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WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!

TRUTH

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ADDRESS ALL COM-
MUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

ONE BIG UNION MONTHLY
GIVES OUT ITS FUTURE POLICYNew Editor Fills Magazine with Good Stuff
and Lot of Pep

The I. W. W. is a militant working class organization. Its purpose is to organize the workers in order that they may be able to wage a struggle for better conditions against the employing class at the point of production, and that eventually they may become strong enough to take over industry and run it for the benefit of society as a whole. Its weapon is economic direct action, in its various aspects. The I. W. W. recognizes that in a highly industrial country such as the United States the ballot is worthless as a means for advancing the cause of the workers. The correctness of its position has been vindicated time and again by bitter experience.

But although the I. W. W. proclaims its belief in the efficacy of economic action, it is not so hide-bound and dogmatic as not to recognize that the working class has to choose its weapons according to the dictates of circumstance. Tactics that may be effective in one country may not be effective in another country; may, indeed, be a hindrance to the triumph of working class solidarity. It recognizes that in countries which are not predominantly industrial, such as Russia, the Balkan States and the countries of the Near and Far East, action other than economic could be used with good results—should in fact, be used. Not only that, it also recognizes that in the case of countries held under the heel of foreign oppression, such as Ireland and India, even the fight for national liberation is one to arouse our sympathies and command our support moral and otherwise. While holding fast to its tenets of economic direct action in the United States, the I. W. W. stretches forth its hand of friendship and encouragement to the workers of all countries who are fighting oppression and capitalistic exploitation in whatever form and with whatever weapons.

It is therefore with a sense of regret that we have to admit that in the past there have appeared some few editorials and articles in the columns of the One Big Union Monthly severely criticising and condemning, in rash language and on questionable evidence, certain activities and tactics of the Russian Bolsheviks and other revolutionary organizations. Those editorials and articles were in open contradiction to the official stand of the I. W. W. on those questions, as well as against the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of its membership. They were, in fact, mainly the personal opinions of the man who was in charge of the magazine at that time. In order not to convey a wrong impression to the world concerning the attitude of the I. W. W. toward other revolutionary movements and organizations, the General Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World deemed it imperative to relieve him of his duties as editor, as will be seen by reading the official notice to that effect printed elsewhere in the magazine.

The I. W. W. will continue to devote its energies in the future as it has done in the past to educate the workers to a true understanding of their economic status, and to organize them into the One Big Union of all the workers. That is a tremendous task which can give employment to the best minds in the American labor movement. The I. W. W. has neither the time nor the inclination to quibble over personalities or to discuss at exaggerated length theoretical niceties about the class struggle which are only very distantly—or not at all—related to the economic situation in America. Furthermore, while admitting that the Dictatorship of the Proletariat is a necessary step in the evolution towards Industrial Democracy, the I. W. W. reaffirms its conviction that, in the face of the present tremendous strength and perfect organization of the capitalist class in America, talk about armed insurrection is out of the question.

The policy of the One Big Union Monthly will be governed accordingly. No controversies of a personal nature will from now on appear in its columns. They will be used exclusively for the presentation of articles on industry in its various aspects, for the discussion of the economic and labor situation in this and other countries, for the spreading of educational propaganda, for the printing of news items of vital importance to the welfare of the organization, and for enriching the lives of our workers with proletarian art, in the shape of stories, poems and humor, of a high order.

There is no better way to end this brief outline of our future policy than by noting the wise counsel of Francis Bacon: "Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider."

—O. B. U. MONTHLY.

THE O. B. U. OF CAPITALISTS

MINNEAPOLIS.—Settlement of the lockout ordered by milk companies against the Milk Wagon Drivers' union, as a result of which milk deliveries have been suspended for a week, is apparently remote despite the fact that members of the union have been directed by their officers to return to work on a non-union basis.

The companies refused to take the men back because the union announced that it would keep up the fight against one concern, the Metropolitan Milk Company. This action was taken in belief that the Metropolitan company instigated the lockout and has been responsible for former troubles of a similar character.

R. W. Page, president of the Milk dealers' association, said the com-

panies would not permit one of their number to be singled out for attack. He declared there is an obligation resting on the members of the association to stand by one another.

Would Be Represented.

A couple of old codgers got into a quarrel and landed before the local magistrate. The loser, turning to his opponent in a combative frame of mind, cried: "I'll law you to the circuit court."

"I'm willin'," said the other. "An' I'll law you to the supreme court."

"I'll be thar."

"An' I'll law you to 'ell."

"My attorney'll be there," was the calm reply.—Boston Transcript.

SOCIAL MAINTENANCE IN SOVIET RUSSIA

By A. VINOKUROFF.

Before the October-revolution the social maintenance of the workers in Russia was in a very pitiable state. The insurance of workers, which has been introduced during the Tsarist regime in 1912 embraced only a very small part of the workingmen (20 per cent), mostly in the big factories. The greater part of the payments was put upon the workers themselves. Salesmen, servants, transport workers, and agricultural laborers were deprived of the right to social maintenance.

Assistance was given only in cases of accidents or of illness. But the workers were not insured against old age, invalidity, or unemployment. The extent of the assistance was from 1-4 to 2-3 of the earnings.

The so called "care for the poor" was not in a better condition in the period before the October revolution. During the Tsarist period the organization of help for the poorer part of the population was in the hands of the charity organizations of the ex-empress Mary Feodorovna, of the Humane society, etc. But they did not satisfy even a hundredth part of the needs of many millions of the poor.

After the October revolution, the Workers' and Peasants government faced an immense task in the field of social maintenance. It was necessary to introduce perfect social maintenance for the Workers, and to raise to a proper level the maintenance of soldiers and their families. It was necessary to break the whole system of the old "care" and to introduce the maintenance of invalids and the poor socialist principles.

Social maintenance was declared to be not a charity, not a gift, but the right of every laborer, of every worker, or officials who can not work or are in need. A vigorous campaign was begun against the laziness and parasitism which were maintained by the old system. The right to social maintenance was recognized only for those who have lost their ability to work and have not other means of existence. Every healthy person is obliged to work. Every one who has private means

has no right to social maintenance. Instead of the system of beggary and charity, a rational social assistance was introduced. Those, who have been wounded are healed and taught some useful trade so that they are not a burden to the state. The sick get assistance in the hospitals, sanatoria, etc. Helpless invalids receive shelter in invalids' homes. Orphaned children are taken care of in nurseries, children's homes, and in homes for the protection of childhood. Those who have lost their ability to work and are deprived of any other means of existence receive pensions etc.

The Workers' and Peasants' government has developed a great activity in the field of social maintenance along these lines.

1. The Social Maintenance of Workers and their Families.

The Soviet government has issued a decree on the social maintenance of the workers. According to this decree, all workers and officials have the right to receive assistance in case of illness, disability, or unemployment, during pregnancy and confinement, and pensions in case of invalidity (account of illness, old age, or disablement). According to the project of the Code of laws on social maintenance, free insurance at the expense of the state embraces also poor peasants, artisans and handicraftsmen. In case of illness and disablement, and for women in case of confinement, they receive medical treatment by ambulance at home, or at hospitals and sanatoria. Assistance is given up to the amount of the earnings. Nursing mothers receive additional assistance for themselves and for their babies; workingwomen are freed for 8 weeks before and after confinement. Women who are occupied with office and mental work are freed from work for 6 weeks before and after confinement.

During unemployment, assistance is given to the amount of the minimum scale of wages.

Pensions are given according to the degree of disability. For complete disability which necessitates constant care to the amount of

1½ times the average scale of wages (in Moscow this amounts to 4050 rubles a month.) For complete disability which, however, does not necessitate constant care, the amount of the pension is equal to the average wage-scale. For partial disability the amount of the pension is equal to from ½ to ¾ of the average scale.

Persons, who have lost their ability to work and who have lived on the means of their family, receive, in case of the death of the provider of the family, a pension of 60 per cent of the average scale for one disabled member of the family, 75 per cent for two and 100 per cent for three or more disabled members of the family.

2. The Maintenance of Soldiers of the Old and of the Red Army.

The Tsarist government and the opportunist government of Kerensky gave high pensions to officers and generals, but only begrudgingly to invalided soldiers and their families. The pension of a complete invalid amounted to 216 rubles a year, and the family of a dead soldier received only 48 rubles a year. The Soviet government, immediately after the October revolution, raised this pension to 1125 rubles a year, and raising it by degrees, made the pension equal to that of the workers, by October 1919. In the same manner, the pension to families of dead soldiers, of the old, and of the Red Army was made equal to the pensions to families of the toilers after the death of their provider.

Besides the insurance of the red-army men in case of disability and the insurance of their families in case of death, the Workers, and Peasants' government is paying great attention to the maintenance of the families of persons serving in the ranks of the red army.

The families of red army men receive pecuniary assistance, and the additional "Red Star" food ration. They are exempted from paying rent they receive agricultural assistance with seed, inventory and labor, they are called to compulsory labor only in exceptional cases etc.

(To be Continued Next Week.)

EXTRACT OF LENIN'S SPEECH

At the First Session of the Second Congress of the Third International at the Uritsky Place in Petrograd, July 19th, 1920.

We now have before us a somewhat more definite picture of the entire world. We know now what it means to have a billion and a quarter of people depending upon a handful of rich men and put under conditions making life impossible for them. When the constitution of the League of Nations was presented to the people and it had been declared that the League had put an end to the war and would henceforth allow no one to violate the peace, and when that document had been put into effect, it appeared as if it were the greatest victory we have won. Before the constitution of the League of Nations had been put into effect, it was said that Germany must be put under a special regime, but when the document was adopted everything would be all right. But as soon as the constitution of the League of Nations was published, even the most violent opponents of Bolshevism had to repudiate it. For by that document an insignificant group consisting of the richest nations, the "Big Four"—Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Orlando and Wilson—was set up to establish new world relations, when the machine was set going it led to complete bankruptcy. This is evident from the wars against Russia. She, a weak,

ruined, exhausted country, the most backward of all countries against the union of rich and powerful governments dominating over the whole world, has come out victorious. We could not oppose a power anywhere equal to theirs, and still we proved victorious. Why? Because there was not even a shade of unity among them, because one power was acting in opposition to the other. France wanted that Russia should pay her debts and should serve as a menacing force against Germany; England wanted to divide Russia. England attempted to seize the Baku petroleum and to conclude treaties with Russia's neighbors. Among the English official documents there are records figuring out with unusual carelessness all the governments (there are about fourteen of them) which promised in December, 1919, to capture Moscow and Petrograd.

On these governments England based her policy, to these governments England loaned millions and millions. But all these calculations went to pieces and all the loans exploded. Such is the condition created by the League of Nations. This League of Nations agreement furnishes the best agitation for Bolshevism every day of its existence, for the mighty adherents of capitalism "order" show how they put stumbling blocks in each other's way upon every question. Japan, England, America and France are

engaged in a mad fight over the division of Turkey, Russia, Mesopotamia and China. The bourgeois press in these countries is replete with the maddest attacks, the most bitter harangues against their "colleagues" for grabbing the prey from under one's nose.

Thus we witness a complete collapse among the upper layer, among the few richest countries. It is impossible for a billion and a quarter of people making up 70 per cent, of the population of the earth to live in such a way as is wanted by the domineering, "advanced and civilized" capitalism. One small clique of the richest countries, namely, England, America and Japan, which had the possibility of plundering the Eastern Asiatic countries, but had no independent financial and military power without the support of the remaining countries, were not in a position to put economic conditions into shape and therefore carry on their policy in such a way as to frustrate the policy of their partners and colleagues in the League of Nations. This is what makes for the world crisis. And these economic roots of the crisis are the prime causes of the splendid successes achieved by the Communist International.

Comrades, we have now reached the question of revolutionary crisis forming the basis of revolutionary

(Continued On Page 3.)

REPUBLICAN SCHOOLS ARE
NEW RUSS DEVELOPMENT

Illiteracy declines under stimulus of governmental efforts to increase general education; group system proves effective in dealing with problems

The war and the revolution have awakened in the masses a passionate longing for knowledge. In order to understand how great is this thirst for knowledge, one should see with what deep attention the crowds listen to some chance speaker; how they stand motionless for hours for fear of losing a single word. And this interest of the masses is manifesting itself not only in respect to the current problems of the day; e. g., the soviet of some remote and out of the way little village asks for a travelling lecturer to lecture on such subjects as "The Stone Age", "The French Revolution", "The Position of Woman", etc.

A propaganda train with a book shop, stopping at some village, soon attracts a long line of old men, old women, and boys and girls. It seems as if they would buy everything if it only were possible, but the train is in a position to offer but a part of its riches in books; it is necessary to preserve some for the other villages.

It seems that there is no field in which the workers and peasants are displaying so much initiative as in the field of education. They are building "peoples houses", arranging clubs, libraries, and circles, and all this with the utmost zeal. Shows are a matter of course. All Russia is playing, old and young, all are playing with ardor. If there are no plays, they write them for themselves. There are provinces where there are more theaters than in the whole of France. Sometimes the provincial centre itself is unaware of the number of educational institutions in the province. It is easy to work in such an atmosphere.

Of course, the present conditions make it particularly difficult to carry on such work, there being no manuals or school-books, and a limitation on the publication of newspapers. The war, compulsory labour, and the hard conditions of work are distracting the people to other tasks. There is a lack of teachers, lecturers, and librarians. Besides, the work being new, it is necessary to study it. Finally, the insufficient railways and the bad postal conditions, together with all other difficulties, are making up for the isolation of the villages. But, in spite of all, the educational work is being carried forward at a quick pace.

In Russia we are compelled to devote our attention to such kinds of educational work as are no longer needed in Europe. We inherited from Czarism millions of illiterates. Thus 2,400,000 illiterates are registered in the province of Saratov; 2,000,000 in the province of Viatka; 1,500,000 in the province of Orel; 1,200,000 in the province of Riazan; 300,000 in Penza; 500,000 in Volodga; 670,000 in Pskov; 500,000 in Kazan; 440,000 in Nishni-Novgorod; and 62,000 in the city of Petrograd. The illiteracy is especially great in the East, the population in the provinces of Ural'sk giving 75 per cent of illiterates; in Altay, 78 per cent; in Simbirsk, 80 per cent; in Tiumen and Astrakhan, 93 per cent.

The Council of Peoples' Commissaries has issued a special decree about the necessity of eradicating illiteracy. By this decree a special "Extraordinary Commission for the Eradication of Illiteracy" was created. This commission started energetically on its work.

The last session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee also decided that the eradication of illiteracy must be considered as one of the most important tasks, and that it is therefore necessary to lend the Extraordinary Commission for the Eradication of Illiteracy every assistance.

How fast the work of eliminating illiteracy is progressing can be seen from the following examples:

According to the data of the Educational department of the Tambov province, 48,000 people graduated from the schools for illiterates during 3 months of 1920.

According to the data in the report of the Educational department of the Province of Cherepovietz, 57,807 people went through the schools for eradication of illiteracy; in the province of Ivanovo-Voznessensk, 50,000 people.

In Novozibkov, the whole male population up to 40 years went through the schools.

In Petrograd, there are 500 school districts with 1 or 2 schools in each. 9000 people went through the schools. 25,000 people are attending the schools at present.

In Kaluga 190 schools have been opened; in the government of Saratov, 1000 schools; in Kosmodemiansk, 130 schools; in Gzhatsk, 40; in Zhizdra, 40; in Arkhangelsk, 180; in Omsk, 19; in Yelabuga, 70; etc.

Primers are being printed in the following languages: Russian, Polish, German, Tartar, Chuvash, Marish, Votiskish, Mordvian, Ossetian, Lettish, Estonian and Jewish.

In some places as in Petrograd and the Province of Cherepovietz, etc., the eradication of illiteracy is being accomplished with especial success. In Petrograd this problem was discussed with extraordinary enthusiasm at the session of the Petrograd Soviet. M. Gorky visited the schools for illiterates and discussed with the pupils the importance of learning, the spiritual elevation of the country, etc.

But, while creating conditions at which every citizen is afforded an opportunity of becoming literate, the soviet authorities are demanding that the citizens take advantage of the possibility afforded them.

There are interesting decisions of some of the local soviets. For instance: In the government of Kazan, those who refuse to attend the Schools for illiterates are subjected to a fine of 5000 rubles or to 3 months compulsory labor, in addition to being deprived of their food-cards. In Petrograd those who refuse to attend the schools are reduced to a lower food-category, they are subjected to trial in the people's court, and expelled from their trade-union. In the Province of Tambov, the signature of an illiterate is not valid, etc.

The presidium of the Saratov Soviet issued the following order: "Citizens who voluntarily attend the Schools for illiterates will be given the following privileges: 1. They will receive a scholar's certificate exempting them from all obligations except that of military service; 2. on their food-cards the seal of the provincial commission for the elimination of illiteracy will be affixed, and, with this seal, they will receive all products from the different district-stores without having to wait in the line; 3. they will receive woollen goods without having to wait for their turn."

"Those who intentionally avoid the schools will be arrested, tried in court, and sent to a concentration camp for a term of 3 months."

In order to accomplish the eradication of illiteracy on such an immense scale, it is, of course, necessary to prepare a suitable body of

teachers. How this preparation of teachers is being accomplished may be seen from the example of the Province of Cherepovietz, where, 3-day country courses were arranged attended by 350 school-workers; 3-day volost courses attended by all school workers of the province; 3-weeks courses attended by 10,000 students; and, finally, special instructors' control courses, from which 36 instructors graduated. In a considerable number of provinces equally intensive work is being carried on to prepare teachers for School for Illiterates. All those engaged in eradication of illiteracy receive food according to the first category.

The Council of People's Commissaries has sanctioned a budget of 4½ billions of rubles to cover the expenses of the Extraordinary Commission for the Eradication of Illiteracy.

The Fuel department officially declared that the Schools for Illiterates would be supplied with kerosene.

The Commissariat for Foreign Trade has ordered pencils, pens and paper for 6½ million of people who are to attend the Schools for Illiterates during 1920.

In addition to the direct work which is being done for the eradication of illiteracy, the Extraordinary Commission is carrying on a broad propaganda, for the most part, by means of placards.

In addition to Schools for Illiterates, some more schools are being created for literates. In the programs of these schools, special attention is being paid to mathematics, natural sciences, economic geography, economic plans of state construction and history of labor.

Lately, schools of party and soviet work, which are of great significance for the soviet work of construction, are being organized in all provincial cities.

The Sverdlov-University at Moscow with which the party and soviet courses are connected and which educates thousands of young working-men along these particular lines, as well as the workingmen's faculties at the state universities and the technical schools and courses for adults, require a separate article.

The work of organizing libraries is also developing quite intensively. In all those places which had been occupied by the white guards, the latter had destroyed the libraries, frequently burning them to the ground. Some of the provinces as, for instance, the province of Koursk, have not yet been able to restore the libraries after the barbaric invasion. It is difficult to improve matters on account of the lack of books. Only recently the state publishing office started to work intensively. It will probably be necessary to print complete previously arranged libraries.

However, notwithstanding all these unfavorable conditions, the number of libraries in Russia is steadily growing. In some provinces, as in that of Toula, the number of libraries in the year 1920, as compared with 1919 has multiplied 10 times. In the provinces of Astrakhan, Briansk, Perm the number has increased 7 times. In four provinces it has increased 3 times, etc.

The absolute number of libraries is quite considerable in some of the provinces. Thus:

1. The prov. of Tver has 879 lib. 2,150 reading huts—3,029 lib.
2. The prov. of Viatka has 2,437 libraries
3. The prov. of Perm has 1,887 lib., 1,211 read. huts—2,098 lib.
4. The prov. Yaroslavl has 1,823 libraries.
5. The prov. Saratov has 835 lib. + 930 read. huts = 1,765 lib.
6. The prov. of Smolensk has 1,625 lib.
7. The prov. of Samara has 478 lib. + 702 read. huts = 1,180 lib.
8. The prov. of Kostroma has 1,171 lib. + 936 read. huts = 2,107 lib.
9. The prov. of Kaluga has 1,008 lib.

The other provinces have less than a thousand each.

The general number of libraries in 1920 amounted to 32,166 in 42 provinces (not counting North Caucasus, the Ukraine, the Donetz Basin, not counting also the libraries of cooperatives and of the trade unions.)

In 1919 there were 13,506 libraries in 32 provinces, in the same provinces there were 26,278 libraries in 1920, i. e. the total number of libraries in these provinces was doubled.

In Petrograd before the revolution there were, besides the Public Library, 23 libraries with 140 volumes each. At present there are 59 libraries with a total of 800 thousand volumes. During one period of three months there were registered 156 thousand visitors to the libraries 257 thousand books being loaned.

Reactionary and religious books are being excluded from the libraries and, instead, books dealing with political problems are being added. There are interesting diagrams showing how the number of volumes at the libraries has at first diminished, owing to this exclusion, and how it has later on increased more than two times. The technique has also been introduced. In a great number of even small libraries the decimal system has been introduced. The number of circulating libraries has also greatly increased. Reading huts are being made into gathering places in which books are read aloud.

The Council of People's Commissaries long ago issued a decree about oral reading of newspapers and popular booklets in the villages; but owing to the fact that this decree had not been referred to the Department of Education, it has been carried out ineffectively. At present, this decree is to be carried out through the political educational bureaus of the Department of Education. This question is closely connected with the problem of supplying the remotest villages with books.

It is hard to state the exact number of clubs. They are not centered in one department: there are party clubs, all types of Red-Army men's clubs, clubs for the youth, clubs for the workmen of different trades, clubs for the staff of the Departments of education, proletarian culture clubs etc. In Soviet Russia the clubs have not the same significance as they had in France during the Great Revolution or during the Revolution of 1848. The political leadership in Russia belongs not to the clubs but to the Communist party. The clubs satisfy the necessity for social communion. There, lectures are being arranged, meetings, concerts, gatherings of delegates, and shows.

In the villages the number of "people's houses" is increasing every year. The houses serve as centers for the educational activities of the particular neighborhood and contain: libraries, the school, technical courses, the club, circles for self-education, choirs, shows and exhibitions.

In the county-cities so called "peasants' houses" are being established with restaurants, tea-rooms, stables for the horses etc.

In the county-cities so called "peasants' houses" are being Oral reading of newspapers and brochures, conversations, singing shows characterize the evenings. The peasants houses have a great significance as places for propaganda. In the province of Homel alone, there are 60 houses of this kind.

Besides the ordinary forms of education, new forms are coming into vogue. The propaganda trains and steamers carry along with them exhibitions, moving pictures, and agitators, some of them having also musicians on board. They stop in the villages gathering crowds of people. The propaganda trains, "Red Carriages" and the moving exhibitions are bringing enlightenment into the most remote corners.

Celebrations and mass performances have been introduced for the purpose of wakening the mind of the village inhabitant and of broadening his horizon. All these educational institutions and activities are tending to do away with the political unconsciousness of the masses.

In connection with the resolution of the IX. Conference of the R. C. P. on economic construction, another problem arose, namely, the necessity to imbue the masses with a conscious attitude towards labor, towards economic construction, and toward the question of production. This work is well under way and it will soon develop along broad lines.

A great deal has already been accomplished in the matter of educating the masses of the people, but infinitely more is still to be done. In order to create a life built upon the principles of Communism, the masses must be well armed with knowledge.

THIS IS.

"There is something fundamentally wrong with an industrial system which declares on one hand that greater production is essential, that thrift is essential and yet tries to solve the problem of under-production and profligate expenditure by closing down the factories and throwing men out of work."—Boston Herald.

IN THE REALMS OF LABOR

By SPARTACUS

The Federated Trades Assembly met in special session on December 29th, to take measures to prevent the adoption of the six cent fare ordinance.

The meeting was attended by about one hundred delegates and a large number of visitors mixed by a sprinkling of business men who eagerly followed the discussion, that lasted three and one half hours. At eight o'clock sharp president Jensen called the meeting to order, and Ernest Richard, Reading Clerk, read the Call, which was on motion adopted and made the official business of the assembly.

Mr. Cheadle of the Real Estate firm of Richardson, Day and Cheadle, who was instrumental in bringing the ordinance before the council was present. He was granted the floor and argued in favor of a six cent fare. He was frank enough to admit, that if the ordinance carries, and the Street Railroad Co. makes the proposed improvements in the eastern sections of the city, the Real Estate Exchange will benefit by it.

The big bugs always stick together.

Delegate Morin made a motion that the Trades Assembly procure a restraining order from court prohibiting the city commissioners from holding the referendum on the set date. The motion received a score of seconds from both radical as well as conservative delegates, which indicated that there was no opposition to the motion and will have no difficulty to receive a majority.

President Jensen vacated the chair to delegate Pereault, to participate on the debate. He said that the proposed motion may not bring the desired results. While the Assembly will be engaged in legal proceedings the proponents of the six cents fare will have perfected a thorough organization. And if we fail, we will not have enough time to offset the headway made by the "six centers." I believe he said that we should lose no time to perfect a real organization to combat the element that has brought about the referendum. The motion was amended that a committee of ten be appointed by the president to proceed along all lines.

When acting chairman Pereault said, "all those in favor of the motion as amended will please rise" the entire delegation rose.

Delegate Lichten said, that we must not lose the opportunity to repay to the Duluth Street Railroad

Co. for all the mischief and hardship the Co. done to the people of the city.

The company wants the election held at a time when a large number of workers are out in the woods earning a livelihood. But we understand you schemers, and he turned to Mr. Cheadle, you can go back and tell Mr. Warren that the sooner the Street Railroad interests get out of the city the better it is. We are determined to defeat the ordinance and you can rest assured that we will do it.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

This meeting put the fear of god into the city council so that in a few days the proposed referendum was declared off.

Three Unions in One.

The Bricklayers, Tilelayers and Stone masons are now working on a plan to amalgamate into one local union. The three unions are holding charters from the same international. The Tile setters recently dissolved and the former members have already applied for membership into the Bricklayers union. The amalgamation will have no opposition among the Stone masons.

It is expected by those actively engaged in this work, that by April 1st there will be one union in existence.

To Raid the Treasury.

The County Employees Union was promised an increase in wages by the county officials beginning January 2nd this year. They have been working for the same wages for the last two years. Some of the men and women in the Court House are working for \$90.00 a month. The officials, and especially those that were up for re-election flattered with the members of the union promising them a wage increase.

Now the officials have changed front. They have flatly refused to consider the well deserved increase. They say, the cost of living is on the decline and no increase is needed.

At a recent conference of the county officials together with the St. Louis County legislative delegation the officials requested the legislators to introduce a bill in present session for an increase in salaries for all officials, ranging from \$1,000.00 to 1,500.00 per year.

Common sense dictates, that if the cost of living is on the decline for Tom, it is more so on the decline for those higher up.

PREPARE TO MANAGE INDUSTRY

By ROBERT PETERS.

Many of us I will assert are too apt to place in the background the part that an industrial organization can play under capitalism and in the future under communism. What Russia experienced when the workers seized the political power over there ought to teach the class conscious proletariat in America many lessons.

When the I. W. W. was conceived it was not the purpose to have it function merely as a militant union to fight the exploiters, but also to train the proletariat to manage and operate industry when capitalism is destroyed in America. However, the Industrial Workers of the World has been compelled to devote practically all its energies to class conflicts with the capitalist class and its lackeys and has failed to function in any other way.

Now what happened in Russia? How can a revolutionary union under a similar crisis in America aid the revolution? As we all know Russian industry was at a standstill when the Bolsheviks assumed power, on account of the war and the sabotage of the technical men. The recent seizure of the technicians by the Italian workers is also worthy of attention! We also know that the industries in Russia are still in a crippled state and are unable to operate normally to-day, three years after the dictatorship has been at the helm. If there had been an organization of the workers in cooperation with technicians to gather industrial information, that is, to keep a record off all the mines, mills, fields, and factories in Russia; to keep tab on what was being produced, how the products were made, who the consumer was, and all facts necessary in the industries. If this industrial organization had trained its members to manage industry, the desertion on the part of technicians would not have been the blow that it was.

Do you realize the value of such an organization? Why can't we in this country derive the benefits of the lessons in Russia and Italy?

In the United States, industry has developed to the extent where many of the proletariat realize that industry cannot be operated without the aid of technicians. In other words we concede that the engineer and the specialist are complementary to the workers and vice versa. Comrades, do you realize that we must secure an industrial survey of American industry? Are you ready to begin this phase of the work? For a moment stop and think what it means to have in your possession the name and location of every industrial plant operating in the United States and all the details of their production and distributive work when the change takes place? Do you realize the value of having the class conscious workers actually training themselves to manage industry. If you do there is only one course of action to follow! You must immediately proceed to adopt this phase of our work!

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RAW BILL PASSES HOUSE IN SECRET

Federated Press.

Washington.—President Johnston of the International Association of Machinists announces the discovery that at the very hour that the recent conference of progressive labor officials and other liberals was called to take action on the Poindexter anti-strike bill passed by the Senate, there had also slipped through the Senate a bill fathered by Chairman Esch of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, which permits all railroads to let out their repair work to interlocked corporations until January 1, 1922.

This measure, immediately afterward, was put through the House. The President will probably sign it.

This joker suspends for one more year the putting into effect of the anti-trust law as applied to interlocking of railway supply companies, such for example as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, with railroad companies; when the antitrust law is applied the Pennsylvania Railroad will find it hard to buy its supplies and have its repair work done at extortionate prices, by a private company which the big stock-holders in the Pennsylvania largely control. This extension of a year before the law becomes effective gives the railroads an "open season" against railroad shop labor during 1921.

O. T. ROSAAS

PHOTOGRAPHER.
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HOW RUSSIA TREATS AMERICAN PRISONERS

Spy Fares Better in Soviet Republic Than Humanitarian in Brutal Democracy

NEW YORK. — The excellent conditions which prevail for state prisoners in the prisons of Soviet Russia are described in an interview with Washington B. Vanderlip, who has just returned to this country from Soviet Russia with large concessions and contracts for American goods from the government.

Just before entering Russia, Mr. Vanderlip spent several weeks in Copenhagen, while there he was asked by the American Legation to look up a Mr. Kalamatiano, former employee of the American consulate in Petrograd, and now a state prisoner in Soviet Russia. Kalamatiano, according to the Legation, was confined in a sub-cellar cell, was an emaciated wreck, and was losing his mind.

After he had been in Moscow some days, a representative of the Russian Foreign office inquired if he would like to visit the state prisoner, Kalamatiano. Mr. Vanderlip was busy.

A week later, finding himself with a free evening, Mr. Vanderlip suddenly decided to see the prisoner, and drove at once to the state prison.

"Mr. Kalamatiano was sent for," said Mr. Vanderlip, "and far from being haggard or demented he appeared in the prison office, pink-checked and in condition to do twelve hours work a day. He is a man about five feet eleven, and he appeared to weigh between 180 and 190 pounds. He wore rimmed eye glasses and was clad in khaki. His coat was lined with sheep skin, and his shoes were in excellent condition."

The American visitor was then taken upstairs three flights to look at the "dungeon cell." Mr. Kalamatiano's cell was about 8 by 16, with a 5 by 8 window overlooking a

courtyard. He had an iron cot with two mattresses, plenty of army blankets, and a pillow white as snow.

"He had more toilet articles," said Mr. Vanderlip, "than ever I had in the whole of my life. He had a chest of drawers, two book shelves, and a pair of copper kettles with an oil lamp over which to heat them."

Mr. Vanderlip then asked the prisoner if he wanted any books, to which the prisoner replied that there were plenty of English books in the prison library.

Kalamatiano, according to Consul-General Poole testifying last year "left behind by Russia to collect information." The Soviet authorities arrested him because of evidence of his active participation in the plot to abduct the persons of Lenin and Trotsky discovered at the time of the raid upon the British embassy. He was also implicated with a group engaged in blowing up bridges.

After staying for dinner in the prison, Mr. Vanderlip found that the quality of bread was so decent and superior to that he obtained as a free man and honored visitor, that he put in a request for a ration of prison bread to be brought to his rooms during the rest of his stay.

Vanderlip also testified to the comfort and well being of several other persons of American nationality who are imprisoned in Russia on various charges of conspiracy against the Soviet Government.

No direct efforts have been made by the State Department to negotiate for the release of these prisoners, Mr. Vanderlip feels sure, but he also believes that they will be released when the State Department "talks treaties and trade" with the Soviet government.

EXTRACT OF LENIN'S SPEECH

(Continued From Page 1.)

activity. Here we must, first of all, dwell upon two widespread policies. On the one hand, the bourgeois economists represent this crisis as mere "unrest," using the euphemism of the English. On the other hand, some revolutionists at times try to prove that this crisis is an absolutely hopeless one.

This is erroneous. There are no conditions which should be absolutely hopeless. The conduct of the bourgeoisie is like that of a desperate robber who has lost his bearings. It is committing blunder upon blunder, aggravating the situation and hastening its own downfall. All this is true. But one cannot "prove" that there is absolutely no possibility for the bourgeoisie to beguile this or that minority of the exploited by means of some concession: that it cannot suppress this or that movement or crush an uprising of some fraction of the oppressed and exploited. To attempt to "prove" before hand the "absolute" hopelessness is mere pedantry, mere play of ideas and phrases. The real "proof" in this and similar questions can be derived only from experience. The bourgeois regime all over the world is undergoing the greatest revolutionary crisis. Now the revolutionary parties must prove by actual deeds that they possess sufficient class consciousness, sufficient power of organization, are sufficiently in touch with the exploited masses, have enough determination and efficiency to take advantage of this crisis for a successful victorious revolution.

To get this "proof" ready is the main purpose of our assembling here in the present Congress of the Communist International.

Offensive Against Labor

LAURENCE, MASS.—Attempts to force the 22½ per cent cut in wages on all mill employers here has caused a walk-out of 100 printers, engravers and designers of the Pacific Mills. The unexpected action may tie up the plant and help block the enforcement of the general cut.

DANBURY, CONN.—A 20 per cent cut in wages has been demanded of the United Hatters by the local manufacturers. The union will decide on its course at a meeting of the board of directors in January, to be held in New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—More than a third of the workers here are unemployed at present, according to the local superintendent of the state public employment bureau, which showed a total of 25,950 out of work.

LODI, N. J.—The 44-hour week is a thing of the past in the dye works here, according to the manufacturers. In the United Piece Dye Works 3,500 workers have been shifted from the 44 to the 48 hour week, with time and a half for overtime eliminated. Nearby works have locked out most of their employees.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Market Street Clothing Manufacturers' Association has demanded a consideration of piece-work by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. They propose to cut production costs 25 per cent, the manufacturers state.

PHILADELPHIA.—W. J. Kelly, secretary of the Amalgamated Metal Workers which has just closed a conversation here, declared that a demand will be made upon the owners of idle plants to turn them over to the workers to operate as a demonstration that production is needed.

PHILADELPHIA.—Practically all branches of the textile industry have posted announcements of wage cuts. The Terry Association, manufacturers of Turkish towels have made a 10 per cent cut; The Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers' Association have cut 15 per cent, and the Wilton and Brussels expect to put a 25 per cent cut into effect on January 17. A 20 per cent slide off he wages of workers in factories of the Hosiery Association manufacturers, and half a dozen of the firms are contemplating cuts of from 10 to 30 per cent. There are 200,000 textile workers in this city.

NEWBERN, N. C.—Faced with a 20 per cent wage reduction, employees of the Newbern Iron Works and Supply Company, have offered to run the plant themselves and to receive all profits over the cost of production. Their offer has been accepted.

SPRINGVALE, ME.—Workers in the two Sears-Robuck shoe factories here have been notified that their wages will be cut 20 per cent on December 27. Six hundred men and women are normally employed, but the factories have lately been running short-handed.

OUTRAGED AMERICA

The Workers' Defense Union of New York has issued a special edition of the pamphlet "Illegal Practices of the Department of Justice." It is signed by twelve prominent lawyers.

It makes charges of a highly sensational character, which are now being investigated by the U. S. Senate. It sets forth that "Under the guise of a campaign for the suppression of radical activities, the office of the Attorney General, acting by its local agents throughout the country and giving express instructions from Washington, has committed continual illegal acts. Wholesale arrests both of aliens and citizens have been made without warrant or any process of law; men and women have been jailed and held incommunicado without access of friends or counsel; names have been entered without search-warrant and property seized and removed; other property has been wantonly destroyed; workmen and workingwomen suspected of radical views have been shamefully abused and maltreated. Agents of the Department of Justice have been introduced into radical organizations for the purpose of informing upon their members or inciting them to activities; these agents have even been instructed from Washington to arrange meetings upon certain dates for the express object of facilitating wholesale raids and arrests. In support of these illegal acts, aid to create sentiment in its favor, the Department of Justice has also constituted itself a propaganda bureau, and has sent to newspapers and magazines of this country quantities of material designed to excite public opinion against radicals, all at the expense of the government and outside the scope of the Attorney General's duties."

It contains affidavits, pictures and graphic descriptions to substantiate the charges. It will be a valuable handbook for future reference and ought to be on the bookshelf of every radical.

Our supply is limited. We are anxious to have them distributed as widely as possible. They can be secured for 25c. each; 5 for \$1.00; \$15 per hundred. Send all orders to

WORKERS DEFENSE UNION, 7 East 15th Street, N. Y. City.

World Rushing Toward Bankruptcy

By JACK CARNEY

According to Congressman Luce, the world is rapidly rushing toward bankruptcy. Luce is a member of the house committee on banking and currency and has had the opportunity of discovering information that is not accessible to outside persons.

The national debts of the world, excluding Russia, have been increased by \$88,000,000,000 since the armistice and the paper money of the world has increased by \$39,000,000,000 in the same period. According to a despatch received by the New York World, the financial situation in France is becoming more desperate. Despite the success of the last French loan, the French franc has steadily declined in value and industrial conditions are gradually becoming fiercer. The banks of France find that where they formerly had one unmet bill, they now have seventeen. Britain went to war to destroy the industry, commercial privileges and opportunities of Germany. France is dependent upon the success of Germany in the commercial world. Britain being a stronger power than France, France is compelled to suffer. The economic situation in Europe has been well described as "a nightmare of economic lunacy."

The world cannot survive, that is, if it retains its present mode of production. The workers of the world who are the producers of the world, must organize themselves, and take from out of the hands of the masters of the world, the power to keep the peoples of the world in a state of semi-starvation and misery. We are hopeful that the great mass of the common people will come together and usher in the new social order.

THE GREASY GEEZERS

The Mexican Eagle Oil Co., controlled by the Royal Dutch-Shell group of British oil interests, has withdrawn from the Association of Oil Producers in Mexico.

Previous to the war, the various oil interests operating in Mexico had joined hands for the purpose of using their combined power to prevent the Mexican legislature from enacting confiscatory legislation. Since that time, millions of men have rendered the supreme sacrifice in the war that WAS to end all wars. Britain is after control of the oil of the world, and she recognizes that the fight is between herself and America. Therefore her representatives got next to De La Huerta and succeeded in grabbing off quite a few acres of good Mexican oil fields. Britain sent over Dr. E. J. Dillon to talk with Obregon, but it appears that Obregon is a "safe and sane" president and so he threw in his lot with the American oil interests. Realizing that Wall Street had control over the policies of Mexico, English interests have withdrawn from the Association of Oil Producers and will fall back upon the British army and navy for protection.

American oil interests are not going to allow the concession given away by Huerta to remain with Britain. They will suggest to Obregon that it will be a wise policy and will be the means of guaranteeing to Mexico a sound future, if she cancels the British concessions and hands them over to Americans. Obregon will do this, of that we have no fear. This means that Mexico will find herself opposed by Britain. American oil interest will have to defend Mexico against Britain.

Look up your draft card, you might need it!

—Butte Bulletin.

WHO CARES? WE ARE PREPARED!

By ANISE.

I read in the Popular Science Monthly About "New York's Machine-gun For MOBS!"

It is the latest wrinkle For terrorizing folks And for teaching the ignorant HOW to love their country! "This little terror!"

The writer lovingly calls it, "Spouts forth" Hugo 45-caliber bullets Fifteen hundred a second! It is especially good At short range.

Like one or two blocks In a city street, And can SWEEP AWAY The entire front of a mob From curb to curb At a single burst!"

(I thought: "How popular This gun will be With working people Who want to die easy! What a beautiful thought That ANY policeman now Can make a WHOLE street SAFE for Democracy!")

"If fired" the tale went on "At an escaping automobile It would RIDDLE the car And all those within!" (Does it surprise you to learn That policemen Should shoot to KILL On "escaping" automobiles?)

The article rambled on How the GREATEST effect On MOBS Would be by "Moral Suasion"

Because of its terrible ROAR, (By which I judge That "moral suasion" Means "scaring folks") "One burst of this gun" it said "Over the heads of a mob NOT TOO UGLY And therefore not DESERVING OF SUDDEN DEATH!"— I stopped at that And wondered HOW ugly You have to be To DESERVE sudden death! And I marvelled greatly To see how fiercely efficient DEMOCRACY Is getting! We have no longer need To worry about the PEOPLES! We are ready For ANYTHING now! Let unemployment come, Let discontent arise, Let HUNGER do its worst To enslave the poor! Who cares? We are PREPARED.

NOTICE!

Duluth Scand. Local meets every Tuesday Night at Workers Hall, Cor. 19th Ave. W. & 1st St. —New Members welcome!!

ONE BIG UNION SWEEPS AUSTRALIAN WORKING CLASS

Industrial Organization Wins Favor Among Intelligent Labor Groups

SYDNEY, Australia. — The outcome of the One Big Union Conference held at Melbourne is that the new organization is to officially launch the scheme with two departments as a beginning — the mining and transport departments. The One Big Union enters upon the industrial field in Australia as a active body marking a new phase of industrial organization in that country.

The following motions were carried at the conference held in Melbourne:

"The miners having formed an industrial union necessary for launching the One Big Union, and the transport workers having also declared in favor of the One Big Union, it is decided that the Waterside workers now arrange for an alteration of their rules in conformity with the constitution and preamble of the One Big Union — the miners and waterside workers to function as the mining and transport departments of the Workers' Industrial Union of Australia (the One Big Union)."

A conference is to be called of the Australian Railways Union

Waterside Workers' Federation, Seamen's Union, and Miners' Federation, to be held on January 25, 1921, to consider linking up with the respective departments of the One Big Union. In the meantime, the One Big Union propaganda committees in the various Australian states will endeavor to induce the railwaymen and the seamen to link up with the One Big Union.

The seamen recently carried a ballot in favor of joining the Transport Workers Federation as against the One Big Union, but the officials of the Seamen's Union maintained, when the ballot was announced, that time ballot did not necessarily mean that the seamen were opposed to the One Big Union, but that at the time they favored linking with the Transport Workers' Federation.

The One Big Union conference in Melbourne definitely laid it down that individual members must not be taken from craft unions but that the unions must come over in a body, though this rule does not apply to those unions which refuse to take a ballot on the question of joining the One Big Union.

COSSACKS TO RULE IOWA

DES MAINES, IOWA.—"Cossack rule" will be imposed upon Iowans if the state constabulary bill to be introduced early in the next session of the legislature is passed.

A mobilization clause which "will free the mounted police from local restrictions," or in other words en-

able members of the force to be taken from their own communities and massed in one spot if necessary, is a feature of this bill.

The state police will be modeled after the Pennsylvania state constabulary which performed well known acts in the service of the employers during the steel strike of 1919.

Notice!

To members of Scand Local: Our regular meeting next Tuesday is postponed. Meeting will be held Wednesday eve., Jan. 13 instead.

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J. O. BENTALL

SUBJECT

"WITHOUT MONEY"

GOOD PROGRAM

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J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

Application made for entry in Post-office, as second-class mail matter.

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



STUDY RUSSIA

Special material on Russia arrived just when we were going to press and we could therefore not get more than a small portion into this issue. Next week we will have a great deal more.

Every article on Russia is of great importance. Do not miss a line. It is the most useful education you can get at the present time.

Find out how the workers are building up that great country that was so devastated by the former rulers. Get the methods that are employed to put the country in order and provide the needed material to live on.

There is a strange development going on.

The Bolsheviks began by taking care of the children. The best food available had to go to the children. The best houses and the best hospital facilities had to be surrendered to the children. Health and comfort for the children first. Education and opportunity to the children first. All for the children. The factories—the farms—the army—all to give the children a chance now and in the future. The Russian worker will slave for the children; the Russian peasant will dig and raise food for the children; the soldier will die in the fight for a new world for the children.

How we must hang our head in shame in this country when we see the neglect of our children. Poor homes, for our children. Poor schools for our children. Poor food and clothing for our children. Poor care, poor hospitals, poor playgrounds.

Big factories for our children. Hard labor for our children. Small pay for our children. Disease and death and a wooden cross for our children.

Fine robes for our poodles—mansions—roast duck cream—for our poodles.

God, what a picture—

God, what a crime!

Hell, what a system!

And our "best" people fight Russia—and talk "Americanization" to cover their scoundrelly carcasses.

Study Russia till we have cleaned out the rottenness and the exploitation and the graft and the profiteering and the corruption and the tyranny and the slavery and the whole robber system from America.

And America shall be cleansed. Our great, good country shall be cleansed from its filth.

And the workers shall cleanse it even as the workers have cleansed Russia.

HERALD LETS OUT SQUEAL

The Duluth Herald has discovered a new "crime." If, judging from your name, you were born in England or Sweden or France or any other foreign country you have no right to wish your friends a "Merry Christmas."

Innocently several hundred good people of Duluth wanted to show their appreciation of the friendships they have enjoyed during the past year and help make the holiday season as cheerful as possible and that they might do so by saying "Merry Christmas." Now comes the Herald and tells you you are spotted, and calls your attention to its "Emphatic Hint."

Better read it yourself, for you would not believe god himself if he should tell you that there existed such stupendous stupidity in this city as is revealed in this Herald editorial:

An Emphatic Hint

There is in Duluth a publication called Truth, devoted to encouraging the excitement of those who have no interest in democratic election processes as a means of improving conditions, and who would like to rip everything inside out, turn everything upside down, and imitate Russia here, thereby putting the "proletariat"—if any such animal happened to be handy, though it is a rare one this country—in full control a la Russe.

This publication was edited by Jack Carney, and is now edited by one Bentall; both being familiar names because their owners have become entangled with the law for offenses against the national interest.

In its holiday issue Truth published several columns of "Christmas Greetings" signed by about a hundred and fifty names, nearly half of them speaking for themselves and their families.

Judging by these names, not a single one of the signers was born in this country, and many of them are not citizens.

If there could be a stronger hint than this of the vital need of aggressive, painstaking and thorough-going Americanization work, we cannot imagine what it would be.

We might call to the attention of the Herald the fact that the name Edison appears in the list of hated, foreign names. Also Johnson, Pearson, Back, Molin, Danielson and so on. If the Herald has education enuf to the second or third grade pupil in a country school it will recognize Edison as a name that goes with a perfectly good American inventor. One of our presidents hobbled along with the name Johnson. Of course we do not know that these gentlemen had need of the Herald's Americanization pills, but "judging from their names" they did. For all we know, "judging from the names" they were not even naturalized.

And there are others in the same sad fix. We read in the same Herald the names of Kohen, Anker, Leiser, Wenger, Scherer, Pavlowa, Mickelson, Lorentzen, Jaap, Novak, Duke of Adsta and piles and piles of other names which are fearfully and foreignly made. Some of them may even have been made in Germany. And the Herald soils its pages and its advertising ledgers with them. This clean sheet should be more careful.

It may also have to extend its Americanization to such, "judging by their names," as Schwab, an important steel magnate, Weyerhouser, of lumber trust fame, Burnquist, the pet of the war profiteers. "Judging by these names," they all need the Herald's American Americanization.

The Herald carries a few columns of church directory. Some of the preachers are Swartzendrover, Scouler, Staub, Berger, Munkeby, Nossun, Knutson, Flagstad Gudmund, Klundal, William Schmidt, Kreitlow, Britzins, Pfenninger, Rheinberger, Baumhofer, Schwerdt Hufnagel, Robillard, and so on. "Judging from these names" the Herald has an Americanization job that will last till Julius Barnes and Governor Preus become Bolsheviks.

The late editor of the Herald was one Weiss and the new editors are Hanson and Block. "Judging by these names" not one of them was born in this country. They never directed their parents to have them born here in the Herald's free America. Not even Jesus Christ was born

here—and has not up to this afternoon been naturalized. He cannot pass the Americanization board and the naturalization judge. The only country he is a citizen of is despised Russia.

Now we understand the Herald's "Emphatic Hint." The hint is a bold threat. The Herald means that there are troublous times ahead of TRUTH and all its supporters—if the Herald can stir up that trouble. In its effort to work up mob spirit and lawless violence it lies like a steel trust preacher and "hints like a coiling" rattlesnake.

But if the Herald thinks that it is going to intimidate the workers and the work of education among the toilers it might as well think again. We are not here to fool with the instigators of lawlessness. Mobs will not be met any longer with folded hands. The war is over and the excuse for violence is gone. We give the emphatic hint that the Herald will have to behave itself from now on. And we hope that the new owners will Americanize their clumsy editorial skitflifters and send them to a decent night school.

BAPTIST HILARITY.

Not that we worry about how people hop. But the godly president elect who is a first class Baptist, just like his boss and Christian brother Rockefeller, should know that on the whole people are not supposed to dance themselves into heaven.

Wilson omitted the glittering inauguration ball and thereby saved the country some \$50,000 which we suppose he felt could be used to better advantage by fighting the Bolsheviks and jailing war objectors. He also pleased his Presbyterian brethren who were too old to dance and too poor to show diamonds.

Now the ball is to start rolling once more. In fact, the one big thing that is now occupying Washington and society all over the world is the big jumping fest on March 4.

Congress is now spending millions of dollars to decide whether it should appropriate \$50,000 to get up a dance. Other matters confronting the nation are like a frog in a pond in importance compared with the question of ball or no ball and the amount it will cost the people who cannot attend.

For it must be remembered that this ball and all other balls have to be paid for by the workers—the workers who will not be admitted to the floor.

The Baptist world should be proud of the \$50,000 dance that a poor carpenter could not afford to attend and one to which their Jesus would probably not go even if he were invited.

Big meeting every Sunday evening at Workers Hall. Program and speaker next Sunday. Admission free till 8 o'clock. Thereafter the regular admission charged.

Get those subs for TAUTU. Our business is to get our neighbor informed.

MY OWN SHOP

By FRANK MERRIWELL in The Toiler.

I have been reading the interesting articles appearing in The Toiler, entitled My Own Shop, and have been much interested. They often raise very important questions which we at our shop thresh out during our noon day lunch. Occasionally, while the boss has eyes turned elsewhere, my fellow worker, Price, who is one of those intense radicals, will turn to me and quietly remark, "Well low are all the slaves in our own shop."

Our own shop is somewhat different from accounts of any that have heretofore appeared in The Toiler, because we fellows are all common laborers.

We work ten hours a day, at the rate of 50c. per hour, six full days each week. By the strictest economy and by depriving ourselves of the little luxuries, such as the movie show, candy for the kids, and the wife (who is always in such cases a most industrious and economizing creature) constantly adding patch upon patch and darning and re-darning our socks, we manage somehow to stretch the 30 bones over considerable surface of the family expense, even though the grocer is constantly reminding me of the balance incurred during the illness of little George, and that no payment has been made there on. George, by the way is the youngest of six in the family, although lacking considerably for proper nourishment, is a lovely little fellow, who because of his loveliness adds further burdens upon my life, by constantly urging upon me to buy the needful little articles that go to make childhood happy.

I fared pretty well during the war, having been employed in a construction gang, on a weekly wage of \$75.00. The kids all had shoes then, and our luxuries were most exquisite, consisting of a social gathering of the family around the stove, one of two nights each week, with apples, cider and pop corn enough to go around two or three times.

Of course I had to buy war stamps and liberty bonds out of my wages, but gee whizz! those were the good old days. And Patriotic? Say! I was the right hand bower of Uncle Sam. Every night I would read the newspaper and how it thrilled me when an account appeared therein of the American Dough Boys going over the top with a song on their lips, and a chassin' Heinnie back to Berlin.

The newspapers, the preachers and the whole country seemed to just worship the laboring man, and all told how Labor would win the war and make the world safe for Democracy. Labor was IT and no getting around it. Sam Gompers too, the head and tail of the Labor movement, as he was called, had he not come out boldly and announced the American Federation of Labor was 100 per cent American? (Whatever that is) Any way I was one of the 0 per cent. Americans, my boss having presented me with a badge of honor, which I wore with much dignity upon the lapel of my Sunday coat, indicating 100 per cent efficiency as a working man in my shop.

But times have changed a hell of lot since then. My \$75.00 a week pay envelope has diminished to \$30.00 and all the while the cost of living has been going up and up. The war saving stamps that I had bought and the Liberty bonds that I had intended to save, have long since gone to pay the grocery, meat, coal, gas and rent bills. The kids are out of shoes, and little George is wearing his patched up war times clothes.

And behold you! The other day a solicitor ventured into our home, in quest of funds for the suffering children of Europe. Of course I can sympathize with the children of Europe as I sympathize with all suffering humanity, particularly with the people of Russia, against which this government and the Allied Nations, who fought against the Kaiser to make the world safe for Democracy, have established a blockade, compelling millions of the children of Russia to starvation. I made no contribution to the solicitor. I may have had other reasons but the main reason was: that I had nothing to give.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Writes one of our Fellowworkers in a letter that reached us just now:

"The honored and blessed season is over once more. And all the petted and pampered female creatures have their jewels and are sorry and disappointed because they didn't get something else. They will spend the next two weeks trying to exchange them for something other than they have.

"As a contrast to all that was the pandemonium that raged at the closing time yesterday—when the 'Merry Christmas' slips were handed out. Men—gray haired men—and young girls crying and sobbing and excited—discharged in wholesale. Men who had been in the employ of the company 35 years—dismissed with the printed slip and not even a thank you or a word of appreciation. In many cases without warning and as a bolt from the blue. By all means be loyal to your master, for great is the reward thereof.

"There were thousands more all over the city. I am sure it must have been a merry day for them."

Instead of adding anything to this we'll listen to the Web who just came in and told us he is a "delegate."

FREE ART

By ROBIN DUNBAR

—All true art is free art;

Slave art is a bastard, like movie slush, stage heroics, erotic paintings, bourgeois tragedies, jazz comedies, melodramatic operas, tenement architecture.

When, rent interest and profit enter in, art flies out.

Art is a gypsy, tramp, hobo, wanderer, minstrel, beggar; Art does not join the Socialist party, or any party.

She is too wary of her freedom to risk it in union with stupid marplots.

When art enters the door, she looks to see that the window is unlocked.

So she can make a quick get-a-way when the police call.

Art is aware that the weakest link in the chain of society is

The ever-present spy.

And while she doesn't refuse to deal with spies, She shies at being victimized by them.

Art goes to jail occasionally, but never remains there long.

If iron bars could contain her, she wouldn't be art.

Never is she hung, shot in war, starved to death.

Because even her enemies worship her;

So entrancing to all men is the sacred sprite.

Never does she betray one of her worshippers.

Would you be the richest man on earth?

Then burn your wealth and go into the desert and seek

Free Art! she will endow you with the treasures of the universe;

With health, courage, and love of those who toil.

LABOR KNOCKS OUT CAR COMPANY.

Just a little slap by labor and the Duluth Street Car company went flat into a heap.

The defeat of the six cent fare is not the big thing. The big thing is the feeling that labor has power to do what it pleases. It gives confidence to the slaves.

Now if labor kicks the other profiteers into the middle of next week it will soon have confidence in itself enuf to take the whole industrial system into its own hands and run it for the good of all the people.

Labor is almighty. It is weak only when it thinks it is weak. It is as strong as it thinks it is.

We can take the earth. We are entitled to it. Let us give the boss a job at our side and give him a chance to be a man by making him earn his eats.

In the meantime we might make the street car company give us decent service. Or take the car system from the company and give ourselves good service.

This is an emphatic hint.

WHAT'LL WE DO WITH 'EM

By JOHN E. NORDQUIST.

What'll we do with the plutocrats

When we capture the whole shebang;

The fat, oily birds in the "pipe hats."

Who for slaves never gave a dang?

Will we bump 'em off and plant 'em

Far 'neath the daisies' roots?

Think it over—don't guess at random—

Say, what'll we do with the plutes?

What'll we do with the misers

Who are fattening from our toil?

Shall we turn 'em to fertilizers

To rejuvenate worn-out soil?

Surely they'd furnish a pile—

With bodies so cumbersome and fat—

But who'd take a job so vile?

Who'd render a fat autocrat?

But what'll we do with the masters

Who've driven us on to despair?

Why not give them a taste of disasters

While they're helping the wrong to repair?

I'll say we will—fellow worker—

We'll teach 'em to sow and to reap.

Not one shall remain a shirker;—

And at night they'll be glad to sleep.

We'll not do as we have been done by:

We'll not bump 'em off—oh no!

But this stove-pipe lidded, swell guy

Shall learn to hoe his own row.

He must learn to LIVE BY HIS LABOR

And not from another's toil,

He'll be taught respect for his neighbor

When we've ended his days of spoil!

NOTHING MUCH!

A "cub" reporter on a New York newspaper was sent to Paterson to write up the story of the murder of a rich manufacturer by thieves. He spread himself out on the details, and naively concluded his account with this sentence: "Fortunately for the deceased, he had deposited all of his money in the bank before, so he lost practically nothing but his life."

More of the Bishops books are coming. Get a copy of Communism and Christianity. Only 25c.; 30c. by mail

THREE YEARS OF GENERAL MILITARY TRAINING.

By G. SAX.

The October revolution, in Soviet Russia, accomplished the ideas of the great European teachers of the working class, Marx and Engels, that the armed working class would be able to organize this revolution and to overcome the bourgeoisie. The general military training of the workers is the concrete expression of this idea in Soviet Russia. It is very difficult to organize the Russia of the workers into an "armed people", but the organization which has already been created represents an immense power, counting millions of people and is of the greatest historical interest and significance.

The German offensive along the Russian frontier, after it the Brest Litovsk negotiations, compelled the Petrograd workers to take up military training in a feverish haste. And here a short term of training was applied. — 96 hours, — which afterwards became exemplary. A part of the workmen, the most qualified, went through a seven days term of training for artillery service, being so occupied for 6 hours each day. Thus, the first foundation of the general military training was laid for the gigantic structure of the armed people, which is to assume shape in the form of a people's militia.

The "Chief Management of General Military Training" having been formed, strenuous work was started to help the front. Regiments were formed of workmen, brigades and detachments, which at the demand of the field staff, were regularly sent to the front. The organization of the general military training met with great obstacles of a material and moral order. The lack of technical means, of horses, munitions, wagons, supplies, extremely hindered the work, delaying the formation of G. M. T. (General Military Training) regiments for months to the revolution body and soul, exerted the greatest efforts to carry out the tasks which he revolution had put upon them.

To put matters in working order, two All-Russian Conferences were convened at which notes and experiences were compared, the necessary work to be undertaken outlined and the further course and the possibilities of organizing the Militia settled. The 9th. conference of the R. C. P. adopted the following resolution dealing with the organization of the Militia.

Resolution Adopted at the 9th. Conference of the Russian Communist Party on the Question of Organizing Militia.

The approaching end of civil war and the favourable changes in the international position of Soviet Russia have placed on the order of the day the problem of introducing fundamental changes in our military organization which should be in keeping with the pressing economic and cultural needs of the country.

2. However, as long as the imperialist bourgeoisie remains in power in most countries of the world, the position of the Socialist Republic cannot be regarded as safe.

The further progress of events may, at a certain point, again drive the imperialists, who feel the ground vanishing beneath their feet, on the way of bloody adventures directed against Soviet Russia.