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DULUTH, MINN.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1921

FIVE CENTS

PROMINENT JURISTS CONDEMN PALMER

U. S. PROFESSORS UNITE CONDEMNING PALMER RAIDS

**Acts Committed by Attorney General Said To Be
Dirty Piece of Business. Eminent Jurists
Maintain That Government Officials
Should Be Held Liable.**

By LAURENCE TODD.

Washington, Feb. 3.—"While we are deporting Mr. Martens, official representative of the Russian government, today, Great Britain is today sending to Moscow an agreement for trade with Russia, and is welcoming back to London the Soviet trade commissioners," said Senator France of Maryland in reply to an anti-Soviet tirade by Senator King of Utah in the Senate on Saturday. King had offered a wide variety of assertions as to lack of Russian export goods, the absence of American restrictions against Russian trade, and the peril of permitting any intercourse with the Communist regime at Moscow.

"If there is a ship sailing the Baltic today on its way to Britain," continued the Maryland senator, "it is carrying Russian gold to English merchants who are eagerly developing the vast Russian market. And while Britain is engaged in seizing upon this Russian market, she is doing all she can to frighten other nations into leaving it alone—so that she may have it."

"It is utterly untrue that our government is offering no obstacles to American trade with Russia. Our government refuses to permit our mints to receive Russian gold which is the chief means of payment which the Russian government now has to offer to us. There

is Russian gold available to purchase great quantities of our Southern cotton, which today is deteriorating for lack of storage. Millions of pairs of shoes are wanted and will be paid for by Russia if our government will permit payment to be made. Our government stands between."

"We may as well face the facts: British influence, including the influence of the British government, has strongly affected our government's policy, especially since the armistice. Britain is gathering into her own arms the riches of the Russian market, while we are permitting ourselves to be frightened into sitting here idly and meditating upon the crimes and evils of Bolshevism—things which I will frankly say never did exist except in imagination. The fact is that Mr. Lenin faced a situation, and he dealt with realities. He faced a nation of peasants who demanded in one voice, 'We must have our land.' Bolshevism had little to do with the solution of that situation. It was a practical matter."

King, Poindexter and Moses of New Hampshire protested against France's opinion. They denounced the Communist agitation for the overthrow of capitalist governments in all countries.

"The senator from New Hampshire," said France, "is more ap-

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CLARA ZETKIN OUVITS FRENCH AUTHORITIES

Veteran German Communist Visits convention In Tours and Slips Away.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The resumption of the sessions of the Reichstag has brought back to Berlin Frau Clara Zetkin, whose trip to Tours created such a sensation in France. She has received many congratulations on her pluck, not only from her partisans, the communists, but also from the reactionary Nationalists; for any trick played upon the French authorities will always be applauded by Junkerdom.

It was with difficulty that we persuaded the lively little gray-haired woman to give an account of her recent visit, which she thought much less interesting than her trip last year to Russia, where her friend Lenin convinced her "by facts of the supremacy of Bolshevism."

"You just telegraph what Amer-

icans are missing," she urged, "by not having elected a man like the President (Lenin), who still wore the same old hat he had six years ago and who never eats anything but the soup distributed to all by the Moscow Government."

"You must not think we played any tricks on the French Government," she said, "I am like most Communists; I hate lies, I had no other papers than my German passport, which described me as Clara Zetkin, a member of the Reichstag, adding a few complimentary remarks regarding my personal appearance. Where I crossed the border I must not reveal, nor how it happened that the frontier guard never noticed that my passport was not properly used, because our Communist comrade may have to rely upon the same methods to cross France, and I must not spoil their game."

"When I passed through the devastated district, and I must say

(Continued on page 3.)

Chamber of Commerce Attacks Ohio Bishop

Gallion, O., Feb. 3.—The Janesville chamber of commerce is not taking kindly to the work of Bishop Brown's entitled, "Communism and Christianity."

The secretary of the Janesville Chamber of Commerce in the following letter plainly shows how little he is acquainted with real Americanism:

JANESVILLE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Janesville, Wisconsin,
January 22, 1921.

To the President,
Bradford Brown Educational Company, Inc., Gallion, O.
Dear Sir:

There recently came to my attention a book bearing the title, "Communism and Christianity," written by William Montgomery Brown and published by your Company.

The book is the most Un-American piece of literature that has ever come to my attention, and I am today appealing to the Attorney-General of the United States, to stop its publication and distribution.

I want to appeal to you to stop the publication of this book without making it necessary for the forces in this company which propose to protect the nation, to expose your company and you and the author of the book. You may as well realize that such books as the one to which I refer cannot be printed and distributed in this country, and you may as well direct the energies of your company to something constructive. The intelligence of William Montgomery Brown is too good to be used in a destructive manner.

Very truly yours,
Lucian O. Holman,
Manager.

DIRECT ACTION IS BRITISH LABOR'S WARNING TO GOV'T IN JOBLESS CRISIS

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Unless the British Government backs its many proposals with immediate action to relieve the unemployment situation labor will take up the question of direct action to meet the crisis.

This was brought out at the national conference of the Labor party and the Trade Union Congress.

Speeches by delegates made it clear that, while labor has been doing everything in its power to get the government to act, it does not propose to permit parliamentary procrastination to continue forever.

Unemployment, it was pointed out, has been growing worse rapidly. The seizing of public buildings to house the jobless is continuing. On top of that Premier David Lloyd George has lightly suggested that the jobless immigrate. This condition labor does not intend to tolerate.

Even J. H. Thomas, secretary of the Railway Men's Union, a conservative, is now aroused to the point of saying definitely that if the government fails to accept the proposals of labor a vote on a general recourse by labor to direct action will be taken on February 28.

Comrade Jos. W. Sharts, who assisted in the defense of 'Gene Debs, happened to obtain hold of the letter which Bishop Brown received and forwarded the following illuminating reply:

January 25th, 1921.
Mr. Lucian O. Holman,
Manager Janesville Chamber of Commerce,
Janesville, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:
Bishop Brown of Gallion, Ohio, has just sent me, to be forwarded to the president of the Bradford Brown Educational Co. Your letter of January 22 in which you say: "The book (Communism and Christianity) is the most Un-American piece of literature that has ever come to my attention, and

I am today appealing to the Attorney General of the United States to stop its publication and distribution."

Before forwarding it I am going to give myself the pleasure of writing to you myself.

I know you well, Mr. Holman. Not that I confuse you with Mr. H. L. A. Holman, an old time lecturer in the Socialist Party. He would, I am sure, indignantly repudiate any kinship with the author of your letter. I have quoted.

But I know you from of old. You are the man the real 'American' who framed the first Amendment to the Constitution of the United States were trying to protect us against. They knew how you had demanded the burning of

(Continued on page 2.)

Twenty Years In Leavenworth

Wellknown American Author Exposes Attack On Members of Industrial Workers of World. Only Hope of Release Lies In Pardon.

By Mary Heaton Vorse

Recently in Chicago, after a meeting, I went to get a sandwich with a group of labor men. As I looked around the table, it came to me with a shock that I was the only person there, but one, who was not condemned to a long jail sentence. For all the people at the table were members of the Industrial Workers of the World convicted in the famous Chicago case.

Ralph Chaplin sat next to me. I had been talking only a few minutes before with his wife, a girl of extraordinary loveliness. She had not come out with us to supper because she had gone home to put her little boy of seven to bed.

Ralph Chaplin is a gifted idealist, a poet as well as a man of action. His quality of uncompromising courage made me think of Jack Reed. It is upon such youth that the strength of a people is founded, men ready to suffer and with gifts to make people understand the beliefs which have stirred their hearts. And his wife is like him. It made you feel right with life to see them together. They face a 20-year sentence.

Ralph Chaplin is to be put in

jail because he belonged to an industrial union, a legal organization.

Ralph Chaplin was Editor of "Solidarity." And that is why he was given twenty years. It was a pretty bad crime for anyone to hold a red card. The talented ones were selected for 20-years sentences. Apparently Judge Landis could not bear that a man of attainments and gifts should belong to the organization of the I. W. W.

Charles Ashleigh is another poet. What had he done? He had been an I. W. W. He has a sentence of five years. He was one of those against whom sentence even Captain Laidie of the Military Intelligence protested. One wonders if the Captain had ever read the poem by his distinguished relative called "Jacobin." And so Charles Ashleigh is among those who are slated for Leavenworth, where he has already spent two years.

Opposite me sat George Hardy, the General Executive Secretary. He was one of those who got off easy. He only got a year and he has already served his sentence. No one knew exactly why some got long sentences and why some short ones.

Bill Haywood, at the head of the

table, as a matter of course, was given the maximum sentence; that means a death sentence if it is carried out.

Since the beginning of the war between 3,500 and 4,000 members of the I. W. W. had been persecuted simply because they belonged to that organization. There are more than one thousand I. W. W. members in prison today. Almost without exception these men are in prison for their opinions—either for things that they said or for things that they wrote. One hundred sixty six of these are Federal cases; 98 were convicted in Chicago, 37 in Sacramento, and 28 in Kansas City, Kansas.

These men were convicted of a "conspiracy to unlawfully and feloniously and by force prevent, hinder and delay the execution of certain laws of the United States, concerned with the government's preparation for and prosecution of the war."

The next day I went down to I. W. W. Headquarters to find out more detail about the cases. There is nothing harder in the world than to try to find out the cause of an I.

(Continued on page 3.)

STATE DEPARTMENT SENDS PUBLICITY OUT FOR MOSCOW

**Lenine Emphasises Necessity For Working In
Co-operation With Farming Elements of Pop-
ulation In Order To Prevent Counter-re-
volutionaries From Using Them.**

By PAUL HANNA.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Continuing its exclusive report on the July conference of the Third International at Moscow, the State Department gives the following text of a very interesting speech by Lenin concerning the outlook for Communism in "backward" or pre-capitalist countries.

Delegates Roy, of India, and Pak, of Korea, contended that Communism in Europe would surely fail unless the enslaved Orient were first liberated. Speaking for Turkey, however, Delegate Sultan-Zade insisted that Communism established first in the West must, through the Third International, aid in liberating the Orient.

It was then that Lenin took the floor and spoke as follows:

"The fundamental characteristic of imperialism is the dividing up of the world into a small handful of oppressors and an overwhelming majority of oppressed. At the present moment 70 per cent of the entire population of the globe are under the yoke of imperialist powers."

"As a result the question has come up whether the Communist International should support the bourgeois-democratic movements in backward countries;—The bourgeois-democratic parties of oppressed nationalities

are of various kinds. Some of tactics, and are adapting themselves to the political regime existing in a given country. Of course we shall not give any support to such bodies. Reformists in fact always come out against revolutionary movements in colonial and semi-colonial states. On the other hand, Communists should support the national-revolutionary movements, but only when these movements are in fact revolutionary."

"The peasantry is usually the support of such national-revolutionary movements. In such countries the Communist Party is not able to attain success unless it supports the peasants. Here we come to the question of what should be the work of the Communist Party in pre-capitalist countries (for example, our Turkestan), where one must note a practically complete absence of industrial proletariat. However, a Communist Party even in the pre-capitalist countries has a wide field for activity, inasmuch as you have in these backward countries exploitation of the population by trading capital, and a semi-feudal relationship in agriculture."

"The struggle of agricultural workers against landlord exploitation is the basis upon which you can build an organization of toilers

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BRITISH APPEAL COURT UPHOLDS LOWER BODY

**Appeal of Sylvia Pankhurst Is Dismissed and
Defendant Ordered To
Pay Costs.**

LONDON, Jan. 14 (By Mail).—At the Quarter Sessions, the appeal of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst against a sentence of six months' imprisonment in the second division, passed on her at the Mansion House Police Court on October 23, was heard. The conviction and sentence were confirmed, with costs.

Miss Pankhurst was charged under Defence of the Realm Act Regulations with publishing and causing to be published in the Workers' Dreadnought, of which she is the editor, a series of "seditious" articles, "likely to cause disaffection among his Majesty's Forces and the civil population." Since November 4 she has been on bail pending the appeal against the sentence.

Miss Pankhurst conducted her own case; and Mr. Travers Humph-

reys and Mr. Ronald Pavell appeared for the Crown.

Counsel called police evidence in support of the conviction, one of whom, Sergeant Foster, produced a certificate of a previous conviction of the appellant at Eickington, Derbyshire, in October, 1915, for an offence against Regulation 42, when she was fined \$250 and special costs were imposed.

Miss Pankhurst then addressed the Bench, contending that she was not the writer of the articles complained of, and said that, as counsel on the outside had only quoted briefly from certain articles, and taken the quotations from their context, she would supply the omissions. She then quoted at length from the Workers' Dreadnought, and contended that there was no advocacy of wholesale looting, because she was perfectly well aware that that was no remedy.

The Chairman announced that the Bench were unanimously of opinion that the conviction and sentence must be confirmed, with costs.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

"UNDER the thud of hammer, the squeal of the file, the locomotive's whistle, and the ploughman's song, Soviet Russia is advancing along the path of Communist reconstruction." —Wireless from Moscow.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Continued from page 1.)

witches under the witchcraft status of New England. They knew how you had demanded the jailing and whipping and ear-clipping of the Quakers for advocating ideas of which you did not approve. They remembered how you had stood by behind the King and the forces of "law and order" in England demanding the suppression of the radical doctrines of the Puritans as subversive of religion and monarchy. Farther back in history they saw you shouting for the Inquisition and the burning of books and beings who presumed to differ from you in thoughts on science. You were there when the College of Cardinals brought old Galileo to his knees and forced him to recant his wicked theory that the earth moves around the sun. You helped pile on the kindling when Giordano Bruno was burned for saying this solar system is but a part of many.

During our war for American Independence (when my own grandfather was at alley Forge with Washington staining the snow with his bloody footprints for the radical doctrine of the right of the people to rule themselves) you were a clerk in the New York or Philadelphia chamber of commerce boasting of your loyalty to the privileged classes whom God in his infinite wisdom had placed in authority over America. They called you a Tory in those days. Our American forefathers who risked a traitor's death to free us from that chain, knew that you would fasten yourself in true parasitic style upon the new political and industrial system they were establishing here: they knew you would

immediately begin anew the old fight against every innovation, every advance of liberty; that you would be demanding the suppression of every new thought and punishment of every new thinker. And so, when they framed the Constitution, the real Americans insisted on a Bill of Rights to be added to it for their protection against you, and the first of these is:

"Congress shall make no law—abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry and other Americans said this wouldn't be much of a protection against you: that you would whittle it away little by little. And so it turned out. When William Lloyd Garrison went up to Boston in 1831, fresh from a Baltimore jail, and tried to start an Abolitionist newspaper, you instantly recognized the radical nature of his doctrines, the menace to "property rights" conveyed in the teachings of the agitator, the "Un-American" attitude of the man who flung across the top of his newspaper the motto: "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind." So when nothing less would stop him, you went with a well-dressed mob of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and dragged Garrison out from behind a pile of lumber in an upper room and dragged him down State Street with a rope around him, bawling for his blood.

You murdered Rev. Elijah Lovejoy for the same reason, burned his little printing plant and flung his dead body and his press into the river. You did it in the name of "Americanism"; and the Attorney General of Massachusetts so defined the deed at Faneuil Hall and would have got away with the insult to real Americanism if Wendell Phillips hadn't been there to answer him. You headed every mob that ever broke up an

Abolitionist meeting or horse-whipped or killed an Abolitionist; and you did it always in the name of "Americanism". And continually you kept shouting for the suppression of Abolitionist books and newspapers and the jailing of the "radicals"—just as, more recently, you have been shouting approval of the infamous gag-laws passed by the war-frenzied Congress and since the war by some 30 States—and only defeated in your own State by the sober Americanism of the genuine sort displayed by the followers of LaFollette and the Socialists.

The pleasure of answering your letter has drawn me into such a lengthy letter already, that I forbear lengthening it further by tracing your connection with Malchus the highpriest's servant (and manager of the Jerusalem chamber of commerce, I am sure) who led the police force to the garden of Gethsemane in order to suppress a radical and "anti-patriotic" movement and arrest one whose crime was that "he stirreth up the people."

As for your appeal to the Attorney General of the U. S., we will wait until we know how far he will lend himself to your proposed attack on our American Right of liberty of opinion before concerning ourselves seriously with that. Thanking you for your assistance in advertising the book, I beg to remain.

Yours very truly,
Joseph W. Sharts.

Bishop Brown, the kindly old soul he is, made a gentle reply to the Janesville parasite, a gentler one than the circumstances merited. The following is a copy of the Bishop's reply:—

Gallion, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1921.
Mr. Lucian O. Holman, Manager, Janesville Chamber of Commerce,

Janesville, Wisconsin.

My dear Mr. Holman:—

Your letter of Jan. 22nd is at hand and I am this day forwarding it to the President of the Bradford-Brown Educational Company Inc.

As a member of the company and the author of the booklet, I take pleasure in saying that while I regret your attitude and action, I do not blame you; for, during nearly all of my life, I would have been of your way of feeling and doing.

With every good wish of the season, I am,

Very cordially yours,
W. M. Brown.

Bishop Brown is made of sterner material than the secretary of the Janesville chamber of commerce, judging by his wonderful work entitled "Communism and Christianity." His work is having a remarkable sale, already the second edition is off the press, with the likelihood of the third edition being ordered before it is published. The above correspondence proves how hard hit the plumes feel and should be the means of bringing every reader of TRUTH into contact with the Bishop's work.

U. S. PROFESSORS

(Continued from page 1.)

prehensive as to the stability of his own government than are the British as to the ability of their monarchy to withstand the Communist doctrine. For one, I do not have one tremor of fear for our government.

America faces danger in the Orient, France continued. We

must face the probability of trouble with Japan. It is our duty to cultivate the friendship of "our natural allies, Russia and China, who are both of them anti-Japanese."

Sen. Borah joined in riddling the structure of Communist "peril" built up by King. He insisted that the United States government owed it to the economic welfare of the nation to establish amicable trade relations with Russia at once. He would favor the taking of "any necessary steps" to accomplish this result.

STATE DEPT.

(Continued from page 1.)

even in backward countries. In such countries it is quite possible to establish a Soviet authority. The experiences of Russia and of various Musselman republics—for the Soviet movement can be successful not only in proletarian countries, but even in those countries where pre-capitalist relations exist.

"In these countries you experience great difficulty in organizing Soviets, but without question it is possible to arouse an independent revolutionary consciousness and movement even in these countries. The Soviet idea is very simple and can be understood not only by the proletariat, but also by the broader non-proletarian masses.

"Here we come to another important point, which has aroused rather lively debates in the com-

mittee. Can countries with pre-capitalist relations in production pass to Communism without going through the period of capitalism?"

On this point, says Pravda, Lenin notes that if the victorious proletariat, having state authority in its hands in the most developed industrial countries, will come to the assistance of the Orient with all its organization and state means, then the backward countries will be able to attain Communism without passing through the capitalist stage of development.

"One must abandon scientific prejudices that each country must absolutely pass through capitalist exploitation," concludes Lenin. "The power of Soviets, when there is a powerful industrial uprising on a world scale, can be established in those countries in which the capitalist development has not attained any serious proportions."

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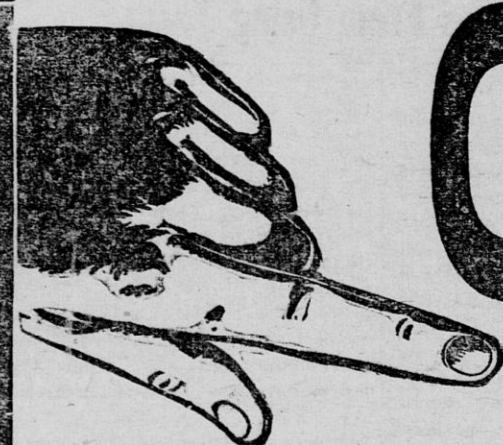
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"The I. W. W. in the Revolution"

A hot discussion followed last Sunday's lecture and the topic under consideration then will be taken up. This will be an important meeting to the workers. Come and take that unemployed friend with you.

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\$25.00 MENS ALL WOOL MACKINAWs. Heavy weight guaranteed all wool in plaid or solid colors out they go **\$9.85** at

10c PALM OLIVE SOAP from 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m. Sold every where at 10c, during this sale out they go at **3c**

50c Woman's Hose
Heavy fleeced lined in black only out they go at

\$1.00 Mens Heavy Wool Sox
In white or grey out they go at

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\$3.75 Boys Rubbers
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Blue striped with bib in all sizes to 15—out they go to

10c

50c

\$1.75

45c

INDEMNITY PLAN FEARED BY BRITAIN

French Foreign Policy Towards Germany Is Causing Much Worry In England.

By PAUL HANNA.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON (Wa. Bur.)—To get blood out of a turnip (148,000,000 gold marks out of Germany) is the chief ostensible purpose of the great Allied conference now sitting at Paris.

None but the French believe this Utopian dream can be realized, and the British delegates a month ago had determined to resist French aspirations and become virtual allies of Germany, in the interest of a restored German market for British exports.

Now, however, it is said the British have changed their minds and will give lip and pen loyalty to the French mirage. Why? Because a bear has broken into the British sheep pen and London needs French help to drive off the marauder.

As anticipated at Washington, Lloyd George will support Briand's scheme to keep Germany prostrate in exchange for like support of the British struggle to recover Turkey and Persia and retain India.

It makes no difference to Lloyd George that Germany cannot possibly do what the French demand. And it makes no difference to Briand that Turkey and Persia have already gone beyond recall out of the British stockade. Each believes the other's ambition is fantastic, but each has faith in his own project. On that basis the honest traders strike a bargain.

The German indemnity plan dearest to the French heart is this: "Payments of 3,000,000,000 gold marks yearly for the first five years, payment of 6,000,000,000 yearly for the next five years, and payments of 7,000,000,000 yearly for the next 32 years; a total of 269,000,000,000 gold marks, with an 8 per cent interest which will add another 85,000,000,000 gold marks, the French

share of the total being 148,000,000,000 gold marks. The outline here given is known as the Boulogne Plan, which once adopted would be advanced as "credit" for heavy borrowings of real money from the United States.

So much for what the French demand of Germany, whose financial and industrial condition already is so wretched that repudiation and revolution are spoken of as the only remaining recourse.

With what menace then is the British cabinet faced that, in the hope of assistance, it contemplates supporting the fantastic French demand upon Germany? An outline of the British dilemma was furnished some days ago in this correspondence, which described the pro-Soviet bloc of Turkey, south to the tropical sea and cuts off India from Europe.

Descriptive of the crisis in Turkey are two dispatches received today, one from Constantinople by the Associated Press, and the other from Paris by the Universal Service. Telling first of smashing successes by the Turks against Greek and British forces, which have been driven to the sea coast, the Constantinople message says:

"So alarmed have the British become that they have attempted to start unofficial negotiations with Kemal Pasha, sending a party with high staff officers to Angora, but the Turk Nationalist leader utterly refuses to parley until he has been recognized as 'head of the de facto government of Turkey.' Further goaded by England's apparent intention to hold the Dardanelles, Kemal threatens to begin an overwhelming drive 'in conjunction with the Russian Soviet armies.' He added that Turkey, in conjunction with the 'Soviet Russian Empire,' would make Lenin a man who must be more than ever reckoned with."

The Associated Press reports from Constantinople that the Allies are rushing more troops there, adding: "It is considered that the troops are required to guard against threatened disorder, owing to the presence of the followers of Kemal Pasha and Bolshevik elements. There are now about 105,000 former Russian and Turkish soldiers sleeping in mosques, cellars and ruins of the city. They lack food and clothing and are considered a potential menace to the enormous stores of foodstuffs and clothing in the warehouses."

President Wilson: We have come to be one of the worst ruled governments in the civilized world. No longer a government by conviction and the vote of the majority.

The masters of the government of the United States are the combined capitalists and manufacturers of the United States.

Proudhon: The great only seem to us great because we are on our knees. Let us arise.

CLARA ZETKIN

(Continued from page 1.)

I was shocked. I never expected to see such business, which makes me wonder no longer at French hatred against the Germans. Beyond the devastated districts the train became extremely crowded, and the passengers often addressed me, but they never suspected my nationality, because I speak French very well, having lived in Paris for more than eight years.

"My heart beat quickly whenever we stopped at any station, for I feared the control officers might ask unpleasant questions. The danger became pressing when we reached the Gare du Nord in Paris, where policemen in plain clothes stop any suspicious looking arrival."

But Frau Zetkin passed this ordeal successfully.

Continuing her story, she said:

"I took a seat in front of the Cafe de la Paix and ordered coffee. Then I looked about. So this was Paris after the war! Well, I could not see any difference, except that the women wore extremely short skirts and very low necks. Otherwise Paris is the same city I left some time before the war—even more Parisian, if possible: livelier, more elegant, and with streets full of Yankees, and English."

"I hastened to my old friends, who could not believe their eyes when they saw their unexpected visitor. I stayed thirty-six hours with my friends in Paris, who would not let me continue my journey to Tours by railway, but rented an automobile at an enormous price. Before nightfall myself and a Parisian friend were en route for Tours, traveling in the dark, because the nearer we got to Tours the more vigilant became the police, and my Parisian friend said I should never have been able to reach the Tours railway station undetected. Nevertheless, we took three meals in hotels on the way, and, as my Parisian friend never failed to speak in a very nasty way about Germany, and even more nastily about Lenin, nothing happened."

"We reached Tours before noon and lunched at my (word missing) house. My visit was a great surprise to the delegates of the Third Internationale assembled there, who had merely heard that Clara Zetkin had been prevented from crossing into France. "It was 7 o'clock in the evening when I and my Parisian companion entered the congress, and the members were speechless when my name was announced. After a short consultation with the Chairman all the doors were locked and guards were placed before them, whereupon trusted delegates rushed to the three telephone booths in the hall and began conversations with any Tom, Dick or Harry in Paris; for these telephones connected the congress directly with the French capital, and if any secret agent present had notified Millerand he would never have permitted me to leave France again."

"Thundering applause greeted me when I began my address, which it was arranged should last only half an hour. Meanwhile our car took in fuel and provisions for several days."

"When I finished the audience fairly stormed the stage, wishing to congratulate me and shake hands with me. The committee formed a circle around me, conducting me through a back door, where the car was waiting. Away we sped through the old-fashioned streets of Tours into the unlighted country, and never stopped till we reached Rheims."

"That city is one tremendous heap of ruins, with here and there some mean, low, narrow shanty rebuilt on the site of former palaces once surrounding the fine Cathedral, which, despite all assertions to the contrary, is rather well preserved. The country around Rheims has recovered quickly from the wounds of the war and is again the land where the champagne flows, which nobody discovered the German communist, although she stayed fully twenty-four hours."

"In reaching home by way of Luxembourg I used the same methods, which I must not reveal for the reasons I told. "And now," continued Frau Zetkin, "will you tell the Americans how I have even should she regain much of her old beauty, is not half so fine a country as Bolshevik Young Russia, where nobody cares what one wears and children are no trouble because the State is playing nurse?"

TWENTY YEARS

(Continued from page 1.)

W. W. sentence. The men do not know what it is that they are supposed to have done—except that they belonged to the organization.

Take the case of Vincent St. John, for instance. St. John is an old-time miner, and for some years he was general executive secretary, and then he gave up his position and left the organization and went back to mining. For five years before the war he was engaged with his 'hole in the ground' down in South Mexico. The scrap of evidence that was brought against him was a list of people who would be possible secretaries in Haywood's place should Haywood be arrested. St. John's name figured in this list. He had not even been asked if he would accept the position. He had never seen the list. But because of this jotted memorandum had contained his name and because of the fact that five years before he had been secretary of the organization, he has been given ten years.

As I write these things, they do not seem credible. Yet they are so. "My case isn't so much," St. John told me, "Clyde Hough's case is a lot worse than mine. After all I was arraigned. That is more than Hough was."

Here is the incredible tale of Clyde Hough. Hough is a fine young fellow of twenty-six, an American, a fighting wobbly. When registration day came, he with some other fellows paraded down to the county jail of Rockford, Ill., and gave themselves up. He was sentenced for a year and a day in Bridewell, and while he was in jail, the famous alleged conspiracy of the I. W. W. took place. Bear this well in mind. Hough was in jail from Registration Day on. He was in jail when the Espionage Bill went through. He was in jail during the whole period in which members of the I. W. W. were supposed to have entered into conspiracy against the United States to impede the draft. Yet they took him from the jail, brought him to Chicago, placed him on trial without arraignment and sentenced him to five years.

Sam Scarlett was one of the 20-year men. There was no evidence that Scarlett had conspired, and he wasn't an editor. But Sam Scarlett has had a hard time being an industrial unionist. He was one of the men held in the famous Mesaba Range case, held for murder as accessory after the fact, and kept in jail for many months.

At the end of the trial when the judge asked Sam what his nationality was, Sam made the mistake of getting gay. He answered:

"I am a citizen of the world."

"That will be about all," said the judge. "Twenty years."

Andreytchine is another of the 20-year men. Andreytchine is a Bulgarian. He is a man in his early twenties, and with an education that far outstrips that of most university men in this country. He was opposed to Bulgaria's alliance with Germany. But he was one of the dangerous intellectuals. He edited the Bulgarian I. W. W. paper. When I see George Andreytchine I cannot realize it.

These cases are picked at random. They could be paralleled many times over. There are details connected with these Chicago cases which illuminates the attitude and Methods of the Department of

Justice. For instance, twenty-two people were indicted who during periods of from one to five years had had no connection with the I. W. W. The prosecutors just took the names of all the leaders and everybody who had ever been connected with the I. W. W. periodicals, or who have held any executive position, and indicted them all. They did not even take the trouble to find out if they are alive or dead. This is not theatrical way of speaking. Murdered Frank Little, who had been taken from his bed and lynched in Butte the summer before, was actually indicted for conspiracy.

If I am telling more about the Chicago cases than any of the others, it is because I happen to know more about them. It is not because the Sacramento cases and those of Kansas deserve less attention. Their lot was even harder, if possible, than those of the Chicago cases. For one year men were confined in Kansas without bail, in a jail of a scandalous reputation for filthy conditions. Men went insane in that jail. Among the Sacramento cases five men died. The doctor asked the release of a man dying of consumption. He died in jail.

The simple fact is that, when war came, the people who own things in this country seized on the war as a pretext to make a drive to break up the I. W. W. Their organizations have been raided. The police violence has merged on mob violence in the illegality of its action. I. W. W. locals and headquarters have been searched without warrant, papers have been illegally seized, furniture and property destroyed either by time.

Concerning all this welter of illegality one man had the courage to lift his voice in protest. This was Captain Alexander Sidney Lanier. He was a lawyer, who, as an officer in the Military Intelligence, studied the cases and came to the conclusion that, although he detested the I. W. W. and their works, it was his duty to write a letter to the President "to expose the grave injustice the record discloses." He did this because he believed "that the indictment was fatally defective in that it does not give or convey to the defendants sufficient information of the nature

and cause of the accusation against them. That evidence is insufficient, on the whole, to show and establish beyond a reasonable doubt a conspiracy . . ." "There was not," he stated, "a scintilla of evidence against Charles Ashleigh, Leo Laukie and Vincent St. John," and they were absolutely innocent and wrongfully convicted."

Things look dark. The Circuit Court of Appeals has refused a rehearing. All that now remains to be done is to carry the case before the Supreme Court by a writ of certiorari. Writs of certiorari are very seldom issued by the Supreme Court; it only does this in cases of great legal importance or of great public moment. It does not look as if there were a bright chance for the Supreme Courts being persuaded of the need of doing this. So that if a writ of a rehearing is refused and a writ of certiorari is denied, everything is over as far as the legal end goes. There is nothing to hope for then, but a pardon.

Ever Thus.

This is worth passing around. Someone has dug up the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean of December 31, 1862:

"George M. Pullman, of the firm of Pullman & Moore house raisers, is experimenting with what he calls 'a palace sleeping-car.' The 'wise ones' predict it will be a failure." —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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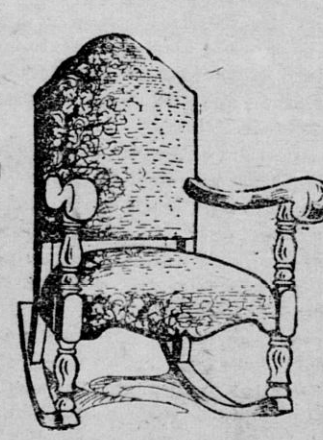
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ANATOLE FRANCE JOINS COMMUNISTS

Anatole France, the greatest French writer since the days of Balzac, Hugo and Zola, has come out in the open and joined the communist party of France.

Take a sweep of history and you will see that every great poet, dramatist writer, artist scientist, statesmen or religionist always cast his lot with the advance guard of progress of his day—and as a consequence he generally suffered death at the hands of the orthodox and reactionary powers in control.

Palmer and Wilson and Burnquist and Knute Nelson would have been the happy hangmen of Socrates, Bruno, Galileo, Jesus, Mazzini, Owen, Lovejoy and Lincoln. To them, progress is a crime and new ideas a pestilence.

Put your finger on the worthwhile outstanding characters of today, those whom you think will have a place in history and you will not mention Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Ebert, Branting, Wilson, Harding, Hindenburg, Pershing, Schwab, Kerensky, Breshkovskaya or even Bryan. Not that they will be forgotten but they will be remembered only as Nero and Bloody Mary and Judas Iscariot are remembered.

Characters that coming generations will honor and love are the hated ones of today. Ibsen, George Bernard Shaw, Edwin Markham, Whitman, Traubel, Sandberg, Jack London, Gorki, Strindberg—all of them will live forever. And with them will live that mighty spirit and revolutionist, Anatole France.

When Anatole France joined the Communists he did so to become a greater servant of the working class and help in a more effective way to establish a condition that would more nearly approach his ideal of life.

The Communists may have to suffer and go to prison and be exiled and put to death. Stormy times are to be expected and persecution and hardship will be our lot. Many of the workers in obscurity give their lives in the cause of oppressed humanity without getting much encouragement. But after all we are with the master thinkers and with divine hearts and with the heroic souls of the age. We are in good company. Rather be with Anatole France and Bernard Shaw and Maxim Gorki for one hour than with all the kings of heaven and earth through eternity.

STARVING THE JUDGES

The Tribune lets out a most wheezy sneeze about the pitiful wage paid to judges in this state.

"Our worthy contemporary" laments the slowness with which the legislature proceeds in raising the salary of the bench. "Minnesota is pitifully tight-fisted toward its judiciary," weeps the Trib, "and all but starves its bench."

The poor judges get only \$4,800 a year as it now stands and the lawmakers are adding enuf to make it \$6,300, but are too slow about it.

We beg most humble pardon for differing with "our contemporary," but feel we must.

For to other night we went to a union meeting and found a communication from the bosses announcing a cut in wages of 15 to 22 percent. This was to painters and carpenters and blacksmiths and a number of other workers.

Instead of offering a raise the bosses declared a cut. The Tribune never peeped about that.

The carpenters, for instance, had a contract till May for \$1 an hour. They work forty four hours a week and get \$44 for it.

The judge works about four hours a day, five days a week and less than 40 weeks in the year. That makes less than 800 hours of work a year and the judge gets \$4,800, or over \$6 an hour, \$120 a week as over against the carpenter's or painter's \$44 a week.

When the carpenters and painters get a cut of 20 cents an hour it means that their income for the week is reduced to \$35.20.

Now to offset this, the Tribune seems to figure, it is only right to increase the wages of the judges from \$6 an hour to \$8 an hour, or \$160 a week. Even with this increase "Minnesota is pitifully tight-fisted toward its judiciary" and "all but starves its bench."

But the bosses are very liberal toward the workers. The Trib never complains about how the bosses are "pitifully tight-fisted" toward the slaves.

Why raise the wages of the judges and cut the Wages of the workers? All over the country there is cut in wages.

Add to this the long periods of unemployment and you reduce the income of the workers to the breadline standard.

The judges get their wages whether they work or not. Their idleness does not mean stoppage of pay. They get their \$6,300 a year whether they convict an I. W. W. or not.

When the workers are forbidden to work their pay stops. They get nothing for the time they are out of work.

But may be higher wages for the judges will make them more loyal to the masters when the slaves begin to want a little more decent living.

There is something in that.

IS THE HERALD GONE PACIFIST?

Making it plain to the people who clamor for economy that the clerks are not the big eaters into the nation's treasury the Herald tries to earn about twenty years in the penitentiary by saying:

Suppose that instead of merely laying off a few clerks the whole civil administration were abolished and its cost saved. Suppose every government employee, from the president and the justices of the supreme court down to the remotest rural mail carrier, were dropped from the payroll. Suppose every government building, in Washington or elsewhere, except the army and navy and pension buildings, were shut tight and its doors and windows boarded up. Suppose congress itself were laid off—which wouldn't be so bad, either—and the senators and representatives and their clerks and the employees of house and senate sent home.

If all that were done, the total saving in the cost of conducting the government WOULD BE LESS THAN TEN PER CENT.

For more than ninety per cent of the people's money is being spent for wars past and to come.

The Herald bewilders us and we stand stark dumb. Is it possible that the Herald has turned pacifist? Here's hoping it's so

THE BISHOP AND THE CHAMBER

A wee little runt of the master class sets out to tell Bishop Brown that his book is the most un-American production it has ever read.

The same wee little runt tells the Bishop that this book cannot be printed and circulated in this country. Authority lurks in the statement of the runt.

The runt is one of the clerks for the Chamber of Commerce in a little Wisconsin town. It has instructions from the said Chamber of Commerce to watch out for un-American stuff and inform the stuff makers that they are not permitted to make it or send it out. One of the judges of what is American and what is un-American is the runt.

The Bishop has written a book that starts out by saying we should make the world safe for democracy by "Banishing gods from the skies and capitalists from the earth." Then the Bishop goes on to show the way out of the mess that superstition and tyranny have created and into the new day of justice and plenty. He does this in a scientific way, in a clean way, in a dignified and simple way. Everybody can understand it. He calls the book "Communism and Christianity."

The book is popular. Ten thousand copies were printed two months ago. Now they are gone. A new edition is about ready. Unless the runt can induce the government to stop this book you can get it by ordering it either from the Bishop at Galion, Ohio, or from TRUTH, at 25 cents copy, 6 copies for \$1.00.

That the Chamber of Commerce is the real government is indicated by the runt. It has already taken the matter up with the attorney general. Wall Street and the steel trust and the oil trust and the food trust and the coal barons and the press and the whole capitalist outfit of this country will back the Chamber of Commerce and the little runt. We are liable to see fireworks.

As long as the Bishop was willing to serve the present powers he was patted on the back and toted around to the banquets of the lords. Today he stands a first class chance to be toted away to a dungeon to rot in a filthy cell. All because he has taken a stand for the oppressed.

Every American should read what the runt and the Chamber of Commerce calls the Most un-American book it has ever read. You will then be better able to understand why the master class wants to get the Bishop into prison.

The Bishop and his good wife are happy to think that they have been able to hit the system so effectively that it is felt at headquarters.

And the workers are glad to welcome the Bishop and his good helpmeet into the ranks of the masses whose victory in the end is a certainty.

"THE MOB, THE MIGHTEST JUDGE OF ALL."

"The howling mob of yesterday in silent awe returns And gathers up the martyr's dust into history's golden urns."

MATTHEW A. SMIDT.

Feeling depressed and down at the mouth we walked along the Gold Coast of Chicago. It receives its name from the people who inhabit its dwelling places — in the summer. In the wintertime society columns inform us of the gay times they are enjoying down in Florida. Our comrade is much wrought up by the fact that Eugene V. Debs is still in prison and we share his sorrow. But a few moments prior to meeting our goodyeung socialist friend we were stopped by an artisan, dressed in a suit of overalls, despite the fact that the weather was below zero. He had tramped the city all day looking for a job. We asked him what he would be willing to work for and he said that he was glad to get a job at 25 cents per hour, so long as it was regular. Glad to work through the night and day for wages that would not buy a demi-mondaine booze. Yet they insist that we raise \$3,000,000 to feed the starving poor of Europe. God what a mess.

Yes, it is true that 'Gene Debs is in prison, so is Matthew A. Schmidt, more popularly known as "Matt." I like 'Gene, but tonight when I think of the poor cold and starving artisan who was glad to sell himself for 25 cents per hour, I think of Matt Schmidt. I think of him standing before the judge, just before he had been sentenced to "for the term of your natural life." "Matt", the courageous rebel who never whined, stood before the judge and said:—

"And if it should finally come to pass that I must live the remainder of my life behind prison walls, then I shall say with Lovelace:

"Stone walls do not a prison make,

Nor iron bars a cage;

Minds innocent and quiet take

That for an heritage."

"I understand the despair and horror that haunt the poor victims of the rotten industrial centres of the East, and I know the sacrifice made by their families and friends that they may bring their shattered lungs and wasted bodies to this land of blam and blossom, only to find that they must pay tribute to men who have capitalized their misfortune. It was almost wholly from this latter class of vultures that I was compelled to select a jury."

"I feel very deeply the suffering of those who lost their relatives and friends in the Times (Los Angeles) disaster, and I feel this more keenly than do any of the men back of my prosecution, for I cannot rid my memory of such cases as Ludlow, Lawrence, Bayonne, Coeur d'Alene and hundreds of other places where the workers have been slaughtered by the vassals of capital.

"If all this misery and suffering shall hasten the lifting of the curtain and darkness and superstition so that men and women may be free and that children may not be robbed of their childhood and that 'peace on earth and good will to men' may be something more than an empty phrase, then who shall say that the victims of the Times disaster died or that the men who are colloquially spoken of as 'dynamiters' shall have lived in vain!"

Matt Schmidt we salute you! — J. C.

RUSSIAN GOLD.

The British Government has been "unofficially" trading with Russia for a considerable and has been paid with the gold left by the late Czar. We, being a democratic republic, have steadfastly refused to accept the gold coming direct from Russia, but we do accept gold that comes from Russia via England. Only a Ring Lardner could do justice to the humor of the situation.

France has declared that it will not accept Russian gold, that is, if it comes from the Bolsheviks, but if it comes from the state of Estonia then it is all well and good. Estonia received her supply from the Soviet government of Russia under terms of an agreement signed during the latter part of 1920.

The allies are making themselves look ridiculous, by their foolish attitude towards Russia. Gold that comes direct from Russia is "stolen booty," but gold that comes indirectly is 100 per cent pure

THE WORLD AS IT IS.

The various financial journals loudly proclaim that the world is returning back to pre-war conditions. Professor E. W. Kemmerev, of Princeton University, is of the opinion that the world is going to go back to the gold standard, then everything will be alright. Capitalist apologists remind us of our youthful days when we strolled along a dark lane, whistling to keep up our courage. The capitalist class of the whole world, which includes America, looks back at the "good old times" with a sigh, and sighs for their return.

There is not going to be any return. You can no more return to the conditions of former years, than a barrel can roll up hill of its own volition. The international and internal relations of all countries have been shaken to their very foundations and governments just linger on to the doom that is being rendered all the more certain by the mad schemes of European nations.

France hopes to pay her debts and thereby redeem her lost fortunes by compelling Germany to pay a huge indemnity. As it has been well described, "you might as well try to obtain blood out of a stone." If Germany is to pay the indemnity, then you must allow her industries to be developed and placed on a pre-war basis. If this is done, then Germany becomes a menace to English trade. England is stronger than France. Draw your own conclusions! The power of moribund and devastated France to enforce payment of the German indemnity, even if England does stand on one side, is ephemeral and farcical. Sooner or later the workers of France will wake up to this fact and then. ... Goodnight!

Italy is worse off than France. Owing to her lack of raw materials, deprived of coal and bread, having been knocked off its feet by the war, the Italian masters are unable to even control their own factories. They cannot decide even the hours of labor which their workers must work. Beaten and bankrupt in its own land it cannot go out and develop its world trade — its only savior.

Japan is torn between the industrialists and the militarists, also within her feudal shell she is suffering from capitalist contradictions. Bank after bank is going bankrupt, the increasing misery makes the Japanese workers bolder in their demands. Add financial panic and working-class unrest together and then talk of bourgeois prosperity.

England fought to rid the near and far East of its commercial rival — Germany. They were — at the expense of millions of workers' lives — able to do this. But when they rid the East of Germany they never counted on Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia has fired the hearts of the Eastern races with a resolve to throw off all exploiters whether they be national or international. Say a prayer for England!

In our own country we find that there are eight million workers, according to a recent report issued by the American Federation of Labor, who are without a job. We also find that the farmers are working all through the summer only to have their crops taken from them by the bankers. All through the land stalks the gaunt spectre of hunger and starvation. What Communist parties cannot do, the spectre of poverty will make possible.

The world is in a sorry plight. The war that was to end wars has made more wars possible. There are at least twenty wars being fought or ready to be fought. Governments which should be laying plans for reconstruction now find themselves driven to spending more money on armaments. At the gates of their citadels are gathered millions of unemployed. They ask for bread and they hand them a rifle. At any moment a spark may be applied and another world conflagration will burst forth.

Study seriously the world situation and as you do, remember that it was achieved at the cost of 40,000,000 starved, crippled and murdered workers! — J. C.

A FRIENDLY REMINDER.

To our Subscribers.

There are several of our subscribers who have forgotten to renew their subscriptions. Notices have been sent to all whose subscriptions have expired and unless we hear from you in the near future we shall have to take you off the mailing list and that we do not, want to do. If you are hard up, write us and give an idea when you will be able to remit, and we will keep you on the list. If you do not, for any reason wish the paper continued to you then pay up and we will take your name off the list.

We thank the many comrades and friends who have assisted us in the past and hope to enjoy your friendship in the future as well. Help us to make Truth a better paper and give it a larger circulation. Get busy and get your friends to subscribe for it. By doing so you will hasten the day of a better world to live in. Do Your bit and do your duty.

The number of this issue is 188. If the number of your yellow label is lower than that, it means that its expired and should be renewed.

STREET CAR SOB STUFF

A Clerk has run away with the securities of the poor Duluth Street Car Company. Securities, mind you. The company is so poor that it cannot give decent service, because it has loaned out its money to big biz and to British and Canadian capitalists.

And here we were heartbroken when the company told us that it was penniless.

Now a clerk has run away with these securities. He did that mean trick right as the company was pushing itself into the sympathies of the dear people. Now the sympathy is increased about \$157,000 worth.

Poor little company! It sobs so sniffingly. Almost like Charlie Schwab. Dear, dear.

And of course we all believe that the clerk did this all by himself and that the company did not help him the least little bit to make his get-away.

It's quite a stunt, but it's clumsy.

AFTER THE FIGHTING IS OVER.

Thank God England has not forgotten her heroes. The War office announces that it has distributed over 3,000,000 medals to its soldiers. In addition there has been distributed 1,397,455 stars and 959 Victory medals.

Owing to the dearth of employment the government felt that medals would come in very useful, besides they are cheaper than bonuses. You can also raise coffee and doughnuts on a medal. Pawnshops and medals relieve unemployment somewhat denchherknow — for the time being.

IN THE REALMS OF LABOR

By SPARTACUS

That there is going to be test of power between master and slave in the building industry in the near future can not be denied. That fight is inevitably "labor must be put where it was before the war." The master class have decided that property rights and the profit system must remain inviolate. These rights are superior and above every thing else. Human rights, human welfare, are secondary and they must subordinate themselves to the rights of profit.

"This nation can not remain half slave and half free", was the question more than a half a century ago and is still the burning problem of present day industrial America, where the workers of the land — thought not fully conscious of their mission — are questioning the power of the master class for individual supremacy. Although this coming struggle will not be fought with deadly weapons, yet it will have its significance as it will determine the course of future activities of the labor movement of the city.

As reported in previous issues of Truth, wages of Carpenters, Painters and Molders have been cut 15 to 20 per cent. Now, reports received us that the Sheet Metal Workers were notified by their employers, that after February 4th the wages will be cut 15 per cent. The Sheet Metal Workers are about one hundred strong and every one working at the trade belongs to the union.

The organization meets at "Smolny Institute" on the first and fourth Wednesday of each month and its regular meeting to be held on February 2nd. The members will receive a bouquet.

Bakers Wages Cut.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers union of the city were notified by their employers that they will have to accept an increase in the number of working hours per day or stand for a reduction in wages of \$5.00 per week.

It will be interesting to see whether the master bakers intend to reduce the price of bread to the consuming public after they reduce the wages of the workers.

McDonal for Open Shop.

Officials of the Shipbuilders Union who conferred with the management of the shipyard at Riverside were informed by the assistant superintendent that the shipbuilding company will not have anything to do with the shipbuilders union. They were also informed that upon resumption of operation, wages will be reduced.

Metal Trades Council News.

The Metal Trades Council of the city, composed of trades unions of the metal industry are now planning a vigorous campaign to bring all metal trades unions within its folds. Until recently a number of organizations stayed outside the council, thereby weakening the council's activities. The open shoppers have given the workers a lesson in organization.

Conductors for Labor Temple.

The local lodge of the Railway Conductors are giving a dance on Feb. 8, at the New Armory. The proceeds will be invested in stock in the Duluth Labor Temple Association.

Friends and supporters of the Labor Temple will refrain from arranging any entertainments for February 8, and will boost the conductors dance.

Assembly Meeting.

The last meeting of the Federated Trades Assembly held at Owl's Hall, Friday January 28, was well attended.

Under communications, a circular letter from the United Russian socialist of New York, calling open all labor bodies of the country to withdraw their support in the present demand for immediate trade relations with Russia as placed an file upon motion by delegate Morin.

Secretary Barron stated that he received a telegram from Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Committee on Irish Independence urging the Assembly to enter a protest against the deportation of Mayor O'Callaghan as ordered by the departments of State and Labor. The secretary had already complied with the request and the action was an motion approved.

Assembly to Exhibit Film.

A motion picture, called "When Women Work: Prepared by the Womens Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor." Will be brought to the city by the Feder-

ated Trades Assembly, to aid in the organization work among women workers.

The picture was arranged by the Bureau in order to visualize clearly bad working conditions for women. The movie was made in actual factories, during working hours, with women and men moving about their machines.

A committee of three composed of Joel Lighten, Wm. Farmer and D. J. Young to have charge of the arrangements was appointed, and they are now working on the proposition.

Appointment of Committees.

President Jensen appointed the following standing committees.

Organization: Henry Percant, H. R. Tinkham, Henry Stevens, John Pelletier, Tim Fitzgibbons, Albert Young and Henry L. Morin. Lecture: John Barrow, Ernie Rickard and M. Halloway.

City Council: Elling Munkeby, Peter Scheaffer and A. G. Catlin.

Legislative: J. G. Mueller, Geo. B. Cook and Nels Peterson.

Card and Label: Edw. O. Adams, F. J. Brooks and Enoch Berg.

There are the standing committees of the Assembly, that will take care of the committee work for the ensuing term.

The Assembly went on record as opposed to the Public Utilities Bill to shift the rate making power for public utilities from city councils to the state railroad and warehouse commission and instructed the secretary to notify the legislator at St. Paul of same.

To Start Building Trades Council.

The building trades unions of the city are now preparing to organize a Building Trades Council. The cut in wages made by employers in score of trades and the activities of the Scab Alliance to down the trade union movement is the main factor for closer co-operation among the unions in the building industry.

The unions that favor the formation of a Building Trades Council are as follows: Sheet Metal Workers, Hoisting Engineers, Elevator Constructors, Lathers, Structural Iron Workers, Asbestos Workers, Painters and Electrical Workers No. 31. The unions that are known to be opposed to a Building Trades Council are, the Carpenters, Plasterers and Plumbers, with the Bricklayers undecided.

The Trades Assembly, at its last meeting instructed the organization committee to immediately proceed to visit all building trades unions for the purchase of bringing about a building Trades Council.

Painters Celebration Success.

The twenty fifth anniversary of the Painters union was celebrated with a banquet on January 31st at Macabee Hall. Besides the member and families every trade union of the city was represented by a member of the respective unions. The Twin City painters were represented by Business Agent Jacobson of St. Paul.

Mr. R. D. King the first president of the union, who now resides at Brainard came to Duluth for the city for the occasion and he conducted the business of the union in the presence of all guests. Mr. King urged upon the painters to stand by the union saying that only through organization the workers will be able to do things. The Normana Male Chorus sang a few selections and refreshments and cigars were served. Mainella's Orchestra furnished music throughout the evening.

Alhambra Theatre Fair.

The controversy between the management of the Alhambra Theatre at West Duluth and the musicians union has been settled amicably officers of the musicians union say.

The question involved was the dismissal of union musicians and the managements refusal to deal with the organization. The Theatre is now under a new management which after conferring with a committee from the Trades Assembly decided to deal with the union.

An old soldier writes on his discharge to the colonel:—

"Sir, after what I have suffered, you can tell the army to go to hell."

In due course he received the following:—

"Sir, — Any suggestions or inquiries as to movements of troops must be entered on Army Form No. 123 xvii., a copy of which I enclose."