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TRADE WITH SOVIET RUSSIA HAUNTS AMERICA

CONGRESS HEARS MASON ON RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR

Tells Colleagues England Is Gobbling Trade While U. S. is Fumbling

(Federated Press.)

Washington.—Desire to economize, more than prejudice against Russia, killed the Mason resolution to appropriate a salary for an American Ambassador to Russia for the coming fiscal year.

In support of his motion, Congressman Mason (Illinois), said:

"Russia has a government that has been running now for a long time. Whether it is a wise and satisfactory government to the United States is not a question for us to pass upon at this time. The appropriation for a Russian Ambassador can do no harm, but it will be there in case the next President of the United States decides to make a treaty with Russia, as Great Britain has been doing.

"Of course I know the statements that are made against the Bolsheviks. But from my conversation with the people who have been there, and the reports that I gather from the people that are not prejudiced, I am informed that the present government of Russia has done more for the education and improvement of the people than has ever been done before in the history of that nation."

Mason then referred to the millions of American dollars spent by the fraudulent "ambassador", Bakhmeteff, to prejudice the American people against Soviet Russia, saying: "I say to you, gentlemen and my colleagues, that in my opinion one of the nest of grafters that has robbed the American people has been this artificial man here, Boris Bakhmeteff, who has held on as a representative.

"The Russian people want our goods and our friendship, and they want to buy from and sell to us. Our present refusal to deal with Russia results from a conspiracy between our recent associates in war, designed to keep us from settling with Russia in order that Great Britain—particularly Great Britain—can enjoy that trade. We

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1921's TWELVE "WAR POINTS"

According to Dr. Scelle, professor of international law at the University of Dijon, France, 1921 has more war potentialities than did 1914. The following indicates what the French savant declares to be Europe's twelve war points. The views expressed in the following text are Prof. Scelle's:

1—The partition of Asiatic Turkey is pregnant with possibilities for immediate conflict—even among the allies.

2—The Sarre valley contains germs for grim conflict in the future.

3—A blaze may break out in the Ruhr district at any moment.

4—The patchwork reconstruction of Poland, the Danzig corridor, and the isolation of East Prussia are so many wasps' nests of trouble.

5—Silesia is a burning problem and the question of Teschen puts Poland and Czechoslovakia in opposition.

6—Jugo-Slavia seems unable to achieve her unity.

7—Reactionary Hungary seems to be marking time for the proper hour to spring upon her neighbors.

8—Austria cannot live alone.

9—Bulgaria, sulky and stealthy is plotting revenge.

10—Roumania is threatened by her neighbors both on her Bessarabian and Transylvanian flanks.

11—Greater Greece as established by the treaty of Sevres, seems riding to a fall.

12—Over the whole picture the shadow of bolshevism throws a still darker gloom.

THE PRICE WE PAY



COMMUNIST UNITY URGED

By J. I. MURPHY

Following the decision of the Second Congress of the Third International, insisting upon the fusion of all the Communist Sections in Britain, interesting developments are taking place.

The Communist Party led by Sylvia Pankhurst has held a Conference since her return to Britain, and decided to be a party to the Conference to be convened under the auspices of the Third International.

A Conference of the Scottish Workers' Committees, the Scottish Labor Party and other Communist groups has also been held in Glasgow. There were present some 400 delegates representing 20 socialist, labor, and communist groups. This Conference also declared in favour of the Third International and its pledge given by Comrade Gallagher may be assumed in view of this at the Second Congress of the Third International, that this new body will also be a party to the coming Conference of the Communists of Britain.

The reports of these Conferences indicate that there is still some confusion among the communist elements there. The Communist Party, led by Sylvia Pankhurst, still retains its anti-parliamentary policy, and naively reports that the passages in the Theses of the Third International, referring to the discipline to be applied to Parliamentary representatives, do not affect their Party which does not take parliamentary action. The Scottish Conference reports the acceptance of

the Third International, but affiliation to the British Labor Party will not be sought.

It would appear therefore that there is some misconception as to what adherence to the Third International means and an attitude to the coming Conference which regards the theses adopted at Moscow as a basis for discussion rather than a basis for unity. This, of course, will not be the case. Adhesion to the Third International means the acceptance and practice of the policy

of the Third International, and the Theses adopted at the Congress must therefore, of necessity, be the basis for the unity of the Parties.

The refusal of the British Labor Party to accept the British Communist Party as member of that body should now remove the main item of contention which has separated the Parties for more than a year. At the same time those of us, who have opposed affiliation to the Labor Party, must admit that the application for affiliation and its refusal has made a more extensive agitation concerning the Communist Party and its principles than the eighteen months' controversy within the various small socialist groups and parties.

Anti-parliamentarism, even if discussed at the Conference, will be defeated. Hence, there is every reason to expect, with the clearing of the path of these bones of contention, that within a few months Great Britain will witness a fusion of the contending elements in the revolutionary movement and a rapid growth of the Communist Party of Great Britain, a Section of the Communist International.

WOULD TAKE HARDER TASK.

Mother — Bessie, why don't you wash the dishes? It is easier to do a thing than to sit and think about it.

Bessie — Well, mother, you wash the dishes and I'll sit and think about it.

—Boston Transcript.

EXILED DETECTIVE VOWS TO EXPOSE DICK SYSTEM

Sleuth Agencies Pull Leg of Hysterical Capitalists by Creating Raids

LARGE SUM FOR KERENSKY

Nicholas Kelley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of foreign loans, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Wednesday, that "all but a few hundred thousand dollars" of a fund of \$59,000,000 which remained to the account of the Kerensky government of Russia at the time of the fall of that government in November, 1917, had been drawn out of the banks on the personal check of Boris Bakhmeteff, "ambassador" recognized by the State Department.

Kelley explained, when grilled by Senator Reed, that the Treasury takes its policy from the State Department, and when the bank asks whether a given check signed by Bakhmeteff upon this fund is to be honored, it replies that it "raises no objection". The bank then pays the money.

Kelley was unable to inform the committee as to how Bakhmeteff had spent this great sum. He left the responsibility for the continued use of American money by Bakhmeteff to the State Department, although the government to which the \$350,000,000 Russian loan was made in 1917 was overthrown before the \$59,000,000 could be touched.

Reed expressed the opinion that some one should be impeached for turning over Government moneys to a foreign government "that never had an existence."

The hearing took place upon Reed's bill forbidding the payment from the Treasury of the \$450,000,000 still unpaid from the \$10,000,000,000 war loan to the several allies and anti-Soviet governments.

New York.—The records of the United States Circuit Court for this district were today enriched by the admission as a public document of the confession of Albert Balanov, alias Albert Bailin, during four years a confidential agent of two well known Detective Agencies. This confession differs as widely from the usual dull court papers as do the Arabian Nights from the sermons of Seventeenth century Puritan divines.

Bailin in eighty typewritten pages tells under oath what he knows about the activities of the private detective agencies in spying on A. F. of L. and independent trade unions, on the Socialist, the Communist, the Communist Labor and the United Communist parties and on the I. W. W., on the Fabian Club, the Nonpartisan League and on all other organizations and individuals who favor a change in the social order.

These revelations, every page signed and sworn to by Bailin, assert that the reign of terror which was visited upon alleged radicals in the early months of 1920 was worked up, not by United States officials, but by private detective agencies for the purpose of inducing business men and bankers to pay operatives to run down clues they themselves furnished. The agencies charged \$10 per day for each operator and paid the operative \$3. Hence, says Bailin, their evident anxiety to assign hundreds of agents to each crusade.

It was Bailin who wrote the threatening letters received during the Communist Labor trial, by high officials, judges and juries and newspapers. They were written and mailed, he swears, at the dictation of the managers of business men would be moved to contribute additional sums to trace the writer of the letters.

Because his father was a victim of a frameup executed by the secret service of czarist Russia

(Continued on page 3.)

"NATIONALIZATION OF WOMEN" FOUND TO BE CAPITALIST FABRICATION

Russian's Marriage Regulation Seen as Solution of Divorce Problem

By The Federated Press.

NEW YORK, (N. Y. Bur.).—A slender pamphlet has just been turned off the press here which contains between its two grey covers enough reason and clarity to dispel all the lies circulated about the status of women in Soviet Russia. Its title is "The Marriage Laws of Soviet Russia," and it is the first complete English text of the code of laws drawn up

in Russia dealing with marriage, the family and domestic relations. Not a word that might be interpreted by the most clever exegist as sanctioning the "nationalization of women" is to be found in this code, which was adopted by the All Russian Central Executive Committee on September 16, 1918. What does distinguish the laws above all else is their

(Continued on page 2.)

RED RAID VICTIM SUES PALMER FOR DAMAGES

Helpless Widow Lays Death of Husband at Attorney's Door

(Federated Press.)

Washington.—Another of the widows of the victims of Palmer's "red raid" barbarities has brought suit against the outgoing Attorney-General because of the death of the breadwinner of a now destitute and helpless family. In this case the victim was an ex-soldier of the American Army. Damages of \$250,000 were asked in the papers filed against both Palmer and Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner General of Immigration, in the Federal District Court here

Mrs. Marcinak, widow of Mike Marcinak, tells in the complaint of how, while she was working on a night shift in a factory, her husband was dragged by Palmer's men from his bed, was taken from their house in Newark, N. J., in a bitter winter night, without sufficient clothing, and was so mistreated and neglected by his jailers that he died of pneumonia in prison within three weeks of his arrest.

Typical of many of the "red

(Continued on page 3.)

"DEMOCRACY is not a limit one may not overstep; it is merely one of the stages in the course of development from Feudalism to Capitalism, from Capitalism to Communism."

—LENINE.

IN THE REALMS OF LABOR

By SPARTACUS

Sheet Metal Workers Strike.

The Sheet Metal Workers of the city were negotiating last week with their employers, for the continuation of the present wage scale.

The Sheet Metal Workers have an agreement with their employer that was to expire on April 1st, next which calls for one dollar per hour. During the latter days of January, the employers notified the union that from and on February 4th, the wages will be reduced to eighty cents per hour. The members refused to submit themselves to the dictatorship of a group of unscrupulous employers, who take orders from the Builders Exchange, and decided to cease work.

On Friday of last week all firms left the shops, determined to show the employers that the question of wages will have to be decided jointly and not by the employers alone.

A number of conferences were held this week, between committees of the two organizations, and on Monday last it was decided that the employers are to rescind their action in reducing the wages till February 18, and in the meantime the two committees are to meet and try to adjust the differences. All men are to go back to work at one dollar per hour until that date.

Building Employers Conspire.

The writer has succeeded to get hold of a copy of a circular letter sent out by the Builders Exchange to employers in the building industry. We reprint the letter in its entirety and leave it to the trade union movement to farm its own judgement. We are also positive that the building crafts will get prepared for the offensive the master class is planning.

To Those Members Employing Any Craft in the Building Industry:—

It is very important that every craft get together at once and decide on wage scales and working conditions for 1921. The Ex-

change is open for your meetings and we will be pleased to send out the call for you and take the minutes of these meetings.

No group of employers should endeavor to set their scale of wages for their craft without first taking up with the Builders' Exchange for ratification according to our agreement with the other cities affiliated with the Minnesota Builders' Traders Employers Association, all cities

will act in union for 1921 which will do away with much of the unrest and cities building against each other for labor.

We again request that you keep the Exchange posted on what you are doing, and urge you to take advantage of our offer to handle these meetings for your craft.

Yours very truly,

F. W. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S. The Soo Line announce a round trip of one and one-half times the regular rate to the Minnesota Building Employers' Meeting at St. Paul on February 11th. Better make your arrangements now to attend.

MINNESOTA MILLS ARE COMMITTING SABOTAGE

Minneapolis Editor Exposes Policy of Flour Manufacturers of Twin Cities.

By The Federated Press.

Minneapolis, Feb. 3. Writing in "The Minnesota Star", A. P. Chew, a member of the editorial staff, declares that Minneapolis flour mills have been running for some time at barely 40 per cent of their capacity, despite the fact that flour stocks in the country are known to be at a low ebb. In southwestern states hundreds of flour mills are reported to be practically shut down.

Reports from Toledo show that mills there ground in the last six months only 451,289 barrels, or 36 per cent of their capacity, compared with 38 per cent in the previous six months and 60 per cent on the first half of the 1918 crop. At this time last year Minneapolis mills produced 70 per cent of their capacity, according to Mr. Chew.

He is of the opinion that the trouble lies in the fact that during the war the milling plants of the country were enormously expanded to meet foreign demands for flour, which have now declined. Government guarantees of millers' profits made milling a lucrative business in 1917, 1918 and 1919.

Among the influences that have

combined to reverse the situation of prosperity is the decline of the foreign exchanges, making European countries anxious to restrict their purchases in the United States. Consequently they are buying the grain and grinding it themselves. Flour made in Europe from American wheat is ousting American flour from what used to be its best markets. Other causes are to be found in the increased railway rates and price uncertainty.

With foreign trade in flour practically nil and milling capacity estimated to exceed domestic needs by more than 50 per cent, millers admit readjustment from a wartime to a peacetime basis promises to be a difficult problem for the industry. They are inclined to believe the easy prosperity of the war years was dearly bought.

THAT'S DIFFERENT.

"What!" said Lord Coleridge once to a puzzled cabman, "you a London cabbie and don't know where the law courts are?"

"Oh, the law courts, is it? I know them; but you said the courts of justice!"

—Christian Register (Boston).

THE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

By Mary Heaton Vorse.

In the employment bureau of the Amalgamated on East 10th St., groups of women gather every morning. There are bare-headed women, and smart, well-dressed women, who look as if they had just stepped off Fifth Avenue. In the same room Sicilian peasants meet and talk with advanced workers of Tuscan descent.

Out of the murmur and talk a voice cuts with corroding sharpness:

"Children! I haven't any children! Children breaks strikes. The worker's children make it easy for the employers to tramp us. The workers are afraid because they are afraid for their children. Look at our Sicilian women who have a baby every year. How terrible a strike is

for them! Babies are scab makers and strike breakers for a worker! I'll not have babies to live wretched like me! Let the rich people have the children! Let the employers' children do the work!"

The revolt in this woman was a hot blue flame. It never went out. It was a spirit like this that had taken the factories in Italy. With that example before her, what a scorn she had for the American workers.

"The people in this country lie down for the bosses to walk on. My husband he's just come back from Italy. The workers here make me ashamed—when a policeman waves a club at a crowd they run; there it takes fifty guards to capture thirty workers."

Three comely pleasant looking

girls were standing together and she challenged them.

"How's your shop standing. What are you going to do?"

"We—we will do what the Union says," they answered. They had no initiative. They were not fighters. They were good solid Union girls though.

"Do what the Union says! If I thought anyone should go back on the Union in my shop—if I thought that—but they won't."

A slender girl in black had been sitting by herself. She was straight as a lance with distinction in every line of her. She joined us now.

"Strike is no new thing for me," she said. "We have been on strike for 9 months in my shop." Then she added as if it were an after-thought "My husband is sick and I am supporting him and my two children."

"How do you make out?"

"Oh, I get odd jobs here and

there. e have to go through such things, you see, to hold what we have won," she explained.

Behind her quiet there was an intensity of conviction that carried further than emphasis. "You know what we used to make?" She appealed to the bare-headed women sitting by the wall. "Little by little they'll try to get us back to the old wages. If we don't stand solid now."

The three peasant women nodded. "The union has made things better," they said gravely.

It is in meeting like this that the Amalgamated spirit—another words Solidarity—shows itself. Here in this intimate gossip you hear the real spirit of the workers. Here at eight o'clock in the morning they are led away by no oratory; the stark realities stare them in the face, here they voice daily their unalterable decision:

"We will never go back to the old slavery!"

The Way The Lumber Workers' Industrial Union Pushes Forward

NOTICE TO ALL DELEGATES

Article 5, Section 2.—Delegates must report to secretary-treasurer, district or branch where the account is kept, twice per month. Failing to do so at least once a month, they shall be placed on the delinquent list.

This is the last warning, and the names of all the delinquent delegates will appear in the next Bulletin, unless we receive some report from them before the next Bulletin goes to press.

All delegates should send to the office in which his account is kept, a statement of all supplies on hand each month, regardless of whether any business has been transacted or not.

Traveling delegates and branch secretaries when issuing credentials should note the delegates card number on the first supply bill. And also be sure to state the date, who from and for whom the supplies were issued. Also note the delegate number.

All job delegates should remit with a report when you are in town and have a chance to do so, and this is for your own protection as well as the organization, and all cash on hand shall be put out, with the exception of branch secretaries or traveling delegates.

All delegates when sending in supplies should send some kind of a note attached with them, as we are not mind readers here to know who they are from. All delegates who have sent in supplies and not received receipt for same should notify the office, so they will get credit for same.

"Get ready to run the Industries!" That should be the rallying cry to all the workers everywhere. It should be shouted at the shop door, in the mines, mills, factories, woods, on the streets among the unemployed, in the union hall, and in every meeting place of the workers. No time to waste on palliatives.—CAPITALISM IS CRUMBLING.

Any one who works more than eight hours a day is taking bread out of the other fellow's mouth, an dit will be the means of taking it out of your own mouth before long. Eight hours is enough for a mule. Why not for a man? The bosses do not reduce the wages, but the workers themselves reduce the wages by GOPOING.

Reduce the competition among yourselves by reducing the working day, so that more men will get work. Do it and do it NOW. Make a study of the shop or the industry you are working in, so you may be able to throw some light on the problem of "running the industry" when the capitalist society is overthrown.

PROPAGANDA MEETING.

Ray, Minn., Jan. 30, 1921. Meeting called to order by card No. 239529 at 6:30 P. M.

Emil Johnson, Card No. 791347, elected Chairman.

A. Boutin, Card No. 201684, elected Recording Secretary.

Chas. Johnson conducted.

34 members in good standing and 23 others.

Reading of four applications for membership. Accepted.

Literature committee reported distributing of literature in headquarters camp this week.

Weekly report of job delegate showed business for \$49.50. Accepted.

Good and Welfare—

Plenty of discussion in regards to the O. B. U. and fellow workers Dietz spoke some time on the class war.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn singing Solidarity. 7.45 P. M.

FROM THE COW BELL DISTRICT

Herman, Mich., Jan. 26.—Toivo Salomon camp.—28 men employed, 10 members, one delegate, 8 hours, sentiment good, 3 Gyposes and two small jobbers getting out cordwood, board fair, conditions good, wages \$70.00 and \$75.00 per month, no meeting, no hospital fee. Camp is two miles from Herman, and that stands improvement.—Del. B-38.

Meeting held at Backus I Brooks Camp 75.

Ray, Minn., Jan. 30, 1921. Meeting called to order by card No. 433350 at 3 P. M.

Card No. 433350 elected Chairman.

Card No. 719625 Recording Secretary.

Conductor reports 22 members in good standing.

Moved and seconded that the minutes of previous meeting be accepted as read. Carried.

New Business—

Moved and seconded that we do more agitating among the unorganized in this camp. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we get 20 Workers, 15 Solidarity, 10 O. B. U., 10 Industrialist, 4 Ti Waparteer, 5 English song books, 5 Swedish song books, 5 Polish papers and 5 Russian papers. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we go on record in electing all delegates to the convention who have been in good standing for two years previous to 1920. Carried.

Moved and seconded that all papers left over will be paid for by the members at the next meeting. Carried.

Moved and seconded that they send a bill for all the literature that is sent to this camp. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we elect a literature committee of two. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we not favor the G. E. B. for expelling the M. T. W. I. U. No. 510 and also blame the membership as a whole for giving too much power to the G. E. B. in the last convention. Carried.

Moved and seconded that motion number 8 be printed in all I. W. W. papers. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we go on record of a Fifty Cents stamp for propaganda, so we can have free literature in the whole industry. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we keep one copy of these minutes in the camp and send one to head-

quarters to be published in the Bulletin. Carried.

Moved and seconded that card No. 433350 and No. 724576 be elected as literature committee.

Moved and seconded that literature committee turn in the money to Del. B-190, said money was for literature sent from Superior to A. Nordean. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn 5 P. M. Carried.

Card No. 433350, Chairman.

Card No. 719625, Rec. Sec.

Konle's Camp, Ray, Minn.

Meeting called to order by job delegate at 7:30.

Card No. 827133 elected Chair-

man.

Card No. 246317 elected Recording Secretary.

Cards inspected, 25 members in good standing.

Job delegate reports two new members initiated during the week. Total receipts for the week \$54.00.

Moved and seconded that delegate report be accepted as progress. Carried.

Literature committee report on literature distributing and reading satisfactory. Accepted.

Moved and seconded that resolution be laid over to new business. Carried.

New Business—

Moved and seconded that resolution be indorsed as introduced. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we go on record as favoring April 4th as date for the convention. Carried.

After some short talk on good and welfare meeting adjourned.

Solidarity and other songs were sung.

Card No. 827133, Chairman.

Card No. 247317, Rec. Sec.

Job News

Bemidji, Minn., Jan. 26.—Bemidji Box Co. Camp 2.—Wages \$55.00 low, no hospital fee. Sanitary conditions rotten, board bun, double hay bunks, no bath or wash house. Seven members on the job. No meetings, no delegate.—Card C. J.

Northome, Minn., Jan. 23.—International Falls Lbr. Co. camp 84.—About 130 men employed, 25 members, two delegates on the job, 9 hours work, piece and monthly work, wages \$50.00 and \$55.00. Fare from Superior \$8.00. Conditions and board rotten, hospital fee \$1.00, no meetings. A few slaves here are willing to line up, but they have no money, as they have a R. R. fare against them from Minneapolis here, \$12.55.—Del. B-193.

Ray, Minn., Jan. 27.—Backus & Brooks camp 72.—About 150 men employed, 12 members, no delegate, 9 hours work, conditions and board rotten. Fare from Duluth \$5.86. Hospital fee \$1.20. No meetings.—K. 4.

Cusson, Minn., Jan. 28.—Virginia Rainy Lake Lbr. Co. camp 59.—About 165 men employed, few members, sentiment indifferent, one delegate, 10 hours work. All piece work cut out the 26th of this month. Wages \$50.00 low,

sanitary conditions and board usual, fare from Duluth \$4.70 hospital fee \$1.20, no meeting.

Fellow workers, if you like to see the One Big Union of the In- and strong, put your shoulder to the wheel. A union card in your pocket will not take you anywhere. Instead of knocking your fellow worker who in some way is active, help and encourage him and better results will be obtained. Don't wait for a delegate to come on the job if there is no delegate there. Call the meeting to order and elect some one to get supplies and literature from the nearest branch or Industrial Union headquarters.—Del. B-80.

Brookston, Minn., Jan. 26.—Heghton Bros. camp.—6 men employed, two members, no delegate piece and day work, wages \$70.00 low, sanitary conditions average, board rotten, no meeting.—Card 434752.

Ray, Minn., Jan. 30.—Backus & Brooks camp 75.—About 175 men employed, 35% organized and several of the members are good live wires and we are figuring to make this camp 100% in the near future. The chuck is awful rotten and the old mulligan mixer is an old scissorbill from the Mission, and he claims that he is putting up good grub, but he is lucky he got a job as stomach robber from Backus & Brooks, otherwise he would be on the tramp. The boys here are very happy as they are singing Wobly songs every night and that gets on the nerves of the old scissorbill forty niners.—No. 411838.

Lynch camp at Raber, Mich.—20 men employed, all Finns working here, wages \$60.00 and \$65.00 per month, board \$1.25 per day, nearest R. R. 60 miles. This is one of the worst outfits a fellow ever sees, conditions are very poor; the bunkhouse is all stuffed up of old rags, and wooden bunks. Only room for half the men. The slaves here have been away from civilization so long that they have nearly forgotten to wash anymore. Board is also rotten and not sufficient. Poker game on every night. This outfit working seven days a week.—Fred Smith.

Bemidji, Minn., Jan. 31.—Backus & Brooks camp 6 on the Red Lake Spur 28.—125 men employed, 37 members, one delegate, sentiment fair, piece and monthly work, wages \$50.00 and \$55.00, conditions rotten, board fair, hospital \$1.20, no meeting. The slaves in this camp are trying to run me out of the camp, but they meet with very poor success, as I show them that I have come here to stay. The members are not what they should be. More action on the job and attention needed here.—Del. B-95.

Editors Note.—Those besotted cattle, who try to run the delegate out of the camp, must be with a strong voice and weak brains and suffering with heart failure. I guess those creatures once had the appearance of men.—Nuf Said

One Thing After Another

Machinist Want to Fill Orders

Washington.—The International Association of Machinists announces that it has formally applied to the Soviet Government of Russia for a contract to act as exclusive agent of the Soviet Government in America for the placing of all contracts for machinery and other materials. Should this agreement be reached it will mean that union labor will be employed exclusively in filling the many millions of dollars worth of machinery which the Russian Government desires to purchase in the United States.

"Flogging Ladder" in Michigan Pen

JACKSON, MICH. — Following upon the revelations of the barbarous methods resorted to in the Jackson state prison twine plant, Senator J. W. Smith chairman of the penal committee of the Michigan senate which has been conducting an investigation, will introduce a bill to abolish both the "circular door" and the "flogging ladder" from Jackson and all other Michigan state prisons.

The "door" is a narrow contrivance in which a prisoner must stand erect and cannot turn around. He receives bread and water and is visited by the prison physicians twice a day. The place is in continual darkness. After being blindfolded, handcuffed and ankle-shackled, the prisoner is stretched on a ladder and flogged with a leather strap made pliable by immersion in water, Warden H. L. Hulbert explained to the committee

Swedish Peasants Want Soviet Govt.

STOCKHOLM. — Reports from Moscow say that at a conference of representatives of the non-partisan peasants of the Moscow government (administrative district) held last week the following resolution was adopted:

"We promise to carry on the war against economic dissolution to a victorious end. We welcome the latest decrees of the Soviet government and the resolutions of the Eighth Soviet Congress which give us assurance that our industries will not perish, but, rather, will flower out in a new collective form for the benefit of the proletarian republic. We declare that we, non-partisan peasants, are for the Communist revolution and for the Soviet power."

Communists Aim to Civilize Turks

STOCKHOLM.—At a meeting held in Moscow last month, and mentioned in a delayed Moscow dispatch, delegates from the Communist organizations in Azerbaijan, Turkistan and the Terek district elected a central committee, headed by Said Gereef, for the purpose of carrying on Communist propaganda among the Turks.

Window Washers Clean Up Bosses

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Window Washers' Union has won its strike, started January 3, and has defeated the "open shop" drive of the employers by securing contracts with a union shop clause from all

except three of the 18 window-washing firms of the city.

To fight the issue out with these three concerns the union has started a co-operative window washing business of its own. Meanwhile the firms in question have secured a temporary injunction prohibiting picketing.

Talk 300 Miles Through the Air

COPENHAGEN.—Reports from Moscow telling of the establishing of a wireless press telephone service between the Russian capital and the city of Tchelyabinsk, point out that Engineer Bontsh-Bruyevich has beaten the world records by making wireless telephony practical up to a distance of 45 kilometers (about 300 miles). Through a system of relays, the Moscow wireless phone station is exchanging messages with Omsk, Tashkent, Irkutsk and China.

Soldiers Put Wise in Austrian Army

VIENNA. — Considerable progress among the members of the Austrian regular army was reported by the secretary of the labor committee of the soldier group of the Communist party at a meeting of the Communist soldiers of Lower Austria recently held here.

In this city there are Communist groups in twelve of the fourteen barracks, with a membership of about 1,600 soldiers; of the 250 members of the soldiers' councils, thirty-eight are Communists, and of sixty trade union representatives fourteen belong to Communist bodies.

BELA KUN EXPLAINS WHY HUNGARO FELL

Hungarian Soviet Premier Lays Blame Upon the British Government. English Representatives Financed and Assisted Counter-revolution.

BELA KUN'S VIEW.
(Specially written for the Workers' Dreadnought by "A. T.")

"It is well known that Bela Kun recently escaped from the White Terror to Soviet Russia, where he awaits a new and successful Communist revolution in his native Hungary.

He is emphatically of the opinion that the fall of the Soviet Government in Hungary was due first of all to the Entente, and especially to the British Government. The British representatives, Admiral Troubridge and Captain Freeman, were the center of the counter-revolution.

A secondary cause of the fall was the lack of revolutionary experience of the Hungarian workers. Moreover, the Communist Party was too young for its great task, and it has been relatively too much a propaganda and too little a fighting and organizing body.

When the Soviet Government was established, the ablest and best people in the Communist Party were either sent to the front or filled administrative posts. Propaganda and the political education of the masses was neglected. The Hungarian Communists did not realize as the Russian do, that this should be regarded as their first and most important work. Meanwhile the Social-Democrats and bourgeois politicians, who, having no responsibility of Government and defence, had all their forces free for anti-Communist propaganda.

The Communists did not take strong measures, as they should have done, to combat the counter-revolution, and the traitorous Social-Democrats successfully intrigued with the Entente Missions for the overthrow of the Soviet power.

Soviet Hungary built much hope on the demonstration of the Allied proletariat, which was to be given by the general strike of July 20th and 21st, 1919. As we know, the strike demonstration was a failure. The British Labour movement held a few unimportant public meetings, the French Labour leaders called off the strike at the last moment, the Italians alone kept their pledge. A great depression was felt in Hungary when it was shown by the failure of this demonstration that no help was to be looked for from the Allied workers.

But in any case, and whatever steps the Hungarian Communists might have taken, it is doubtful if they could have maintained their

power at that time. The armies of the Entente encircled Budapest but sixty kilometres away.

The Hungarian workers and peasants made great sacrifices for the Communist Revolution. The Hungarian population was only 7,000,000, yet the Red Army numbered 240,000, and there were 40,000 Red Guards. The enthusiasm was such, that in two days 28 battalions of 80 men each were raised for the Red Army, when news came on May 2nd that the Czech and Roumanian Armies were but 45 miles from Budapest.

At that time the Social-Democrats Böhm, who was Commander-in-Chief, and Kunfi, who was Minister of Education, desired to flee and leave the enemy to enter Budapest unhindered. It was a mistake to the Social-Democrats, but the Communists were not numerous enough to act alone, and in the Soviet Congress the majority of the delegates were actually Social-Democrats.

It seems in fact a premature acceptance of power, premature because they were not yet strong enough to take power alone, which was the greatest mistake made by the Hungarian Communists.

Nevertheless, Bela Kun still considers the Communist taking of power in conjunction with the Social-Democrats to have been inevitable. If the Soviet Government had not been so early compelled to fight the Entente, the situation would have improved and the power of the Communists in the Government would have grown. The Entente attack began three weeks after the Soviets were set up, yet the Soviets were able to maintain themselves for four and a half months.

The economic organization was so good that in many respects Soviet Hungary in its short life had gone further economically than Soviet Russia has yet done.

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Congress Hears Mason

(Continued from page 1)
are already doing some business with Russia, but on every dollar of our trade with Russia we have to pay tribute to the British and French merchants who act as middlemen."

Rogers, of the foreign affairs committee, objected to a policy of "appropriating for a lot of ambassadors and ministers who are not going to be utilized or needed during the fiscal year in view."

Messrs. Flood and Ramseyer both interrupted Rogers to express the opinion that there was as much reason to provide for an ambassador to Russia as for the same offices to Germany, Hungary, Austria, Mexico and Turkey, to which America has no diplomatic envoys at present.

Rogers combatted that point by saying, mildly: "It may be that before the end of the fiscal year it will be desirable to have some kind of a representative from the United States in Russia. But even without congressional action the president can send a diplomatic representative there."

Congressman Sumners (Texas), was emphatically pro-Russian when he broke in to say:

"I have observed in the papers recently that England is removing trade restrictions with Russia. Certainly the Russians are soon going to begin trading with somebody. I have in mind that there is great possibility of a change in the affairs of Europe, and that we are being jockeyed out of a good deal of trade with Russia, which we are entitled to and which somebody else is going to get. It is about time we have somebody over in Russia to see what is happening there."

RED RAID VICTIM

(Continued from page 1)
raids," Palmer's heroes made short work of the two small children, aged 2 and 3 years, whom they awoke from their bed when the father was seized at 1 o'clock in the morning. They simply handed these babies over to neighbors. The father was refused permission, when locked in the police station, to send word to his family or to a lawyer. When he was dying, Mrs. Marcinak declares in her sworn statement, she was denied permission to see him. He had been transferred to Ellis Island by Caminetti's men before he died.

As though to mock the complicity of "anti-revolutionary" proceedings of American Legion conventions, Mrs. Marcinak offers as evidence in her suit a copy of her late husband's clear record with the American Expeditionary Forces, with the statement that he was seized, held incommunicado, tortured and brought to his death without legal warrant, upon mere suspicion or report that he had Communist sympathies.

These technical points are made in the case: Arrest without warrant, trespass, unlawful search and seizure of property, inhuman treatment of a prisoner in violation of the laws of the United States and the privileges of citizens.

Attorney Selig Brez of this city filed the suit, associate counsel being Charles Recht of New York City. Both lawyers were concerned in the earlier damage suit of Mrs. Salsedo, whose husband died as the result of months of third degree torture in the offices of Palmer's agents in the Park Row Building, New York City. Mrs. Salsedo asks \$100,000 damages.

"NATIONALIZATION OF WOMEN"

(Continued from page 1.)

recognition of the rightful social function and economic status of women. They disclose no trace of the old, political, economic and legal discrimination between the sexes.

How the rights of various groups of the population are provided for in this code may be learned from the following typical clauses:

Rights of Married Women— "Marriage does not establish community of property between the married persons." And to strengthen this proviso and weaken the pressure of old customs which tended to diminish the wife's economic rights, a supplementary clause adds that any agreement between husband and wife tending to impair his or her property rights shall be deemed void. Moreover the change of residence by one of the parties to a marriage shall not impose an obligation on the other party to follow the former."

Rights of Children—Parents are obliged to keep their children with them and are responsible for their care and education and their "instruction in useful activity." Parents may not contract for the employment of their children between the ages of 16 and 18 without the children's consent. Employment of children under 16 is forbidden by the labor laws. After the age of 14 children may profess whatever religious beliefs they choose regardless of the religious affiliation of their parents.

Rights of Parents—The obligation of parents for the care, maintenance and education of their minor children is accompanied by an equal obligation upon mature children for the maintenance of their parents if the latter are indigent and unable to work, provided that the parents are not receiving support from the government. Men of 55 and women of 50 are not required to show any proof of incapacity for work.

Rights of "Illegitimate" Children—Children descending from parents who are not married have equal rights with those descending from parents living in registered marriage.

"The right to establish the actual descent of a child is reserved to the interested parties, including the mother." Full obligation is imposed on the unmarried father for his equal share in the expenses connected with the gestation, delivery and maintenance of the child."

The tentative and experimental quality of this code is fully recognized by its framers. Says A. G. Holcberg, editor in chief of the Collegium of Laws: "It is to be understood that in publishing this code the government of the proletariat engaged in establishing socialism in Russia, does not aim to make them of long duration. It does not desire to establish 'eternal codes.' The proletarian government constructs its laws so that each day of their existence should make their continuance less necessary. They are made to meet the need of a period of transition."

SOLDIER WANTS PROFITEERS JAILED

Minneapolis.—In answer to a statement made by President Wilson that to release Eugene V. Debs would be to violate the confidence of the men who served with the fighting forces during the war, Carl Calvin, national chairman of the World War Veterans, has written a letter asking the president either to free Debs at once or place the profiteers who swindle the government out of millions of dollars during the war behind the bars.

PRIVATE PARTY

at Workers Hall, Saturday Evening, Feb. 12th, 1921, 8:30 P. M. — Program and dance. Tickets for sale by local comrades and at Thallins Tire Shop, 1908 West Superior Street.

EXILED DETECTIVE

(Continued from page 1.)

and because he spent his boyhood in exile with his father in Siberia, Bailin claims that he rowed to bring about an exposure of the spy system. He says he undertook this work in merica so that he could reveal to the world the methods used by these guardians of law and order. To accomplish these ends he had to participate in many disgusting jobs but he secretly tipped off intended victims of plots, gave agency money to radical causes and left traces on his letters so that they could be followed back to the agents provocateurs at whose instance they were written.

Bailin's arrest came about through a deliberate attempt to force the Department of Justice to prosecute him so that he might make his statement under oath in a federal court room. He is charged under section 2015 of the Federal statutes with sending threatening letters through the mails to Maclay Hoynes, then state's attorney of Cook county, special prosecutor in the trial of the 20 members of the Communist Labor party in Chicago last summer, to Judge Oscar Hebel, who presided at the trial, to Henry Berger, who acted as Hoynes's agent in dealing with Chicago business men and carrying out the raids, and to T. J. Cooney, manager of the Thiel detective agency.

Admitting that he sent the threatening letters, Bailin pleads that he did not violate the section of the law which assumes that the offender did it for profit. He contends that he did not benefit by this act as he was merely an employee acting under orders of the detective agency.

Daniel A. Uretz, of Chicago, is Bailin's chief counsel. Benjamin P. DeWitt of New York is associate counsel.

The Federated Press will summarize Bailin's revelations in a series of articles to be published on successive dates.

These articles will report the Raids of January 1920, about the Communist Labor party trials in Chicago in July of last year, about the Wall Street "bomb explosion" of last September, about the Chicago Postoffice explosion of May 1918 and about the threatening letters to public officials.

They will set forth the activities of the private detective agencies through their amazing network of spies, agents provocateurs and thugs in all radical organizations, and the connection which these agencies have established with United States government, of various states and counties and municipalities.

Bailin's testimony shows how the vested interests use these agencies in their war on organized labor, both the conservative A. F. of L. trade unions and the militant industrial groups. His charges sustain the widespread belief that Big Business started the "red crusade" for the purpose of crushing labor and operating all American industry on the basis of the non-union shop.

His conversations with the managers of the agencies reveal the alleged methods practised by detective agencies to "shake down" the well-to-do. The gullibility of the "captains of industry" who put up the funds for the red raids and prosecution as revealed by their detectives' boasts passes all belief. Briefly the method was to collect an enormous slush fund for the raids, to spend this framing up "plots" through spies in the movements. The business men were then held up for money to pay operatives tracing down the plots. Bombastic letters were then sent to the proper parties with violent hatred expressed for the detective agency prosecuting the raids. The magnates were thus convinced of the value of the agency in ferreting out revolu-

tionists, and contributed additional sums to pay detectives engaged in the quest of the writer of the letters.

Preservers of the status quo who secure business in this fashion cannot be expected to be souls of honor in dealing with their operatives or with their rivals for business. Bailin's testimony shows how the agencies beat down the wretches who act as spies by refusing to refund money expended at the order of the manager, how they dismiss men without rhyme or reason, how they pay employees of the rival agencies to furnish them carbon copies of reports and how they have spies in the rival offices to keep them informed on jobs secured and sought after.

The picture would be incomplete without details as to the practice of the "stool pigeons" in beating the agencies by padding their expense accounts, by failing to do the work assigned and sending in faked reports and by drawing pay from several agencies and public officials for the same work.

The story Bailin has to tell is so sordid and so startling that most readers find it difficult to accept his testimony on first sight. He submits with it, however, a collection of documentary evidence which is overwhelming. Still more impressive is the chain of circumstantial evidence which corroborates everything that he states so far as it can be traced.

RADIOGRAM FROM MARTENS

New York.—A message of greeting to comrades and friends has been received from Ludvig Martens, former representative of the Russian Soviet Republic returning to Russia on board the steamship Stockholm, by "Soviet Russia", formerly the official organ of the Russian Soviet Government Bureau.

The radiogram reads: "All well and happy. Weather beautiful. Heartiest greetings and thanks to all comrades and friends. Martens."

"Soviet Russia" has been taken over as a private publication by Kenneth Durant, former Acting Secretary of the Soviet Bureau. The magazine will continue under the editorship of Dr. Jacob W. Hartmann and will maintain the same editorial policy as hitherto, being devoted exclusively to the presentation of accurate information about Soviet Russia.

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TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.
J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

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

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



\$35 FOR TWO COWS.

In sending us his sub the other day, Comrade Thompson of Richville says that farming is not the most tempting job for fellows with a get-rich-quick itch. Says Thompson:

"Big business is raising up a lot of Bolsheviks in this part of the country by the methods they are pursuing. For instance, a neighbor shipped two cows, one fat one, weighing together 2,000 pounds. He received the magnificent sum for both of them of \$35. Veal calves are just as bad. If you ship hides you are lucky if you don't get a bill of two or three dollars for express charges."

Two cows — 2,000 pounds — \$35.

That's the way the farmer gets rich. He has fed those cows for three to ten years and gotten merely enuf to pay his labor during the time they milked. Now he gets \$35 for them from the packers.

But when you buy these cows back as sirloin or porterhouse or round steak what do you pay, you slaves in the cities? You pay an average of 30 cents a pound. Allow 500 pounds for shrinkage and you pay for 1,500 pounds of good meat at 30 cents a pound. How much? 30 times 1,500 equals \$450. Pay the farmer \$35 and you have \$415 to give to the packers and middle men.

If they had a system like that in Russia we would call them crazy.

HOW THE LOAF IS CUT.

The London Herald had a cartoon one day showing just how the boss divides the loaf.

The worker has produced the loaf. It is all there and the worker waits for the boss to come and cut it in two. An argument arises in which the boss informs the worker that part of the loaf must go to the men in the trenches. This is agreed upon. The loaf is cut very much toward one end and the worker gets the short part, while the boss gets the big one.

But what about the fellow in the trench? The very dignified boss philosophizes and informs the worker that since he does not have to fight in the trenches he certainly ought to be grateful and should gladly feed the brave one in the trench.

This looks plausible to the worker so he hands over the small part of the loaf he had received and the boss divides it again towards the end. The larger part goes to the soldier and the worker looks with disappointment at the little bit that is left for him and his family.

On his way home he meets a Bolshevik. This Bolshevik hears the story about the division of the loaf and breaks out in a laugh. There was no fun in it for the worker. He could not see the joke.

But the Bolshevik explains that the boss in Russia did the same thing for a long time. But after a while the workers in Russia decided that the loaf should not be cut in two at all. That left the boss without a job and he had to go to England and America to find employment. So now he is there cutting the workers' loaf as above stated.

PIG TAILS.

That's the common name of the Chinamen's hair braids that he lets hang down his back. In more cultured society we call these braids queues.

So it comes that when the capitalist press talks about the long breadlines of hungry unemployed workers it does not call these lines pig tails for that would not sound so nice. Therefore it calls them queues.

Today you can see long, long pig tails in all the large cities of our great country. Thousands of the workers both men and women are now standing in line to get a small piece of bread for their hungry stomach. It takes a lot of nerve to wait for hours till your turn comes when the wind beats the bitter cold thru your thin clothing.

Some people would say that it is because these workers are lazy that they stand there suffering to get just enuf to keep soul and body together.

Returned missionaries describe the advance of civilization by showing how the Chinese are cutting off their pig tails and dressing like us up to date Americans.

Our own pig tails seem to be growing and America seems in no hurry to cut them off.

We are a very interesting people and highly civilized, and funny — with our sob Schwabs and our pig tails.

IN CONTEMPT.

Alexander H. Howat president of the Kansas Mine Workers was arrested the other day for having called a strike in a mine that was unfit for men to work in and where the miners got less than a living wage.

It is illegal to call a strike in Kansas. For men to quit work without asking the governor for permission is a crime in Kansas. It is expected that the death penalty will be imposed on workers who ask for decent working conditions in that state if the bosses have their way. And they seem to have their way.

Of course we could go on in peace if it were not for the fact that over half of the states in the union are now contempting laws like those of Kansas. Blue laws for labor seems to be the order of the day.

It would seem logical that if the present masters have the right to jail workers for quitting work when they cannot endure the impositions of the boss any longer, no one should blame the workers for putting the bosses to work when the workers become the dictators. The masters give us a very fine excuse for putting the lazy idlers of the upper crust to work when we get into power.

Incidentally we might add that the more you jail us now the shorter will be your period of tyranny. We too have some sence of decency. When you whip us with your blacksnake be sure that we may not snatch it from you and possibly let your back taste what you have given us.

You are kicking a fellow who is watching his chance to grab your whip.

HOW THEY WORK IT.

The comrades who realize what a great power TRUTH is for the workers are hustling every day to get this paper into the hands of a larger reading circle.

Many of them send in trial lists at 25 cents for ten weeks. This is a good way to get the workers started. Others send for a bundle of ten to 25 copies a week and distribute free or sell to their fellows in the neighborhood. These bundles are sent at the rate of 2½ cents a copy and you sell them at five cents thus leaving a little for cost of free copies that you want to give away.

Some comrades have found it possible to get the news stands to order bundles and dispose of TRUTH just as other papers. See your news dealer and tell him that here is a ready seller that will make profit for him.

While the list is growing fine we do not feel that TRUTH has the circulation it deserves. If every subscriber gets a new one we can multiply the influence of TRUTH wonderfully, and will soon be able to make it twice its present size.

You know how TRUTH gives you a thrill every time you get it. It will do the same to that fellow who does not now know about it. Give him a chance. You will get a lot of fun out of putting him next.

CREDENTIALS.

In comes a stubby bearded, chunky looking Finlander explaining to the I. W. W. secretary that he had lost his Web card in the North Dakota harvest fields and that he could not get along without it.

For he was going up to hunt work in the lumber camps, and had to have a card.

Which sounded queer. The secretary informed the Fellow worker that a duplicate could be obtained by corresponding with the secretary of No. 400 at Minneapolis. This would take several days. But it would also save \$2 which is the initiation fee, and which would have to be paid if he had to have a new card and could not wait for the duplicate.

The duplicate could be sent to the Fellow Worker up in the woods, but it might take a week or two. And the Fellow Worker could not get along two weeks without a Web card.

Last Days With John Reed

A Letter from Louise Bryant

(From "The Liberator")

Dear Max:—I knew you would want details and a story for the Liberator—but I did not have either the strength or the courage. As it is—I will be able to write only a very incoherent letter and you may take from it what you wish. Jack's death and my strenuous underground trip to Russia and the weeks of horror in the typhus hospital have quite broken me. At the funeral I suffered a very severe heart attack which by the merest scratch I survived. Specialists have agreed that I have strained my heart because of the long days and nights I watched beside Jack's bed and that it is enlarged and may not get ever well again. They do not agree, however, on the time it will take for another attack. I write you all these stupid things because I have to face them myself and because it must be part of the letter. The American and German doctors give me a year or even two, the Russians only months. I have to take stimulants and I am in not a bit of pain. I think I have better recuperative powers than they believe—but, anyway, it is a small matter. I once promised Jack that I would put all his works in order in case of his death. I will come home if I get stronger and do so.

All that I write now seems part of a dream. I am in no pain at all and I find it impossible to believe that Jack is dead or that he will not come into this very room any moment.

Jack was ill twenty days. Only two nights, when he was calmer, did I even lie down. Spotted typhus is beyond description, the patient wastes to nothing under your eyes.

But I must go back to tell you how I found Jack after my illegal journey across the world. I had to skirt Finland, sail twelve days in the Arctic ocean, hide in a fisherman's shack four days to avoid the police with a Finnish officer and a German, both under sentence of death in their own countries. When I did reach Soviet territory I was at the opposite end of Russia from Jack. When I reached Moscow he was in Baku at the Oriental Congress. Civil war raged in the Ukraine. A military wire reached him and he came back in an armored train. On the morning of September 15th he ran shouting into my room. A month later he was dead.

We had only one week together before he went to bed, and we were terribly happy to find each other. I found him older and sadder and grown strangely gentle and aesthetic. His clothes were just rags. He was so impressed with the suffering around him that he would take nothing for himself. I felt shocked and almost unable to reach the pinnacle of fervor he had attained.

The effects of the terrible experience in the Finnish gaol were all too apparent. He told me of his cell, dark and cold and wet. Almost three months of solitary confinement and only raw fish to eat. Sometimes he was delirious and imagined me dead. Sometimes he expected to die himself, so he wrote on books and everywhere a little verse:

Thinking and dreaming
Day and night and day
Yet cannot think one bitter thought away—
That we have lost each other
—You and I...

But walking in the park, under the white birch trees and talking through brief, happy nights, death and separation seemed very far away.

We visited together Lenin, Trotsky, Kamenev, Enver Pasha, Bela Kun, we saw the Ballet and Prince Igor and the new and old galleries.

He was consumed with a desire to go home. I felt how tired and ill he was—how near a breakdown and tried to persuade him to rest. The Russians told me that he often worked twenty hours a day. Early in his sickness I asked him to promise me that he would rest before going home since it only meant going to prison. I felt prison would be too much for him. I remember he looked at me in a strange way and said, "My dear little Honey, I would do anything I could for you, but don't ask me to be a coward." I had not meant it so. I felt so hurt that I burst into tears and said he could go and I would go with him anywhere by

For why?

For the lumber jacks are mostly Wobs and do not let anybody come into their camps without a card. They would want an explanation from the Fellow Worker. He would have to talk more than his limited English might stand. He would feel mighty uncomfortable to be in a big camp of fellows who underestimated his intelligence. He was afraid he could not make them believe he had good sense since he had no card to prove it with.

Moreover, he might not get a job. The Wobs control the jobs in the lumber regions. A man without a Web card is like a man without a country. They both engage and fire. The superintendent merely reports the situation to the headquarters.

So the Fellow Worker paid \$2 and got a brand new Web card and went away rejoicing — for now he could be among the respectable without making an explanation.

It used to be that you could not get a job if you had a Web card. Now you cannot get a job without one. There is quite a change in the order of things in the big woods.

Besides bunking in louseless bunks.

WAS ABRAHAM LINCOLN A SOCIALIST?

By N. A. VISETH.

Tomorrow, Feb. 12, is Lincoln's birthday, which is celebrated as a legal holiday all over this country. Wouldn't it be a good idea for us hundred per cent Americans to investigate what this great American revolutionist has done and said?

He proclaimed solidification of the Union and also the abolition of chattel slavery in the United States, in 1862, and if he had lived today he would certainly have been in favor of a proclamation of the abolition of wage slavery, for he wrote in 1847 these clear revolutionary words:

"To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government. But then the question arises, how can a government best effect this? Upon this the habits of our whole species fall into three great classes — useful labor, useless labor and idleness. Of these, the first only is meritorious, and to it all the products of labor rightfully belong; but the two latter, while they exist, are heavy pensions upon the first, robbing

it of a large portion of its just rights. The only remedy for this is to, so far as possible, drive useless labor and idleness out of existence."

This is exactly what the Russian workers, soldiers and peasants are doing today in Soviet Russia.

DECAY OF DEMOCRACY.

The revival of the Ku Klux Klan is further proof of the decay of democracy. Organizations of this nature, together with the Knights of Liberty, branches of the American Legion, and the many private detective agencies, prove to us that democracy no longer functions.

The preceence of these semi governmental organizations is not confined solely to the United States, they are to be found in all European countries where capitalism reigns supreme. In France, where the "Ligue Civique", which is used to sabotage public meetings and to act as strike-breakers. In Germany, following the Kapp-Lutwitz, rebellion several thousand professional officers of the Kaiser's army banded themselves together into an organization which is used to intimidate the workers and to crush all expressions of workingclass revolt. In Hungary, we have the "Mafia", an organization which serves the same purpose as the Knights of Liberty. In Barcelona hired bands of assassins shoot down labor representatives in broad day light. In Italy, there is also a similar kind of organization, which recently wrecked the offices of the largest labor daily in the world, "L'Avanti."

These organizations are granted full play by the masterclass, because they serve to keep the workers in subjection. If the workingclass had been content to allow itself to be fooled by the politicians the necessity for these organizations would never have arisen, but because labor is gradually awaking from its age-long sleep, the masterclass resorts to its latest tactics in order to brutally cow the workers into submission. The creation of these organizations proves that the day has passed when the workers can achieve their freedom via the ballot. The entire state organization has been reduced to its primitive form, that is, armed force. Instead of counting votes any longer, the masterclass counts broken heads. The workingclass must be prepared to utilize those weapons the occasion demands.

The continued oppression and persecution of the workingclass only serves to educate and organize them. Along with this oppression comes the disintegration and anarchy of capitalist society, which compels the workers to resort to new tactics. In Europe, and in all countries where the masses are struggling for freedom, there has been built up a new movement—the Third International. Hardly two years old it has aroused the capitalists everywhere. Wherever its manifestoes are distributed, there the capitalist class sends out its stool-pigeons in order that they might ferret out the worker who has the manhood to appreciate and distribute the truth when he discovers it. In this country, due to the strength of the masterclass, the Communist movement has been driven underground, thereby making itself all the more dangerous, due to its secrecy. It is a scathing indictment of our boasted civilization when men so fear the truth, that they must hunt men like rats. The Communists, wherever they might be, will continue to exist so long as the causes that promote their existence remain, and they are poverty, prostitution child-labor and all social evils that only a system like the present one could give birth to.

If the masters of our lives, want to silence our agitation, and that of the Communists, they must guarantee the workers the right to live and enjoy the full products of their toil. We are no longer content to go down in to the bowels of the earth and risk our lives digging coal and watch our children freeze amidst the icy snows of winter; we are not content to create beautiful gowns and watch our sisters prostitute themselves in order that they might obtain the necessary clothing to cover their nakedness. Furthermore, we are not content to witness our women going down into the valley of the shadow of death, in order to bring children into the world, and then see them driven into the sweatshops and hell-holes of our industrial system. In a word, masters of America, we want to live and enjoy life as we should enjoy it. If you are prepared to step down from your high places and take your part in building up a new and better social order then alright, but if you are not so disposed, then do not be surprised, if in our wrath and despair we rise up and create the new social order and in turn exercise the same power over you that you are now exercising over us.

J. C.

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THE FORGOTTEN

(By John E. Nordquist)

A spirit of sadness o'ercame me
As I entered the portal of fate;
All nature grew subdued and saddened
As I passed through the deadly gate.
The breeze chants low in the tree tops
And sighs through the tall rank weeds;
The City of Death is neglected—
Forgotten, are the dead and their deeds.

The love and the glamour of living
Has passed from this grounded throng.
Many years have softened their sorrow;
Ages flown since their days of song.
E'en their tombstones have crumbled to ruin;
Their names and their records are gone;
Here they lie undisturbed—unknown,
Till the break of eternity's dawn.

I pray thee, my brethren of clay,
With spirits vainglorious and proud,
Heed the lesson the graveyard teaches
Ere you boast of your prowess so loud.
As you gaze on the graves of the nameless
This truth grows clear to your sight;
That life is a matter of moments,
Then a blending with things infinite.

LOUISE