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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

CAPITALISTS WISH MARTENS' SAFE RETURN

JAPAN GOES SLOW; FEARS WRANGELS' TREATMENT

Russian people gain heart by Red successes and are not prepared to tolerate any foreign government in Siberia.

By PHILIP SALTER.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Peking (By Mail)—General OI, commander of the Japanese troops in Siberia, has informed the Vladivostok government—or as much of a government as Japan permits Vladivostok to have—that it will not permit any step looking toward the institution of a communist government in the eastern Siberian provinces. Thereby he tells much as to what has actuated all the great powers in their policy toward Russia.

Japan drops suddenly the pretense of self-defense, the need of keeping the Russian Soviet forces out of Manchuria and Korea and, thereby, Japan. It drops the pretense of defending the hapless Russian peasants against "red tyrants" in the cause of the sacred rights of self-determination. It states its objects nakedly—to prevent any modification of the present economic regime or any experiment that might by example undermine that regime in Japan.

It has been in the Far East that the relations between the big powers and Russia and the motivations of those relations have stood out in clearest outline from the first. As early as the Kolchak fiasco this was true. It was to fight the so-called horde of German and Austrian prisoners marching eastward to seize the Pacific coast and establish submarine bases that the Allies intervened. But the chief motive of the intervention of the whole Kolchak episode was the suppression of all aspiration—and the aspirants—to economic and social reorganization in Russia.

Since then it has been put forward as justification for the various interventions in Russia, Western as well as Japanese, that Russia threatened other countries with propaganda to overthrow their governments; that it threatened them with violence and invasion and that it ruled without the consent of the Russian people. But when it comes to the test it is Japan that shows its hand clearly, and the hand also of the other powers. It does not want any form of economic organization in Russia itself different from what it knows. Therein lies the fundamental difference between Russia and Japan and probably also between the western powers and Russia.

As a corollary of this policy Japan also has noticed the Vladivostok's adherence to the Chita government, that is to say, a unified Siberia. General Takayanagi, of the Japanese general staff, says quite bluntly in his communication that that would weaken Japan's privileged position in Siberia, especially in the maritime province, of which Vladivostok is the capital. He says that "under these circumstances (the adherence of Vladivostok to the Siberian government) some regrettable results are liable to arise for which the Japanese army will not hold itself responsible."

By way of reply the Vladivostok Assembly voted two days later to recognize the Chita government as the government of Siberia and to place itself under Chita's orders. It is now Japan's next move. But since the end of the Polish war and the Wrangel adventure and the consequent freeing of Russia's

GOOD NEWS FROM MEXICO

By Linn A. E. Gale.

MEXICO CITY.—Governor Celestino Gasca of the Federal District of Mexico, is working on a project for the construction of model workers' houses to be owned by the government and rented to workers' families.

The houses would be in the outskirts of Mexico City and would accommodate several families. Each house would contain sanitary baths and toilets, typical Mexican "patios" or courts in the center of the building with flowers and a patch of green, and clean, well-ventilated rooms. Rent would be placed very low to encourage workers in leaving the dirty, dark adobe dungeons in which so many of them still live.

The project involves the expenditure of about 5,000,000 pesos (\$2,500,000) and on account of the financial difficulties under which the Mexican government always labors—its sources of revenue being low—the scheme will have to be undertaken little by little.

Gasca, who is a former shoemaker and mechanic and makes no denial of the fact that he is a Radical, has recently instituted a "department of press and information" which sends out bulletins three or four times a week to all labor groups, telling them of what the government is doing. Special attention is paid to news of results of strikes. Thus the workers know what strikes are won and what ones are lost.

The capitalist press of Mexico City is exerting all possible pressure with a view to crushing the new-Socialist daily, "La Lucha."

Orders have gone forth from "El Universal" and "Excelsior," the two most reactionary papers here that any newsdealer selling "La Lucha" will be refused "El Universal" and "Excelsior." Since these papers have big sales practically no newsdealer can sell "La Lucha."

Members of the Federation of Syndicates of the Federal District and other labor organizations are buying quantities of copies and selling them personally.

It is interesting to note that not only are sales heavy in union and Radical headquarters, but that the majority of clerks in the government departments buy "La Lucha."

Thwarted in his efforts to enforce dry Saturday afternoons and Sundays in the Federal District, Governor Celestino Gasca is figuring out a new scheme which cannot be upset by a court injunction. Gasca's latest project will, if successful, put the saloons out of business not only a day and a half a week, but seven days a week, leaving liquor only on sale in liquor stores and restaurants. Gasca says he intends to keep at it until the bars have been shut up entirely and workers' schools and "People's Houses" substituted all over the Federal District.

Alma Gluck declares war is never justified: American mothers, before you allow them to enlist for war.

forces the Japanese have been a little less aggressive and a little more cautious in Siberia

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS LINE DOCKS AS STEAMER CARRIES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BACK TO RUSSIA; SPEEDY RETURN URGED

New York, Jan. 22.—To the tune of the "Internationale," the Stockholm steamer sailed away bearing Ludvig K. C. A. Martens, Soviet ambassador to the United States, back to Soviet Russia. Thousands of workers lined up on the docks and cheered themselves hoarse, many found themselves unable to cheer, they felt sad because they were witnessing the representative of a workers government being driven away by the reactionaries of their own country. They also felt, and rightly so, that the deportation of comrade Martens was a stain upon the history of what they had thought to be the most democratic republic in the world.

Prior to his departure, Martens received a telegram from Washington. D. Vanderlip wishing him godspeed and a quick return. Martens gave out the following correspondence that had passed between Vanderlip and himself.

V. Vanderlip's communication: "I have heard the news of your approaching departure from the United States with much regret. In view of the decision of the Secretary of Labor, which was directed against your Government and not yourself, there was nothing for the Soviet Government to do but to cease temporarily their efforts to reach friendly economic relations with the United States."

"I know from my own experience in conversation with high officials of your Government how sincerely they desire to arrive at friendly commercial intercourse with the American people. I am also sure that they do not misunderstand the real feelings and desires of America in this respect. The Soviet Government counts upon the resumption of trade with the United States at an early date. I believe their expectations are justified. I look to see within a very few months the complete restoration of normal trade relations between Russia and America."

"The present policy of hostility and non-intercourse is based wholly upon ignorance and hysteria brought about by a most malicious and untruthful propaganda. "I wish you a pleasant journey and a speedy and safe return. Your Government was wise in recalling you at this time. The American Government, I am confident, in the near future will show equal wisdom in requesting your return to this country."

Graciously Sorry Too. After graciously thanking the promoter, Martens's letter plunged into Vanderlip's relations with the Soviet Government: "The press at times has not clearly distinguished between the matter of the concession in North-eastern Siberia and Kamchatka and the separate negotiations for the establishment of your syndicate of a fiscal agency for financing of purchases made on behalf of the Soviet Government of this country. It is plain enough to any one that a fiscal agency of the nature contemplated—which has to do only with the financing of purchases and not with the actual purchasing—must depend, not only upon the resumption of normal trade relations but also upon the presence in this country of a properly accredited purchasing bureau authorized to let contracts and to inspect and pass upon the goods purchased."

Martens, in leaving realized that he carried with him the best wishes of the common people and in reply to their cordial greetings he issued the following statement:

"I regret that I cannot send a word of personal greeting and appreciation to each of the many editors, correspondents and other co-workers of the labor press of America, who are giving such staunch support to the cause of the Russian workers and peasants. With many of these journalist-comrades I have formed warm friendships during my stay in America, and I have seen evidence of the fine work of many others, personally unknown to me."

"In the name of the workers and peasants of revolutionary Russia I send grateful greetings to the working class press of America. I shall be able to tell the Russian comrades that the battle against prejudice and falsehood is carried forward in America in strong hands. My own departure and the circumstances which compel the Soviet government to cease for the moment all efforts to establish normal economic relations between the peoples of Russia and America are but small incidents in the inevitable course of the working class struggle throughout the world. We are not discouraged by these incidents, which serve only to emphasize the fundamental character of our cause."

"As I am about to leave this country, I hear the voice of the people in all vocations throughout America grow more and more insistent that the Russian workers and peasants shall be allowed peace and freedom to devote their energies to constructive work. In spite of censorship and oppression the message of the Russian revolution has been carried to the American people in the columns of the working class press. The true voice of the American people responds sympathetically to that message."

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THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

By Carl Radek

The war has to be dealt with in every speech that is made to the workers. Every worker should put to himself the following question: why has Soviet Russia, which arose in the struggle for peace, carried on war for the last three years? The answer on this question lies in the fact that in Russia the government is in the hands of the workers. The capitalists of all countries hate, and will continue to hate, the Labor Republic because this republic points out to the workers of all countries the road to emancipation. Consider, what keeps the British bourgeoisie? It lives spiderlike, on the blood of forty million of British workers and is skinning about three hundred million Indian peasants and forty million subjected Egyptians in addition. It actually exploits about half a milliard men. Naturally enough it is afraid lest a spark from red hot Russia should ignite this inflammable human material. The other imperialist countries are in the same position. This is the reason why they have united with so firm an accord to crush us.

They bought the Chekho-Slovak prisoners of war in Russia; they armed Krasnoff, Dutoff, Denikin, Kolchak and Yudenitch; now they are arming Poland and Wrangel. They say to these Generals: Fight and defeat Russia and the Russian factories and mills will belong to you. We shall help you to restore

order and to take the people in hand, in return for which you shall give us the forests and mines and settle up the Tsarist debts. But, as you will remember well the Russian workers have defeated each of these generals in turn. Last year the position of the Republic was most critical. In the North we had the English and the Finns, in the East we had the army, half a million strong, of Kolchak, in the West the White Guards of Estonia, Lettland, Lithuania, Poland and Roumania. Denikin was closing upon Moscow and Yudenitch was approaching Petrograd.

But by January 1920 we had defeated all our enemies. At this time the workers of the Republic declared that they wished no longer to shed blood but would rather sweat and toil to reconstruct their ruined country. The Red Army was organized into a Labor Army. All the powers at our disposal were to be utilized for constructive purposes. But you know how the Entente countries labored to disturb us, as soon as they became aware that we were capable of organized work, that we grow stronger every hour, and that we shall never agree to recognize them as our masters. A war front was once again forced upon us. Pilsudsky and Baron Wrangel, Denikin's right hand, were sent against us. You remember what happened with regard to

Poland. We approached close to Warsaw but subsequently retreated again for the rear under pressure of the forces of West European imperialism wrapped in a Polish cloak. At the present time we have concluded peace with Poland. Our principal enemy is Wrangel, who is threatening to cut us off from the Caucasian petroleum, Kuban corn and the coal of the Donetz basin. The workers of the Labor Republic are threatened with terrible destitution. We can and we must defeat Wrangel. (Since this was written Wrangel has been defeated. — Editor). Our army is strong both physically and morally. The Red Army soldiers understand well that they fight not for a caprice of Lenin and Trotsky, but in order that the factories and mills remain in the hands of the workers and peasants. We should give all our energies to help the front. Moscow gives daily 10,000 soldiers coats, Petrograd supplies another six thousand daily. Of course, this is a great effort, a great strain on us. Many workers are obliged to stand naked in front of furnaces owing to the absence of aprons and working gloves; women engaged in the tailoring trade are obliged to work in semi darkness. Why? Because the workers mean to conquer in this war and surely they shall do so! There is every reason for belief in this. The Donetz Basin has been

properly organized and gives a considerable monthly output. We shall reorganise our transport now that we have received many millions of tons of petroleum from the Caucasus. As regards fuel, we have gathered twice the quantity of wood fuel we had last year. The bread levy and campaign are satisfactory; the reason for this is quite clear: the peasantry is in receipt of a far greater amount of textile and other goods from the State than it can obtain in the open market. The general temper, not only of the peasantry of Russia but also of that of the Ukraine, is decidedly turning in favour of the Soviet Government. Thus it will be seen that our home position is fairly stable. Our political position abroad is still better. In Italy the workers are driving out the capitalists. This country is on the eve of a socialist revolution. In England a miners strike is in progress. A split has taken place in the German Independent Party which number over a million workers and which had over five million votes at the last election. Two thirds of this party is now in our favour. You understand, no doubt, to what events these things are likely to lead in Germany. The moment is at hand when the workers of all countries will rise. We therefore appeal to you to be firm. The time is not far off when the united fraternity of the toilers of all countries will erect their great socialist edifice upon the present ruins, an edifice which will become a decent and civilised dwelling place for all the

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SOCIALIST POLITICIANS TAKE LESSONS FROM S.P.

"Right" Wing comrades call police to assist them in expelling Left wingers from retaining rightful control of party.

BRUTE MONTESANO SHERIFF PUNISHES CENTRALIA BOYS

Centralia, Jan. 12.—I visited with my husband, Eugene Barnett, at the Montesano jail a few days ago. He informed me that the new sheriff has taken away their gas stove on which they cooked the food the defense had been sending in each week. Also no more food is allowed in to the boys.

The boys are now compelled to eat the dirty food that is furnished by the county and spoiled by the cook. I was informed by a party who worked in the jail kitchen that the cook kicked the hot cakes around the floor before sending them up for the Centralia Wobblies to eat.

The boys are allowed to write but one letter a week now. Those who write to them will now know why no answers have been received to their letters. My husband has written several letters to The Industrial Worker, but the letters were never mailed. He wishes to thank all the workers for all their kindness, letters, money, food, fruit, etc. He would be glad to hear from the workers who are on the outside.

The boys in Montesano are all well at present, also myself and son. I have one boy three years of age. I also wish to thank the many workers who have sent me money and helped me in many ways, for their kindness to me.

Yours for Industrial Freedom and a Better World,
Mrs. Eugene Barnett.

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By The Federated Press.

Berlin, Dec. 30. (By Mail) — Two outstanding features of the aftermath of the partial general strike called in the Czechoslovak republic by the Left Wing of the Socialist Party and the Communists following the fatal clash in Prague on Dec. 9 when the Right Wing of the Czech Socialist Party regained possession of the party's central office, with the help of the police, are the tendency toward the unification of the labor forces on the one hand and the move toward establishing a reactionary White Guard on the other.

The Rude Pravo, organ of the Left Wing of the Czech Socialist Party, reports a meeting held in Prague on Dec. 20, attended by 166 members of the executive committee of forty-one Czech trade unions, at which a decided trend toward the Left was revealed. Upon motion of M. Pacovsky, it was decided to order the trade union members of parliament to leave the Parliamentary Club of the Right Wing and to join the club of trade union deputies recently organized as an independent political unit.

That the Czech athletic societies, known as the Sokols, are to be armed for the purpose of "protecting national ideals" is the statement made in local papers. At the next meeting of the executive committee of the Sokols plans for such action are to be worked out, presumably with the consent of the government authorities, who are said to be not over confident of the attitude of the regular troops in case of future strike disturbances. It is stated that the armed Sokols can be used to try out the militia system promised for the future by President Masaryk.

Modern John Browns

Joint membership meeting held in Los Angeles, Cal., on January 9, 1921, with 35 members in good standing present.

Motion carried that we sell The Industrial Worker openly in all states that have criminal syndicalism laws; that if necessary, we fill the jail and make it as expensive for prosecution as possible by taking the financial burden of legal defense off the shoulders of the organization and transferring it to the state.

Motion carried that we publish the above motion in our papers, invite discussion on it at the business meetings of the membership in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, etc., and request that the result of the discussions be made known in I. W. W. press as soon as possible so we may take measures accordingly.

HIGH AND STEEP.
Gladys—"Madge has a high color, hasn't she?"

Gwen—"Yes, the dear girl. That kind costs ten dollars a box" — American Legion Weekly.

oppressed of mankind. Within a few days we shall celebrate the third anniversary of the Great Revolution. During these three years we have defeated our enemies more than once. Let us now increase our efforts and the fourth year shall be the year of our final victory.

(Applause)

BUILDING UP OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC

I.—FOOD.

(a) Corn.

November, 1917, to August, 1918, the State laid in 30,000,000 poods.

August, 1918, to August, 1919, the State laid in 110,000,000 poods.

August, 1919, to August, 1920, the State laid in 265,000,000 poods (1 pood—36.11 lbs.)

The State requires a total of 450,000,000 poods. Beginning with August, 1919, this total was distributed, as a "programme," over the different provinces of Soviet Russia, to be subdivided amongst the counties and villages. Thus, the peasants knew exactly what they had to produce, over and above their own requirements, to be quit of all claims by the State.

August, 1919, to November 1st, 1919, the State laid in 36,217,000 poods.

August, 1920, to November 1st, 1920, the State laid in 80,082,000 poods (in spite of drought.)

August, 1920, anticipated total, 390,000,000 poods.

—("Pravda," November 13th.)

(b) Other Foods.

Butter and Milk Products. — 1,136,136 poods (33.9 per cent laid in August 1st to November 11th.)

—("Izvestia," November 11th.)

Potatoes. — Execution Programme, to Nov. 24th.

(in poods.)

1918—1920 — 119,000,000 8,171,518

1920—1921 — 121,800,000 50,334,286

—("Izvestia," November 27th.)

Meat.—Programme 1920—1921: 1,934,000 poods. Executed July 1st to November 1st, 1920: 3,909,000 poods.

—("Pravda," November 18th.)

Food Standard.

1908—1916, average daily food standard of worker, 3,320 calories.

By 1919 it had fallen to 2,680 calories.

By 1920 it had been raised to 2,980 calories.

—("Russian Press Review," November 5th.)

II.—TRANSPORT.

January 1st, 1918 — 273 (about 16,000)

October 1st, 1919 — 241 (about 14,000)

December 1st, 1919 — 83 (about 8,000)

June 1st, 1920 — 133 (about 8,000)

Many were captured by the Poles. 11 verst—1,166 2-3 yards.)

—("Pravda," November 12th.)

On July 1st began the application of Order 1042 of the Supreme Transport Commission (chairman, Trotsky), which, concentrating the repairing and building of locomotives in the best workshops of the Republic, laid down the "programme" of production month by month and shop by shop for five years, with the object of raising transport above the pre-war level by January 1st, 1925. The standard of production was fixed at that of March, 1920—25 per cent, and increased by 16 per cent for the summer months, on the understanding that it would be decreased for the winter.

—("Pravda," November 12th.)

In July, 1920, the programme was surpassed by 248 locomotives.

In August, 1920, the programme was surpassed by 233 locomotives.

In September, 1920, the programme was surpassed by 253 locomotives.

—("Russian Press Review," November 5th.)

Damaged Locomotives. Locomotives. Locomotives

August — 6,684 — 9,645 — 58.1

September — 7,296 — 10,023 — 57.1

—("Ekononicheskaya Zhizn," Nov. 13th.)

In consequence of these results, at its session of November 4th, the Supreme Transport Commission issued an Order (1628) raising the programme to 112-115 per cent of the July-September average.

—("Pravda," November 12th.)

Moscow-Kazan Railway, 1920:

Daily distance covered—Jan.: 20,182 versts

June: 23,314 versts

Oct.: 26,323 versts

Average daily freight—Jan.: 23,735 poods

June: 33,323 poods

Oct.: 38,923 poods

Average speed per hour—Jan.: 8.1 versts

June: 14.4 versts

Oct.: 14.7 versts

—("Pravda," November 14th.)

In the three years 1917-1920 there were built by the

Soviet Government 6,000 kilometres of new railways

(10 per cent of the total laid down between 1914 and 1916).

—("Russian Press Review," November 5th.)

In spite of the frightful strain of the war — and notwithstanding the slanders and the stupidities of their enemies — the Russian workers have already accomplished the gigantic task of placing their country on a sound foundation. The "TRUTH" is happy to be able to place before the members of the workingclass of America at this solemn moment in the history of the Russian workingclass some of the most recent evidence of what the Russian people have been able to accomplish. Hastily compiled for the most part from the pages of various Russian newspapers and periodicals of the last three weeks in November, it only illustrates the more how great has been the constructive activity of the workingclass revolution in the past, and what vast successes we may expect of it in the future.

III.—FUEL.

The Donetz. Coalfield, utterly ruined by Denikin in his retreat of the autumn of 1919, is only just recovering.

In produced:

In 1918 — 551,000,000 poods

In 1919 — 320,000,000 "

In 1920 (Nov.) — 278,000,000 "

The Moscow coalfield, which produced in 1907, 22,000,000 poods, in 1910, 13,900,000 poods, has been administered by the Soviet Government since November, 1917. It produced:

In 1918 — 23,000,000 poods

In 1919 (notwithstanding Denikin's advance) — 22,000,000 "

In 1920 (approx.) — 36,000,000 "

The Ural coalfield was the theatre of the civil war, 1918-1919. It produced:

In 1919 — 42,500,000 poods.

In 1920 — 56,000,000 "

The Siberian coalfields (under Koltchak to the autumn of 1919) produced:

In 1919 — 33,000,000 poods

In 1920 (8 months) 36,500,000 "

—("Ekononicheskaya Zhizn," Nov. 13th.)

The Baku, Petrovsk and Rakusni oilfields, from the beginning of navigation until November 19th, exported to Astrakhan 143,903,000 poods (2,300,000 tons).

From Astrakhan there were sent up the Volga 101,241,000 poods (1,600,000 tons).

—("Ekononicheskaya Zhizn," Nov. 28th.)

The following was the amount of fuel consumed (converted into terms of wood fuel) in the area covered by Soviet Russia (without Ukraine and the Border States):

1916 — 17,000,000 c. sazhenas

1917 — 18,000,000 "

1918 — 9,500,000 "

1919 — 7,000,000 "

1920 — 10,800,000 "

(1 c. sazhen—12.7 c. yards.)

—("Pravda," November 12th.)

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Ivanovo-Voznesensk Province reports twentyseven textile factories at work.

—("Pravda," November 12th.)

By the middle of 1920, 250,000 cotton spindles and nearly 80 woolen-mills were working; both suffering from the shortage of electric lamps and the housing crisis, which prevent the introduction of the system of shifts.

—("Russian Press Review," Nov. 19th.)

Storage of Cotton in European Russia:

Jan. 1st, 1920 — 350 poods

Oct. 15th, 1920 — 3,050,000 "

(As much again in Turkestan.)

—("Russian Press Review," Nov. 5th.)

Manufacture of woolen cloths (coarse and fine):

July (1st fortnight) — 512,000 arshinas

Aug. " — 570,000 "

Sept. " — 780,000 "

Sept. (2nd fortnight) — 975,000 "

Oct. 1st fortnight — 1,027,000 "

(1 arshin—5.4 sq. ft.)

—("Ekononicheskaya Zhizn," Nov. 10th.)

Communist Industry ("Subbotniks"—"Communist Saturdays"—voluntary overtime labour by Communists and sympathisers for the benefit of the community) in Moscow:—

Communists. Non-party.

May, 1919 — 781 —

June " — 653 —

July " — 1,510 — 308

Aug. " — 3,336 — 815

Sept. " — 5,023 — 1,750

Oct. " — 3,210 — 169

(Denikin and Yudenich)

Nov. 1919 — 9,830 — 6,093

Dec. " — 7,623 — 9,063

Jan., 1920 (Peace) — 10,652 — 24,747

Feb. " — 15,026 — 26,561

March " — 11,308 — 21,819

April " — 13,071 — 16,246

October, 1920 — 49,466 — 151,577

—("Izvestia," May 9th.)

Work performed: 23,600 sazhenas wood sawn up and stacked.

2,365 trucks unloaded.

768 trucks loaded.

4,754 greatcoats made and repaired.

59 locomotives repaired.

79 trucks repaired.

153 machines and lathes repaired, etc. etc.

—("Izvestia," November 12th.)

The Trade Union Movement.

1917 III. All-Russian Conference 1,475,429

1918 I. All-Russian Congress 2,638,812 19

1919 II. All-Russian Congress 3,422,000 30

1920 III. All-Russian Congress 4,326,000 32

Oct. 1920. Data of Org. Dept.

All-Russian Council T. U. 6,000,000 34

—("Russian Press Review," Nov. 9th.)

V.—PEASANTRY.

Goods distributed in part payment for corn, through Provincial Food Committees, Jan.-Sept., 1920:—

Textiles—120,374,000 arshinas.

Boots—446,000 pairs.

Tobacco—74,000 poods.

Matches—229,000 boxes.

Soap—31,000 poods.

Iron goods—1,683,000 poods.

Lampglasses—659,000.

Sugar (7 months)—396,604 poods.

Salt—3,772,000 poods, etc., etc.

—("Ekononicheskaya Zhizn," Nov. 13th.)

Educational Progress, 1917-1920.

Briansk Province. 1,140 elementary schools, 100,000 children; 50 children's colonies, 5,000 children.

Smolensk Province: One State University, 2 Institutes of Higher Education, 1,800 Reading Huts, 200 People's Houses.

350 Libraries, 140 Clubs, 940 Adult Schools, 4 People's Universities 750 Cultural and Educational Circles, etc.

—("Pravda," November 12th.)

Vladimir Province. Fifty-nine small electrical stations in the villages during 1917-1920. Eight stations in small towns. (Before the Revolution, only one in Vladimir city.)

—("Russian Press Review," November 5th.)

Tsaritsyn Province. Electrification of Proletka village, Nikkalef County.

—("Izvestia," Nov. 28th.)

Saratov Province. Electrification of Kamishin town.

—("Izvestia," Dec. 1st.)

VI.—PUBLIC EDUCATION, ETC.

Teachers.

The old reactionary Teachers' Union had 50,000 members. The Union of Workers in Education and Socialist Culture, 300,000 members (30 per cent. Communist.)

—("Russian Press Review," November, 1919.)

Elementary Schools.

Year. Number. Children.

1886 — 22,770 — 1,140,000

1917 — 38,387 — 3,500,000

1918 — 52,274 — 4,139,000

1919 — 62,238 — over 5 millions.

Secondary Schools.

Founded 1917-1919 — 3,783.

Workers' Facilities.

(preparing workers for Courses in Universities.)

Twenty-four, with 17,000 students.

—("Red Petrograd," November, 1920.)

Libraries.

(excluding Trade Union, Co-operative, N. Caucasus, Donetz, and Ukraine.)

1919 — 13,506 libraries in 32 provinces.

1920 — 26,278 libraries in same provinces.

—("Russian Press Review," November 5th.)

Extraordinary Commission for Liquidating Illiteracy amongst Adults.

Tambov Province, 48,000 passed through classes in three months.

Cherepovets Province, 57,807 passed through classes in three months.

Ivanovo-Voznesensk Province, 50,000 passed through classes in three months.

Saratov Province, 1,000 schools opened (2,400,000 illiterates.)

—("Russian Press Review," November 5th.)

Petrograd.—Dec., 1919. Total of illiterates, 62,491; April 5th, 1920, under training, 23,542; August, 1920, total of illiterates, 29,522; October 18th, 1920, under training, 22,091.

—("Red Petrograd" November, 1920.)

Universities.

Orel, November 10th. A new State University was opened on Revolution Day (November 7th). So far, the following faculties are functioning: Workers', Physical-Mathematical, Historico-Philological.

—("Pravda," November 14th.)

Moscow, November 13th. Decree setting up Ural University at Ekaterinburg, with the following faculties: Mining, Polytechnic, Medical, Agricultural, Pedagogical, Institute of Social Sciences, and Workers'.

—("Izvestia," November 12th.)

From "Concerts and Lectures" Columns.

Announcements of—

Lectures on Religion) in three workshops

Health) of Leather-

Sanitation) Workers' Union.

Lectures on Darwinism) at the Workers

Political) University

Economy (2)) (People's House

Sociology)

Lectures on Sanitation)

Political Education) in six work

Results of October) shops of

Revolution) Leather-

Protection of Labour) Workers'

History of the) Union.

Peasant Movement)

Religion)

Lectures on History of) at the

Primitive Culture) Workers'

History of) University

Russian Literature) ("Karl

General Anatomy) Liebknecht")

A proletarian play at the Building Workers' Club.

"La Traviata" at the Municipal Estates' Workers' Theatre.

IN THE REALMS OF LABOR

By SPARTACUS

Painters to celebrate

On Jan. 31st the local Painters Union will celebrate its 25th anniversary. The Union was formed on Jan. 31st, 1896 and is among the oldest organization in the ranks of the trades union movement in the city of Duluth.

The Painters Union has gone through a number of struggles during its existence. It has had to strike more than once to make the masters understand that the Union intends to protect the workers against oppression and undue advantage. The painters went through the lockout of 1907 together with the other unions of the building trades against the master class of the city. They endured all the hardships with the determination of a class conscious group. They came out of that, almost ruined, but determined to build up a stronger union of men that will be able to make its voice heard. And they succeeded. Today the painters are a hundred per cent strong. They are the most progressive trade union of the city. To them belongs credit for various progressive activities that the trade union movement has undertaken. They have championed for independent political action by the unions. Their members have given time, energy and money towards political action. They were the first in the city to endorse amnesty for political prisoners. They are the sponsors of the Labor Temple, and through their efforts the Labor Temple Association has been made a reality. They are generally recognized to be a "fighting bunch", and some of its members hold responsible positions in the labor movement of the city.

Truth congratulates Painters Union 106 upon its 25th anniversary. We wish the union success.

The union will celebrate its anniversary with a banquet at Macabec Hall on the 31st of this month. The members with their families and a number of guests have been invited.

Carpenters Face Trouble

Union carpenters were given notice by McLead C Smith building contractors that 80c an hour will be the scale of wages for carpenter in their employ. The union was also notified that no committee will be received. The union met last Saturday at Rawley Hall, and after a heated discussion decided by a vote of 76 to 63 to accept the terms.

The meeting lasted till 12 o'clock midnight. The officers were severely criticised by the members and business agent Henry Stevens tendered his resignation which was accepted.

There is general dissatisfaction with the present officers. Accusations were made that some of them have miscondacted the entrusted responsibilities given them by the union last spring.

It is expected however, that the organization will manage to steer clear into better times, when it will be able to make its power felt.

Truth will be more than glad to assist the carpenters union in its present difficulty and attempt to help along in the coming struggle.

More Cut in Wages

The Painters who are working under an agreement which expires April 1st, 1921, were notified by the employers, that a cut in wages of 15 cents per hour effective Jan. 10, will be made. The Union held a special meeting last Tuesday and action was taken to notify the employees that no cut in wages will be tolerated.

The members present at the meeting who are working for the members of the Master Painters Club, reported that they were paid off at one dollar per hour. There is a general belief that the masters will not carry out their threat, and that the present scale will prevail as agreed to.

The meeting was attended by about 200 members, and there is a good spirit prevailing in the organization.

The editor of Truth was invited and he delivered an interesting and inspiring talk on "The future and the trade union movement". General satisfaction of comrade Bentall's speech was expressed by the audience.

Molders' Wages Cut

Molders Union No. 315 held a special meeting last Friday to consider the action of the Twin City Tractor Co., to cut the wages of its

employees. The company is operating a foundry across the bay. At the end of last year the company suspended operation and all employees were laid off. They rehired later on an condition that they must work 9 hours instead of eight for the same pay.

The molders received 90c. per hour, or \$7.20 for 8 hours, and the company wants the union men to work 9 hours but pay them only for eight.

An International officer is in the city, who is trying to help the union in its present difficulty. The Molders Union is known to be a fighting organization, they have had numerous strikes in the last few years. They are able to take care of the situation and make the company come to terms.

524 Elects Delegates.

Electrical Workers Union No. 524 at its meeting held recently has elected Axel Johnson, Ernest Rouleau and Myheren as delegates to the Federated Trades Assembly. Johnson and Rouleau to succeed themselves and Myheren is a new delegate.

Assembly Elects Officers.

The last meeting of the Federated Trades Assembly was attended by about 65 delegates. Fourteen new delegates representing various affiliated unions were given the obligation and seated.

After going over routine business the Assembly proceeded to election of officers. For the presidents position John E. Johnson of the painters and H. R. Tinkham of the Plumbers were nominated. Johnson was elected by 34 votes to Tinkham's 29. For Vice President, C. D. Goldsmith was elected without opposition and the incumbent John A. Barron, of the Typographical was elected secretary. For Reading Clerk, Edw. O. Adams of the Metal Trades Council was elected with 32 votes over Ernie Richard from the Butchers. Trustees are Joel Lichten of the painters, H. R. Tinkham of the Plumbers and J. C. Mueller of the Machinists.

Deputy Sheriff W. J. Dutcher who is still representing the musicians reported that they placed the Alhambra Theater in West Duluth on the unfair list. The president appointed a committee of three to investigate the case and report to the next meeting.

Delegates McEwen and Lichten clashed over the report of the special committee to get an injunction on the special election for a six cent fare. President Jensen, chairman of the committee, reported that they asked some business men in the city for donations to pay the expense of a number of bills incurred by the committee. Delegate Lichten criticised the committee for its action, stating that the committee should first have come to the labor movement for funds before going to people outside the labor unions.

Political Action.

The Labor Unions of Duluth are now balloting over independent political action. The Central Committee of the Working Peoples Non Partisan Political League has submitted the proposition to the affiliated unions.

Secretary Morin of the Central Committee says that a large number of the unions have already sent in their ballots which will remain unopened until the canvassing committee meets between now and February 1st, when the sealed envelopes will be opened and counted and the result announced. On the first Sunday in February the Central Committee will meet to select the candidates for Municipal office in the coming election.

To Starve the Workers.

It is alleged from a very reliable source that at a meeting held recently at the Commercial Club of business men, industrial masters, bankers and lawyers of the city it was decided on a plan of action to weaken the labor movement of the city. The decision, it is alleged, was to close factories as much as possible, and those establishments that have to run to be operated on half time. The intention is to starve the workers into submission to cripple the working class financially so that they will be unable to keep up their union membership which will in turn reduce the numerical strength of the labor movement.

So far as we were able to find out, and from conversations we had with officials of the various unions, the wish of the masters did not materialize. The unions are holding their own and some are gaining in membership

PROFITS INCREASE WAGES DECREASE

Philadelphia.—The 625 textile manufacturing concerns in Philadelphia made net profits of \$500,000,000 in the five-year period ending January 1, 1920, while the average wages paid to the workers in the mills was but \$411 a year in 1915 and \$943 a year in 1919, according to an investigation made by the Labor Bureau, Inc., of New York for the Philadelphia District Council of the United Textile Workers.

During this period of five years, the Labor Bureau contends, the 60,000 workers in the textile mills "suffered from extreme poverty."

The 1915 average of \$411 was less than half the sum which the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research estimated as the minimum necessary to support a workingman's family in health and decency.

Wages increased each year, it is stated, but the cost of living increased faster. In 1919 the average wage in the Philadelphia mills had increased to \$934, but the living wage level had jumped to \$1,303.

Wages in 1920 actually decreased, the report states, owing to the shut-down of most of the mills and the consequent unemployment now estimated at 80 per cent. The

1920 average wage is estimated at \$900, or \$1,040 less than a living wage. Present conditions, it is claimed, are worse than at any time in the last 10 years and are "breeding desperation among the majority of textile workers."

Statistics are cited to show that the mill owners might have wiped out poverty among the textile workers by applying profits to increase wages. Even allowing for a six per cent return to the owners on their investment, the average wage of the workers might have been raised in 1918 alone from \$792 to \$3,249. Similar figures were given for each year, making a total of possible increases \$7,730 to each worker.

The conclusion reached by the Labor Bureau on the basis of the evidence obtained is that the mill owners, who have been able to build up substantial financial reserves, should bear the losses involved in the present hard times, and not the workers whose wages have been insufficient to allow them any financial reserves whatever. Wage reductions at this time, the report concludes, would "bring thousands of families face to face with acute undernourishment, lack of sufficient clothing and criations from their home."

Your friend is hungering for Truth. Give him a year of it.

A TALE OF ROAST PIG

By ANISE.

Once upon a time
The story goes
A Chinaman possessed
A pet PIG,
And those were the days before
Anyone knew
That pigs were good to eat!
The Chinaman kept the pig
And fed it
And cherished it
And then, one day,
The Chinaman's house
BURNED DOWN.
And the pig was killed
And cooked in the flames.
The Chinaman tried
To rescue the pig
But he only succeeded
In burning his fingers,
"Wow! Wow!" he cried,
Cooling them in his mouth,
Thus tasting for the first time
The delectable flavor
Of good ROAST PIG!
Well,
The Chinaman liked the taste
And called his neighbors,
And all of them voted
That PIG
Cooked by the flames
Of a burning house
Was a very savoury dish!
And thus it became a custom
To burn a house down
Every little while

In order to have
A feast of roast pig!
You say, do you,
NO PEOPLE on earth
Would be so stupid as that,
For even the veriest fool
Could quickly invent
Some less destructive way
Of roasting a pig!
Oh, well, I'm not so sure!
Have you not seen
How every once in a while
The nations of men
Set FIRE
To all our civilization
And out of the flame
Of WAR and famine and pest
They gain
A little brief flavor
Of PROSPERITY
For such of the workers
As are NOT being shot!
And all of these nations
Haven't the sense to invent
And put into PRACTICE
A less destructive way
Of getting the flavor
Of ROAST PIG
And the delicious taste
Of PROSPERITY
Except by occasionally
BURNING UP
Thousands and thousands
Of HOUSES
Or a whole civilization!

BASKET SOCIAL and DANCE

Will be given by THE SCANDINAVIAN SOC. LOCAL SEWING SOCIETY

WED. EVE., FEBRUARY 2nd

EVERYBODY WELCOME!!

Bring a basket and a friend.

Music by Gravstrom & Co.

JACK CARNEY

WILL SPEAK ON THE

MASTERY OF LABOR

Will the "Open Shop" campaign lead to a closed shop against the boss? — Will the workingclass submit to the further domination of the capitalist class when society reaches that point where industry can no longer function? — These and many other question will be answered on—

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19th Ave. West and First Street

Admission free until 8 o'clock after 8 o'clock 15c—25c

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Work, Zinovieff 25c, 6 for \$1.00

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By Bishop Wm. M. Brown,

..... 25c, 6 for \$1.00

COMMUNISM and the FAMILY,

By Alexandra Kollontai,

..... 10c, 12 for \$1.00

PROPAGANDISTS—6 of latter

and 3 of either of former for \$1

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Every

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O. T. ROSAAS

PHOTOGRAPHER

Lincoln 590-x Melrose 6229

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TRUTH

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J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

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HOW CAPITALISM GOES TO PIECES

The breakdown of the present system comes as a result, not so much of the financial situation as of the mental and physical condition of the people.

Result of the examination of the men for the draft staggered the country.

First because of the unexpected proportion of young men entirely unfit for army service and secondly because of the fact that the largest percentage of the unfit came from the farms.

The first draft called men from the age of twenty one to thirty one. This was the pick of this country's manhood. So woefully below the expected standard were these youth that only a small portion passed the examination and that only after the standard had been brot down far below that used during the civil war and since.

To secure an army of 4,000,000 under that low standard it was necessary to draft all men between the ages of nineteen and forty five.

This was a distressing picture to the war lords who were worrying about the man power for killing purposes but the facts revealed thru the examinations for the draft are of far greater significance than was then fully understood.

Europe had to draft boys from fourteen and up and men as old as sixty and seventy. There was no such a thing as a physical examination for fitness. Every man and boy who could walk and carry a gun was called into service.

Labor power for production was called forth from every walk in life. Children had to go to work. Women had to go into the shops and fields. Old men had to limber up their stiff bones and hobble off to the labor market. Bad enuf in this country — a thousand times worse in other countries.

Add to the draft into the rigorous training in the army and the long hours of hard labor in field and industry the reduction of food and the exposure of the body to the elements—to poor and cold houses, to the coalless winters — and you have a bit of explanation to the present physical condition of the race.

In England and France and Italy and most of the other European countries the new born die in alarming proportions. Old age is becoming unknown, for people are worn out and starved into weakness before they get old. They die while yet in the prime of life.

And of course no strong mind can dwell in a race weakened by over work and starvation and exposure. Hence the mind of the people is giving way.

Remember too that the mind must have food fit for it to grow on in the mental realm. To grow the mind must have the truth of science, the fact of life, the inspiration of association, the ideal of well being, the hope of noble achievement the fulfillment of human life.

Instead of this the mind has been fed on lies, hypocrisy, fraud, superstition, hatred, war, bloodshed, distress, degeneration, murder death. The world turmoil and the spirit of tooth and fang has wrecked the mind structure and left the people bereft of the life energy necessary to maintain civilization.

This is the legacy of capitalism. Cloaked with the rags of religion and patriotism, capitalism is making a last effort to preserve its respectability. Driven into the narrow straits of its own limitations it yells in loud excuses and tries to get out by blaming new forces that come to save the bled and crushed humanity.

Capitalism is going to pieces because it has degenerated the body and demoralized the mind and left the people without vitality and ambition and without the power to maintain itself and live.

THE \$1 A YEAR PATRIOT

The return smell is coming in good and strong. You get it every day and snore it every night.

Who but a capitalist crew could be brazen enuf to shove out before the eyes of the people the stories of our super patriots and the great sacrifice of their "valuable" time at the rate of \$1 a year?

And who would believe it except the most stupid of the dear peepul? Gullible dupes!

There was that most sanctimonious expert and genius of the steel trust, Charles M. Schwab. We almost stopped the war for a day to celebrate when great Schwab announced his willingness to sacrifice himself upon the altar of his country and serve it at the princely salary of \$1 a year.

Some of us knew better at the time but did not want to go to jail for telling the truth to a war mad nation that had no knowledge of facts and that believed every lie that the leering press shot out.

But now comes the report of an investigation of Schwab's Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation. Col. Abadie of the U. S. Shipping board testifying before the Walsh Congressional committee showed a voucher of \$260,000 paid to Schwab for his personal expenses for the month of October, 1918.

Schwab tries to get out of it by chastising the government for not paying him his dollar that he was promised as his yearly salary and for that reason had to hand in his expense account.

Dammit, he was broke—because Uncle Sam had not given him his dollar.

Schwab had to live thru October, 1918, and that he might get along on the measly little \$260,000 till the next month. It was not much, but it would help till he got his yearly salary of \$1.

Col. Abadie further showed that Schwab's steel company had profited "thru dishonest overcharges by upwards of \$100,000,000 at the expense of the shipping board."

This kind of testimony did not sound good to Judge Barton Payne, so he ordered the report stopped, and Abadie was asked to resign.

Do you get it?

The dollar-a-year patriot—bow to him and worship him. He is able to keep his board and room bill down to \$160,000 a month and does not steal more than \$700,000,000 out of our salvation chest.

Here is a case of a true American—an American who teaches pure Americanism and who would willingly serve his country at a dollar a year once more in the great work of Americanization.

We stop here for this time. For far be it from us to

intimate that after Schwab came one that was mightier than he whose shoes Schwab was not worthy to stoop down and unlace, the most high servant of the food trust and the grain combine, Herbert Hoover.

Be patient and you shall see him also in all his glory

KERENSKY BOBS UP AGAIN

That contemptible cur who came within a stone's throw of sidetracing the revolution is bobbing up again and is busily engaged in organizing an army to overthrow the Soviet Republic of Russia.

Kerensky came on the scene as a "socialist" and was backed by the capitalist world from the beginning. He was the last hope of the falling powers of imperialism.

But the workers were so thoroly organized that Kerensky found it impossible to break the new government. He was driven off and told to remain in other parts till he had learned to keep hands off the workers' republic if he considered his health worth a hound's yelp.

Now he is in Paris and says he is making preparations that will surprise the world when they are known. "I am organizing here in Paris a civilized government for Russia—an exile administration, you might call it. I have called in all the anti-Bolshevik leaders. We will overthrow the soviets. One of our first acts upon regaining power will be to make a clean sweep of all soviet trade agreements."

Kerensky says he will organize an army of a million and a half, in which he has the backing of "powerful governments." "We must be given a chance to organize before making our combined assault, but our program will go through." While he is making these statements one cannot help wondering what Trotsky will be doing all that time.

It must be remembered that Kerensky is of the stripe of the Eberts, Scheidemanns, Brantings, Hilquits, Briands and the whole reactionary group of interlopers between the capitalist tyranny and the workers' revolution.

It is a tragedy that the so called "socialists" should turn out to be the last and most vicious enemies of the workers in the time of the big crisis.

We shall never forget the blood that was shed in Russia by Kerensky in trying to destroy the soviet government. We shall never forget the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg by the "socialists" of Germany. And we shall look well into the situation in this country that the damnable crew of reactionary "socialists" do not push the dagger into the breast of the revolution when it comes in America.

The capitalists who do not understand the situation must be handled with consideration, but what shall we say of the traitors who have posed as the friends and the leaders of labor?

"OMAR IN A BOX-CAR"

(The following lines were found tacked to the wall of a bunk-car in an extra gang):

Think! In this battered box-car by the way
Whose cracks and holes admit the light of day,
How worker after worker with his pack
Has made his little stake and weary went his way.

And we who now are living in this room

They left, and sit in hopeless gloom—
We too will have our stake some future day;
We too will leave this lousy place—for whom?

SHERIFF WAS TOO GOOD.

The sheriff up in Cook county is short \$50 for being too good.

It was this way:

Sheriff Lien read in some magazine that it was within the rights of civilized nations to treat prisoners as if they were human. So he proceeded to let a fellow by the name of Burns take outside exercise and even go to the dentist when his toothache became unendurable.

Judge Page Morris had read no such magazine and differed with the Cook county sheriff as to treatment of prisoners.

Burns was in bad health from confinement in the St. Louis county jail and from the exposure in the Cook county bastille. Both jails are damp, death-dealing dungeons, and Burns had to wait trial in the first one and was sentenced to serve six months in the latter one which was almost equal to the death penalty.

Burns was true to Sheriff Lien and did not abuse the privileges extended to him, but the judge claimed that the sheriff had tried to show contempt of court. The sheriff claimed he had tried to hide it.

When the sheriff told the judge that the jail was unfit to live in the judge declared: "Your answer proves you are guilty. There is no use in calling any witness."

The sheriff was fined \$50. Burns is dying in the hellish dungeon. The rest of us are screwing up our respect for the courts. It is our patriotic and idiotic duty.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

England is foxy. There is no getting around it.

First she damns Russia and tells all the other nations not to open up trade with the Bolsheviks and then she goes right in and gets the best of the pickings.

Think of the resources of that great country now in the hands of the workers. Think of the great outlet for goods of manufacturing countries.

England is next to that and has sense enuf to forget the difference that have come up because the workers rule instead of the czar. The workers can and will pay for what they get. The czar didn't. The Soviets have gold and England needs gold. She is going to get it.

The czar had promises and England and France and America got them — and nothing more.

Now the goobs who took the czar's promises are mad at the Bolsheviks. So mad that they won't trade with them.

But England says that it makes no difference how mad she gets — her madness will not turn the czar's promises into payments. France and America think that if they get really mad and keep it up the czar will come forth out of his grave and pay.

So England is coping the gold while she is telling the other nations to hate the Bolsheviks. Leave her alone in the strawberry patch till all the big ones have been picked.

England is wise. Others are otherwise.

SOVIET MADE SAFE.

A new one came filtering into this sanctum the other day. It wouldn't be right to leave the world in ignorance of the salvation that has come to the sinful Bolsheviks so we are letting you in on the secret. The capitalists are jubilant over the wonderful achievement of reason and good judgment.

Here it is just as it was printed and circulated thru the mails:

Russia's soviet government, with socialism abandoned, seems to be fairly secure in the saddle and the thing most needed by that country now is a chance to have trade intercourse with other nations.

This opens up a new philosophy altogether. Possibilities seem to be unlimited. Soviet without Socialism!

There is the fellow who rocks the boat and he and his sweetheart fall in. Now there is no need of rushing out to save them. Just take the wetness out of the water and, by jinks, the couple can't drown.

When you see a tornado pouncing down upon your town to wreck it don't run into your cyclone cellar. Whistle a bit and take the air out of the wind and you go unharmed.

In the same way you may enjoy the novelty of hot ice by boiling it.

Also unake satan a good fellow by kicking the devil out of him.

All of the above is first class capitalist logic.

DEMOCRACY.

The Duluth Herald is constantly reminding us that there is no such thing as democracy in Russia. We trust they will take the same stand towards the proposed special referendum on the street car fare, as they have done, and are doing, towards soviet Russia.

The people of Duluth have shewn their stand on the street car fare. There can be no doubt as to where they stand on this question. If the city commission is a democratic institution, as it is alleged by its ardent supporters, then why are they over-riding the will of the people by again introducing this question?

Will the editor of the Herald please answer?

Jack Carney.

THE SUPREME COURT AND LENIN

By Paul Hanna

Nicolaï Lenin and United States Supreme Court are in full agreement respecting a cardinal principle of the class struggle. Dissenting from the court's decision which this week abolishing the Clayton Act as a refuge for labor, Justice Brandeis remarks:

"May not all with a common interest join in refusing to expend their labor upon articles whose very production constitutes an attack upon their standard of living and the institution which they are convinced supports it? Yes."

Congress also said "Yes" when it enacted the Clayton Act. But Lenin, the Bolshevik prophet, smiled wearily at Congress and those who had faith in it. Lenin asserted that governments are simply instruments to control or modify the irrepressible struggle between hostile classes, and that such control, is always exerted in favor of the dominant class.

So, the Supreme Court shouts "No!" to the Clayton Act and reduces that statue to a scrap of paper. The honorable court pulverizes the legal trenches built up by labor during thirty years of lesser class struggle. It outlaws the secondary strike (boycott) and gives tremendous impetus to Lenin's agitation to make all strikes primary strikes by One Big Union.

Justice Brandeis' fine reasoning in opposition to the verdict is a brilliant intellectual defense of the last parliamentary ditch from which President Gompers and the American Federation of Labor are routed, and of the political democracy upon which liberals have relied for a peaceful solution of the class struggle.

"The change in the law by which strikes once illegal and even criminal are now recognized as lawful was effected in America largely without the intervention of legislation," Justice Brandeis writes. "This reversal of a common law was not due to the rejection by the courts of one principle and the adoption in its stead of another, but to a better realization of the facts of industrial life. Courts with a better appreciation of the facts of industry recognized the unity of interest throughout the union, and that in refusing to aid in destroying itself."

That kindly evolution of the courts was responsive to the milder demands of the class struggle. Very soon, however, Justice Brandeis finds:

"It was objected that, due largely to environment, the

social and economic ideas of judges, which thus became translated into law, were prejudicial to a position of equality between workman and employer; and due to this dependence upon the individual opinion of judges great confusion existed as to what purposes were lawful and what unlawful.

"...This idea was presented to the committees which reported the Clayton Act. The resulting law set out certain acts which had previously been held unlawful, whenever courts disapproved of the ENDS for which they were performed; it then declared that when these acts committed in the course of an industrial dispute they should not be held to violate any law of the United States. In other words the Clayton Act substituted the opinion of Congress — for that of differing judges."

With that law finally placed on the statute books it seemed to liberals, from Justice Brandeis to Samuel Gompers, that parliamentarism was vindicated as a method for serving organized labor. To Lenin, however, it did not seem so. Nor did it convince the United States Supreme Court, which has restored its own opinion as superior to the will of Congress and cut the throat of the Clayton Act in its ear to ear.

The last paragraph of Justice Brandeis' opinion is very beautiful and very futile. It states that:

"All rights are derived from the purposes of the society in which they exist; above all rights rises duty to the community. The conditions developed in industry may be such that those engaged in it cannot continue their struggle without danger to the community. But it is not for judges to determine whether such conditions exist, nor is it their function to set the limits of permissible contest and to declare the duties which the new situation demands. This is the function of the legislature — which may substitute processes of justice for the more primitive methods of trial by combat."

The Supreme Court thunders that it is the function of judges to protect their class by surveying conditions and setting limits to the irrepressible class struggle.

And what are "the functions of the legislature" to a Congress that was long ago beaten to the ground by judicial bludgeons and is now so weak and cowed that it dare not assert its lost sovereignty?

WHISKEY.

Booze is taboo in this country — supposed to be.

A mighty fight was waged for hundred years to get rid of rum. Churches and women and prohibitionists raved like holy jumpers about the country going to the dogs thru the whiskey sewer.

Finally came the prohibition amendment and the country went bone "dry". But the whiskey crowd was not told to get out of business, right away. Give the booze peddlers a year to get rid of their stuff. Don't waste the poison that the people had declared to be a first class killer. Get the money.

Then after the year was up we were again supposed to be bone "dry".

But now it seems that there is more noise about moist goods than ever in the history of boozedom.

The job was done quite differently in Russia. The day after the revolution the Bolsheviks declared that booze was a bad thing for body and soul and for the new world that had just begun to see the light of day. So it was ordered that all beer and whiskey and anything else that was injurious to the people should be poured into the gutter at once. By four o'clock that first day after the revolution every drop of booze was gone. An edict went forth that any one who was found with as much as a drop of the fire water or who tried to make any of it would be shot on the spot.

Since that day to this there has been no booze in Russia — and no one has been shot. The Bolsheviks meant business and everybody knew it.

THE TEN-WEEKERS.

"Accept my thanks for continuing my paper and giving me notice of my standing. As proof of my gratitude I am herewith sending you \$4.75 for my own renewal and new ten-weekers at 25 cents each.

Serving on the Superior Court jury the past week I met several of my fellows who were anxious to hear and read something that promises relief from the deadly evils of capitalism now oppressing them, so I got their subs to TRUTH.

"I hope to increase the circulation of TRUTH in the future and thereby advance the education of the workers here, stimulate their courage and thus increase the forming fears of the masters with evidence of rebellion against their tyranny. Their efforts already to perpetuate their rotten, bloody, famine breeding system thru costly armed guards to protect their institutions, merit sympathy if their actions were not so amusing.

"Thanking you for your courageous and daring publication, I am yours fraternally, J. J. Manley. Wichita Falls, Texas."

(Good scheme. If you are drafted for jury service you can spend your spare moments giving the other fellows some pointers and get them to subscribe for TRUTH. It will fit them better to render a "fair and impartial verdict.")

THE BISHOP'S BOOK.

Ten thousand copies of the Bishop's book were printed two months ago. Now they are all gone. The workers good hold of this book and ate it up. It tasted so good that they told everybody about it and now there is a famine.

But the Bishop has another edition on the press and will be in position to fill orders right from his own office soon. So do not despair. You can have one of his books before you die. You should not die before you read it.

TRUTH was fortunate in getting a box of one thousand copies the other day. The Bishop donated them to TRUTH because he recognizes the valuable work TRUTH is doing. We have some of them left. They are going fast, but if you hurry you shall have one right now. Send your 25 cents for a copy. Send for several copies and give them or sell them to your neighbors. It's good stuff for the unbelievers. A Bolshevik Bishop is not to be found in every country. And such a bishop! And such a book!

"Communism and Christianity" by Bishop Wm. M. Brown. 25c. Order from TRUTH, Duluth, Minn.

THE NEW DRAFT.

Did you oppose the draft — into the army of the unemployed? Or did you register gladly and willingly?

Did you put on the uniform?

Did you serve in the trenches?

And did you go over the top?

What bonus did you get? And was it a soup bone?

Did you get it yet?

Have you a hero medal or just crutches?

Is the Red Cross helping you out? And the Y. M. C. A.? And is the preacher praying that you may win?

Did the Chamber of Commerce have a great welcome for you when you got back — or are you not back yet?

Or may be you have re-enlisted and gotten up in front — in the breadline?

Did you bite on the invitation?

To see the world?

And get an education

And serve your country?

Atta boy.

BROKE.

By JOHN E. NORDQUIST.

East or west —

What matters where,

North or south —

No one will care

For a busted bloke.

You beg for work to do,

Or a bite to eat —

And it may be handed you;

But friendly smiles ne'er greet

The man who's broke.

What right has a guy to be broke

And why should we pity him?

Why don't the bone head arise

And rub the sleep from his glim?

Let him pitch in and help us

To annihilate the boss,

For the whining man who's broke today

Will never regret the loss.

When we take over the factories,

Mines and mills and farms,

We workers will always have plenty

And we'll taste the real life's charms.

If the dubs and scissors new busted

Except to share in this bliss,

They'll have to wake up and help us

I'm not guessing—I'm sure of this!