that are possessed of an aroused working class and have taken affairs into their own hands, not only in the increasing, breeding, fermenting slums of great cities, but in the hovels of the country, are living in abject poverty. So accustomed are we to this poverty, that it has ceased to impress.

Worse than the poverty that enslaves and degrades the great masses of the toilers, is the viciousness and the ferocity that is visited upon them, when they dare to rise up and demand more of the good things of life, that THEY produce. In seas of blood their demands are drowned and to the roar of the shotgun are their voices silenced. War to end War! Might well the imps of hell give vent to their demonical laughter!

Sleep on brave sons of the working class! We never believed in the war that you fought, but we do believe in you. Tonight you sleep in Flanders' Field, where red poppies grow. Some day the workers of the world are going to march forward and, wearing those red poppies to symbolize international solidarity, they will destroy the system that compelled you to die a needless death and make honest men out of the class that degraded and prostituted that wonderful spirit of yours.

The great working class is now tasting of a power that will end war. But the slightest manifestation of that power and trains cease to run, soldiers remain in their barracks and wars cannot be fought. But labor is not satisfied, it is insatiable. Having realized that it has the power to prevent supplies reaching armies, it is beginning to also realize that it has the power to overthrow the system that breeds wars. Tonight, in every city of the world, workers meet together and voice their protest against capitalism. Tomorrow they prepare to join hands and in the strength of their organized power and intelligence they will erect the new social order.

ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS IN THE WAR TO END ALL WARS!!!

DON'T MISS IT!

In the September issue of the Liberator, you will find one of the best articles that Max Eastman ever wrote and Max can write. Buy this issue and read, "Nietzsche, Plato and Bertrand Russell." It is a brilliant article.

Read the conclusion of the article and then go out and buy the Liberator and read the whole article:—

"... He has come in overalls and old clothes of the farm, with the iron sceptre of Spartacus on his hand, with grim steel in his heart, tempered in centuries of massacre and disillusion, and with the inexorable discipline of science in his mind. He has come..."

Max Eastman is dealing with the awakening of the working class of Russia. Poor Bertrand Russell went to Russia and found the workers hard at work, engaged in the tremendous task of creating a new social order. All around and within there were foes ready to destroy all that they had given their lives for and as a result men were serious, ready to use any method to achieve their object. Russell did not know what it meant to live through a class war. So he returned from Russia bitterly disappointed. But then... read Eastman's article.

Boy! Page the Socialist Party of America

The French delegates to the Convention of the Third International, according to the "Communist," the organ of the new British Communist Party, have issued a memorandum to the E. C. of the Third International.

The memorandum points out that the French Socialist Party is in agreement with the declarations of the Third International.

"We assume," it continues, "that every attempt directed to the restoration of or only rendering support to the capitalist economic system is doomed to failure and, therefore, is a pure Utopia. The role of the working class is to shorten, if possible the period of convulsion through which we are passing..."

"Socialism cannot come into existence to-day or to-morrow as the result of parliamentary election or a universal referendum, for the capitalist class does all in its power in order to distort the real will of the people... Naturally, therefore we do not recognise the system of parliamentarism so much valued by bourgeois democracy." They know too well its internal value to imagine that the majority of the people can by a mere vote, remaining within the law, emancipate the working class.

"We declare with you that only the working class must reorganise and then govern the state. And with you, we declare that, under the mighty pressure of an active and tried minority of the proletarian vanguard, leading the whole working class, the old state of things will collapse, the hour of social revolution will strike, and Socialism will come into the world..."

"It is quite clear that there is no other choice for us. We must either continue to live under the yoke of capitalism and imperialism, or fight our age-long enemies just as mercilessly as social reaction treats the proletariat. The present dictatorship of the bourgeoisie must be fought by the dictatorship of the proletariat... We remain true to our Socialist programme, and demand the expropriation and confiscation of large estates and all the means of production of industrial and transporting capitalism."

"You have quite justly indicted to us that a mere recognition in words of the principles sanctified by the Russian Revolution is not sufficient, and we quite agree that words must be followed by deeds. We do not want to deny that our tactics in the past have been imperfect and lacking in firmness... In face of the long unprecedented sufferings of the Russian workers and peasants, we understand your anger and your reproaches: it was our duty to come to your aid in time, but we had no courage to fulfill our comradely obligation. You have the right also to demand more determined, definite and revolutionary tactics in the work of our Party from day to day. In short, we ought to follow the lead of Russia, where the proletarian revolution is celebrating its victory. Our visit to Moscow, apart from the international significance of the Congress, will bring us face to face with those truths which we had conceived, perhaps, too theoretically. We shall return to our country with the firm decision to prepare our proletariat to adopt these heroic methods of struggle which enable the working class of Russia to take the power into its hands."

Third International!

The Executive Committee of the Third International has ruled that the Socialist Party of America cannot be admitted to that body.

WHO'S MAD?

There are thousands of lunatics in the asylums of America, and the maddest fantasy ever entertained by the maddest of them, seems by comparison, with the lot of the average worker, the essence of mental health.

With the rapid advance of science, the perfecting of machinery has developed at a tremendous rate. We are able with the up-to-date machinery that we now possess, with less labor power, to produce more goods. Yet, despite the fact that science has given us so much, we, as workers find ourselves more enslaved. That is why we believe that the man inside the asylum is not half as crazy as the man outside. Back of the whole story of the war is the tremendous fact of an unconsumed surplus of goods, a surplus that, recognized or unrecognized, pushes the nations into war. We work and work, until we have filled the warehouses to their very ceilings. Our master find that they have not the markets necessary to dispose of their goods so we go to the war. **THE MASTERS DECLARE WAR AND WE FIGHT THEM!** Of course we are not crazy! We shed our blood and sacrifice our lives, in order that we might find markets for our masters, to dispose of the goods that we have made. We starve at home, whilst our masters make fortunes out of the goods that we made, by selling them abroad. The goods that we made and need are sent abroad and sold, and our masters gather in the coin.

We work and work and supply the home markets, and then we work and supply the foreign markets. After supplying these markets we begin to fill the warehouses, until finally there is no need for us to work. So our kind masters turn us away from the factory. We have no job, so we do not receive any wages. Receiving no wages we starve! Shure! this is civilization!

This is the basis and mainspring and life of the existing system. In Soviet Russia they upset this system, but then... WHO'S MAD? NOT YOUR MASTERS! Out of the surplus that you have created, the capitalists reap their profits. Sometimes in the disposing of that surplus, they strike the path of other capitalists who are seeking to dispose of the surplus that they have filched from their workers and then W-A-R is declared and YOU FIGHT IT. This surplus that you have created is the heart's desire, the one and only God of the master-class. It is the one God that all masters worship, whether they are black or white. What a story? Imagine, in this 20th century of so-called civilization, supposedly sane people, working night and day and handing their proceeds to another class and allowing that class to drag them into war or starve them to death! Could Dante write a better story, than the one known as Capitalism? We venture to say that Dante never had the imagination to conjure up one-hundredth part of the atrocities and barbarities that spring from capitalism.

The capitalist class enslave the workingclass, simply due to the fact that the workingclass enjoy being enslaved. If they do not enjoy being enslaved, why do they submit to it? Because they do not know any better. Why do they not know any better? Because they believe the lies of the capitalist press and refuse to read the truth told by the radicals. Why they refuse to read what the radicals say? Because their masters have poisoned their minds against the radicals.

WHO'S MAD?

Whilst the vast majority of the working class are ignorant and refuse to educate themselves, there are thousands in this country who are resolved to work, night and day, until they have at last aroused the working class to a realization and recognition of its own power. Hated and despised by the capitalist class, and rejected by their own class, the radicals fight on, each day bringing them new hopes and renewing their energy.

Laugh on, masters of America! The working class is awaking. Every strike is a protest against your power. Every arrest of a striker is a recognition of that protest. The great working class is rising to its feet, ready to start on the last march to industrial freedom. Banded together in the ONE BIG UNION of its class, the great working class will forge ahead.

"Oh, generation of vipers! Your day is come! Your System crumbles, even now; and reason shall yet rule!"

"Reason—intelligence—these shall be the watchwords, the touchstones of the future state."

"Soon the truth shall be seen and known by all men, that at the bottom of all evil, of all crime and sorrow, all pain and wrong and woe lie ignorance and greed."

"That only as the light of reason shines, so can the world forge ahead to newer, better things. That only as false standards crumble to the immutable dust, can humanity stand erect and face the east and smile."

"Then, instead of men like you and you and you, sitting here as the representatives of power, full-fed and fat and stupid gorged and bloated with your own dull inanity; instead of flunkies and incompetents to represent this land abroad; instead of genius huddled starving in the attic, crass dullness in the palace plethoric with unearned luxury—the product of others' toil—all shall be otherwise."

"No more shall the painted, pampered mistress of the millionaire—brainless, smirking and vicious—loll in her touring-car and fondle her costly Pomeranian on Fifth Avenue; while some beautiful, brave, keen-witted, pure-hearted and intelligent girl works her white fingers to the bone all day, then sits poring over books till early morning, trying to learn, to grow—striving to conquer poverty and amass wisdom at the same time."

"But all shall be different. A kinder and a saner world shall come to birth, a world wherein shall be no misery, no war, no poverty, woe, strife, creeds, oppression, tears."

"All shall be changed; all shall be better than well. Labor shall yet reap its full reward. Man shall at last be free. The world-chains shall be shattered and the human race acknowledge its fraternity, know its deathless right to truth, and by the flame of the unquenchable sun of inspiration look up, clear-eyed, to the vast arch of life set free!"



Labor is realizing that the strike is its greatest political weapon.