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TRUTH

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"TRUTH"

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FIVE CENTS

SOVIET CONTRACTS CAN EMPLOY ALL U. S. THREE YEARS

Trade With Russia Would Solve Labor Problem For Long Period

By Labor Alliance News.

"Every working man and woman in this country can be kept busy for the next three years, if trade relations with Russia are resumed immediately," according to Mr. Washington B. Vanderlip, American financier, just back from Russia with contracts the fulfillment of which he said would keep American industries going almost at war schedule for that length of time.

Mr. Vanderlip was interviewed yesterday by a representative of the American Labor alliance for Trade Relations with Russia, which represents 600,000 organized workers of Greater New York.

Mr. Vanderlip said that if trade were resumed with Russia, the crisis which organized labor in this country is facing would be forestalled because "every wheel in the United States can be turning within 30 days. There need not be an idle person in the whole country for the next three years at least, if the orders which Russia is prepared to place and pay for were filled."

When asked what will happen if the State Department continues its present policy of ignoring Russian trade and sending back Russian gold, Mr. Vanderlip replied:

"Why they will just keep \$3,000,000,000 worth of trade out of the country and withhold that much employment from American workers. The English 'national hands off Russia committee', which represents British trade unions and the Labor party, is already bringing pressure to bear on the British Government to resume trade, using the concessions and contracts that we have received as their strongest argument, in resolutions which they are circulating broadcast."

To prove how eager American business men are for trade with

Russia, Mr. Vanderlip showed his interviewer thousands of letters from business men offering their commodities.

"A little while ago a man forced his way in here to offer me a million pairs of shoes for sale. American business men should organize as labor is doing to bring about the establishment of trade with Russia," he declared.

Mr. Vanderlip was then asked if only union labor would be used in the manufacture of commodities for Russia.

"That would be up to the commercial representatives of the Russian Government because they are the ones to place the orders. We are just the financiers and have nothing to do with the placing of the orders."

Russia Has 700,000,000 Rubles. When asked if he was not worried by the opinion prevalent in some circles that Russia cannot pay, he replied:

"British statistics gave Russia 600,000,000 rubles in gold last year. The Russians say they have 700,000,000 rubles. Besides there is a vast amount of oil which Russia is ready to export. Production of oil is up to 80 per cent. There are 300,000 tons of manganese in ports on the Black Sea ready to ship. There are vast amounts of flax, timber, pulp. I talked with one of the largest publishers in the United States yesterday. I told him that I hoped to establish a pulp trade between the Murmansk and America, as we now purchase our pulp from Canada and pay very high prices. It could easily be shipped to our Eastern ports. There is an unlimited supply of pulp in Russia and in the North it grows faster than it can be cut down."

GLORIOUS EXAMPLE OF EQUAL RIGHTS IN HARDING'S STATE

Police Bar Labor's Spokesman While the Plute's Candy Boy Is Cheered.

CINCINNATI, OHIO—Two men spoke here Sunday night, within a mile of one another and each one had a message. One of them, Wm. D. Haywood, was here to speak at Central Turner Hall, which was rented for his meeting a few days before his arrival. Mayor Galvin stationed police about the place and Haywood could not approach it. It was thought that Mr. Haywood was safely out of the city and the matter forgotten but he turned up a few nights later and spoke at Brotherhood Hall to about 35 of his friends and followers who came secretly in ones and twos and held their "meeting". Mr. Haywood appealed to those present to give financial help to the families of the men in prison for political or industrial offenses who were suffering, as he said, for the very necessities of life.

About a mile away from this hall, is the finest hotel Cincinnati boasts of, Hotel Sinton, owned by the Tatts. There the Rotary Club had as its guest Hon. Theodore Burton of Cleveland, former U. S. Senator from Ohio and recently elected a member of the lower house of Congress. His subject was: "The present and future industrial outlook." While the members were enjoying a fine luncheon, the Congressman-elect said in part: "We must come down from the dizzy heights to normal conditions. However reluctantly we may face the facts, wages must be reduced." He was wildly cheered.

After the meeting Mr. Burton left in his private car for Cleveland and Mr. Haywood took the 11 o'clock traction car to Dayton, Ohio.

"Free" Labor

No word in the English language is perhaps more abused than the word "free". We have all learnt the real meaning of "freedom for small nationalities" when mouthed by the capitalist Press and their friends. It generally means oil or rubber. A letter published in the "Economist", England, begins: "It seems strange, in a country supposed to be not unkindful of the cause of freedom, that there should be the least shadow of a question of a man's right to work." The letter is not signed by a Labor mayor appealing on behalf of the unemployed, but by a passionate devotee of freedom in the form of the National Free Labor Association. The letter is very informative. The Association has a membership of nearly a million workers. Among its many activities it has set up free labor exchanges where 100 to 350 applicants are dealt with daily. Over 400,000 competent non-union mechanics have been found employment, and \$520,000 paid in railway fares. Six hundred and eighty "senseless" strikes have been defeated in twenty years. There are also education, information and publicity departments and two newspapers, the "Free Labor Gazette" and the "Free Labor Press." And in order to safeguard this dearly-won freedom, they intend, at their forthcoming Congress, to call upon "Parliament, the Press, and the public to insist on equal rights for all, and special privileges for none, to come to the aid of the patriotic ex-service men and willing



CHRISTMAS GREETING AFTER 2000 YEARS.

WHITE GUARDS IN FRANCE

The "Middle Class Union" type of organization is not a distinctly British growth. Similar organizations have been growing up all over the Continent in the last year or so, and it is of distinct interest to watch the evolution of this type of organization in other countries. The development of these harmless "Civic Unions", as they are commonly called abroad, into strike-breaking organizations is already familiar. But their development into White Guards with armed preparations is an event which Labor will do well to watch. There has just been published in France a document of the French Civic Union. This document, which has been published in the "Progres Civique", is a note addressed by M. Milleroye, President of the Lyons Civic Union, to the "volontaires de l'ordre" (law and order volunteers), containing, by an unfortunate indiscretion, a summary of the statutes of the Volunteer Civic Guard. These statutes lay down the most exact military preparations for the Volunteers, even to the precise place and method of mobilization in time of crisis, together with arrangements for their equipment with rifle, bayonet and ball cartridge. "And it is we," comments the French Labor Press, "who are accused of preparing civil war."

THE DANGER.

"Pa, a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?"

"We are told so, my son."

"Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?"—Boston Transcript.

workers who respect and obey the law, protect them from the so-called 'peaceful' persuasion, tyranny and dictation of the Bolsheviks, Socialists, shop stewards, agitators, and trouble makers, who seek to ruin the trade of the country, destroy their employers' business, and rob the workmen of their freedom." The last line of this letter is significant. It appeals to the readers of the "Economist" for their consideration and support. And we have no doubt that it will be given.

Oil and Thievery Prosper Under Wilson-Palmer Regime

The Federated Press
WASHINGTON, (Wa. Bureau)—Standard Oil is now disclosed as the happy prospective purchaser of the \$600,000,000 of Southern Pacific railroad oil lands, recently divorced from the other holdings of the railroad company as a means of preventing the Department of Justice under the Harding administration from possibly renewing suit for possession.

The line legal work in the separation of these rich pickings from the dangerous possibility of recovery by the American people is reported to have been handled by the law firm of which William G. McAdoo is a member. Palmer went into the Wilson cabinet after having been offered a job by the big oil interests. He dropped the oil litigation with the Southern Pacific when the Government appeared certain to win, as set forth at the time by Gifford Pinchot. McAdoo, former strong man of the Wilson cabinet, now appears to be finishing the job for the oil trust.

A FELICITOUS DEFICIT

Caller—How much for a marriage license?

Town Clerk—One dollar.

Caller—I've only got 50 cents.

Town Clerk—You're lucky.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" Now Dangerous

Seattle, Wash.—The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam is considered radical by Seattle police. William Antenne was thrown in jail when police found a copy of the famous poem on his person.

He was held four days "for federal investigation." Federal agents ordered his release when they learned of the police blunder.

MAKE ROOM IN JAIL FOR PROFITERS BY FREEING POLITICALS

WASHINGTON.—Emerging from the White House today after he and other delegates from the World War Veterans had demanded the Captain George H. Mallon explained to the reporters: "There is another argument in favor of general amnesty. Political prisoners ought to be turned loose immediately and their cells put in order to receive the thousands of respectable profiteers who robbed the people all during the war and are being allowed to get away with it."

Radicals to Oust Gompers in Mexico Federation of Labor

By Linn A. E. Gale.

Mexico City.—Advance indications are that the congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in this city in January will witness a hot fight against Gompers and conservatism in which the radicals may win.

Luis N. Morones, head of the Mexican Federation of Labor and chief of the government munitions plant, may lead the revolutionary faction and if he does, there is more than a chance of victory. The Central and South American delegates are largely full-fledged radicals.

Delegates from Uruguay are quoted as saying that they will affiliate no longer with any group that supported the war. Argentine delegates are reported to be demanding that the convention repudiate the A. F. of L. and line up with the Third International. All Latin America is pregnant with the spirit of revolt.

The January convention bids fair to be an epoch-making event.

We have nothing of the spirit of the woman hater, who pointed out that only the female mosquito bites. It's the fellow that buzzes around, but never lands, that bothers us.—Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

VANDERLIP PRAISES RUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF WOMEN

New System Has Driven Out Prostitution And Provided Care For Motherhood

By Labor Alliance News.

Mr. Vanderlip was asked by his interviewer about the condition under which the working people and their women and children live in Russia today.

"The children are very well looked after and are considered next to the soldiers in their food supply. I visited a little girls' college where 1,500 girls between the ages of 6 and 12 were taken care of. I partook of their meal at noonday, and had a better meal than in the palace at which I was housed by the Russian Government. In fact," he added smilingly, "I received better food in the political prison than I got at the palace."

"Women only work eight hours a day. There are lying-in hospitals where women can go two months before child-birth and two months after on full salary, if they are working women."

"There is no prostitution in Russia," Mr. Vanderlip said, "because the incentive money—has been removed. These women are all at work now. There are no 'illegitimate' children. All children born out of wedlock are considered as legitimate as the others, and when not cared for by their fathers or mothers are cared for by the state and taken into the same schools as the others."

"There are 'rest houses' which were the homes of the old nobles and which have all the lovely things in them which formerly belonged to the nobility. The tired workers can go to these 'rest houses', which correspond to our sanatoriums, on presenting a doctor's certificate. I saw a large number of them in Petrograd."

Satiety of Food

"The people get enough food to keep them from starving, but it is the awful sameness of food which makes one lose his appetite. For breakfast they get black bread and tea. The noon meal consists of soup, rice or 'kasha', and a piece of meat. The evening meal is the same. At first I couldn't stand the sameness of it. I lost my appetite and couldn't eat. One day the butler called up the Foreign Office and told them I was not eating. They offered to send me a chicken, but I said I would hold out the same as the rest of them did. I found that when I got very hungry I could eat the same food as the Russian people. But I did lose 20 pounds," he added.

Mr. Vanderlip was asked what effect the blockade had on Russia. He said: "The ones who felt it most keenly were the children and the sick people. I visited hospitals where there was one thermometer for 200 and 300 babies. I found an entire absence of surgical supplies. In some hospitals only as much as any American family keeps in its medicine chest."

MARTENS SLATED FOR DEPORTATION TO RUSSIA

Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (By wire). Ludwig Martens issued a statement today declaring the deportation order issued against him was purely a political move and is not based on any act of his. It is, he declared, due to the simple fact that he is the representative of the Soviet Government.

"The decision completely confirms my contention that I have never conducted any propaganda against the United States, and also plainly states that the decision is not based on any alleged membership in the Third International or the Communist party."

"It has always been my contention that a decision of this gravity, affecting as it does the foreign relations of the government, should be decided by the Department of State. But that department shifted the responsibility. I do not believe this precedent will be allowed to stand by the next administration, or that it will prevent the ultimate establishment of trade relations."

The Soviet Bureau is awaiting instructions from Moscow before deciding whether to appeal to a Federal Court or to dissolve the organization. Martens has been placed on parole with his attorney, Charles Reck.

Timothy Healy, president of the American Labor Alliance for trade with Russia, went to Washington today to protest against the order to Secretary Wilson and also to confer with officials of the Machinists and Railwaymen with a view to possible action.

WHICH EN T'OTHER

Once I read a book called "The New Freedom"

Then I read about an old man in jail

Then I read about the pardoning of a profiteer;

And then, I inquired:

Are there two Woodrow Wilsons?

Then I was locked up five months,

Without any trial.

Then I was discharged,

Without any answer. —Tim.

Mexican Workers Establish Daily Paper and Social Science School

By Linn A. E. Gale.

Mexico City.—Two events of no small importance to the working class of Mexico, especially of the Federal District, have just happened.

One is the establishment of a Socialist daily newspaper, "La Lucha", (The Struggle) in Mexico City.

The other is the opening of the Institute of Social Science, modeled after the Rand School, on Calle de Belisario Dominguez near the building in which most of the unions of the city have their headquarters. The school is maintained by the Federation of Syndicates of the Federal District, which is affiliated with the Mexican Federation of Labor ("Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana"), and is also being aided by the government. Among the subjects to be taught will be Spanish, English, arithmetic, history, physiology, hygiene, calisthenics, dancing, Socialism, etc.

The new paper carries as its slogan "Periodica Socialista; Organismo del Proletariado," which hardly needs a translation. Its editor is Juan Rico, a well-known Mexican Socialist and leader of the Federation of Labor, which is backing the enterprise.

The realization of these two practical enterprises by the Federation is another evidence of the fact that Mexico's biggest labor organization, which has until recently been a conservative organization, has "gone red" without reservations.

The rank and file had always been radical for the most part. Since the leaders got in line in the last year, the few dissenters have been carried along, too, and today the Federation may properly be called Mexico's One Big Union with a revolutionary program as the I. W. W., O. B. U., or W. I. U.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29.

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Farmers, Hogs and Corn

There is one market in the northwest where the price of corn is high. It is the only market in which the price of grain has not fallen during the spectacular raids by grain gamblers in the last few months since war regulations were lifted.

There may be some farmers who don't know where this rare grain market is located and how they can reach it so we'll tell them.

It is the South St. Paul livestock market.

Corn sells on the South St. Paul livestock market for \$1.75 a bushel. Sounds unbelievable, doesn't it? But it's true.

But let no farmer make the mistake of sending his corn to South St. Paul with the hope of selling it there for \$1.75 a bushel. Farmers don't SELL corn there at \$1.75. No, they BUY it at that price!

Here is just another of those instances of the advantage of being able to control the market. It is the Union Stockyards company of the South St. Paul market which sells the corn at \$1.75. They sell it to the farmer who ships hogs to the yards.

The hogs can be fed at home on 47-cent corn. But when they have been shipped to South St. Paul and are awaiting sale they get a rare treat. They are fed \$1.75 corn. This makes them fat and happy when they go to the butcher. The bacon that comes from these happy hogs will be sweet and fine, like the canned milk that comes from contented cows.

A farmer reader of the Star has supplied documents which tell the whole story. Two are statements rendered by commission companies to shippers. One is dated Nov. 23 and the other is dated Nov. 16. They report price received and other details of the return on two shipments of hogs. Among the deductions on one is the item: "Corn, 27 bu. @ \$1.75, \$47.25." The other has the item: "Corn, 37 bu. @ \$1.75, \$64.75." Our farmer friend sends in also two postal cards, which elevator managers and most farmers would recognize. They are the daily quotation cards sent out over the signature "The Grain Bulletin." They give the day's quotations on grain for the benefit of the country elevator. The card dated Nov. 24 reads: "Corn, No. 3 Yel. Shl., 47; No. 4; 37; No. 5, 31; mix, 3c discount" etc.

Why does corn in the hands of the Union Stockyards company sell to the farmers for feed at \$1.75, when corn is selling at country elevators at a maximum of 47c?

Because the stock yards, owned by the packing combine, has a monopoly. It can tax the farmers who bring their stock to the yards, not only with big graft, but with such petty little graft as an overcharge of \$10 or thereabouts for feed on a carload of hogs. It all helps to make profits for the packing trust.

The stockyards are public yards, supposed to be regulated by the railroad and warehouse commission. They have been trying to get the charge for feed corn reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.50 a bushel. At the time they figured it, they say this would have allowed the yards a larger profit of 25 cents a bushel. (The farmer who raised the corn would be tickled if he could get a profit of 25 cents a bushel.) But the stockyards company has appealed to the courts against this interference with their business by the state. And the courts will pass upon it by and by. In the meantime, South St. Paul is a poor market in which to buy corn for hog feed. And also, in the meantime, state regulation of the stockyards, in this respect at least, is something of a farce. Herbert Gaston in Minnesota Star.

A British Communist

By Max Worth.

LONDON.—The Communist Party of Great Britain has for its Chairman a short, stocky, vigorous Scotchman named Arthur McManus. A machinist by profession, he has had a long, busy career in the British Trade Union Movement and in the Shop Steward Movement, of which he is one of the leading spirits.

McManus smiles at the Trades Union Congress. To him, the work of the Congress is like the functioning of any other part of the old system of society. He sees, in the near future, a new system of industrial control set up by a mass movement of the workers of Great Britain and he points to the attitude of the younger men to prove his case.

"They see that it is too late to expect anything from the old order," he says, and they are turning their attention elsewhere. The old leaders are forced to side-step the important issues, because, no matter how much they desire to do so they have no means of facing them. What can they do? Their most extreme remedy is to call a strike. The capitalists have things so arranged at the present time that even when production does cease, their dividends go on just the same, so they can afford to wait a while if they are compelled to.

"The worker cannot wait. His family calls for food. His strike, at the best, is nothing more than a demonstration of solidarity. It is a protest. That is all. Before the worker can build the new world that everyone is talking about, he must have some tools to work with."

"Do you mean that the workers of Great Britain are losing power?" I asked McManus.

"Yes and no," he answered. "Their chief weapon, the strike, is becoming less and less effective as the ruling class finds out how to meet it. On the other hand, the rank and file of the workers are finding this out, and are beginning to look around for something else. It is that search which we believe will lead them into the Communist Party."

McManus claims a membership of twelve thousand for the Party. The members he says, are the younger elements in the British Socialist Party, the Independent Labor Party and the Socialist Labor Party.

"What will be the relation between the British Communist Party and the other groups?"

McManus answered, "The Communists will form the left. They will enroll the younger and the more revolutionary elements. Then there will come the Independent Labor Party. These two parties will probably include the bulk of the radical elements."

Discipline, in the British Communist Party will be severe, McManus says. The members will have to accept the ruling of the group.

"Will that go well with the traditional British individualism?" I asked him.

"There is the question that we are now working out," he replied. "If the workers are not yet ready to submit to discipline, it means that they are not ready for the revolution."

WITH HER OWN FAVORITE
Boston Transcript: "Daughter, I hope you will go to church this evening. The pastor's subject, 'An Hour With Favorite Hymns,' should be very interesting."

"I should like very much to go, father, but I have an engagement with my own favorite him tonight."

WOULD BLOCK TRAFFIC
Edinburgh Scotsman: Policeman—What are you standing 'ere for?

Loafers—Nuffink.
Policeman—Well, just move on. If everybody was to stand in one place how would the rest get past?

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Glass and Iron Buildings to House Third International

MOSCOW (via Christiania).—A great memorial to the Third Communist International is being erected in Petrograd. The memorial will consist of three large glass and iron buildings in which the offices of the Third International will be located.

A model of the building already exhibited at the Arts Academy is attracting widespread attention.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER

Dallas News: "A flirt, am I?" exclaimed Mary Ann, under notice to go. "Well, I know them as flirts more than I do, and with less excuse." She shot a spiteful look at her mistress and added: "I'm better looking than you. More handsome. 'Ow do I know? Your husband told me so."

"That will do," said her mistress, frigidly.

"But I ain't finished yet!" retorted Mary Ann. "I can give a better kiss than you! Want to know 'oo told me that mum?"

"If you mean to suggest that my husband—"

"No, it wasn't your 'usband this time," said Mary Ann. "It was your chauffeur."

O. T. ROSAAS

PHOTOGRAPHER.
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A Frenchman, guest at a London hotel, had just been presented with his bill. Though he paid it without formal protest, he was most indignant at its amount.

"I wish to see the proprietor!" he exclaimed to the clerk.

In a moment the proprietor entered.

The Frenchman was all smiles. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "I must embrace you!"

"But why should you wish to embrace me, sir?" asked the astonished hotelkeeper. "I do not understand."

"Look at zees bill!"

"Yes, your receipted bill. What of it?"

"What of it? Simply zees, saire, it means zat I shall nevaire, no nevaire, see you again."—Tit-Bits.

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Correlation of Workers and Farmers

By Comrade Thompson

I feel it is necessary that the workers and farmers should more thoroughly familiarize themselves with the close relationship existing between them.

This is a vital subject and should be understood. And only through intelligent discussion viewing all sides can we derive at the proper and right solution of this problem.

First it does not require a great deal of intelligence to realize that the farmer is an absolutely necessary being within our social structure, for with out him, we would have no social structure at all, or any other kind of a structure to either talk about or work for.

In 1910 the census records showed the greatest number of people living in the rural districts. In 1920 only ten years later the census records show the majority of the people living in the cities. This would lead us to believe, that the conditions on the farms are not as favorable as we sometimes think they are. And is it not reasonable to believe, that the reason for the decrease in the rural population may be due to the fact that the farmers are exploited on the farms as are the workers in the cities, by the same greedy, profiteering capitalist class.

I believe it is a fallacy as well as a great injustice to the farmers and to ourselves to classify them as exploiters of labor. Because even if it were technically true, they could only be classified as an unconscious tool in the hands of the real exploiters. In a broad sense you can not honestly classify them as exploiters, because they are an absolutely necessary cog in the wheel that operates our economic and social structure. And in return for the great service they have rendered to society, their only reward has been a mere existence. Their efforts, energies and ingenuity assisted by nature itself has enabled them to turn the wilderness into the tremendous territories of food producing field, which in turn has enabled the workers in our great industrial centers to live and to produce the necessary farming machinery that goes to the make up of modern farming. The workers and farmers are doing practically all the necessary things for the perpetuation of a social structure.

The workers are the producers and the consumers of the greatest portion of their own products and that of the farmers, the farmers are the producers and the consumers of a great portion of their own products and that of the workers. Neither of them can stand alone or succeed alone; they are correlated, interdependent and directly dependent upon one another. They are both vital parts of that great all. And in order to hasten the coming of the new era these two vital parts must work harmoniously otherwise progress will be greatly retarded for the next few generations to come.

Some few years ago it was thought by a few to be illogical to do any educational or constructive work within the trade union movements, because of their reactionary tendencies, or rather their unconsciousness of the fact that the trade union movement was not built on sound economic principles. This not because the workers were desirous of building their movement on an unsound foundation. But because of their lack of understanding the fact that they were so doing. And because of the darkness due to ignorance and lack of knowledge, the conscious and intelligent workers thought it necessary to invade these organizations, in order to spread the ray of knowledge, so that the multitude of the workers earnestly seeking the truth may find it.

And when the truth is known, the workers will soon realize that there is something more to work than the mere increase in wages and a little better conditions. And will demand justice and freedom from wage slavery and with this accomplished, we will be in a position to usher in the new society.

I maintain that the farmers through their organizations express a greater knowledge of the fact that they are being exploited by the capitalists, than the trade union movement ever did, before the industrial union idea had made its inroads in the trade union movement.

Now if it is true that the farmer movements are not built on an intirely sound economic basis, is it not equally true, that they do not intend to build on anything but a sound foundation, but that they also like the trade unions need a

greater knowledge in order to comprehend the truth.

So as a conscious and intelligent worker or farmer, we are the ignorant ones if we ignore our fellow workers and farmers simply because we may not agree intirely with them. Remember the farmers as well as the wage workers are earnestly seeking the truth, and it is our plain duty as men and women to co-operate with them in their endeavor to seek knowledge. Knowledge is power and light and with it we shall find the truth. "And the truth shall make us free."

In the Realm of Labor

By Spartacus.

House Cleaning In the Barber-Union

For years the Barbers' union has been considered one of the conservative organizations in the city. Conditions were of course accordingly. The bosses had it all their own way.

Recently an intensive agitation and educational campaign by up-to-date unionists was begun among the barbers with surprising results. Shorter hours and substantial increase in wages were secured, as well as the closing of all barber shops on holidays.

The radicals at the last meeting a week ago held at "smoking institute" scored full victory in the election of officers and delegates to the Trades Assembly. Chas. Esse was chosen financial secretary and business agent of the organization.

Go to It.

The Fight Is On the Street Car Company.

The defeat of the Duluth Street Car Company at the special election did not discourage its friends. Another attempt is being made by the East End to permit the company to go into the pockets of the people of the West End.

The local "soviet" known as the Civic council is the prime mover for an increase in fare to six cents. The Labor movement of the city is on record as opposed to a six cent fare and their organizations have already gone on record opposing the increase. The painters, machinists and shipbuilders have adopted resolutions that were forwarded to the city council protesting against the "Soviets" proposal that the council adopt an ordinance granting the Street Car Company an increase.

It is certain now that every aspirante for municipal office at the coming election will have to pledge himself to vote against any increase to the Street Car Co.

Painters Versus the Labor World.

A controversy between the Painters Union and W. E. McEwen has occurred during the last two weeks. Mr. McEwen has hired a scab painter to paint his office at 510 Manhattan Bldg. Business agent Munkeby reported this to a recent meeting of the painters that resulted in the unions withdrawal of its advertisement from the directory and the cancellation of the weekly bundle of Labor Worlds.

Leave it to the painters.

Smolny Institute

Number 22 East 1st St. known as Trades Union Hall has by the radicals been christened as "Smolny Institute". A large number of trades unions have made "Smolny" as their headquarters. "Smolny" is occupied every evening during the week and in day time you can always find unemployed workers at "Smolny" planning the social revolution? No! Mr. Palmer conspiring how to get a job.

Conspiring, mind you. The attorney general better get busy to get an injunction out against them, otherwise something may happen.

In the rear end of "Smolny" is the headquarters of the Duluth Labor Temple Association with Miss Seymour, assistant secretary of the Association collecting money for the Labor Temple. Up to date about \$18,000 worth of stock has been subscribed for. The last subscription was made by Zenith Lodge No. 274 United Association of Machinists for \$1,000. Well done! Who is next?

As the next Assembly meeting falls on Christmas eve, the executive council of the Assembly has suspended the meeting.

The Central Committee of the Working Peoples Non Partisan Political League of Duluth held its meeting at "Smolny" last Sunday.

Action was taken to ascertain whether the union intended to have independent candidates in the municipal campaign. A motion, made by representative elect Lockhart, to invite into conference for selection of candidates associations outside the ranks of labor, was met with determined opposition.

Christmas Greetings

John A. Gunnarson

Andrew Durell

John Haglund

Edith Nord

Gunnar Johnson

Martin G. Landin and Family

Ed. Peterson and Family

Erik Soder and Family

Ingebregt Peterson.

Henning Blomquist and Family

Olof K. Hagen

Louis Bohlin

Andrew Carlstrom

Hjalmar Johnson and wife.
Sander Johnson.
Paul Essen and wife.
Erland Erlander and family.
Nels Astrom.
John Essen and family.
Anton Sjolund.

Otto E. Johnson

Chas Sandgren and Family

Albert Carlson and family.
Chas. Olson.
Henry Gravstrom and family.
Max Myers.
Joe Polin.
Mauritz Ek.
Carl Riklund.
Oscar Johnson.
Carl Engblom.

Otto Anderson

Carl Jacobson

Hans Anderson

John Norman and Family

J. W. Lundgren and family.
Hjalmar Haglund and family.
Eric Carlson.
Henning Johnson.
Andrew Nordback and family.
Albin Molin and family.
O. Thompson.

Aug. Berg.

Emil Strandin and Family

J. W. Lofstrom and wife.
Clarence Schulteen and Mother.
Oscar Peterson.
Norman Bonstrom.
Martin Graning.

John D. & Charlotte Nilson

Edwin Braff and Family

Gust Kindgren and family.
Nels Olson.
Oscar Johnson.
Albert Thalén and family.
Joel Lichten and family.
Robert Adamson and family.
Alfred Runmark.
John Fredrikson.
John A. Johnson.
Victor J. Johnson.
Carl Holt.

Olof B. Nord

Otto Hjort and Family

Axel Nyström.
Magnus F. Johnson.
Elov Henrikson.
Andrew Bohlin.
Axel Modin and family.
Peter Fossen and wife.
Nils Emanuelson.
Albert Nilson.

S. J. Langin and Family

Adolf Engwall

Tycko Person

John Nordin

John Simonson & wife.
Gust Olson.
Fred Ellström.
Gust Anderson.
Oscar Pearson & wife.
Ellen Lundström.

Axel Johnson & Family

John Larson and Family

G. H. Franklin and family.
Paul G. Shefstad and family.
John Carlson and family.
Carl Falk and wife.
Nels Holmer.
Carl L. Larson.
Gust Landin.
Ernest R. Pearson.
John Holmström.

John Wickstrom & Family

Carl Haglund

Rudolf Ronge

J. A. Swanson

Einar Johnson and family.
Alfred Back.
Theodore Johnson.
Julius Ström and family.
Victor Swanson and family.
Bernhard Larson.
Axel Peterson and family.
Gust F. Johnson.
Edward Fredlund.

Carl J. Nordmark

Isidor Olson

John Nordling and family.
John Westlund.
Herman Bjorklund and family.
Christ Zetterlund.
Alice Rapp.

Victor Nordin

Ludvig Anderson

Otto Strandberg and family.
Carl Enwall and family.
Theodore Alquist.
Berg Osback.
Adolf Johnson.
Arthur Danielson.
Fred Danielson.

Bertha Pinslie

Erik Lans

Henning Berg and family.
Anthony Anderson.
Julius Anderson.
Nels Peterson.
Joe Lohmiller.
Oscar Johnson.
Anton Bjorklund.
Oscar Olson.
Pete Anderson.

Jens Nielsen

Christ Bjerkhol

Albert Nelson and family.
Gust Ordell.
Olof Oserud.
Art. Anderson.
Sigvald Olson.
Chas Backström.
Arvid Ledin and family.
Wm. Mossberg and family.
Christ Wole and family.

Chas Erikson and Family

Hjalmar M. Edison

Knut Knutson

J. O. Bentall & Jack and Minnie Carney

DINNER PAIL EPIC

By BILL LLOYD.

I just can't hail with any glee this thing they call democracy, which all the rulers sought to get with poison gas and bayonet. The sob-stuff writer spread it thick that heaven would come if we would lick the Huns and lots of saving stamps and hang the peacefolks to the lamps. The bankers, brokers, and all vendors played safety first with bitter-enders, and sent four-minute men to say that we should win out either way — for if we died and got sent West, we'd tune our harps 'long with the best; while, if in one piece we returned, the real millennium we'd earned.

Now that the shop is shut up tight and coal-bins low for winter-night, a fellow's ideals get a shock, if he just starts a-taking stock.

Tom Brown dropped in the other night, to ask if by a chance I might know of a single job in town to keep him while the shop's shut down. He looked as gloomy as a shade when I played Schubert's "Serenade." He said: "That record's by a Hun. How can you — after what they done! We fought, he said, 'to save the Union. I don't believe in no communion with people in the Central State, who brew good beer, but earned our hate."

"But is your union saved?" said I. "I hear that it blew up, sky-high."

He heaved an awful mournful sigh. "They busted it," he said; "no lie!"

"Who busted it?" said I. "The Huns?"

"O no!" said he, "those sons of guns, that pack of profiteering dubs, that run our old Commercial Clubs. They ain't no unions now these days."

Said I, "I'll play the Marseillaise."

Since "normalcy" has come and laid most of the men off in our trade, I felt it wouldn't be quite well to wait for Harding any spell. My faith in that man ain't so big, but that I best get out and dig.

I hitched my belt and took a hike along the country's best turnpike, because I heard the farmers say they wanted huskers by the day.

I struck the first farm that I found, with lots of cornshocks Standing 'round. The farmer looked me up and down and sez: "You must a came from town." And then into my hands he jams some things that might have covered hams. "Can you husk corn a little bit?" Sez I: "I've often worn the mit." Sez he: "Don't you get fresh with me; this ain't no boxing match, you'll see—don't take no ath-a-let-ic leg, but foxiness with husking peg."

That afternoon, along 'bout three, the farmer came and sez to me: "The wobbles now ain't quite so strong; I don't see many come along. They scattered them just like a streak, and all them other Bolsheveck."

Sez I: "If plutes you mean by 'they', I guess you're right—they rule today. And now they've took another flip and got you farmers on the hip. They got the guy in overall, and sting you for the freight they haul. How do you like the Cummins Bill?" He groaned as if he took a pill.

"Young man," sez he, "perhaps you're right; you might as well stay here tonight. I'd like to hear what might be said, although I take you for a Red."

Sez I: "My talk you'll have to miss; I got a date to steel a kiss. In spite of all they say of us, this wobble is a human cuss."

FINLAND ELECTS WORKERS TO HEAD GOVERNMENT

SUPERIOR, WIS. (By wire).—The recent municipal elections in Finland have resulted in a victory for the workers, according to a special cable received by the Finnish Daily "Työmies" here.

The workers elected 799 representatives and the middle classes 686. The workers have a majority in 98 and the conservatives in 64 municipalities only. In three towns only workers' representatives were reelected, while the middle classes secured a complete victory in only one place. In nineteen towns the election resulted in a draw between representatives of labor and the well-to-do.

NOTHING LEFT

Japan Advertiser: Judge—Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed on you? Prisoner—No, your honor, my lawyer took my last dollar

WHO CONTROLS THE POLICE?

Bellingham, Wash. — Private ownership of public officials is demonstrated at Bellingham where the chief of police has resigned after the Chamber of Commerce cut off the allowance of \$50 per month which it had been paying him in addition to the \$125 paid by the city.

The Chamber abruptly stopped paying the chief after he permitted Elmer Smith, Centralia labor lawyer, to make an address here.

Rumors From Russia

By Sylvia Pankhurst.

The stories of strikes, riots, assassinations of commissaries, general disorder and opposition to Communism in Russia, which have been recurring in the Capitalist Press during the last few weeks, are all coming via Helsingfors, well known to be a manufacturing centre of false news.

Those of us who have been to Russia and have seen the great strength and power of the Soviet Government, the complete order, the fine enthusiasm of the workers, the splendid appearance of health, freedom from anxiety and general well-being of the masses, will not place credence in such stories. In Russia one hears much of shortage, one does not see the evidence of it in the expression and physique of the people as one does most terribly in Germany and in the poorer quarters of British cities. Everywhere one sees amongst the Russian people the signs of their joy and confidence in the great proletarian Communist State which they are building. Especially is this apparent amongst the young. The meetings and lectures team with them, well grown, well clad, well nourished, buoyant and confident. Regarding them and realising the immensity of Russia's population one knows that there is here a bulwark, here an engine of progress, which Capitalism never can overthrow, and which will assuredly vanquish it in the end.

Why are these false stories of disaster to the Soviet sent out from Helsingfors and telegraphed throughout the world?

These lies are intended to influence the proletarian movements of other countries, to weaken the courage of the workers, to dampen their spirits, to deter them from action and betray them to compromise. These lies are aimed at Italy, that the leaders of the great Socialist Party and Confederation of Labor may be afraid to throw in their lot with the workshop struggle and lead it to revolution. They are aimed at Germany and Austria that the Communist Parties there may think this is no time to rise. They are aimed at Poland to discourage the revolutionary forces and encourage the counter-revolutionary forces there. They are aimed also at this country, where the word Soviets is now heard more often than Capitalism approves.

FREE EATS IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW.—Plans to organize free restaurants and feeding centers throughout the Soviet Republic as well as the free distribution of all kinds of provisions have been elaborated by the council of peoples commissars.

SHE IS STILL WAITING

Boston Globe: The moon was full, the summer night was balmy, the hammock was built for two, and it seemed a shame to break it all up.

"Jack," she asked, "was there a girl in France who was sorry to see you go?"

"I'd rather you didn't ask me that question, dear," he said.

"But I must know. We're engaged and you should tell me everything," she insisted.

"Dear, I don't like to talk about it."

"Oh, Jack, how could you when all the time you were engaged to me!"

"Listen a minute and I'll give you the whole story," he said in desperation. "She was—"

"Well?"

"She was my landress. I owed her twelve francs."

HORSE RADISH.

Young Lady (on first visit to Western ranch)—"For what purpose do you use that coil of line on your saddle?"

Cowpuncher—"That line you call it, lary, we use for catching cattle and horses."

Young Lady—"Oh, indeed. Now, may I ask, what do you use for bait?"—Los Angeles Times

TRUTH

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J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

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WHY SO MUCH ABOUT RUSSIA?

Yes. People ask why we have so much about Russia in this paper. It isn't hard to answer. Russia is alive and enlarging her life. The rest of the world is dead and getting dead.

Russia has done away with the old ripe system of the dying order. Other countries are still trying to keep the cancer-eaten, leper-decayed carcass of capitalism from being buried, guarding the corpse of the tyrannical vulture with lordly dignity and uppish poutings.

We have so much about Russia, not because she already is what she should be, but she is trying to get better all the time—and because she is succeeding in getting better right along.

All the other countries are trying to get worse and are succeeding in getting worse. England is getting worse from day to day.

France is getting worse all the time. Japan and China are getting worse right along. Italy and Germany are going down hill as fast as the law of gravitation will let them.

America is shooting the shoots and bumping the bumps in a hell-bent direction as fast as commercial and political insanity can push her along.

Russia is going upward all the time. Her enemies are going downward all the time. That's the reason we are talking so much about Russia. Russia has an ideal. The other countries have lost their ideals.

What country has any inspiration for the workers today? Tell us that.

Has England any inspiration for you? Has France or Germany? Has China or India? Has Japan or Africa? Has Italy or America? Tell us where to get our inspiration. Locate the spot where life is sprouting—where power is gathering—where humanity has reason for hope. Locate that spot for us.

You say you can't. We point to Russia. Take a look at her and see if we are right.

Russia's industries are opening and her workers are busy; ours are shutting down and our slaves are forced into idleness. Her peasants are increasing in number and are raising more food from year to year; our people are crowding the cities and decreasing production of food. Her industrial development is accelerated for the public good; our industrial stagnation means want for the working class. Her schools are expanded and her whole population is being educated; our schools are crippled and our people are left in ignorance. Her art and science are blossoming out into the fullness of inspiration and usefulness; ours are withering in the foul air of the profiteering death chambers of pretense and oppression.

Russia is the spot where life is sprouting and where power is gathering and where humanity has reason for hope.

That is the reason we have so much to say about Russia.

GERMS OR NO GERMS

We have read several pages of history in our days and nights, but have failed to light on any period of human endeavor when the people gave themselves in sacred abandon to fight over the question whether there should be germs in drinking water or not.

Humanity has, however, reached that epoch now. Right here in Duluth there is a fight which overshadows the recent German frightfulness as a setting hen would overshadow a nest of eggs.

It is all over germs—germs in the drinking water. Or rather whether there are germs or should be germs, and how many germs there should be and how big they should be and if they should be strong enuf and wicked enuf to dig into your belly and eat you up.

Such are the grave questions that the news papers and the doctors and the city council and the contractors of Duluth are battling over.

The newspapers and the contractors are united in their assertion that there are germs. They feel it in their bones that there are germs—not germs in their bones but in the drinking water. They also feel it in their pocket books and in their bank accounts and in their graft fists.

Opposed to them in solid phalanx come the doctors. Why the doctors?

And what have the doctors got to say about it? Twisting their goatee whiskers like the blessed kaiser they splutter and fuss as if they were 100 percent mad. Their indignity knows no bounds.

Right in public the newspapers and the contractors threaten to investigate the water supply and count the germs and see how big they are and find out whether you can show them without boiling them and all that. And mebbe find that there are no germs to boil and —

But if there are germs say the contractors—and we will try hard to find them or at least report that there are some and get the job of shutting them out. And even if there are no germs we want to shut them out any how.

The doctors are sure there are no germs. And if there are sacks of them in every mouthful you drink why should they be boiled or shut out? The doctors want to know. They protest against testing the water and against letting the people know if there are germs. And certainly against any attempt to fix the mains if they need to be fixed. It is all right to fix the mains if there are no germs. The doctors would not object to that. But to monkey with the mains and clog the passage that the germs use to get into the water you drink is sheer ungodliness.

Standing up in the full dignity of a two by four factory straw boss the doctors demand to know if they must be forced to join the ranks of the employed. Are not the ranks of the unemployed crowded already?

For if there are no germs there will be no sick people, and if there are no sick people we get no jobs. Cant you see that?

Now all together—undertakers and preachers and grave-diggers and florists and probate lawyers join the chorus and holler for the protection of the germs.

The Workers are coming, they say,
To drive the old system away;
The meat-packing trust,
With its slime covered crust,
Shall yield to the new social day.

A TURRUBLE CRIME

This happened when we sluffed off the few rags of civilization that had begun to flop around our legs and got out into the refined business of a general killing fest.

Foolish men and women bobbed up every here and there and spoke against some of the tactics employed by the modern Herods that had it in their hearts to stab all our youths and run daggers thru the hearts of all the weeping mothers in sight.

Among the outlaw Bolsheviks who felt that a suggestion might be tolerated by the hundred per cent patriots and the thousand percent profiteers was one Townley, accused of stirring up the farmers and organizing them for protection against sanctified robbery.

Townley never seemed to dream that the war should not go on as smoothly as a Sundayschool program on a Christmas Eve, and if he had had a dream otherwise than above described he never seemed forgetful enuf to remember it in public.

But he had a fatal dream that he dreamed while he was awake and humbly begged the pardon of the hundred per cent patriots and the thousand percent profiteers for whispering it in broad daylight.

He said he felt like asking or suggesting that since we conscripted the boys to give their life to make the world safe for democracy it might be possible to conceive that we might conscript the war profits to pay running expenses.

Bingo! To jail with that outlaw Bolshevik. This is the most, hardened criminal yet discovered unhung in this free and gentle country.

So the law and order crew got Townley into its clutches and spent several weeks and several thousand dollars to try him for treason and deport him to the penitentiary.

The local court of Martin county measured up to the high standard of American jurisprudence and all other varieties of prudence. Townley was found guilty as hell and sentenced to the pen.

All because he humbly suggested that if the boys be conscripted to give their lives in battle the profits of the profiteers be conscripted to pay the bills.

That is the most terrible crime unearthed for over three years in this country.

FORCED TO LABOR

Squealing like a weasel in a trap the old grandma of reaction in this country and the kept press let us next to the horrible news that in Russia there is compulsory labor.

Horrors! But this is not the psychological moment to try to make patriots in this country with those scare heads. It does not seem to get into the marrow of the slaves that wear out their shoes hunting for jobs.

In Russia the great horror consists in announcing that in America the workers are forced to be idle.

To be forced to work when the worker gets all he produces is nothing to get worried about.

To be forced to go without a job when this means cold and starvation is a pastime that ordinary workers are not religiously thankful for.

Try something else, Sammy.

TO HUMANE SOCIETIES

It gives us pain in head and heart
To see men strike the beasts of toil,
To see them buy new whips to spoil,
To prod, to jade and jerk to start.
Defenseless, speechless they take all
Of man's ill-labor, meanness, gall.

But what of strikers beaten down?
Of women killed with bayonets?
Of all the blows the toller gets
If he should make some banker frown?
"A fool a simple tale began."
They sneer, and say, "He speaks of man."

—HAL BROMMELS.

Our boys went in the fossil court
To plead their cases freely,
But there they found themselves the sport
Of Kaisers cold and steely.

THE NEW WARFARE

There is no mistaking what England is preparing for. She sees what moral and material influence and power she has been able to exercise in the world, through the mistaken belief of other peoples that she was a Christian and civilized country, and therefore practised the virtues appertaining to and emanating from Christian principle and civilized usage, slipping away from her. She sees that she is at last found out as a hardened, brutal Power, animated only by the greed of possession of other nations' goods and territory, and the lust of domination. So throwing all disguise and pretense aside, she is preparing to carry terror and destruction into every community in the world that refuses to submit to her demands or resists her aggression. In this career of crime against humanity, her governing classes are using not only the physical force of their own people but of the Colonies and the enslaved peoples of India and Africa, and are ready to employ all the agencies placed at their disposal by industry and scientific research.

Last Sunday's American contained two articles of exceptional interest and bearing on the subject in point. One was by Mr. George Bernard Shaw, and the other by M. Ferrero; the first dealing with England's aims against America and the method and tactics employed, and the latter with England's sea power. One of the most important points in Mr. Shaw's article is the extent to which England is carrying research in the production of poison and asphyxiating gases for use in warfare. There is no longer need to organize great armies of invasion with long lines of communication to keep open. The aeroplane does away with all that. A few skilled aviators handling warplanes carrying loads of incendiary bombs and asphyxiating gas shells can wipe out whole communities in a few hours and subjugate by terrorism. And that is what England is preparing for us in Canada. An aviation expert who was in the service during the late war recently stated that if war suddenly broke out between America and England, this country is so unprepared and the English preparations in Canada so advanced that, before we could organize for war in the air, all our frontier towns and even New York itself could be laid in ruins by the war-planes sent over from England some months ago and now distributed among the aerodromes established along the frontier. He also said that the air line service proposed between Toronto and New York and Montreal and New York should not be permitted, as it is merely designed to give practice and experience to the British Canadian War Aviators. A Washington correspondent only two weeks ago urged the necessity for an extension of wireless stations with new codes all over the country and the immediate construction of squadrons of war-planes.

The sum of the matter is that England, in her extremity, is ready to throw off the mask and wage war against all who refuse to submit to her with a ruthlessness compared to which the frightfulness attributed to Germany during the late war was the work of amateurs; and with no other country would she deal so vindictively as with this. To poison gas and high explosives, economic pressure involving internal trouble will be added, the London financial correspondent of the New York Evening Post even seeing a depreciation of the dollar coming at no distant date owing to trade conditions on this side.

—Irish World.

THE HELPER

No one can "MAKE" you,
No one ought to except
You-yourself—
But I should love to
Hold the Light for you
And urge you to go on and on
And if you stumble and fall?
Then—No one can
Keep me from
Going to you!

—SALIE RO.

There was an old miner in Bingville
Who dug all the diamonds for Swingville.
Now the plutes were all gay
And had sparks to display
While hanging the miner in Bingville.

RUSSIA WITHOUT ALCOHOL

Dr. Goldschmidt in "Moscow in 1920"

A relief device: I am tired of writing and must have a diversion. Otherwise I won't write any more. Mrs. Snowden has just gotten some new, high, stout, yellow leather boots, so that she may have a look at Russia. And she has also gotten from her husband a splendid hat with wings of Hermes on it, so that her brain may not be disturbed by the Russian summer sun. But her boots, her high, stout, yellow leather boots and her splendid hat with its pinions have been of no avail. They did not defend Mrs. Snowden against the heat of summer, and in her boots she may have gone through Russian cities and over the Russian streets, but not through Russia. She certainly did talk a lot of nonsense in her article in the Vossische Zeitung. I tell you, she cooked together something that Karl Marx once said about Russia, in a way that shows her absolutely devoid of reason, shows that Mrs. Snowden not only did not see Russia, but never even saw Karl Marx. And she goes on to say something about Russian agriculture, which is absolutely wrong. And she talks about the cities, which she has never understood. She was led through Russia like so many others, without having grasped a single point of the essence of Soviet Russia. But she considers it her right to judge. She was taken around in an automobile and paid visits to exhibitions and homes, to cities and villages. But my dear high-booted, wing-hatted lady, you must work, and work hard, or else you will understand nothing of Russia. When Mrs. Snowden left Moscow, the soles of her high boots were still intact. People told me so. When our Delegation left Moscow all their soles, not to mention other things, were in pieces. That is the point, wing-hatted, high-booted, dearly-beloved innocent with your English energy and your glance—but I shall say nothing of your glance.

Not only Mrs. Snowden was without alcohol, without whiskey, without any stimulation in Moscow. I have seen many persons in Moscow that had spirit, but none with alcohol. Many were intoxicated and none so sober as Mrs. Snowden, but no one was drunk. Many were intoxicated with the idea. They were not so immune to it as Mrs. Snowden who is not intoxicated with any idea because she sees none. She does not see the Soviet idea nor the Marx idea. She simply releases silly babble about children, future, humanity.

I saw no one drunk, not a single intoxicated man in Moscow. Inebriation was a social disease in Russia, a social disease that had to be eradicated. And damn it, it has been! I will not maintain that there is no such thing as a drunken

man in Moscow. But alcoholism in Moscow is a thing of the past. There is no longer (relata refero) any alcoholism in the Russian army or in Russia as far as the system of the Soviet reaches.

Do you know the story of the Russian alcohol monopoly? It is a drunkard's tale, a delicious tale, a tale of an idiotic way in which the state financed itself. It is a story of national intoxication, of national stupefaction, of murder by millions, of a low-down national assassination. The whole world raved and fumed against the Russian vodka monopoly, against this base whiskey treachery. The German press raged against it, the English press, the American press; every anti-rum paper in the world raged against it. Why do not these anti-rum papers now recognize this social deed, this deed of eradication, this tremendous sobering act, this health-giving act of the Soviet Government? You might at least recognize that! The elimination of prostitution and the driving out of the rum demon, you might at least recognize that. That is all weak from you. Do you know the didactic story, the deterring story, the educational story of Tolstoy against the demon rum? He wrote it for the health of the peasants. The Moscow proletariat had to drink rum in peace times. He had to keep himself on his legs by means of rum, until his legs no longer kept him up, until he dropped and died in his tracks. The state required that he should drink rum. The rum monopoly dragged its 600,000,000 rubles every year out of peasant hearts, peasant livers, peasant brains and peasant kidneys. It dragged its 600,000,000 rubles everywhere out of the hearts, brains, livers and kidneys of the industrial proletariat. It made all Russia drunk, it made a pig-sty of Russia. You cannot deny that that was a base murder, a vile and general assassination, a universal poisoning without parallel.

I am not saying this with propagandist purposes. I am simply recording the narrative of a man whom I trust. This is what he said to me: White armies, aside from their other ailments, were soaked in alcohol. The Kolchak army was a staggering army. Prussian books of history tell of Russian soldiers in the Seven Years' War licking up alcohol with their tongues. The Whites, I was told, did not only lick up alcohol, they ate it alive. This staggering army was fighting against a sober army and the sober army was victorious. Sober armies will always be victorious; sobriety will always conquer. Not the sobriety of Mrs. Snowden, who knows no intoxication, but the abstinence from alcohol, from cocaine, from all stimulants.

THE NOBLE NOBEL PRIZE

The arch war maker Woodrow has been awarded the Nobel peace prize for 1920. Besides giving him \$40,000 in hard cash it confers upon him the honor that always goes hand in hand with the beloved butchers of history.

We lay awake several nights for fear that the noble Nobel prize commission might make a mistake and hand this token of appreciation over to Mishter Kaisher Willum, but now all our fears are gone and we schleep again like cin babies.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The movement to renew the practice of killing people for murder in Minnesota is of course a reaction from the local manifestations of a wave of crime which has been passing over the country.

The arguments for and against capital punishment should be reviewed soberly and temperately, and from the viewpoints of the past and future, not in a scared hysteria growing out of a temporary condition. These arguments, on both sides, are precisely what they always have been, precisely what they were when Minnesota abolished hanging. They are not materially changed by recent happenings.

The present wave of crime has followed the war, and all wars have been followed by waves of crime. There is nothing new about it. War with its destruction of life and property not only malignantly stirs up the psychological processes of many people, but breaks down the normal respect for the sacredness of human life and the rights of property. This will pass, as the war itself passed; and legislation should be for the long run, not for the moment and in response to a hysteria which is as temporary as the condition this legislative project is aimed to reach.

It is easy to succumb to the wave of resentment that follows such a wave of crime as the world is experiencing and to advocate the restoration of capital punishment—easier than it is to think calmly of the real facts and conditions and issues involved.

When civilization applied the death penalty to a hundred crimes, there was vastly more crime than there is now. In no state has the abolition of the death penalty increased homicides. In no state has the threat of the death penalty reduced the number of homicides.

Minnesota should not restore the death penalty unless the advocates of this project are able to show a convincing relationship between illegal killing and legal killing; and this, we believe, they will not be able to do.

—Duluth Herald.

ON "AIDING RUSSIA"

A few days ago I sent the following letter to the Chicago Daily Tribune. As it has not yet been printed, and as I do not expect them to print it, I am sending a copy of it to you and ask you to do so. The letter follows:

Chicago Daily Tribune:— Gentlemen: On this day of the third anniversary of the Russian Revolution, please convey through your foreign correspondents my thanks and gratitude as a citizen of Soviet Russia to the governments of France and England and their allies for the aid they have given within these three years to the counter-revolutionary generals Kolchak, Denikin, Udenich, Wrangel and other "all-Russian" rulers.

First of all these aids and attempts to crush Soviet Russia were the main factors which helped to create a strong revolutionary victorious Red Army. In the second place, the ammunitions and uniforms sent to these generals came in very handy in due time, and the Soviet Government made very good use of them. Besides direct aid to Soviet Russia these attempts opened the eyes of the workers of the world to the real causes of the war and the brand of democracy it was fought for.

Kindly send my thanks also to the American Red Cross which is opening campaign now to aid suffering humanity. According to your correspondent Larry Rue (Oct. 18, 1920) this organization helped the all-Russian ruler, Baron Wrangel with supplies to the sum of \$2,000,000 besides 500,000 tons of supplies weekly. As all the supplies sent to this champion of democracy has fallen into the hands of the Soviet forces I think that the supplies of the American Red Cross are also included. Anyhow with such a glorious record I believe the Red Cross will be able to collect other millions of dollars and thousands of new members for the aid of suffering humanity.

Thanking you in advance,
Respectfully yours,

M. A. STOLAR.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

Splendid program for the children by the children will be given at Workers Hall on Christmas (Saturday) day beginning in the afternoon about 3 o'clock and continuing all afternoon and evening. All members of the club and their friends are invited.

On New Years Eve (Dec. 31) a great program will be given, with a play consisting of three acts by a dozen actors and actresses of Duluth, closing the last hours of the year. This is a labor play and has many intense situations. Further announcement found in this issue of TRUTH.

STEEL WORKERS FORCE OPEN SHOP ON BUILDERS

Testimony that the Bethlehem Steel company, the United States Steel corporation and manufacturers of fabricated steel are blocking building operations in New York and other cities by attempting to force their "open shop" policy upon builders who employ union men, was heard today by the joint legislative committee investigating the alleged "building trust."

Enforcement of the "open shop" principle in steel construction in New York and Philadelphia, it was testified, is merely the "opening wedge" of the system which was to be extended throughout the country.

Despite personal appeals to Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel company and Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, Paul Starrett, president of the George A. Fuller company, and Louis Horowitz, president of the Thompson-Starrett company—two of the largest construction companies in the United States—testified they were unable to purchase structural steel direct for erection under union shop conditions.

They declared they had been virtually driven out of the steel erection business because of their employment of union men and had to have all their structural work done by members of the Iron League of New York or the National Erectors' association, thus increasing the cost of construction work. — News Tribune.

Old Piffle Dobbins slaved, his life,
For "Master" Pontius Pilate.
If shoes were sold for six bits now,
He couldn't buy an eyelet.