

TRADE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA MEANS MORE JOBS

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

No. 3—WHOLE No. 186 FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1921

FIVE CENTS

LABOR CRIES FOR EMPLOYMENT OR REVOLUTION

JOBLESS PRAY FOR OPENING TRADE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

Russia Offers to Pay With Gold for America's Products

By PAUL HANNA.

Enormous orders for machinery, textiles and other commodities, to be shipped to Russia soon after the Harding administration comes in, are at present being placed with American corporations.

The Federated Press is reliably informed that these orders may attain a total magnitude of \$1,000,000,000 between now and March 4.

Locomotives, harvesting machinery, electrical equipment, motor trucks and meat products are listed as the commodities thus far sought in greatest bulk for early transport to Russia.

The order for locomotives alone is described as the biggest in railroad history, and sufficient to occupy the entire engine-building facilities of the United States for three years to come, even if the plants should abandon all other customers.

Confident that the Harding administration will immediately reverse the Wilson blockade, the promoters of this vast buying operation have ignored the fifty days still left to the dying administration and are placing their orders as if trade with and recognition of Russia were already accomplished facts.

Republican leaders in the Senate have been consulted by the Russian trade syndicate and are understood to have endorsed its aim and activities. The most influential of these senators are from industrial districts which will benefit immediately from trade with Russia.

So favorably disposed toward Russian trade are the political powers of the next administration that manufacturers are signing up for the big trade offered them with complete assurance that all the details of financing and credit will be facilitated by the incoming cabinet.

At the state department it is learned that a trade treaty between Great Britain and Russia is delayed only by the British effort to drive a Shylock's bargain respecting Soviet gold. The Russians want their gold accepted at the market value, which is 118 shillings an ounce in London. The British want the gold measured by the current value of sterling,

which would give them the "tainted" gold at 78 shillings an ounce, or a profit of about 50 per cent.

A current dispatch from Berlin says: "Although the German press is paying scant attention to the growing business intimacy between Germany and Russia, the German government has sent agents to Moscow to study the problems of commerce between the two countries. Meanwhile Russian contracts for railway materials are being filled by the Krupps and others."

How the Communist experiment in Russia will be effected by opening trade and granting concessions to foreign capitalists is indicated in a speech by Premier Lenin delivered a fortnight ago at Moscow. Newspapers frequently speak of trade wars between countries, but the Soviet chieftain gives a realistic flavor to "economic war" when he says:

"These concessions do not mean peace, but war, and war in a guise that is more favorable to us. Until now our has been fought with tanks and rifles, and it has hindered our productive working. From now on we will fight on an economic front. Perhaps they, the foreign bourgeoisie, will try to introduce free trade. But we, as well as they, have signed agreements, and they will be obliged to acknowledge our laws, while our workers will be learning from them."

"Should there come war—and we must always be armed for war with the bourgeoisie—their whole inventory will fall to us by the rules of war. I repeat, the concessions mean a continuance of the war, but it will be an economic struggle, and instead of destroying we will be developing our economic facilities."

"To be sure, they will work behind our back to evade our laws. But we have a high extraordinary commission—a Moscow commission and a provincial commission—whose apparatus is suited well to its task, and I feel confident we will carry the day."

(CONFIDENTIAL NOTE: Above story is based upon operations of well known syndicate whose identity this Bureau is pledged not to disclose.)

FRANCE AND SOVIET RUSSIA

Note by Chitcherin.

The following wireless was dispatched by Chitcherin, Peoples Commissary for Foreign Affairs, to M. Leygues, President of the Ministerial Council and Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Paris, on 27th October 1920:

"The Soviet Government learns with regret that its sincere desire to establish a lasting and stable peace between Russia and Poland, a desire which has inspired the whole of Soviet Russia and the bulk of the Polish nation, is still

being opposed by external influences hindering the speedy establishment of true peace in Eastern Europe. After the signing of the preliminary peace and the armistice between Poland, on the one side, and Russia and Ukraine, on the other, the latter counted on the immediate and complete cessation of hostile activities in conformity with the agreement concluded. Unfortunately facts have contradicted these desires. The troops of the

(Continued on page 2.)



The Real Agitators.

Farmers' Resolutions on Food Supply

Adopted by Crawford County, Kansas, F. E. C. U., No. 25 representing 28 locals in the county, in regular monthly session at Girard, September 28, 1920.

Whereas, Our Nation is threatened with a serious shortage of food production at a time when the world generally is short, as evidenced by the recent discussions at Chicago and Topeka conferences as well as the general press of the country, and

Whereas, various remedies to aid the Farmers in increasing food products are being suggested by representative citizens including bankers, railroad officials, leading commercial men, and representative farmers; therefore we ask the next Congress at its first session to enact a law, in substance providing the same help for the farmer that was enacted by the last congress to aid the railroad companies in providing adequate transportation. It certainly is as important that adequate food supplies be produced as it is to transport the same to the consumer.

Therefore we demand that each farmer be authorized by congress to make up his own book value of his farm and all equipments and improvements; that he be allowed to charge as expenses a princely salary, for himself and wife, as first assistant, to employ a general manager, and such other help as he may need and pay them the necessary wages to secure their services. That the farmers shall be allowed to manage their business as their judgement may dictate and at the end of each crop season, they shall charge up the total cost of their products to which they shall add six per cent on the book-showing of their capital, over and above all expenses; and providing that the farmers may charge such prices for their products as will cover all expenses, plus the six per cent capital. Also providing by such law that the public generally shall pay such prices to the farmers as will cover all the above items of cost.

This in substance, is exactly what the present law guarantees to all railroad companies, and we submit that the same kind of law will at once stimulate food production. And we are assured by our congressman and all candidates of all political parties this year, that they are vitally interested in the farmers' power to aid food production; and as it is expected that we farmers shall take our candidates and officials at their word, as we always do, at each election, we therefore submit the above proposed legislation in all confidence that our congress will speedily enact this law without further solicitation on our part.

We hereby direct our secretary to print and send a copy of these resolutions to the President and each Senator and Congressman at the beginning of next session.

E. PHILLIPS, President.
G. W. THOMPSON, Secretary

CRIMINAL ADVERTISING

In a signed statement issued by miners with the apparent object of flooding Butte with unemployed so One Big Union charges are made that further cuts in wages can be made that despite conditions of unemployment made here the Anaconda Copper Company is advertising in newspapers in eastern, middle western and coast industrial districts for 10,000 miners for Butte to work for \$5.75 per shift. The Metal Mine Workers claim that there are not over 2,500 men employed in all of the mines and surface works by all of the operating companies, and that there are approximately 3,000 idle men in the industry here at the present time. The statement asserts that in its advertisement the company calls for 10,000 miners for Butte to work for

BELA KUN MAKES ENEMIES EAT OWN SOUP AND HASH

Allied Plan Helps Soviet Government to Spread in All Directions

By PAUL HANNA

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington (Wn. Bur.)—Soviet Russia will be represented in the United States by the Republic of Latvia, after the recall-deportation of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens goes into effect.

Announcement to the above effect is made by the United States Department of Labor, which has disclosed that the Wilsonian refusal to recognize the Soviet Government is merely technical.

John J. Jalnin, chief the Latvian Bureau in New York City, is named by the Labor Department as the official who, by agreement with Soviet Russia, will act as intermediary between President Wilson and Nicolai Lenin in further necessary negotiations between Washington and Moscow.

These negotiations chiefly concern several scores of Russians now under arrest in America and awaiting deportation to their home land. Many of these aliens are confined at the Boston immigration station, while others, of alleged mental deficiency, are being detained in Federal hospitals.

Deportation of the mental defectives is not contemplated in the near future, the Labor Department states. But the others will be sent abroad as soon as the transportation and diplomatic requirements have been met.

The route of the deportees will be direct from America to Libau, in the Republic of Latvia, whose authorities will admit for transit through to Russia all the banished persons whose credentials are approved by Jalnin before they sail from this country.

In like manner, the Labor Department states, Soviet Russia will accept at her border all exiles from the United States whose Russian citizenship has been confirmed by the Latvian agent in New York.

This arrangement lends color to persistent stories that Latvia is substantially a dependent state of the mother country, Russia, and may shortly adopt communism outright and be absorbed within the Soviet federation.

Even while the Labor Department makes its diplomatic arrangements with Latvia, the Navy Department has ordered one or more destroyers to Libau or Riga to evacuate American and other foreign officials should the expected flop of Latvia to the Soviet federation occur.

In this connection some light can be shed upon the present plight of Captain Kilpatrick, the Red Cross official who was captured in the Crimea when Wrangel fell, and who is now a prisoner of war in Moscow. Two women nurses who were captured with Kilpatrick were released and have reached Constantinople. These nurses report that Kilpatrick might have been released also if Bela Kun, governor of Larkov, had not insisted on his being sent to Moscow.

Bela Kun's interest in the matter is clear, provided the story be true. The facts are these: When the Entente Powers, backing the Hungarian monarchists, overthrew the Soviet regime in Hungary, Bela Kun fled to Austria, where he remained under Austrian protection until a few months ago. Early in 1920 it was proposed by the Austrian Government that Bela Kun be allowed to "escape" from Vienna and make his way to Russia. That plan would have carried had it not been for the veto of American Commissioner Halstead.

Halstead controlled the lives of tens of thousands of Austrians, through the distribution of relief stores. His edict was that the release of the Communist leader "would create a very bad impression in the United States." Halstead's report on how he kept Bela Kun in prison is now on file in the State Department here.

Bela Kun probably remembered that incident when Captain Kilpatrick came before him in the Crimea, and decided that "it would create a very bad impression at Moscow" if the Red Cross man were released. He also knew that Kilpatrick had fought against Russia in the Lithuanian and Polish armies before he transformed himself into an agent of mercy and took up Red Cross work for Baron Wrangel.

UNHAPPY NEW YEAR!

By SCOTT NEARING.

I run over my file of clippings on the present economic situation.

The farmers in South Dakota are holding their wheat, and corn, and hogs, rather than sell them at half the prices that prevailed six months ago. From Georgia comes the story of a panicle induced by the low price of cotton, which has dropped from a 40 cent level to a 15 cent level from planting time to harvest time. The farmers of Arkansas declare that their cotton costs them 30 cents a pound put through the gin. They are being offered a market for it of 12 cents.

Congress reacts spasmodically to the cry from the agricultural districts, but the wiser senators shake their heads and admit their inability to restore the eight billions of dollars worth of value that have been squeezed out of farm products.

Wages are coming down. Three hundred thousand workers in the textile mills of New England are facing a reduction of 25 per cent. Their leaders advise them not to strike, as that will simply be playing into the hands of the bosses. The Cambria steel mills announce a re-

(Continued on page 3.)

DEFECTIVE PAGE

REVOLUTIONARY CO-ORDINATION

By Henri Gilebaux.

Once more—the counter-revolution of the world has attempted an onslaught in grand style against the Republic of Soviet Russia; and once more their black designs have miserably failed. However one can see in the most lucid and decisive manner how the activities of the counter-revolutionaries synchronise. Everything was done to hinder Russia from concluding peace with Poland, and in the South, Wrangel received the order to launch fresh attacks. Simultaneously, at Warsaw, at Paris, and at Berlin the counter-revolutionaries of all shades grew busy hatching their sinister plots. In the heart of Russia itself, their numerous and astute agents attempted to stir up disorders. But their many efforts were frustrated within a few days. Emile Bure, a French journalist, sure of victory, was enquiring whether the Allies and in particular France, had taken the necessary measures to enter into relations with the government that should succeed that of the Soviets.

The international solidarity of the workers and, above all, the energy and the sagacity of the Russian Communist Party have smashed to the ground these well laid machinations. In all the big cities of the Soviet Republic, particularly in Moscow, the Communists were mobilised and kept watch day and night for the space of a few days. Only a revolutionary Communist Party with a clearly cut program, with a discipline of iron, and with adherents who are ready at every moment to sacrifice their lives, could cope with such a situation demanding immediate action.

The counter-revolutionaries, however numerous they are, with everything at their disposal and bases everywhere, prove quite incapable of carrying out their designs. When they devise something that has to be carried out in Russia, they are absolutely incapable of hitting upon a large and solid plan. They are reduced to the necessity of using a bomb or employing the S. R. and the mensheviks. They have the stupidity of announcing in advance through the press their evil intentions. They inform the readers of the daily bourgeois press of the fact that general Niessel has been sent to Warsaw as the chief of the French military mission, they give the greatest publicity to Bourzeff's and Savenkov's declarations. All this does not speak of intelligence or of

power, but is an anticipated avowal of impotence and feebleness, however deep and persistent may be the dastardly deeds of the counter-revolutionaries.

The capitalist governments are writhing in constant and increasing convulsions. In spite of the treachery and meanness of the opportunists, the revolutionary movement develops at a growing pace in Italy, England, and even France. It is in vain that Messers Jouhaux, Merheim, Renaudel and Mayeras have, at Orleans and at Paris at the conferences of the Confederation Generale du Travail, and of the French Socialist Party, delivered diatribes against the Soviet regime and against the prominent representatives of the Russian Communist Party. Their more energetic and categorical attitude, taken up recently, proves more than ever that these so-called socialists and syndicalists are timing their action to synchronise with that of the counter-revolution of the world.

Against this imperialist co-ordination, there is the greater and stronger revolutionary coordination. The recent events in Italy, also prove that, in spite of the subtleties of Turati and Darogana, the collaboration of the classes is definitively reflected not only by the revolutionary vanguard but, what is more, by the great masses of the workers. Moscow, 27th October 1920.

GOING BLIND IN FEDERAL PRISON

San Francisco—Philip Grosser, conscientious objector recently released from Alcatraz, is spending the first days of his liberty in endeavoring to arouse public interest in the plight of Ricardo Magon. Magon, who is serving a long term at Leavenworth for violation of the espionage act, is going blind in prison.

Unless he is pardoned and funds are raised for an operation, his sight will soon be gone forever. His only crime, says Grosser, is a fervent internationalism which for years has subjected him to governmental persecution both in Mexico and the United States.

Grosser asks that all those interested in his case write to their Senators and Congressmen and particularly to Attorney General Palmer asking that Magon be considered as a candidate for amnesty.

FRANCE AND SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from page 1.)

Ukrainian insurgent, Petlura, in spite of the fact that they comprise an inseparable part of the Polish army and are subordinate to the Polish military command, have not submitted to the armistice treaty and are continuing the war against Russia and Ukraine in violation of the said treaty. These troops, as also the bands of Balakovich and Savinkoff, are not in a condition to arm their forces and supplement their military supplies and munitions on their own account, nor do they possess sufficient financial means to conduct war. Evidently, the French Government, which, in spite of its repeated avowals, has been supplying the Polish army up till now with military officials and instructors and providing arms, ammunition, and the necessary credits for the war against Russia, is continuing to support the unrest and the state of war in Eastern Europe in order to hinder the establishment of final peace, which is so much needed by all nations. Having precipitated Poland into a war against Russia, a war which has cost the Polish nation colossal sacrifices, having done all it could to thwart the establishment of peace between Poland and Russia, the French Government has apparently made it its task to protract the sufferings of the masses of Eastern Europe for an indefinite time. The Russian Soviet Government loudly and indignantly protests against this disastrous policy of the French Government and against its conduct, which is the source of endless privations and distress for the people of Eastern Europe. The Russian Soviet Government expresses its profound conviction that the masses of the French nation will soon be enabled to put an end to this policy, which is the cause of so many horrors and of so much grief to humanity, and will make the government abandon the ill-fated role that it has undertaken.

The largest scientific society in the world is the American Chemical society, which has between 7,000 and 8,000 members.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By Bill Lloyd.

Federated Press Staff Writer.

As sure as I ain't drunk no grog, the old machine has slipped a cog. Unless reporters' yearns all fall, a banker has been put in jail. I read it with a lot of joy; it happened there in Illinois.

Just bear in mind, for goodness sakes; the best courts sometimes makes mistakes. There are at times some sudden ructions that stop the smooth flow of injunctions. A judge can't work along one line, however much he may incline, and you can't put in barred perdition a whole blamed nation for sedition.

But why on bankers lay the lash, for merely carting off the cash, "Bankers will win the war!" we said, and every "drive" they surely led. It hardly left a strong eye dry when bankers smiled on those to die.

Without their calm financial features, we might have been pacific creatures. Democracy we might have lost, if they once stopped to count our cost. So if a banker's foot has slipped, why should they go and get him flipped? Too bad it ain't a Federal case, or Wilson could the crime erase!

Why should they slant a banker in with all those guilty of the sin of leaving morals all behind and spouting out what's in their mind? For those who sin on a cash basis should not be forced to mix their faces with those who sin for an ideal, but are not smooth enough to steal.

However, in our dispensation, there is the law of compensation. At Ellis Island the other day, they held up a poor Russian jay, because of officialdom was feared he wore some bombs inside his beard. It looked as if the cruel law would throw him in the prison's maw; but he stood out and held the fort, by knowing swells at old Newport.

If you say Justice is half blind, you need a lead swift kick behind!

CLOSING DOWN

Muskegon, Okla.—By the close of January, says John Wilkinson, president of District No. 21 of the United Mine Workers of America, mine work will be about one-third normal. Already several of the mines in the district are closed and other are preparing to abandon work.

In Arkansas the Spudra mines already are closed down and other mines in that district are running only a few days a week.

A conference of labor leaders to consider the problem may be called soon.

TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF JUGO-SLAVIA

Letter by C. H. Rakovsky

I send you greeting on behalf of Soviet Ukraine on the occasion of your recent successes in the municipal elections and the general success of the communist movement in Yugo-Slavia. The old Serbian-Socialist Democracy at the beginning of the war, gave a fine example of revolutionary class policy, rising above the Social-Democratic parties of Austria, Germany, and France, that had then betrayed the cause of the proletariat; it is thus continuing its glorious revolutionary tradition. It is quite natural that in order to preserve and deepen its revolutionary tactic: the party had to suffer a certain amount of internal friction and disruption. In the great proletarian movement we have always had instances of weakness even on the part of some of the best individual representatives of the proletariat. There are many great names of which the proletariat was once proud but which have now become the flames of its enemies.

The great change which is taking place in the international proletarian movement in favor of Communism obliges us comrades of the Balkan Communist parties, to analyse as closely as possible the blunders of the buried Second International and to try to avoid them. I shall take advantage of this opportunity to call your attention to one of the most fundamental blunders of the Second International, a blunder which proved fatal, and helped on the victory of opportunism.

The old International was rather like a society mutually pledged to abstain from revolution. Remember the attitude of some of the best leaders of the II International towards the revolution. In the weakness and treachery of parties in other countries they tried to find a justification for their own weakness and treachery. Thus, for instance, when the question of a general strike as a means to prevent war came up the leaders of the proletariat in Germany and France argued as follows: "the French said: 'If we declare a strike while there is no strike in Germany, we shall only open the gates of France to a German invasion.'" On the other hand, the leaders of the German Social Democracy said: "If we declare a strike while there is no strike in Russia we shall only open the gates of Germany to vic-

torious Russian Tsarism": The leaders of the French proletariat in the world and yet they thought it their duty not to allow its revolutionary fervor to reach its logical conclusion, i. e. the triumph of the revolution. The leaders of the German proletariat were convinced that the German proletariat was better prepared for the revolution than the Russian; this difference in revolutionary preparedness was used by them for negative conclusions: not in favor but against the revolution in Germany.

I shall not try to test here these suppositions by facts which proved to be just the reverse of what the German and French opportunists had foretold. I only wish to show the faultiness of the tactics of the Socialist parties which strove not to carry out their revolutionary duties in their respective countries but waited for an example to be given by the party of some neighboring country. The result was exactly as have said: a mutual pledge of revolutionary inactivity was given. We must try to avoid this fatal blunder of the past. Of course, a revolution in a neighboring country is a favorable condition for the triumph of the revolution and for seizure of power in one's own country. That is an axiom easily understood without stretching the imagination. But this very revolution in the "neighboring" country as well as the revolution in one's own country are possible only when the party which is better prepared for revolution does not restrain the revolutionary impulse of its masses, but, on the contrary, develops it and brings it to violent rebellion. Every attempt to restrain the natural revolutionary spirit of the masses which has shown itself everywhere since the war, and every attempt to turn this revolutionary spirit into legal channels, is essentially counter-revolutionary work, against which every conscious communist ought to struggle with all his might. The communist should not be afraid of isolation. For the essence of the Communist Revolution is such that both its victories and defeats will equally serve to raise the revolutionary level of the working class. To the question whether the Hungarian working class is better prepared now for soviet government than it was before the first Hungarian Soviet Republic, I do not hesitate to reply: Yes. It is better prepared now. It understands now that opportunists are not to be trusted even if they offer the Soviet Republic their aid and that of their organizations.

If a socialist revolution were to take place in Yugo-Slavia, I do not think it would be isolated; I think that a similar movement would take place in Bulgaria, Italy and perhaps in Austria also. (I do not talk of Rumania, Hungary and Greece, because I think the reaction is still too strong there while the proletariat is not sufficiently organized or conscious). But even if Yugo-Slavia had to remain isolated it should not keep back the Yugo-Slavian comrades from doing their revolutionary duty to the end.

Of course, paralysed with the preparation of revolution in its own country, every Communist party is obliged to utilise all the means in its power to influence the proletariat of neighboring countries, to push them as far as possible along the path of revolution. "No interventions of opportunism and of counter-revolution. There is absolutely nothing blameworthy in intervening in the internal affairs of a party in a neighboring country, in criticising its blundering, an attacking in leaders when they do not carry out their revolutionary and proletarian duties. On the contrary, it is the immediate duty of every communist party. Of course, it would be an ideal condition for the victory, of the revolution if it were, as Mazzini once said, "universal and simultaneous". We ought to strive towards this. But we should be careful not to lose the opportune moment at home while waiting for neighbors. The seizure of power by the proletariat is also a military and strategic task, dependent on the various forces within the country concerned. There are moments when the bourgeoisie is weak, either on account of the weariness that follows war, or in connection with acute economic crises and strifes. If you let these moments pass you may have long to wait for them to return. The ship of the bourgeoisie is frequently hit. If we allow the bourgeoisie always to repair the holes, it is liable to get stronger — even though only for a time — thus postponing the moment for the seizure of power.

I am one of those who have lived in close contact with the Second International and, from 1893 at Zurich till 1910 at Copenhagen, I participated in all its international congresses. At the Congress of Amsterdam in 1904, I represented the Serbian Social-Democratic Party. I therefore have thought it necessary, while dwelling upon the blunders of the II International to point out the above blunder which we must avoid now at all costs.

Before ending this letter, I think I must return to the necessity of influencing the proletarian movement of the parties in neighboring countries. The greatest influence will be possible if the Yugo-Slavian Communist party is in close organizational contact with the communist parties of those countries. Hence it is clear that the Balkan proletarian alliance must be reconstructed, under the flag of Communism. A decision to this effect has been adopted at the Balkan Communist conference in Sophia. It is now necessary to include Hungary in this alliance and make the union closer and more active.

With communist greetings
Ch. Rakowski.
Kharkov.

YOUR EYES.

If you look up the advertising square of Drs. Larson & Larson you will notice that they will be at the St. Louis Hotel on Wednesday Jan. 26 for the purpose of examining eyes and fitting glasses. These Eye specialists live in Bemidji, but have been so successful in their profession that they are frequently called to larger cities where their patients wish their friends to have the advantage of consulting them.

FALSE ARREST MAY PROVE EXPENSIVE TO SLEUTHS

Deputies and Newspapers Sued for Making Innocent Worker a Criminal

Federated Press.

Washington—Max Holder, arrested and held in jail here without warrant, for the period of seven days, in the "red raids" of June, 1919, by the Department of Justice or its agents, has won a verdict of \$400 damages, in the District Supreme court, against the agent who made the arrest. As the Department of Justice cannot be sued for false arrest and imprisonment, this was the only opportunity open to the victim of the false arrest and imprisonment, this was the only opportunity open to the victim of the false arrest to vindicate himself before the public. He attempted to secure a verdict also against W. J. Flynn, chief of the secret service, but Flynn swore on the stand that in June, 1919, he was engaged exclusively in work for the Railroad Administration.

Larry O'Day, now a private detective, was the agent who sent for Holder, then manager of a cafe in an apartment hotel next door to the Department of Justice, and ordered the police to lock him up. He declined to incriminate his superiors in the case. Holder had formerly been in charge of the pickets in front of the Raleigh Hotel in this city, when Stephen O'Day, brother of the department agent, was a private detective stationed in the hotel to watch the strikers. As a pretext for the arrest, which took place some time after the explosion of a bomb in front of the residence of Attorney General Palmer, Stephen O'Day testified that Holder had boasted to him of knowing where he could get bombs made "big enough to blow up the whole city," and that if necessary the strike would be won

by the use of stink-bombs and oven-bombs. Holder flatly denied all of these alleged remarks.

At the time of the arrest, Holder was brought to the police station at the purported request of the captain of city detectives, but upon his arrival was searched and seized by O'Day. Thereupon, the testified, O'Day reported by telephone to someone—supposed to be his superior in the Department of Justice—that he had Holder, and that "Holder seems to be all right." He received some brief response, however, which led him to return and say: "I'm sorry, but I'll have to lock you up."

O'Day, on the stand, denied that he had had any conversation over the telephone. He claimed to have made the arrest on his own responsibility.

Holder has now pending suits for \$150,000 damages, against the Washington Post, and for \$50,000 damages against the Washington Star, for publication of statements relative to his arrest.

This is the first court decision in any of the suits brought against the officials or agents of the department of justice by the victims of false arrest and imprisonment in the "red raid" activities of Attorney General Palmer. It sets a precedent for the other decisions to come, inasmuch as Chief Justice McCoy ordered a verdict for Holder on the evidence, and left to the jury merely the amount of damages to be assessed.

In cases where higher officials of the department can be shown to have had knowledge of the arrest, much heavier damages may be anticipated.

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Dear Comrades.

Comrade Milkitch has sent me copies of your letters and replies. On my way to the South front, where a decisive struggle will shortly take place against Wrangel, I had an opportunity to make a close study of your letters. Reading these letters recalled to my mind the atmosphere of the Yugo-Slavian, and more especially, of the Serbian Labour movement.

The Balkan war, they may say, served as an overture and introduction to the great world-slaughter. Socialists were tested then, for the first time as, to their loyalty to the socialist banner. The Serbian party suffered from internal differences and vacillation. But these differences were not given full play and, as far as I know, were more or less smoothed over on the conclusion of peace. It was obvious that Kantzerovitch was in favour of social-patriotism. The attitude displayed by Lapchevitch was one of firmness and resolution, and I was most grieved to learn that in the movement of to-day Lapchevitch represents not the future but the past. The bitter struggle cost us many friends. Some suffered actual death; others only perished morally.

Of those who fell in the struggle I call to mind first of all the image of our friend Dmitri Tutzovitch. His loss is felt even to day by the movement in Yugo-Slavia and the Balkans. This man was made of good material. Firm, undaunted, capable and self confident. Tutzovitch seemed created specially for the epoch upon which humanity has entered at this time. It is the greatest of misfortunes that he died before he could enter even the threshold of the new era.

Dushan Popovitch is another whose absence from amongst us we must regret. I am well aware that time, as far as we can judge from your letters, the Communist Party of South Slavonia is gaining and holding influence over the Trade Unions, which unite 150,000 work-

ing men and women. As far as can be inferred from this, your movement seems to be pursuing correct revolutionary tactics.

During the Imperialist war, the cry for "Emancipation" for Serbia from the Austro-Hungarian yoke played an important part in the agitation carried on by Anglo-French Imperialism, that is to say, in the deception of the workers. As result of the war Serbia has grown larger. She has increased a territory at the expense of provinces that formerly belonged to Austro-Hungary and Bulgaria, thereby becoming Yugo-Slavia. But little Serbia was never in such servile dependence upon Austro-Hungary as Yugo-Slavia is now upon France and the Entente generally. Yugo-Slavia victorious, is not less exhausted than her vanquished enemies. And it must be added that, had the economic revival of Europe been possible under the capitalist system, the development of Yugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria would inevitably have led to a new and bloody encounter between these countries. Only a socialist revolution in the Balkans and in Central Europe can create conditions necessary for a peaceful revival of economic development among the labouring masses of Yugo-Slavia. Only a Balkan Soviet Federation, closely connected with the Federation of Central Europe, will give an opportunity to the various nationalities of this territory to combine their forces in peaceful collaboration, instead of tearing each other to pieces.

From the words of comrade Rakovsky I have become acquainted with the fact that the leaders of the socialist movement of Transylvania have introduced into the United Rumanian Socialist Party a spirit of the meanest sort of parliamentarian opposition. I gather from your letters that the old leaders of the Labour movement of Croatia, Slovakia, and Bosnia are imbued with the poison of social-patriotism. You are carrying on a decisive struggle against these traitors and, as is usually the case, the masses are on your side. The best witness to this is your last Congress at Voukovar. The Central Communist Party which numbers over 60,000 members represents a great power in Yugo-Slavia, where the bourgeoisie parties of the various provinces are in opposition to each other and are weakened by internal conflicts. The Trade Union organization in Serbia was, prior to the war, under the influence of the Social-Democratic Party. Of the present time, as far as we can judge from your letters, the Communist Party of South Slavonia is gaining and holding influence over the Trade Unions, which unite 150,000 work-

ing men and women. As far as can be inferred from this, your movement seems to be pursuing correct revolutionary tactics.

During the Imperialist war, the cry for "Emancipation" for Serbia from the Austro-Hungarian yoke played an important part in the agitation carried on by Anglo-French Imperialism, that is to say, in the deception of the workers. As result of the war Serbia has grown larger. She has increased a territory at the expense of provinces that formerly belonged to Austro-Hungary and Bulgaria, thereby becoming Yugo-Slavia. But little Serbia was never in such servile dependence upon Austro-Hungary as Yugo-Slavia is now upon France and the Entente generally. Yugo-Slavia victorious, is not less exhausted than her vanquished enemies. And it must be added that, had the economic revival of Europe been possible under the capitalist system, the development of Yugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria would inevitably have led to a new and bloody encounter between these countries. Only a socialist revolution in the Balkans and in Central Europe can create conditions necessary for a peaceful revival of economic development among the labouring masses of Yugo-Slavia. Only a Balkan Soviet Federation, closely connected with the Federation of Central Europe, will give an opportunity to the various nationalities of this territory to combine their forces in peaceful collaboration, instead of tearing each other to pieces.

The proletarian revolution is making rapid progress. It is at the present time in need of a strong, unanimous fighting labour organization. You are making every effort. Comrades, to create such an organization. In the name of the approaching Proletarian Revolution, I greet the fraternal Communist Party of Yugo-Slavia.

L. TROTSKY.

October 19, 1920, Kharkoff.

MONEY RAISED FOR FOOD USED TO WAGE BRUTAL WAR

Hypocrisy of Congress Staggers Country's Charity Workers

By The Federated Press.

Washington. — Questions raised by Senator Reed, during the debate on Jan. 4, as to the aid furnished the Poles in fighting Soviet Russia, through the fund of \$150,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the starving peoples of Europe, are partially answered by Representative Huddleston of Alabama in a speech dealing with the pogroms against the Jews in Poland, Roumania and other countries bordering Russia. He says:

"I cannot forget that the new State of Poland was brought into being by the aid of America and her associates in the Great War, that we have succored and sustained the Poles, furnished them supplies, and loaned them money from the public funds. More than that, we have furnished many millions of dollars in supplies and munitions with which Poland might repel the Bol-

shevick invasion. I am deeply disappointed at the failure of Poland to appreciate the spirit in which American aid was given."

Hoover himself told the House Committee on Ways and Means that "Poland is maintaining a front of some 1600 miles against the Bolsheviks. Their troops are suffering fearfully from inadequate clothing and supplies. If Poland should collapse from a Bolshevik invasion, as has been the recent case of South Russia and Siberia, it is the most direct menace to the whole civilization of Europe. It involves the whole stability of Europe itself."

This was his argument for the further grant of \$50,000,000 worth of flour, after he had expended \$100,000,000 on the continent. He testified that Poland got \$55,000,000 of the first \$100,000,000 of supplies, plus a great deal of American assistance in securing and reopening railroad rolling stock.

"SHOCK" FACTORIES INCREASE OUTPUT

Railroad Shops Work With Feverish Energy, in Order to Increase Transportation Facilities. Factories Show 2000 per cent Increase.

The "shock" factories are meant to play on the industrial front same role as that played by shock battalions on the war front. The figures for the three months of July, August, and September 1920, as to the rate at which the program set before 14 "shock" factories in Central Russia was carried out, shows steady improvement in every branch, month by month. This may be seen from the following table:

RATE OF PROGRESS:			
Work done	July	August	September
Engines (new)	0	33.3	33.5
Engines (repaired)	65.0	80.0	85.0
Carriages (new)	96.9	100.0	125.0
Show-ploughs	0	5.3	36.8
Carriages (repaired)	43.7	57.4	93.9
Fishplates	40.4	50.2	65.0
Chimneys	37.5	36.9	55.2
Copper parts			34.6
Parts of Carriages	37.6	43.0	67.6
Iron and steel	47.6	67.9	73.3
Bolts, screws, nuts	32.7	41.8	42.2

As to the "shock factories of the South, figures are available only in regard to seven of them. These figures are as follows:

The half yearly			
Work done	July	August	Sept.
Engines (new)	60	5	7
Engines (repaired)	115	8	9
Carriages (new)	60	20	15
Castings (engines)	198000	22458	2105
Castings (carriages)	108000	7599	5625
Forgings (end. and)	48090	2643	3390

Fishplates	410000	6452	14369
Chimneys	290000	9671	13541
Bolts, screw-nuts, rivets	252040	8547	7652
Cast iron	1500000		49400
Iron and steel	2565000	144119	160770

In addition to the program Water pipes no information received 6446 Carriages repaired no information received 20

In spite of the different conditions under which repairs are carried on, the shortage of spare parts and the absence of all that usually helps to increase the productivity of labour, the repair of wagons and locomotives progresses successfully and the program laid down for the past three months has been more than doubled.

In July 248 locomotives were repaired over and above the standard laid down, in August 233, and in September 258.

In the month of September the total number of locomotives repaired was 970.

First place is taken by the Murman railway, which gave a surplus of 170 per cent over and above the standard; the second place by the Vladicaucasus Railway which gave a surplus of 143.3 per cent, the third place by the Omsk Railway which gave 132 per cent. These are followed by the South-Eastern Railway with 100 per cent, the Donets with 66.6 per cent, the Moscow-Kieff-Voronezh with 55.6 per cent, the Riga-Oriel with 60 per cent, the Transbaikai with 60 per cent, the Tomsk with 57.1 per cent, the Tashkent with 50 per cent and so on.

The increase of output on the various lines may be seen from the following figures.

The Vladicaucasus Railway is steadily increasing its output of repairs and gave in July an increase of 58 locomotives, in August it gave 60, in September 73 locomotives. On the Transbaikai Railway the same months gave the following figures 9, 9, 16. The Kieff-Voronezh Railway gave respectively 37, 41 and 45. The South-Eastern Railway gave 49, 53, 70.

As far as goods wagons are concerned their output for the month of August gave an increase over that of July of 874; the number over and above the standard output in accordance with order No. 1,175 was 3,854 i. e. 54.7 per cent.

The number of goods wagons repaired in August amounted to 10,889, whilst Order No. 1,157 fixed the obligatory number at 7,035.

The Railways holding first place in the repair of carriages are as follows: the North-West Line with an increase over and above the standard of 236.3 per cent; the Volga-Bugulma 174.1 per cent; the Vladicaucasus 157 per cent; the South-Eastern 148.8 per cent; the Moscow-Kursk 127.2 per cent; the Murmansk 100.5 per cent; the Riga-Oriel 94.2 per cent; the Moscow-Kieff-Voronezh 87.9 per cent; the Perm 72.7; the Oms 63.7 per cent. These are followed by the Donetz Line which gave an increase of 62.1 per cent; the Northern with 49.3; the South-West with 43.3 per cent.

For the month of September we have figures for the output of repairs only for 27 lines. The total number of these amounts to 8,036 wagons as against 4,685 according to programme.

The first place in point of output for the month of September is taken by the Perm Line, which gave an increase over and above the standard of 231.6 per cent; the second place by the Riga-Oriel Line with 184.2 per cent; the third place by the Tomsk Line with 131.5 per cent. These are followed by the North-West Line with 110.7 per cent, the South-Eastern Line with 110; the Moscow-Kieff-Voronezh with 108.8 per cent and so on.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By Bill Lloyd.

It is a duty I owe you to write my annual review. About as far as writers go is telling folks the things they know, but what they're likely to forget because their minds have room to let.

Well, Wilson got a push behind that somewhat jarred the master mind. Election news was quite enough to wipe out his remaining bluff.

Wrangel has ceased to wrangle, quite, and Poles have given up their fight. Italian workers took some shops, and Uncle Samuel took our hops. The railroads all took back their junk, and open mouths took Cummins' bunk.

The big conventions raved and fought and lastly got where they were brought to nominating anything that pleased the big ones in the ring. The people, being sovereigns free, had choice of tweedle-dum or -dee, and being choking dead with fire, fell from the frying pan to the fire.

More scandals got themselves well aired, to show how profiteering fared, and while some grafters were indicted, we haven't seen the cases cited, where any who made such a grab had gone to wear the prison drab.

The League of Nations sprung a leak J. Bull and Francois barely speak. France backed up Poland in some rows; the German kids gave up their cows. Each month, last year, the Soviet fell, but still hangs on and does quite well.

As if the wonders never cease, Wilson copped of the Prize for Peace, at which, well wager our belt buckle, old Clemenceau let out some chuckle.

They put a warrior in the Abbey, while living heroes still go shabby. Armenia has turned quite red; the Prince of Wales has got to wed. Seismographs report a quake; Erin gives George the bellyache. Congress did something, now and then; and Europe began to get the act.

UNHAPPY NEW YEAR!

(Continued from page 1.)
duction of 25 per cent to take effect two days before Christmas. Other metal industries are cutting wages on the first of the year.

The bread line is forming. Demand everywhere has been reduced, and fewer "hands" are needed to turn out the product. In the Middlewest, official reports show eight men for every five jobs. Twentyfive per cent of all the workers in Massachusetts face a jobless winter. In Youngstown, twenty thousand steel workers are idle. In New York State, the number of factory hands at work in November was two hundred thousand less than it was in March.

An old, broken man, from his chair in Atlantic City, exclaims that "soaring wages must come down to a sane basis." The future outlook is disastrous. The time has come again when "the closed mill and the empty dinner pail" are prevalent through the land.

Senator Penrose knows. He has played the game for fifty years.

This is the New Year's greeting which the present economic system is sending to the farmers and wage earners of the United States—unemployment, bankruptcy, starvation. They have sent the same message again and again—in 1857, in 1873, in 1893—but this year it goes to a larger number than in any year since 1893. Nineteen hundred twenty one will be a frightful "New Year" for the workers in the United States, and its successors will be only a little more or a little less frightful, until those who produce the wealth of the country take control of the industries, operate them for the benefit of the people, and thus send to each other the greetings of a New Year of Economic Freedom.

"Dead men tell no tales," observed the sage.

"Maybe, that is the reason why so many widows get to marry again," commented the fool—Nashville Tennessean.

Biddy's Comeback — Mistress— Now, Bridget, there's no use of further argument as to how the dish should be prepared, but our ideas of the subject are so different that it is evident one or the other of us is crazy.

Bridget—True for ye, mum—an' sure it isn't yerself'd be kapin' a crazy cook.—Boston Transcript.

E. Tappan Tannatt:— Wall Street knew five months before the declaration of war that this government would enter the war, and had laid its plans to take charge of the reins of government.

In Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love," a judge says he would like to make it a cause for divorce if a wife did not read the daily papers. Every newspaper publisher says a fervent, "Amen."

No Cut in Dividends

New York (N. Y. Bur.)—The American Woolen Company, forced for the sake of its stockholders to shut most of its workers out during the entire busy season this summer, and later to subject them to a 22 1/2 per cent wage cut, has managed to show dividends for the year 1920 of \$6,094,190. A surplus of \$2,360,857 is reported for 1920, which swells the total surplus to \$38,289,552. The dividend just declared amounted to \$18.80 on the common stock.

George Lansbury:— No one in Russia is supposed to have two houses until everyone has one.

PURE MILK

JENS NILSEN,
OUR MILK CONTAINS
THE CREAM AND IS
GUARANTEED

We serve from 25th Ave. N. to Piedmont.
1014 W. 10th St. Lin. 1108-M

Gustafson-Pierson Hardware Company.

Successors to Chas. A. Gustafson
18 N. 19th Ave. West.
Automobile Accessories, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Aluminum Ware, Stoves and Furnaces.
Melrose 7055

THAT'S ALL WE DO

EXAMINE EYES, and FIT GLASSES.
BUT WE DO IT RIGHT

Will be at St. Louis Hotel, Duluth Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Drs. Larson & Larson
Specialists
BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA

For a Square Meal at Reasonable Price Go to the

Comfort Restaurant
Olafsen & Co., Props.
1918 West Superior Street
You will always find your friends there.

Hagman & Laitinen Co

103 E. Superior St., Duluth, Minn.
Twenty Years experience in High-Grade Watch repairing and Jewelry High-Grade Watches and Jewelry. Manufacturing. Full line line of We are also authorized agents for Empire Talking Machines.

Furniture-Stoves-Rugs

New and used Furniture, Stoves and Rugs. Bought, Sold and Exchanged. We sell your furniture for you at 15 per cent. Try us once.

Bindler and Davis Co.
1608-1608 WEST SUPERIOR ST.
MELROSE 1275.

JACK CARNEY

WORKERS HALL

NEXT SUNDAY

Admission free till 8 p. m. — Thereafter 15 and 35c.

Good Shoes for Men and Children at prices to meet the workingmens pocketbook, at

LITMANS STORE

The Store where the workmen trade.
1831 West Superior Street, Duluth

TOBOGGAN SPECIAL

Take advantage of the new soft snow and our special price on Toboggans.

8 ft. Tobaggen Special, \$7.85.

(This is less than the wholesale price to day)

Keener, more healthy outdoor enjoyment is not to be found than in a rollicking, romping, coasting party.

Skis, Skates, Sleds.

MARTIN ERICKSON HARDWARE.

2005 W. Superior Street. Rex Hotel Building.

SAVE MONEY

JEWELRY and WATCHES
Sold and Repaired by
M. GOLD & COMPANY,
1619 N. 5th St., Superior, Wis.
OGDEN 542-Y

O. T. ROSAAS

PHOTOGRAPHER
Lincoln 599-X Melrose 9229
2030 West Superior Street.

UNCALLED FOR SUITS and OVERCOATS

Sold at right prices. First Class Repairing, Pressing and Dry Cleaning. Melrose 6935.

S. SHUSTERMAN,
20 N. 5th AVE. WEST

UNCALLED FOR Tailor-Made SUITS AT HALF PRICE

17 2-2 FIFTH AVE. W. DULUTH

HARRY LLYOD

Class war prisoner will speak for the benefit of class war prisoners at the

I. W. W. HALL

at 328 Tower Ave., Superior, on
JANUARY 26th 1921

And at the

WORKERS OPERA

314—6th Ave., E., Duluth, on
JANUARY 27th, 1921

BOOKS BY KARL MARX

Capital. An encyclopedic analysis of the whole system of capitalistic production of commodities, showing how the surplus value produced by the laborer is appropriated by the capitalist. Cloth, three large volumes, over 2,500 pages, \$7.50.

A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. A shorter work on the same subject. Cloth, \$1.25.

The Poverty of Philosophy, a reply to Proudhon, showing the futility of mutual banking and similar schemes. Cloth, \$1.25.

The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. A brilliant history of Bonaparte's coup d'etat. Cloth, 75 cents.

Revolution and Counter-Revolution, or Germany in 1848. Cloth, 75 cents.

Value, Price and Profit. A popular handbook explaining the subject of surplus value. Cloth, 75 cents.

The Communist Manifesto, by Marx and Engels. Millions of copies sold in all capitalistic countries. Cloth, 75 cents.

By insured mail on receipt of price. Address

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., 349 East Ohio St., Chicago.

Beautiful Material!!

You'll say it when you see these new fabrics Your friends will say it when you wear them. Suits and Overcoats. — Prices \$50.00 to \$75.00.

FALK THE TAILOR

19 N. 21 ST. AVE. W.

COOKS RESTAURANT

SODER & SAGENSON, Prop.

Good Clean Food at Reasonable Prices.

We also carry a full line of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco. Near Beer and Soft Drinks — Bank and time checks cashed. 527 W. MICH. St. Entrance also at 528 1/2 So. SUPERIOR St. Mel. 397.

MONEY TO SWEDEN AND FINLAND

WE SEND MONEY TO BANKS AND PRIVATE PARTIES AND GIVE YOU THE BENEFIT OF THE DAYS HIGHEST RATES.

Come to our Book Store for all kinds of Radical Periodicals and books. We also handle Stationary, Tobaccos and Notions.

TYÖMIEN DULUTH BRANCH

The Largest Finnish Daily in America 8 N. 6th AVE. WEST.

Don't Forget Our Special "TRIAL" OFFER

TEN ISSUES

FOR

25c

Collect the quarters and mail with names and addresses to:

TRUTH

DULUTH — MINNESOTA.
DO YOUR BIT — SEND "TWO-BITS"

SUPERIOR SCANDINAVIAN LOCAL

meets at 8 o'clock
EVERY SUNDAY EVENING
TERMINAL HALL
Corner Winter and Ogden

NOTICE!

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

DANCE

At Workers' Hall
19th Ave West and 1st St.
Every
Thursday Night
Good Music! — All Welcome!
Admission 15c and 55c

WEST END HAS A BAKERY

Making all kinds of the best bakery goods and the finest "home-made" candies you ever tasted!

Try this new West End Bakery — it will please you in all ways.

Johnson Bakery & Candy Co.

1007 West Superior Street.

When You Get Hungry

go to

Oliver Restaurant

to Get Good Things to Eat
Always Fresh Food
Neatest and Cleanest Place in the West End
2000 W. Superior St.

C. G. CARLSON

2028 W. 1st Street.
Painting and Decorating
Papering—Graining.
Paints and Varnishes.

VICTOR CARLSON

Photographer
NEW ART STUDIO
SUPERFINE WORK
2022 W. Superior Street, Duluth

ALWAYS

A reasonable price on Stoves
Heaters, Furniture, Kitchen
utensils and Gen. Line of
Dishes at the

Duluth Furniture Co.

1903 W. Superior St.

O. F. Wennerlund

JEWELER

Best Watches and Jewelry
At Lowest Prices

1919 W. SUPERIOR ST.

ALBERT THALIN

TIRE SHOP

1908 West Superior Street
Vulcanizing and expert tire
repairing. All work guarant-
eed. Also dealer in tires.
PHONE MELROSE 7556

TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.
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.



TO INVESTIGATE THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Each day sees a new investigation in some of the raw headquarters of the nation.

There was the Packers investigation and the ship-builders investigation and the flying machine investigation and the coal investigation and the lumber trust investigation and the soldiers bonus investigation and the railroad investigation and the Red Cross investigation and the Hard Boiled Smith investigation and the waste investigation and the food gambling investigation and the grain investigation and the campaign fund investigation and the base ball investigation and safety commission investigation and the investigation of all the crooks by all the crooks in the most crooked way that could be invented by the crookedest crooks.

The investigation industry has grown from a mere infant till now it strides this little earth like a Colossus. The investigation trust has now branch offices from the White House at Washington to the tenant's cow barn in North Dakota.

There is graft in the investigation business—big fat graft. For every investigation there is a nice appropriation. The legislature or the congress always appropriates to carry on the investigation. Then the fellows that are investigated chip into the collection plate some perfectly good appropriations so as to shine up the report of the investigation—if perchance there should be such a report.

A sure thing it is that the ranks of the unemployed would swell into several million more if all the investigators were to lose their jobs.

It is evident that the rulers of our glorious country is interested in keeping the people employed and for that reason new markets for labor must be found.

The last new market for the laborious labor of investigation is the Department of Justice.

The Department of Justice is supposed to be very poor territory for investigation. The soil has not been supposed to have been fertilized till recently.

But now comes Samuel Untermyer, the great lawyer of New York, and tells us that we must look and see if we can find out where all the full grown smell comes from. We gotta. Says Untermyer:

"If a fraction of what comes to me is true (and I believe much of it to be true) such an investigation will disclose to the world a series of the most mortifying scandals that has ever befallen our country."

"There has never been a governmental department, national or state, so urgently in need of immediate and painstaking investigation as are those of the alien property custodian and the department of justice, dating from the time of the enactment of the alien property custodian law."

"Our national honor is involved here. The vast powers and patronage of those great offices are said to have been used, and it is the general belief, that they were incidentally used."

"Fortunes in patronage are believed to have been squandered among favorites in the form of lawyers' and directors' fees taken out of the pockets of citizens and aliens whose properties were seized, or unfortunately came under the control of the government."

Now the knowledge that the department of justice has been the boldest of the frauds upon the American people during the war is no news. But Untermyer has had no jail experience and is probably looking for some. We hope he may get what he is after.

In the meantime, let us never forget to have a holy and religious respect for the courts and for the safety commissions and for the department of justice. It is our patriotic and idiotic duty.

And let us also remember that the investigation of the department of justice will be made by the department of justice itself. That is very fortunate—for said department.

Now if the same courtesy is extended to the alley holdup and the whiskey peddler and the low brow murderer, we shall see juries and judges that would have done credit to brutal Nero or the bloody czar and no convictions.

OLEOMARGARINE HANSON.

Ole, the Bolshevik crusher of Seattle, was here the other night. He spoke at the Shriners' Auditorium to 176 people and a Presbyterian preacher.

Big Biz is staging Ole all over this country at so much per stage. Each firm takes a bunch of tickets and peddles them out to the slaves and expects the slave to go and hear Ole or lose his job. But even at that there seemed to have been a criminally large number that risked their job rather than endure the rantings of Ole.

But we went to hear Ole. It was our business to hear him. It is our business to get facts everywhere.

Now Ole is a rather pleasant speaker and not a bad entertainer. He told how it came about that he had children and how many he had and the state each was born in and how he came pretty nearly not having enuf of them and—and—well it was very interesting, and we saw an old bachelor bored with it and two old maids just jubilant over it. But that was about all.

England, says Ole, is starving. Labor there lives in shacks and gets 36 cents an hour from the lowest paid to the plumber. France, Germany, Norway and all the countries he visited are the same—all starving, all in bad shape. And so is Russia says Ole. But Russia was no worse off than under the czar—not as bad. He almost forgot to say anything about the Bolsheviks, but remembered that he didn't know much about them and they were probably swept off the earth by this time anyhow. He seemed to feel that they were a hard lot to Americanize and that they were not scared about either god or Ole himself.

Now having given the picture of Europe Ole turned to closer matters and declared on his honor that this is the greatest country in the world. At which new and inspired and original flight of eloquence several of the runty clerks almost fell into applause. It was the climax of the evening.

After that Ole went on to make a safe and comfortable landing by telling his sleepy hearers that there are some signs of unrest in this country too, and even a little unemployment.

But all this could be fixed in ten minutes. Ole had the remedy. He was paid to come here to offer it at a dollar a head—paid for by the business concerns.

The Remedy:

1. Stop Immigration for One Year.
2. Stick up a High Tariff

3. Get busy on Public Works.

It was so simple that the boobs looked cheap and let their lower jaws fall and their lips hang and wondered why they had been able to think of that before.

Triumphant over all the doubts that may have lingered in the cobwebbed noodles of his admirers, victorious over all the grins of the empty chairs and a conqueror over every Bolshevik in all of Lake Superior, Oleomargarine Hanson left our intelligent city to continue to annihilate unAmericanism in every empty auditorium and ivory dome from the wind swept shores of Maine to the municipal bath house in Seattle.

UNABLE TO RENEW.

The following letter speaks for itself:

"Blossom, Texas, Jan. 11, 1921.

"TRUTH, Duluth, Minn.

"Comrades. I notice that my subscription to TRUTH has expired. I am unable now to renew my subscription at the present time and I see no assurance of paying later. This country is bankrupt. It cost us from thirty to forty cents a pound to produce this cotton crop and our average price will be about fifteen cents. Agriculture is our only resource so you can see what we are up against."

"I regret very much that I shall miss the weekly visits of TRUTH, but I am bound to save every nickel I can and then it is doubtful whether I can secure credit to make this coming crop."

"Wishing you much success, your comrade,

"(Signed) Will Merritt."

In reply to which we have written Comrade Merritt:

"Dear Comrade: Your letter expresses so clearly the condition of the farmer that we have taken the liberty to publish it in TRUTH. We are also reproducing an interesting resolution by some Kansas Farmers which you will be interested in reading."

"We cannot afford to take you off the list. You shall have what little joy you get out of reading TRUTH even tho we have to dig down and pay your sub on the installment plan. And we are also suggesting that readers of Truth who happen to be in better circumstances send us a dollar to help out in similar cases, or we too go bankrupt."

"The editor happens to know from intimate contact with the farming business that there is no part of the working class so poorly paid as the farmer. The average wage of the farmer as a class is less than three cents an hour. In many cases the small farmer and the tenant run far behind and have life-long debts."

"But Russia has shown us how to get rid of the parasitic system that robs us. The end of the gambling game and the robber gang is in sight. So let us pick up courage and be of good cheer."

"Your for a world run by the workers,

"TRUTH."

P. S. To the readers of TRUTH: What do you think of a fund to keep the paper going to those who are not able to pay for it but who want it and need it in their struggles and isolation? A quarter or a half dollar or a dollar from you for this would help a lot to cheer our comrades. What say?

THE STORY OF A "WOBBLY"

By Covington Ami

"Once upon a time," he said, "I was the son of a free-holding farmer back East, or South, it doesn't matter now. The year it happened the 'Old Man,' my two brothers and myself worked from sun-up to sun-down from the time of the first plowing till the last bushel was in. We and all our neighbors raised that year one of the biggest crops on record. So wonderful had been the results of our efforts that the greatest bankers and highest government officials complimented and congratulated us on, as they put it, 'Your loyalty to your country,' which certainly made all us farmer folks feel good and proud. Yes, sir, we sure rang the bell on old Mother Nature that year and made her come across to the limit, all right."

"But we hadn't been paying much attention to the markets that is, not until we began getting returns for our first shipments of produce, but you can bet we stood at attention! Then! Also we let out a unanimous howl, 'cause we saw that at those prices the sheriff would soon be auctioning off more than one old homestead."

"In our desperation we tried to hold back what we still had in the barns and S. O. S.-ed the bankers and the government for help. But something seemed wrong with the wires. We got no replies. Then we sent committees made up of our most loyal farmers and they came back and said there was 'nothing doing,' that the bankers and politicians 'felt sorry' for us but could do nothing on account of the 'law of supply and demand.'"

"This, most of us being native-born Americans, made us and our committees mad. For we hadn't seen where the 'law of supply and demand' had kept the bankers and politicians from helping each other and the trusts, so we decided to hold mass meetings and protest. We did, and so loud that we actually woke up some of the 'red tape' twisters in Washington and Wall Street, which, disturbing their rest, made them madder than us, and soon the big papers, 'great dailies,' they call themselves began shooting mud at us farmers, calling us all the names they could think of, such as 'Pro-Germans,' 'Socialists,' 'I. W. W.'s,' 'Anarchists,' 'Bolsheviks,' and slinging lingo to beat the band."

"We didn't know at that time what any of the names they were calling us, except 'Pro-German,' meant, and we knew that the way they meant that we wasn't 'it,' so we cussed them out and stopped our subscriptions. This hit them in the heart, right in the middle of the pocketbook, and so when we began trying to organize to save our homes, they denounced us as 'Disloyalists,' 'Seditionists,' and 'Traitors,' and we called them the 'Servile Press,' the 'Kept Press,' and 'Hired Intellectuals,' but this did not save our homes, though it did relieve our feelings."

"Family after family was foreclosed and sold out that winter and spring, and sometimes when a lot of little children were put on the road with a tired old mother and father, the old sheriff would cry, for he knew all the folks, and they had been electing him for years and years, but the bankers said it was 'The Will of the Law of Supply and Demand' and drove him to it until he quit and went west with a bunch of the 'Sold Outs,' as we had begun calling ourselves."

"Well, when we got out west, my brother Frank and I, we went to work in a lumber camp up in Washington, and pretty soon a young fellow about our age comes up to us and says, quiet-like, 'Fellow workers, don't you want to join the O. B. U.?' 'The what?' we says. 'The Union, the I. W. W.,' he answered. 'Not on your life, we don't!' we told him and went and put the foreman on to him and he was discharged. Then the Super came out and thanked us for 'Your loyalty to your country,' which, remembering

SEE 'EM COMIN'.

A captain of Industrial Workers in Arizona slips us a list of lucky thirteen and that many bucks to cover the cost of a half a year of TRUTH to educate the fellows in his shop. His letter is interesting so you shall have it right here:

Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 12, 1921.

Comrades: Enclosed please find thirteen names and addresses for six months subscription to TRUTH. We will try to educate them. Some can see it now, but the most of them will have to be shown."

I notice a very small piece in one of the local liars (the mouthpiece of big interests) saying that Lenin is seriously ill. Now if that had been the Kaiser of Germany they would give us a full page notice of it. Just showing the one-sidedness of the rotten press. A certain party is to speak in this place this week on anti-bolshevism and anti-socialism and the local papers are sure giving him a great boost."

Well, I will close for this time, hoping that I will be able to do some more good in the near future."

(Signed) M. Woolfne.

And hardly had the last click of the typewriter copied the above when this came from the same town:

Dear Comrades: Please find \$1 for my sub for six months.

L. P. Rindal.

P. S. A friend of mine had 13 subs for you yesterday. — Wolwine by name."

The slaves are beginning to wake up in this state of the rough riders. The farmers, too, have had about enuf of this 100 per cent business. They are riding rough-shod over their cotton fields now—buying king cotton who was going to take the place of the Kaiser ruling the world."

Many farmers don't pay workers for picking—some because they won't, other because they can't. Trouble expected—has already begun. Three whites shot last night by Mexicans. About 30,000 peons shipped in from Mexico—all more or less starving."

"Brass Check" has invaded the high school here. Good beginning for a 16 year old girl in this part of the country. — L. P. R.

Another from the range country:

Dear Comrades: Enclosed find \$2 in currency for one year's subscription to the truest I tielpaetoinetashrdl year's subscription to the truest little paper in the country. Yours for success. — Ernst Erickson."

The above are samples of the letters that come. All are full of disgust for the horrible conditions that prevail all over the country. All are hopeful in the darkest hour, working to get the truth before the people and thus remove the wrongs that oppress us all."

CLARENCE DARROW'S SPEECH.

The speech of Clarence Darrow before the jury that heard the case against twenty Communists is probably one of the most striking presentation of the question of free speech over heard in America since the days of Calhoun and Webster.

It took two months to select the jury. It took several weeks to try the case. It took Darrow three days to deliver his address to the jury.

This tremendous argument of the famous lawyer has been printed and can be found in book form. It is a volume

the circumstances under which we last heard this complaint, made us feel sort of queer, and we began wondering if the young 'camp delegate' was any worse than we were and if they were lying about him and his organization, just as they had lied about us and our organization."

"Well, we kept wondering, and the grub kept getting worse as the work got heavier, until one morning the Super called us all up to the office, made us a speech on what he called 'patriotism' and the 'duties of citizens' and ended by informing us that the president of the company, who lived in Boston, Mass., thought we were getting too much money for the good of our country and notified us that wages were cut 25 per cent and bond advanced 50c a day from date."

"A lot of the boys said they wouldn't stand for it, especially at the prices the company was charging the government for lumber, and Frank, who was rather high-tempered, told the Super it was 'a damn outrage.' This made one of the foremen mad and he said, 'Don't you talk to the boss that way, young feller,' and Frank turned on him and asked, 'Where is it any of your business? YOUR wages ain't cut, are they?' At which the big six-footer landed him one in the jaw and Frank went down in a heap. Then several of the fellows started for the foreman, but the rest of the bosses and gunmen drew their gates, and this stopped the boys."

"I and Frank's pal picked him up and carried him to the bunkhouse, most of the crew following us. After about an hour we brought Frank to, and the foremen came around ordering us to 'Turn out on the works or hit the railroad,' which last about 90 per cent of us did rather than starve working. First, though, the boys made up a collection for Frank and put him on the train and sent him to hospital in Spokane, which left us so nearly broke we had to 'beat our way' out of the woods. All went fairly well until we hit a place called Bogalusa, where, when we were trying to make a freight, a railroad 'bull' shot Frank's pal off a car and killed him. This stopped the train and a bunch of the boys were nabbed and jailed for 'resisting arrest' and later on given 90 days for 'vagrancy.'"

"This made me pretty sore, but after a while I reached Spokane, went to the hospital and saw Frank and, on my way down town, who should I run into but the I. W. W. 'camp delegate' that had turned up. He comes up to me holding out his hand and says: 'Well, Scissor, what you doing down here?' I felt sort of mean and sheepish, but I told him the whole story, and all he said was, 'It's hell, ain't it?' And I said, 'Yes, but it's no use crying over spilt milk and if you fellows will have me after what we did to you up there, I'd like to join the union. Can I?' 'Sure,' says he, reaching for his supplies, 'all of us has to learn our lesson, you as well as the rest of us. What's your name?' I gave it to him, got my card, and that's how Lincoln Grant Lovejoy came to be a 'Wobbly' and a 'rebel' against the best system of society evolution ever evolved."

Here Lovejoy got up and left the store, his eyes glowing as if fixed on some fair future. "Lovejoy's a fine boy," said the old merchant, looking over his spectacles, "but he's a damn fool to talk that way." "Yes," said Farmer John, "the Kept Classes sure hate the converts they have made to industrial democracy." "That's so," said the railroad conductor, and the I. W. W.'s are too radical, but there's no hope for us working people outside the One Big Union." "Glad to see you fellows are waking up," said the little school teacher. The old merchant closed up and, as we walked out on the gallery, we heard a clear young voice singing somewhere out in the dark, "Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!" Fainter and fainter grew the song, and all was still. But the sleepers waken and the day dawns

that will give any reader a new inspiration in the fight for the restoration of the lost liberties that we mourn in this country."

The book costs 50 cents and Duluth readers of TRUTH can get it from this office or at the Workers Hall. Others can get it directly from the publisher, Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 341 East Ohio St., Chicago.

THE "RESPECTABLE" ORGANIZATION

Any labor organization that has for its object betterment and protection of the workers or farmers is its very nature a bad one according to the kept press big business."

Neither the I. W. W. nor the Nonpartisan League has any standing in respectable society. You will almost gather that from the stray articles you read about them."

But the American Farm Bureau—what about that? We have already given the readers of TRUTH a little insight into this. Here is a little more."

The Farm Bureau has respectable men at the head of it. They are located exactly where they should be. They sit in soft cushions right in Washington where they may be of greatest help to the pirate gang that feeds upon the farmer."

The president is one J. R. Howard who likes to draw his \$15,000 a year salary; and there is Gray Silver the legislative agent who hobbles along with \$12,000 a year for his services to the farmers."

They have been faithful to their trust—every trust that controls them and can show a record that is remarkable. It shows:

Full and emphatic endorsement of the Poindexter anti-strike bill.

Earnest support of the Cummins-Esch Transportation Act, especially to the extent that it restricts the liberties of organized labor."

Open war against all the liberal farm organizations' spokesmen, who took the pro-labor and anti-corporation side of these issues."

But they forget them: As at one little jog in the straight and narrow path. A bill came up in congress providing for taking over by the government of the great Mussel Shoals nitrate fertilizer plant built as a war measure."

It offers public competition with the fertilizer combine in supplying the farmers with enrichment for their land. The Farm Bureau Federation got behind it. The House defeated the appropriation. It remembered—what the Federation forgot—that this was another of those wicked experiments in public ownership, which are mighty close to pure Bolshevism!"

Then Silver wrote, and Howard's name was signed to, a letter to the members of the House with this sentence: "It is evident to the farmers that the Mussel Shoals appropriation was yesterday defeated through the influence of large corporations which have a selfish interest in maintaining fertilizer costs."

Chairman Graham of the House Committee Investigating War Expenditure took up this statement with the calm inflexibility of a Aoman senator. Representative Reavis of Nebraska was equally severe. They put Silver on the rack. He squirmed, evaded, insisted that the language was not offensive, but would not say that he had meant to tell the members some valuable truth. He made no effort to show—what probably could have been shown—that lobbyists for the fertilizer trust were busy at the Capitol for months past. He struggled only to save his respectability."

Now will you tell us who controls the Farm Bureau? And will you tell us who is going to get the benefit from the Farm Bureau?

Personally we think we should suggest that the deer and moose should ask the hunters to organize them so the deer and moose might prosper and not get shot by the tenderhearted hunters."

CANNOT STRIKE

Organized labor is up again; the real thing just now. The contracts that were signed by the bosses do not in many cases, expire till next April."

But the bosses seem to feel that it is their right to break these contracts and cut the wages. The case of the painters and the carpenters in this city is probably duplicated all over the country."

Communications sent to these unions state that a reduction of 15 per cent will be made. It is a clear case of breach of contract."

But the unions are helpless. They cannot declare a strike. Most of them are out of a job now. It is hard to make a strike effective without jobs. The bosses know this. Therefore they dig into the scale now while the unions are helpless."

However, the lesson it not lost upon the slaves. Men who have always refused to listen to the message of job control and the ownership of the job by the workers themselves are now ready to take it all in and are putting themselves wise."

They are studying the only country in the world where is no unemployment. Where the workers own all the industries and where there will be no unemployment till the product becomes so vast that the whole people can take a rest and enjoy what they have produced without asking the boss about it."

The ousting of the whole capitalist system is the next step of organized labor. That is the only solution of the unemployment problem."

MORE DEMAND

Labor's demand for immediate resumption of trade relations with Russia will be carried inside the very doors of the retiring administration, when the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will receive a large workers' delegation composed of prominent labor officials in the country on January 26. The hearing has grown out of the support pledged Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland in a Madison Square Garden meeting on Russia Jan. 2, when he called for a "mandate from the American people" to push his resolution on trade relations, introduced before the committee almost a year ago."

The American Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia is the body responsible for the fight to restore normal industrial relations in this country by the reopening of the Russian market."

Representatives of several internationals will present the demand of their membership, as relief from unemployment, the acceptance of contracts now before the American manufacturers for billions of dollars' worth of goods."

Besides the labor group, a number of influential business men, probably to be headed by Washington B. Vanderlip, the Los Angeles engineer who has obtained orders from Moscow for \$31,000,000,000 worth of American-made goods will appear before the committee. A delegation of women from the Women's Emergency Committee the Society of Friends, and other humanitarian groups, will describe to the committee their difficulties in getting relief for blockaded Russian women and children."