

IS PALMER PLANNING TO START FRESH ATROCITIES

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1921

FIVE CENTS

WITCH-BURNER COMES BACK FOR MORE AND GETS IT

GROWING QUEUES OF THE WORKLESS

Important Labour Conference to Consider Policy

Crowds of unemployed men and women assembled outside London Labor Exchanges yesterday. The queues were particularly long in the East End, where, early in the day, a rumour had got abroad that there was work to be had.

It was certainly true that some Exchanges had a little temporary employment to offer, but it was not nearly enough to go round.

Attired partly in civilian and partly in Army clothing, a man waiting outside Whitechapel Exchange told a Daily Herald correspondent that he had hung about there until three o'clock.

His was the old, old story—a silver badge, a wound stripe, a sick wife and shoeless children.

As he was speaking, streams of workless women and girls were pouring into the Exchange—only to come out again disillusioned.

Prominent among the notices in the window of the Exchange was one headed "The Debt of Honour!"

Every day the queues grow longer, and the workless must wait for many, many hours, only to be turned away in the end.

"Short time," said one man, "is no good to anybody. It simply means bringing others down to our level. We all want work—and we want sufficient wages to enable us to work without starving."

—London Herald.

CAP MAKERS ON STRIKE IN THE B. & Y. FACTORY

Only One Scab Can Be Found To Help Bosses Defeat Girls In Valiant Fight.

Battling against the "open shop" forces and wage cuts that drive them into starvation, four young girls of the B. & Y. cap factory are stirring up organized labor in Duluth and putting shivers of fears into the bosses as they determine from day to day to stick for their demands to the bitter end.

The cap makers of Duluth are 100 per cent organized and have been able to enforce their demands for several years. There has been a sliding scale of seventeen to twenty five dollars a week for girls and from forty to forty five for men, the scale being largely based on the production of the members.

When the open shop drive was started in November the B. & Y. factory shut down and did not resume operation till in January. The girls were then asked to accept a cut and did so expecting that the bosses would go back to the old scale later on.

Last week, however, Wm. Franklin, Chairman of the Union, called upon the girls not to continue on the cut wage which was only \$13 per week, and the girls walked out.

Up to that time the firm of Brunsin and Yessne had been allowed to use the union label, but now when they stubbornly refuse to pay the scale the label has been taken away and a publicity campaign is now going on to inform the workers in Duluth and on the Range where most of the product of the B. & Y. factory is sold not to buy any caps that have the union

CAPITALIST STRAW BOSS WILL STOP BISHOP'S BOOK

Chamber of Commerce Bell Hop Looks for Tip But Has Nothing to Take It In.

The controversy by letter over Bishop Brown's book, "Communism and Christianity," still rages. The manager of the Janesville Chamber of Commerce, who is trying to get the book suppressed, fired back at Joseph Sharts and gets trimmed once more.

The two letters are given below:
Janesville, Wis.,
February 2, 1921.

Mr. Joseph W. Sharts,
Attorney at Law,
Lowe Building,
Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—I am very grateful to you for your letter of January 25th and for your courtesy in seeing that my letter to Bishop Brown is referred to the Bradford-Brown Educational Company.

I am very much interested in the tracing you have made of my lineage. You have related and associated me with ancestors and ancient circumstances that do me both justice and injustice. It is unfortunate for me perhaps that my way of thinking classes me with the persons and circumstances which you mention, but I must say that the history which you have reviewed lends itself remarkably to "soap box" argumentation and oratory. I have no doubt but that your letter, read before a gathered crowd, would result in my being mobbed and hanged. I can see

at once that you are a student of mob psychology.

If men of your ability and power, as is expressed in your letter, were to direct their efforts to constructive education and substantial Americanism, what a splendid force would be added to true American citizenship!

If you believe what Bishop Brown has stated in his book, I would advise you to devote yourself to an earnest study of fundamental economics, and you will then understand that such a slogan as "Make the world safe for democracy by banishing Gods from the skies and Capitalists from the earth" is not only directed at the foundation of the American government, but is also directed at the spiritual foundation to which so many people of the world, including Americans, have chosen to anchor themselves.

My quarrel is not with you, however, it is rather with the author and publishers of the book. I am a service man who has not stopped fighting for his country, and if I can stop the publication of Bishop Brown's book by any legal means, through proper channels of the United States government, I propose to do it.

Yours very truly,
LUCIAN O. HOLMAN,
Manager.

Mr. Sharts' answer is as follows:
February 8, 1921.

Mr. Lucian O. Holman,
Manager Chamber of Commerce,
Janesville, Wisconsin.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 2nd was so interesting to me, I waited

Eliminating Legal Error on Criminal Syndicalism.

Proposed amendments to the criminal syndicalism law of Oregon have been offered at the present session of the state legislature. The present law is faulty, from the viewpoint of the state's prosecutors. They believe it is impossible to convict anyone who was a member of an organization, which they hold was formed to advocate the unlawful doctrine of criminal syndicalism, before the passage of the criminal syndicalism act on February 3, 1919, and still have the state supreme court uphold the conviction.

The law at present reads, "It is unlawful to BECOME a member of an organization formed to teach the unlawful doctrine of criminal syndicalism." In order to make it affect those who were members of the organization prior to the passage of the law, whom the prosecutors contend come within the jurisdiction of the law, an amendment has been offered which would change the law to read, "It is unlawful to BE a member of an organization formed to teach the unlawful doctrine of criminal syndicalism."

Another proposed amendment would make it unlawful to solicit membership for organizations coming within the criminal syndicalism law. The capitalistic papers plainly state that the first amendment has been offered to make it possible to convict all members of the I. W. W., regardless of when they joined.

—F. Koffre.

until my return from a short business trip before answering it, as I wanted to do it justice.

(Continued on page 3.)

CREATION OF BOMB PLOTS IS PALMER'S PASTTIME

Reign of Terror Foisted On America Not To Be Tolerated In Next Administration.

By Herbert E. Gaston

Prefect Palmer has spoken again. It might be more accurate to say that he has brayed again. He is out with a new warning about "radicals" in the United States. He says the communist party is "renewing its activities" and that its object is "the destruction of the government of the United States, and the substitution in its stead of soviet rule."

Heretofore these wordy outbreaks of Palmer's each have been the prelude to a new campaign of terror. Is such a campaign in prospect now? Are fresh atrocities about to be committed? Probably not. The attorney general is but defending himself against the indictment furnished by his own record.

Surely he needs his own defense. There is scarcely a man in America who has respect for the law or for justice willing to speak a word for Palmer.

Palmer's persecutions of "radicals" have been particularly despicable in their choice of victims. These have been chosen from among the poor and friendless. He has counted on contempt for the foreigner to support him in raids in which unoffending persons by wholesale have been dragged to jail and forced to face inquisitions whose purposes they didn't understand. He has held many in prison for months; others, entirely innocent of any crime, have died from mistreatment.

One man was held for months a prisoner because he wouldn't tell—probably because he didn't know—who printed an anarchistic leaflet found near Palmer's own house after a bomb explosion in front of it. That man finally was dashed

to death by falling from the window of the high office building in New York in which he was held a prisoner. Whether he leaped in despair or in terror of some fresh form of torture, or was thrown from the window by his captors will never be told. No one ever has been punished for his death and no proof ever has been furnished that he had committed any wrong.

It is not the custom of the department of justice ever to furnish proof of anything.

"Bombs" were sent through the United States mails to many noted persons. "A radical plot," said Palmer, but no one ever has been tried for the offense. Other bombs have been exploded, one at the very door of Palmer's own home, terrorizing him and launching him on his career of terror. But with all the resources of what has been boasted to be the best detective organization in the country at his disposal, Palmer has found out nothing about who perpetrated these crimes.

Palmer has caused the name of the department of justice of the United States to stand for the same thing in the minds of newcomers to America and the foreignborn working population that the name of the secret police used to represent in the Russia of the czars. It stands for harsh oppression and persecution.

The outcome of all of Palmer's wholesale hauls of accused or suspected persons has been, not to find any persons guilty of any violence or plots of violence, but merely to convict a few score of membership in political organizations whose teachings Palmer declares to be dangerous. They have been convicted generally on a line of questioning that would have convicted the great man who wrote the declaration of independence.

Yet it is not to be supposed that Palmer is an arch criminal. He is much too stupid for that. He has put himself in the hands of men

LABOR OFFICIALS AFRAID HEAR COMMUNISTS

Pan-American Labor convention turns down proposal to allow radicals to speak.

By Linn A. E. Gale.
Mexico City.—In the closing moments of the Pan-American Federation of Labor convention, Luis N. Morones, of the Mexican Federation of Labor, made a fight to let representatives of the Communist Party of Mexico address the convention and lost—by one vote.

The proposal was sidetracked by a peremptory motion to adjourn made by Dan Tobin, chief spokesman of the forces of reaction in the convention. Several delegates had left the hall anticipating no further action of importance.

Mexico's delegates, voted solidly in favor of giving the Communists the floor as did delegates from Guatemala, San Salvador, Santo Domingo, etc. It was one of several times in the course of the convention in which the Latin-American delegates were aligned solidly on the side of Radicalism and the American delegates solidly on the side of reaction.

who are far cleverer than he is and thoroughly unscrupulous. These are men of the professional detective class, whose business is to serve the large employers of cheap labor. These men are interested in removing the agitators—not the political agitators, but the labor agitators. They want their foreign laborers to be thoroughly tractable and cowed. They want those removed who show any spirit and who talk organization.

The men who have been furnishing Palmer his "evidence" and encouraging him in his course are not above either manufacturing evidence or creating crimes to fasten upon other people. They are not above sending threatening letters or even planting bombs if that device will serve to frighten a stupid official so that they can make him more useful.

It is not probable that Palmer has the wit to know for whom he has been working or how he has been worked.

FIRE THE BOSS!

Mills, factories, shops are closing down. The capitalist owners have closed the doors. Industry is at a standstill.

Why? Because no extra profits are possible just now. Yet, the workers need food, clothing, houses, all necessities. But the capitalist owners says NO, we will not allow you to produce these in OUR factories, our warehouses are full already. You must starve and suffer until we have found a market.

Capitalism produces for sale—not for use. When it cannot sell, the owners refuse to allow production to continue.

Capitalism is unable to longer supply mankind with the necessities of life, because it cannot see beyond the end of its nose. Either capitalist control of industry must go, and the workers, control of industry substituted or—the workers must remain as the half-starved, illclad, homeless slaves of bankrupt capitalism.

Which shall it be?

In the meantime while you are thinking about it, study up on Communism and gain an understanding of causes and cure of employment.

ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS!!!

RELEASE ALL CLASS-WAR PRISONERS!!!

SUCCESS TO COMMUNISM!!!

BUILDING TRADES GO OUT ON STRIKE TO FIGHT CUT

Electricians, Bricklayers, and Metal Trades Defy Breach of Contract by Bosses.

Following the adoption of a cut in wages of 15 to 20 percent by the newly formed association of Minnesota Building Employers the electricians and bricklayers and metal workers went out on strike Monday and shut down the whole building program of the season unless the masters come to time.

Throwing the sacred contracts to the wind the employers have formed a trust to crush labor and disrupt the unions by forcing the Workers to go on strike in the midst of a period of unemployment and thus make a strike less effective.

There seems to be an understanding by the unions to make the strike more of a layoff and during

the slow season give the members of the unions the privilege to work according to their own judgment and not to censure those who may work for the wage offered by the bosses at the present time.

The unions have something up their sleeves that puzzles the bosses far more than these same faithless contract breakers are willing to admit. For the organizations are laying plans to meet the bosses in the open field of battle later in the day and show that it is not healthy for the bosses to hold the workers to the contracts and then go sharpshod over these same contracts as if they were a mere scrap of paper.

The metal trades were the first to quit and have determined upon a plan that at present is worrying the employers to a greater degree than these are willing to admit.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

The Mad Editor Was Crazy

(By Nemesis)

There was much angry resentment in Richville, that citadel of masculine capitalistic snobbery and feminine sticking-plaster saintliness. There were slaves too in Richville for they are indispensable in all places at all times on this earth, but they were laughing.

Dick Merryfellow the laborer, was dead and buried and the Hon. Cadwallon Steepleton, the renowned editor of the capitalistic organ, the Daily Misdemeanor, was in the lunatic asylum and, strange as it may seem, there was a connection between these two sad events.

Without warning and quite suddenly the shock fell upon Richville, which set the noble patricians grinding their false teeth while the slaves were holding their lean sides and displaying their toothless gums in their ribald laughter. The masters and the slaves, as always in Richville, were one in thought, for the Hon. Steepleton had himself proved the fact conclusively to both parties that he was mad.

Before I proceed, perhaps a little explanation may prove helpful in gaining a clear grasp of the unique situation that had arisen in Richville.

The slaves of that city were a very well educated lot. I do not mean, of course, that they had been taught Latin and Greek and mathematics and the physical sciences; but they had been admirably trained in philosophy and were great philosophers. As you know, there are various kinds of philosophers; he who endeavors to solve the phenomena of the universe by demonstrating their cause is one kind; the wise being who possesses a calm mind under all trials is another; a man well acquainted with the moral or mental forces and their reactions is another. The slaves of Richville were philosophers of yet another kind, because they had wholeheartedly swallowed and digested the teachings of their masters and looked upon themselves as vessels full of shining light in consequence, and woe to one of their fellows who dared to differ from them.

The mildest of Socialists expounding his views in public would have returned to his weeping wife with a thick covering of tar and feathers. They were indeed true patriots and lovers of law and order and the soundest of philosophers.

They believed in work, not, in the minimum amount to provide themselves with the necessities and comforts of life, the amount of work that nature insists upon, but in the maximum amount — work as a soul-saver, as an elevating force, the profit-producing work of their masters, and that in spite of their calloused hands, bent backs and twisted limbs. They were noble philosophers.

They even believed in the politicians and in this climax of belief could they mentally have journeyed further into the unrealities of the myths and mummeries of beautiful fairyland? Could they?

Success in life to them had only one meaning, the acquisition of enough money to insure them a place among their masters and which was the only means that would gain them admittance to that inner sanctuary of snobbery and feeble-mindedness, and they prayed to God for this success and occasionally the prayers of one who had no conscience and no human feeling would be answered or at least he acquired the necessary qualification.

Their favorite journal was the Daily Misdemeanor, edited by the Hon. Cadwallon Steepleton. From that journal they acquired all their philosophy and morality. It functioned as their Bible, and mentally they surely thrived on it, for each edition contained more wisdom and more truth than does the whole of the Bible, so as the years rolled on you can form some idea of the accumulated bulk of their wisdom and of their hoarded truth. It was stupendous.

In that great journal they read of the wicked Socialists who wanted to tear up the foundations of their society and spread ruin over a peaceful world, literally basking in the sunshine of happiness and plenty, and they thought of lamp-posts and tar and feathers and knotted whips and other weapons of the law and order saints. They read of the Bolsheviks, sharpfanged, bearded ruffians, who debased women and murdered little children and drank the blood of their victims from skulls: beautiful, touching word pictures they were

and they thanked God that the great nations held a rod for the rod ruffians in the form of the Christian blockade which would starve them and their accursed women and children to skeletons. Yes! God had placed a weapon in the hands of his servants, the Christian nations. Loud hosannas!

And the Daily Misdemeanor told them more than that. The reader, having now a psychological grasp of the subject, will more readily understand the peculiar events I am about to relate.

The plutocrats of Richville were getting restless and the slaves were hungering for their accustomed thunder-and-lightning denunciations of the wicked Socialists and the fiendish Bolsheviks, because for three days the Daily Misdemeanor had been strangely silent on these matters. Mystery of mysteries!

Then the shock came, and the teeth-grinding of the plutocrats and the laughter of the slaves.

On that eventful morning the plutocrats ate as usual till their stomachs were extended to their limits, and sank into their cushioned seats and comfortably crossed their legs and bawled to their flunkies for the morning paper. They opened it and found in the middle of the front page an article, in a black border an inch in depth, entitled, "The Death of a Successful Man." It was the only text on the page.

Ah! One of their number gone to heaven! or was it the king? It woke them up and they read the following very wide awake:

"We regret to state that yesterday morning Richard Merryfellow, a laborer living at 37 Mud Street, in the workmen's quarter of our city, passed peacefully away in the presence of his weeping wife and a sympathetic neighbor, a friend of the wife.

"It appears that Richard felt fairly well in the morning, but on returning home in the evening complained of pains round his heart which he had first felt after lifting and carrying a particularly heavy box in the course of his day's work. He retired to rest early and in the morning hours his wife was awakened by his groans. She saw that he was very ill and called upon her neighbor, who arrived just in time to see the deceased pass quietly away. He was in his seventieth year.

"His personal and only estate consists of \$106.25; 65c was found in his waistcoat pocket; his wife had in her possession \$5.60, and the saving bank of the Royal Bank of Richville credits him with \$100, and we believe there will be enough funds forthcoming from a burial society to return his remains in a modest way, as befits the exit of a mere workman, to mother earth.

"Richard was born sixty-nine years ago, and went to work when he was nine, and for sixty years toiled honestly and faithfully for his masters and has now departed to reap the reward of those laborers in a brighter and less arduous world; for it is a glorious fact, as laid down in the teachings of our churches, that a life's devotion to earthly masters' work brings surely a well-merited reward in the brighter realms above. It is true that he had to leave his life savings behind, but it matters not, for we can be well assured that a different and less greasy currency is in vogue up there beyond the bright, blue sky.

"We are recording a few of the facts of his life to prove that though he left so few sacred dollars behind him, yet his life was eminently and in the truest sense, successful.

"This worthy laborer for 60 years made shoes in the workshops of his masters and we can safely put his average earnings down at \$3 a day; and putting the average number of days he toiled at 280 in each year, we find he worked 16,800 days during his life and earned \$50,400 which was just about enough to keep himself and family in existence. Now supposing he earned this \$50,400 in one-third of his working time, it follows that he must have earned \$100,800 for his masters, the profits on which those masters appropriated for themselves without having performed one day's labor for them, thus exploiting the laborer to the extent of 11,200 working days of his life.

"Now Richard made boots, and if they sold for \$3 a pair, after having made one pair the rest of the day he worked for nothing, or rather, for his masters' points, so that we see 5,600 days' labor would have kept him and his family during the whole 16,800 days of his working life, and that 5,600

days' labor is all that is demanded of him by the laws of nature, but the laws of man added on the 11,200 days in the world's unnatural system of slave exploitation; and a system founded on an immorality is like the house built on the unstable sands and destroyed by the wind, and all ye rulers of earth and exploiters of your fellow men can you not hear the distant rumblings and feel the first faint shaking of the coming storm?

"Are you both blind and deaf in your madness to acquire your greasy dollars and your bills and notes and leases and mortgages and shares and all your other ink and many books full of your laws to make valid or they would be as waste paper.

"The boots Richard made were the real things, and they were consumed soon after they were made, and they left behind in your system a long trail of figures which are of no value to mankind, and will vanish when your system of exploitation crumbles about your ears.

"I can hear you cry in your wrath, 'But Richard had nothing; we supplied him with the raw things and the implements with which they were converted into useful things, and so they are ours.'

"But you supplied him with nothing. The natural laws working through long ages produced the raw things, of the mines, the forests and the fields, and those natural laws work for all mankind, but you commandeered the earth and have made many laws to justify yourselves in your false position, and as disorders spring from rottenness so the stupendous and ever-accumulating miseries of mankind have sprung from your unnatural and immoral system.

"And you, O! plutocrats — are parasites on the face of God's fair earth, and Richard and his class, who labor and create the useful things, are the only ones who have justified their existence, and of Richard it is already written in the eternal records of the Cosmos: 'He lived; he labored; he produced for exploitation, and though he died in poverty, he was successful, for he established the fact that he justified his existence; and you have no justification, O! ye parasites, outside the unrealities of your own puny and perishable little statute books.'

Thus were the floodgates of wrath opened in Richville. A hastily summoned committee of the plutocrats rushed in their cushioned automobiles to the offices of the Daily Misdemeanor and they found the Hon. Cadwallon Steepleton gibbering in his chair. A doctor was sent for in hot haste; he was certified insane, which was justifiable to every right-thinking person who had read his mad article, and he is now gibbering all alone in the padded room of a lunatic asylum.

Can you wonder the plutocrats of Richville raved and that the philosophic slaves laughed till their lean ribs rattled and they collapsed through exhaustion? — British Columbia Federationist.

Wrestling Match

The budding young sports of the West End will entertain themselves and all who are interested in wholesome indoor exercise to-night (Friday) at Woodman hall in a local wrestling match that promise to be a contest of tense excitement.

Alec Sody of Morgan Park will do his best to floor Jack Sampson of Chicago. This will get the spectators warmed up sufficiently to enjoy the grappling of G. A. Gustafson of Duluth and Cyclone Burns of Milwaukee in one of the closest contests in the local arena this winter.

These men are heavyweights and will carry both bouts to the bitter finish. The wrestling program will be followed by a dance.

THE NIGHTLY LINE.

Teacher—"What, Oscar, is the Ancient Order to the Bath?" Young Oscar (puzzled) — "I dunno; Johnny usually comes first, then Willie, then the baby." —Life.

An educator, addressing a class of Missouri students dropped the following gem of wisdom: "Cut your speeches like a woman's dress, long enough to cover the subject, but short enough to be interesting." —Labor Review.

IN THE REALMS OF LABOR

By SPARTACUS

The long expected fight, between the building trades unions and the employers in the city started last Friday morning, when the Street Metal Workers were forced to accept starvation wages, or fight for their right. The battle front is now being broadened by the employers, to include the Bricklayers, Plasterers and Electrical workers.

We doubt, whether it will stop, with these crafts alone. There is every indication that this class war is going to expand itself to take in every organized worker of the city. It is going to be a war to decide whether the workers are to have something to say about wages and working conditions, or the master class is to do it all.

So far, it seems that the employers intend to do the dictating. The Minnesota Employers Association met in convention in the city of Minneapolis and fixed a scale of wages. They went home and tried to carry out the instructions given to them.

Sheet Metal Workers Strike.

The Sheet Metal Workers wages was to be reduced on the 19th. The employers told the men that they will have to accept the scale decided at Minneapolis. The committee of the union wanted to go into conference with the committee of the employers so as to bring about an amicable settlement.

The union committee realizing that to accept the Minneapolis conditions laid down by the employers would mean on unconditional surrender, and that the trade union movement is on trial, decided to walk out.

The shops are now idle not a single member of the union remained on the job. The men are determined to make a fight to end the builders exchange dictatorship.

Other Crafts Involved.

On Monday, the Bricklayers, whose scale of wages is \$1.25 an hour, were told that they will have to be content with only \$1.00 per hour. A reduction of 25 cents per hour or twelve dollars per week. The union men throughout the city that had employment quit work.

The main job affected by the action of the employers, is the municipal water and light building on first st., with McLeod & Smith as general contractors.

The firm of McLeod & Smith got the contract from the city when

prices were at the top notch. If they are successful to erect the building at the proposed cut of 20 per cent, it will net the firm a sum of four thousand dollars, it is estimated by experts in the building industry.

Plasterers Strike.

The Plasterers union meet in special meeting last Monday, to decide upon the action to pursue. The Plasterers wages was fixed by the union and the employers last September to \$1.12 1/2 per hour.

At the meeting, the members decided not to accept the cut, and left their place of work yesterday morning.

There is a number of buildings in the city that will be delayed on account of the autocratic attitude of the employers.

The places of employment affected are the municipal building. A number of houses at New Duluth and at Morley Heights, the two last ones are owned by the Marshall Wells Company.

Marshall Wells Unfair.

The Painters Union placed all jobs where a scale of less than a \$1.00 per hour is paid on the unfair list. So far, there is only two jobs in the city where they pay less than the union scale. And as the two places of employment belong to Marshall Wells company, then the Marshall Wells Company is unfair to the painters.

The two places are the Wholesale House on Lake Ave. South, and the Dwelling Houses at Morley Heights.

The union may now decide to establish a co-operative paint shop, in order to provide work for the men when the season opens. The members feel, that if the employers want to stick with the exchange, they can do so.

For A Building Trades Council.

The organization committee of the Assembly is pushing the plan to organize a Building Trades Council in the city several unions have already indicated their willingness to join a council.

The Committee predicts that a meeting of delegates representing the various crafts will be held in the near future, to form a Building Trades Council that will be able to deal with the local situation.

Let the unions get busy, and act quickly, otherwise it will mean disaster.

THE NEW EDUCATION

By N. C. H.

The world war has been fought; but the greatest conflict yet known to the civilized world, is the war of ideas; and is yet to be fought in the brain of man and that is the fight between Truth and Falsehood; between Darkness and Light.

The reason that it is such a constant strain upon the teacher of today, to maintain proper discipline in the public school, is because the method of teaching, and the thing to be taught, is so unnatural. The pupil has vision enough to see that he is not being fitted and qualified for fascinating life. He sees that he is being pushed thru the mill; whose finished product is only a parasite, an exploiter, a legalized looter. The normal boy and girl, hunger for a knowledge which is useful; and falling in this, they become indifferent and rebel.

The proper kind of "education is power". It fits a person for exploiting the resources of nature, instead of his fellow man. It is a road which leads to a broader and fuller life. It gives us eyes with which to see and wings to fly. The high school pupil of tomorrow, will be taught how to direct the forces

of nature in the production and distribution of the world's necessities. The latest and most improved machinery of the world will be assembled on the grounds of our colleges and universities. The main feature of the curriculum will be to construct, repair and operate machinery. High school pupils will know how to feed and breed for best results. They will understand electricity. When they leave the high school or university, they will know how to make a living.

Almost every work-shop has its junk pile. The greater the shop and the longer it has been in business, the greater the junk-pile. The educational work shop is no exception to this rule. The only difference is, the old worn out parts are so mixed and conglomerated with the new, that it is almost impossible to set up a machine without getting a lot of old worn out parts mixed in and included with the new. When the Revolution comes, so much of the junk will be eliminated from our present course of study, that our educational system will look like a block of skyscrapers which has been gutted by fire leaving only the towers of steel and stone left standing.

WHITE TERRORIST IMPRISONS WORKERS

Twenty-nine Thousand in Hungarian Prisons, Despite Promise Made by Admiral Horthy.

By The Federated Press. VIENNA, December 30. (By mail). — What a huge farce the amnesty decree solemnly and formally announced on Christmas Day by Admiral Horthy, the regent of the reactionary Hungarian government, really is may be seen from data furnished by leaders of the Hungarian Social

Democratic Party, showing that not more than 1,000 persons are affected by the Horthy decree and that some 29,000 victims of the White Terror will stay in jail or in internment camps.

Among those included in the amnesty decree are all the members of the "Awakening Hungarians," who were imprisoned by the gov-

MEXICO

News Jottings by Lynn A. E. Gale. Mexico City.—Three representatives of the Communist Party of Mexico and 12 representatives of the United Communist Party of the United States recently held a conference "somewhere on the border" between the two countries.

Intervention and other subjects of revolutionary importance were discussed. The decisions of the conference are, for the most part, kept secret, and are said to be of far-reaching consequence. Another conference will be held in a few months and will take place "somewhere else on the border."

Those present from the Communist Party of Mexico were Enrique H. Rodriguez, Lynn A. E. Gale and Frank K. Novak. In Mexico Communist propaganda is not illegal; hence the lack of secrecy as to who attended from Mexico. The names of the 12 American delegates are not disclosed.

Regular meetings of the newly formed English Language Federation of the Communist Party of Mexico are now conducted at the workers hall, Plazuela del Salto del Agua No. 17, Mexico City, every Saturday night.

The federation is now studying Lenin's "State and Revolution" and is endeavoring to popularize the literature of the Third International in Mexico. Copies of "The Communist," organ of the United Communist Party of the United States, are sold at each meeting, along with other Communist reading matter.

The permanent organization of the federation has been effected with the following officers: Secretary-Treasurer, Lynn A. E. Gale; Executive Committee, August Amann, Frank K. Novak, John Parker, Maria Martinez and Geo. Barreda.

The newspaper men of Mexico City have just organized in a union called "La Union de Periodistas Mexicanos" and affiliated with the Mexican Federation of Labor.

Members of the Socialist block of the Mexican Congress are planning to send a delegation to Russia to study the Soviet government and its accomplishments. Other European countries will be visited and the Communist and Socialist movements there studied, too.

It is understood that Deputy Antonio Diaz Sotelo Gama, one of the most prominent Socialists in Congress, champion of the restoration of land to the peons and former ally of Emiliano Zapata, the rebel whose "Zapateland" in the state of Morelos was a crude experiment in Communism, will head the delegation.

Delegates to the convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor are arriving in Mexico City. The convention will open January 10.

A hot time is anticipated in the convention when the "reds" seek to wrest control away from the "yellows". The radicals will insist of having Samuel Gompers repudiated and an unequivocal endorsement of the Third International. It is maintained that the Mexican Federation of Labor contains a big majority of the workers of Mexico and that practically all of them are "red"; hence the organization should be retained but control seized by the "reds".

"La Lucha" (The Struggle), the new Socialist daily of this city, is utilizing every opportunity to appeal to workers in the Federation to down the Gompers organization. When it published the other day the notice that Secretary of Labor Wilson of the United States had ordered the deportation of L. C. A. K. Martens, Soviet representative, it called the attention of its readers to the fact that Wilson is a member of the American Federation of Labor and friend of Samuel Gompers.

Take Your Place at the Head Life: Teacher-Johnny, what is velocity?

Johnny—Velocity's what a fellow lets go of a bee with.

ernment following their open attacks upon Jews and labor leaders in the streets of Budapest, in order to make it appear to outsiders that Horthy was trying to restore law and order.

In an interview with a reporter of the Budapest newspaper Pesti Hirlap, George Alexander, the Budapest hangman, recently told how he had hanged 2,260 persons for high treason since taking up his gruesome trade. Some of the victims were sent to the gallows during the war by the Austro-Hungarian courts-martial, but the great majority was made up of workers and peasants condemned to death for their alleged support of the short-lived Soviet government of Hungary in 1919.

EMINENT CITIZENS CRITICISE PALMER

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. — "It is hard to imagine a dirtier piece of business than this," said Prof. Zechariah Chaffee, J., of Harvard Law School, testifying on the trick by which Attorney General Palmer cheated the 3,000 aliens arrested in his "red raids" of January, 1920, of their established right to legal counsel.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, before whom Prof. Chaffee was telling the story of the Palmer lawlessness, sat up and began asking questions. They only established the more firmly the essential facts of the incident.

"At the deportation hearings," said Chaffee, "the aliens were denied counsel until the hearing were practically over. In March, 1919, nine months before these raids, Secretary of Labor Wilson had established a rule that aliens held for deportation should have the right of counsel from the very beginning of any proceedings. Just before the raids, during the absence of Secretary Wilson due to illness, Mr. Palmer had this rule so changed as to deny counsel. It was afterward officially stated by Secretary Wilson that the Bureau of Immigration had suggested to Collector Abernethy, then acting secretary, that the right of having counsel be withdrawn.

"This was done—the aliens were deprived of their right of counsel—after the warrants for the arrest of over 3,000 had been signed, on December 30, 1919.

"One month later, January 27, after the hearings were virtually over, Secretary Wilson discovered this change, and he had the rule re-established. As a result of the change made December 30, these ignorant foreigners came to the hearings before the immigration inspectors—after they had been put through a first examination at the police stations, without any legal justification whatever—without any legal protection. And for the first time in the history of deportation proceedings the Department of Justice agent who made the arrest was always present to do his best to have the alien deported."

Sen. King of Utah and Sen. Sterling of South Dakota tried to palliate the trick, and then to shift it upon Assistant Secretary of Labor Post, but Chaffee placed the blame squarely on the acting secretary, who as solicitor is a representative of the attorney general.

"The issue in this case," he resumed, discussing the raids, seizures, third degree interrogations and imprisonment of alien radicals in the Boston district particularly, "is between law and order on the one hand, and on the other hand government officials who are willing to accomplish objects which they consider desirable at the sacrifice of personal liberty and the Constitution of the United States. Unless the method used by the Department of Justice are severely condemned by Congress and the American people they will be repeated in future emergencies.

"Judge Anderson (of Boston) has described the New England raids as the act of a mob and discharged ten aliens because of the illegal proceedings against them. He found that they were denied a fair trial. Mr. Palmer, by failing to appeal the cases of those men, has admitted his violations of the law. He admits that they did not have a fair trial."

"I charge that Mr. Palmer, either through design of gross negligence," said Dean Williams, "permitted rough-necks in the Bureau of Investigation to act in important matters affecting the liberty and property of citizens without taking legal advice from the lawyers of the department in St. Louis."

Prof. Ernst Freund of the law school of Chicago University told the committee, in a written statement, that "the danger from anarchist doctrines seems remote and almost visionary; the danger from an undue growth of administrative power is much more real. What would have been thought of a proposal in 1899 to enforce the then recent Sherman Anti-Trust Act by the Department of Justice organizing a raid upon a Chamber of Commerce banquet in New York, where all the trust magnates were liable to be assembled, and placing all the guests indiscriminately

in jail until they could prove their innocence or find bail in impossible amounts? There would have been an outcry from one end of the country to the other. And yet the cases are exactly parallel, except that the trust raid would have been in the case of an alleged crime, while the alien raid was not. I maintain that an official must be held responsible for the inevitable consequences of a course deliberately adopted."

Capitalist Straw Boss Will Stop Bishop's Book

(Continued from page 1)

You say my former letter related you to ancestors and ancient circumstances that do you "both justice and injustice." I frankly confess I am puzzled. I traced your connection with the witch-burners the persecutors of the Puritans, the bigots who suppressed science and burned scientists by means of the Inquisition, the Tories who opposed the "radicals" of our American Revolution, the "business men" who imprisoned Abolitionists and suppressed Abolitionist newspapers and books in the interest of the slaveholders, and finally, with the servant of the high priest who led the police force of Jerusalem to arrest the carpenter whose radical utterances stirred up the people and terrified the wealthy Pharisees. Now I am wondering which of these allusions do you "justice".

The "justice" you admit done you by some of these allusions must necessarily mean you feel yourself in intellectual sympathy with the perpetrators of those outrages against liberty of conscience, liberty of speech and liberty of the press. Will you kindly inform me whether you also identify the "Americanism" you proclaimed yourself the defender of with such a medieval and intolerant cast of mind?

You say the history I have reviewed "lends itself remarkably to 'soap box' argumentation and oratory." Thank you. That is an admission from you that the history of the struggle of thought against religious and political bigotry and tyranny lends itself remarkably to the argument for the liberation of bigots and tyrants of today. But it was the history of the long, slow struggle of the fundamental principles which finally found lodgment in our American Declaration of Independence and in the Bill of Rights attached to our American Federal Constitution. It was the history of the growth of "Americanism." And by your own admission, you plant the "soap box" on those "American" historical incidents, and you put yourself in declared opposition not only to him but to "Americanism" itself.

Now, of course, a man has a right to oppose "Americanism." If he sincerely believes it is detrimental to the people or even if he believes it detrimental to his particular class or to himself individually as manager of the Janesville Chamber of Commerce. However, much I may despise your point of view, your medieval mental outlook, however much I may believe your political and industrial opinions to be a menace to the freedom of my country and dangerous for my countrymen to hear, I should not be a real "American" nor loyal to "Americanism" as expressed by the fathers and founders of this "land of the free," if I did not concede your right to express yourself freely. I should consider myself a traitor against the real "Americanism," blacker than Benedict Arnold, if I sought to gag you. Who am I that I should usurp the place of God and assume my own infallibility, to decide what other men may think or say? Perhaps if I were manager of the Janesville Chamber of Commerce I should feel far differently about my intellectual privileges. But being as I am a "democrat" in thought, I am for giving all men all liberty of thought and utterance. God knows we need more thought. When one considers what a sorry mess the world has got into by adherence to the little stock of orthodox ideas—beyond which you would punish a man for venturing—it makes a man look like an implacable enemy and hater of the human race if he would prevent us from listening to some new ideas. No evil to society ever came out of free discussion; error cannot live long in the healthy atmosphere of discussion. Truth cannot make error on the open field and

no free and fair encounter of minds results in the defeat of my opinions. It means my opinions cannot bear the light of day. When I have to invoke "laws" to gag my opponent, I confess thereby my own mental inferiority or my knowledge that I am in the wrong.

You say my letter, read before a crowd would result in your "being mobbed and hanged," and that I am a student of "mob psychology." Where do you get that stuff, Mr. Holman? Please cite one instance where "Reds" in this country have mobbed a "conservative." There have been hundreds of mobbings, hangings, horsewhippings, tar-and-featherings of "reds" by the super-patriotic gentlemen of our best "business circles," who compose our chambers of commerce. The subject of "mobs" ought to be an embarrassing one for a defender of American capitalists who also presents himself as a believer in "law and order." Pray dismiss your fears. The "mob psychology" you speak of exists in the chambers of commerce and employers' associations. But you can walk into any Socialist local, I. W. W. branch, or Communist meeting with perfect impunity, and express your ideas. You would be silenced with nothing more formidable than laughter. It is only those who defend a system of oppression who lose faith in their own arguments and resort to gag-laws and mobs.

You advise me to devote myself to "an earnest study of fundamental economics." For this kindly advice I humbly thank you, and shall feel greatly obliged if you will name the works on "fundamental economics" I need to study. I have read a few: Adam Smith, Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, Boehm-Bawerk, Walker, Taussig, Veblen, among the "standard" economists studied in our American colleges; and also Marx and Engels, the masters of them all, who have analyzed and shown up the fallacies of the others. But perhaps I have overlooked some that are more reliable, which you have found.

You are mistaken in imagining you are fighting for your "country" in trying to suppress Bishop Brown's book. You are fighting for "capitalism." You make a mistake quite natural in one employed by a chamber of commerce, the mistake of confusing "America" with the capitalists of America. It is true the capitalists are now the ruling class in America; true they dominate the government, mold the laws in their interest, and dictate to the rest of us as literally and as absolutely as in feudal times the feudal barons and manor-lords controlled their serfs. But the capitalists were not always the ruling class in America, and please God, they shall not always continue to be so. You make a great mistake in overlooking some one hundred millions of other people in America who have some claims to be called "Americans," even though they live by their own labor instead of living upon the labor of other men. Bishop Brown's book attacks the special privileges of the capitalists in America; but it does so in the interest of the remaining hundred millions of Americans who are suffering under the injustices of the present system of industry and whom Bishop Brown seeks to educate to a consciousness of their equal right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

If what Bishop Brown advocates is in the interest of those hundred millions of Americans, you by your efforts to prevent their hearing of his book lest they get rid of these few capitalists who exploit them, are doing to the American people what Judas did to the fishermen, vine pressers and other oppressed classes of Palestine.

If what Bishop Brown advocates is not really in the interest of those hundred millions of Americans, you filing an insult into the faces of the American people when you take it upon yourself to pick their brainfood for them on the assumption that they cannot decide for themselves. If they had waited you as their thought-controller, surely they could have elected you to that office—and created such an office for you.

At a time when millions of willing workers are standing idle outside of thousands of splendid factories also idle although equipped with every facility for supplying the world with food, clothing and shelter; and when our social system is brought to the ridiculous impasse that it cannot put those millions of workers into those idle factories and set them to producing the food, clothing and shelter they and their loved ones need, but must leave them to draw slowly nearer the gulf of starvation and despair, it is a piece of surprising arrogance on your part to undertake to suppress any suggestions on this subject of rescuing those idle mil-

lions. If you had a plan of rescue there might be some excuse for your intolerance. You have none. Yet you would gag the man who has.

I beg to remain,
Yours very truly,
JOSEPH W. SHARTS.

SUPREME COURT REVERSES CASE

Washington.—The conviction of the five members of the Socialist Party Executive Committee and their sentence to 20 years imprisonment each, under the espionage act, was set aside by the United States supreme court on Monday.

Justice McKenna, seeking for himself and Justice Vandevanter, Holmes, Clark and Brandeis, and for Chief Justice White, held that Federal Judge Landis had no right to proceed with the trial of Berger and the other defendants after their counsel had filed and properly certified their affidavit of bias and prejudice against Landis.

This affidavit of prejudice, filed by counsel for the Socialists at the beginning of their trial, late in 1918, set forth that Judge Landis had publicly denounced Germans and German sympathizers in the United States in a manner proving him unfit to preside at the trial of the persons of German blood accused of war-time offenses. Landis held himself not prejudicial and went on with the trial, conviction and sentence.

Justice McKenna in his opinion emphasized the absolute definiteness of the language of section 21 of the trial statute, which requires that upon the filing of the affidavit the judge must immediately step down, and another judge must take the case. This veto for prejudice can be exercised but once in any case by the defense. McKenna held that justice was not hampered by one change of judges.

Justice Day read a dissenting opinion supported by Justice Pitney, in which he stated that Landis was entitled to find that the affidavit did not set forth facts as to bias or prejudice, and that in fact no such showing of bias was made.

Justice McReynolds in an individual dissenting opinion denounced "disloyal" and "unscrupulous" defendants who should seek to impede the course of justice by charge of prejudice while carrying on their hostile activities against a "too lenient" government in time of war. He declared that Judge Landis had committed no error.

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NORTH DAKOTA

The fight in North Dakota stands out unique in the history of labor struggles. Labor struggles? What else? We have gotten to the point where we at last recognize the farmer as a laborer. And of all laborers he is the most viciously oppressed and exploited.

The farmers in North Dakota had suffered so terribly, and so long that they could not endure it any longer. They adopted the only means at hand—the organization of a league for political action. What else could they do? There was no chance to go on strike as the factory workers can do. They could not quit producing nor quit selling their product. They were stuck and had to act where they were.

They succeeded in electing themselves to the legislature and in getting their own governor and their own courts, including a majority of the supreme court.

In rapid succession they made laws and amended the constitution so as to give the people a more direct power in government. They established their own bank and their own elevators and packing plants and other institutions. They laid out a program of home building and reconstruction that promised great improvement in conditions for the whole people of North Dakota.

But all this cut the gamblers and the private bankers largely out of the game. Not so much the gamblers of North Dakota, for few would live out among the uncouth farmers far from the glitter of the large cities. But the gamblers of Minneapolis and Duluth, the big sharks of Chicago and New York—they were the fellows who felt the blow the most keenly.

So these gamblers began a campaign of villification and misrepresentation that has seldom if ever been equaled in this country. Over night the hard working farmers of North Dakota became indolent, shiftless, I. W. W.'s, Bolsheviks, whoremongers and cutthroats. These peaceful slaves were held forth to the world as if they were the last word in villainy and immorality.

But this campaign of lies did not produce the desired result. The people had established among themselves a free press and listened to men who told them the truth about the lying capitalists.

So the farmers kept on working out their plans and the gamblers had to gamble with their own money. Millions of dollars were spent in villification to destroy the farmers organization. Capitalists of Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago, New York contributed liberally to defeat the farmers in North Dakota. What business had they with those farmers? What reason had they to go crazy over attempted self-determination of this far off state?

The answer lies in the fact that the farmers' organization had become a menace to the gamblers and in the fact that the farmers were trying to keep the product of their toil in their own hands.

And now comes the crisis—the crisis in which the whole country is involved. The gamblers have scooped in the money and put the smaller banks at their mercy. In the same way the banks of North Dakota are largely at the mercy of the Wall Street crew.

During this stringency the capitalists put on the thumb screws and carry out their program of torture and ruin. Money is withheld from the Bank of North Dakota in spite of the fact that it can furnish better security than is generally required by the most careful financiers.

So now every big and little dog of the capitalist pack is barking and growling and snapping and biting. The papers spend millions of dollars worth of space in a propaganda against the farmers of North Dakota. All in an effort to crush them in their attempt to get for themselves better conditions.

Will the capitalists succeed? Will they be able to ruin the state? In the long run, yes.

But the capitalists cannot do that without teaching a lesson that the farmers and other workers must learn—the lesson of class solidarity. They cannot do it without teaching the workers all over this country that not in a factory, not in an industry, not in a state, not in a single country alone can there be abolishment of capitalism. Only by a worldwide destruction of capitalism will the workers be able to save themselves.

This lesson the capitalists are teaching in a more forceful way than tongue of agitator could ever do.

We come back at you, you bloodhounds of capitalism, and thank you for what you are doing in North Dakota. We thank you for what you are doing in Kansas and in the steel mills of Pennsylvania. We thank you for your raids and your deportations — for your jailings and for your killings.

For you are driving the workers to action — you are lashing them to revolt. And revolt it shall be. Not a revolt of petty naggings against you, but a revolt to cast you out into the eternal hell of oblivion.

THE DEAD AND THE LIVING

From a letter written by John Reed.

"One may say, I think with entire truth, that the majority of the working class vanguard who made the October Revolution are dead. These were the best, the most intelligent, the bravest of the workers. These were the force and the brain of the revolution, the Bolsheviks of October days. And when all the energy and courage of Soviet Russia was concentrated on the creation of the Red Army, on the defense of Soviet Russia against the world, these comrades went to the front, and died there.

"In each emergency the working-class of the great industrial centers was stripped of its conscious revolutionists, and those left behind in the factories were the less intelligent, the less consciously revolutionists. The first rank came back no more. Then arose another crisis; the mass fermented, and from it sprang a new rank of revolutionists, called forth by the danger to Soviet Russia. These were skimmed off, too, leaving again the raw mass. And so on. Eleven times have the workers of Moscow and Petrograd been so skimmed off, leaving an ever and ever greater proportion of unintelligent, unskilled, unclass-conscious workers—boys, old men, half-peasants fresh from villages. And still the revolutionists spring up. This is the test and the justification of the Revolution."

THE BATHTUB

The Duluth Herald points out that the early history of the bathtub was stormy and that billows of opposition were hurled against this new innovation. That "there are men now living within whose lifetime the bathtub was regarded by many good citizens as a dangerous thing, to be resisted in every possible way."

The bathtub was in the same position once as Soviet Russia is today. And as old cobwebbed deacons cried in those days against the bathtub so the Herald cries today against Socialism and Bolshevism.

You know many people were arrested and jailed for having bathtubs in the early days. That sounds unbelievable. But even the Herald tells us how the Virginia legislature passed a law levying a tax of thirty dollars a year on every bathtub set up in the state, and if a bathtub was used without conforming to this law the victim was punished accordingly.

In Philadelphia an ordinance prohibiting taking a bath between November 1st and March 15th was before the city council and after a bitter fight failed of passage by two votes.

To have a bathtub was immoral; it meant the destruction of religion, the downfall of the Church, the wrecking of the home, the tearing of the marriage ties, the overthrow of the government by force, the bombing of post office buildings, the dynamiting of officials and the nationalization of women.

Every time we see the loud headlines in the Herald about the Communists and the Nonpartisan League and the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks we are reminded of the bathtub opponents.

When we of the progressive mind want a little chance to wash off the dirty mud of capitalism from the body of humanity the Herald comes along and cries about bombs and dynamite and uprooting of the home and the killing of religion and the busting up of government and clinches the whole rant with the nationalization of women.

So the Herald is still howling against the bathtub.

But as we go along we will get used to the innovation of Russia, and we will look back on the opposition to the workers republic with the same smile as we now look back to the opposition to the bathtub a few years ago.

But we are all glad that we got the bathtub—and we will all be glad that we got Soviet Russia—and that we will soon have a free and clean world.

Until then we laugh a little at the enemies of the bathtub—and at the Herald.

CHECK SAYS COME ON

A comrade from Amarillo, Texas, evidently has good power of discrimination and slips us the following together with his check for renewal:

"If you didn't handle the question as you do I wouldn't want you. I have plenty of 'cobs'. Attached check says come on."

And from another comrade we have more of the same kind:

"TRUTH is fine—and finer. I have been wild about the issues of Feb. 4 and 11. I lived Louise Bryant's letter. How they loved each other, those two! What a dream they shared and what a vision they saw and what wonderful gamblers they were—for they staked all!"

One rebel when giving us his subscription said:

"I sat up till two o'clock to read this paper. My wife brot a copy of it from the meeting in Milwaukee and I got to have it."

This was in Kenosha, Wis., where the capitalists are still stopping meetings when they feel like it.

TRUTH is winnig wherever it gets a reading. Every day the mail brings us messages of encouragement. Many comrades are busy gettink subs. Another list came from comrade Huckins of Mason City, Iowa, the other day. He didn't stop with the first bunch. You can do a great work for the movement now while the struggle is on by getting TRUTH into the hands of the workers especially the unemployed.

TRUTH has never begged for money, because the local comrades are keeping it going—and they sing as they do it.

THE ELIMINATION OF MONEY IN SOVIET RUSSIA

By J. LARIN.

The Soviet Government has passed a resolution on the report of the writer of these lines, charging the Commissariat for France to submit to the Council, within a month's time and by agreement with the respective authorities, a draft of a decree concerning the abrogation of payment for all products supplied by the Food Commissariat to workers, employees, and their families, including all produce supplied on food cards of the first and second categories. The decree will also include the abrogation of all payment for living rooms rented by workers, employees and their families in State and municipalised houses; and, finally, the abolition of payment for all kinds of fuel distributed to the workers, employees, and institutions by the Chief Fuel Department as well as for gas, electricity, telephone, water, drainage, and so forth. At the same time, the Government has organized a special Commission charged with the task of elaborating, within a month's time, a plan involving the complete abolition of money settlements, including settlements of banking accounts, as well as settlements between industrial Soviet enterprises and Soviet institutions.

It is quite possible that this new great improvement in the organization of the Soviet system may yet come into force before the anniversary of the October Revolution (7th November), but in any case not later than January 1st. Simultaneously with this, there will come into force the decree drafted by me, and ratified by the Government, concerning the abolition of payment for transport of goods by rail, as well as the abolition of almost all passenger fares. (In case of workers and employees going to work, to school or for their holidays, delegates proceeding to conferences trade union excursions, etc.)

In the jubilee number of "Pravda" on the occasion of the anniversary of the October Revolution last year, it was pointed out that the first year of Soviet rule was devoted chiefly to grappling with the factories and works, that the second year was occupied in establishing the machinery of economic administration, and that the work of the third year should be to prepare the ground for greater changes revolutionising the relations of every-day life. And here we see gradually emerging before us one such radical change—the money, reduced to the vanishing point and money itself being abolished.

The beginning was small. The question was first concretely raised early in 1919 at the town conference of the Moscow organization of our party, which unanimously approved my report and recognized the necessity of dispensing immediately with all payments in connection with provision for children, supply of clothes, apartments and

But they do expect that every reader picks up enuf pluck to get new subs so that the mission of this paper may be extended to thousands of more readers.

Where do you find a paper that covers as broad a field in as thoro a manner in as small a space? There is no other in this country. Not an item of importance in the international situation slips by. You get all the real stuff from Russia, England, Italy, France, Ireland and all the countries of the East and South.

And you get all the stuff that is of importance in America. Every advance move of labor and every struggle is heralded forth to give information and inspiration to the toiling masses.

Get busy now and be one of the hustlers to get TRUTH out among the workers. You are the fellow to do it. You have made a good start and we know you will keep it up.

NEXT SUNDAY

If plans carry as expected the workers of Duluth will have the opportunity to hear one of the great men in the labor movement in this country.

Fellow worker Doree of Philadelphia will speak at Workers Hall on Sunday evening and from signs that already appear there will be a scramble for room. Doree is making a trip thru the country telling the story of the power of the workers thru their great organization in the industries of our land and the story of fine fidelity on the part of those who have given their all to make the One Big Union a success.

After all is said the Industrial Workers of The World have stood the test in the revolutionary movement during the last three years of ruthless persecution. Not once have they faltered or weakened. In face of long years of imprisonment and unpeakable cruelty imposed by the tyrants our fellowworkers have held high the banner of solidarity and have never quit singing the stirring songs of freedom.

Hounded from state to state and from city to city they have cemented their organization until today it baffles the capitalists to figure out a method of halting the work of constant organization.

When one delegate is jailed another is ready to take his place. When one editor is deported another steps into the office. When one paper is suppressed another one is started. When their halls are raided they find new halls. There is no let-up and no long faces. There are no Cants and no Impossibles in the dictionaries of the Wobs. On they go, and they sing as they go.

Next Sunday night we will be privileged to hear one of the good old fighters. Come early so you can get a seat.

And go to the headquarters and sign up. Get a card and show where you stand. We will need you soon. You need the organization all the time.

WORKERS, AWAKEN!

Look around you, Workers, see the people out of work;
They who toiled so earnestly, and never tried to shirk;
Bosses told them to produce; more and more and more;
Then they turned them all away, and locked the factory door.

When the workers strike for bread, bosses say it's a crime;
But now the plutes are striking, they're striking all the time.

What a situation this! Where a few control the brain
Of the great mass of toilers, who work with might and main.

What's the matter, Workers? Are you willing to be slaves?
Toiling, toiling all your lives, digging your own graves?
Are you willing to go down? Will you yield supine?
Let yourselves be defeated? Haven't you any spine?

Up and at them, Workers! Get busy! treat them rough!
Show them what you're made of! Don't stand for their old bluff!

Stick together, one and all; let nothing your ranks thin;
Take the products of your toil; fight the fight to win!!
M. McNally.

THE ALLIED LUNATICS

It was George Bernard Shaw who said that the oth planets in our solar system are using this earth as the lunatic asylum.

And it might be added that the Allies are using Paris as the madhouse of the international nuts.

For instance, Paris was the seat of the peaceless peace conference, from which more war germs were cultured than from all the Hohenzollerns in history.

Paris was also the home of the concoction of indemnities from Germany and is still the seat of contention over the bone of international idioy.

Who shall be the prize taker among the crooks and lunatics that are now running the world? That is the big question. It is hard to settle.

The fellow who brewed the League of Nations should be one of the contestants. The one who pieced up the territorial srazquilt of the war rags should rank high. But it seems that the mathematician who figured out the indemnity to be exacted from Germany will eventually lug off the prize.

It was our notion that the ones responsible for the war should do the paying. We were told by our very own college professor president that we had nothing against the German people, but that we were after the scalp of the devilish kaiser. On the strength of that he got the boys to pick up their guns and set out to hunt the kaiser. All they cared for was to get a good aim at old Bill and have the honor to pull the trigger at the right instant and see the "Me und Gott" lord crumble like a knocked down steer in the killing alley of the packing plant.

But our boys came (some of them) without as much as sceing the summer villa of the kaiser. That old fox was not loafing carelessly around in the hunting forests of the allied sportsmen. Far from the smoke of battle and safe from any possible harm, he sat curling his mustache and smoking his meerschaum in his palace while our boys were dying knee deep in the clay of the trenches and torn into fragments in the open fields of battle.

No. The kaiser wasn't hurt. It was never intended that the should get hurt. All he had to do was to run away and hide under the skirts of a sporty queen and the world pronounced him immune. His host comforted him and gave him a castle that rivaled his own in Berlin. The conquered country sends him millions of dollars a year so he may continue his riotous living.

But the people—the people against whom we were not fighting—the people whose friend we were—whom president Wilson and King George loved—the common people of Germany—did they escape the bullets and the poison gas and the bursting bombs? Did they? Did we shield them from harm and did we pity them in their distress?

This is the way we did that:

First we took away their coal fields so they might freeze to death. Then we took away their cows and gave them to France so the children of Germany might starve to death. Then we levied an indemnity of \$60,000,000,000 so we might squeeze them to death.

This we did to the German people, not to the kaiser and the war lords.

Sixty Billion dollars! And if the entire gold supply of Germany, which is the only kind of money acceptable, were to be scraped together it would not be enuf to make the first payment.

And if goods are to be exchanged the other countries will be glutted and their workers thrown out of employment, and the business and the people would go to the bow wows.

So Germany cannot pay with gold for she has not got it and she cannot pay with goods for the other countries cannot take them—and there you are.

In the meantime the kaiser must have his castle and his estates and his thousands of servants and his millions of dollars every year.

The other planets in our solar system are using Earth as their lunatic asylum.

TIFLIS CAPTURED

In an obscure corner of the Chicago Tribune we located the marvellous announcement that Tiflis had fallen to red troops. Tiflis is the capital of Georgia and a railroad center of the greatest importance. It links the Soviet troops with the Kemalists in the south and with the Mussulmans in the south and with Persia and India in the south-east.

It is one of the most strategic points in Europe because of the possibilities of reaching other large territory. And yet the capitalist press did not mention it. Should there be a rumor that Tiflis had been recaptured by the capitalists you will find the rumor in heavy black type across the front pages of the entire capitalist press.

Every victory of the people is hidden. But the advance is more rapid than ever before and the news of new achievements will out in spite of the conspiracy of silence.

Of course the red army did not have a great deal to do with the capture of Tiflis. In such a case it would signify very little. The fact is that the people of Georgia have turned Bolshevik and captured the government and established their own soviets and are now in charge of not only the capital but of the whole country.

That is the best part of it. And every country in Europe is liable to get caught by the "red army" in that same way. The capitalists are holding their breath for fear the breakfast each morning might be spoiled with such ungody news as we got from Tiflis.

THE BISHOP'S BOOK

Evidently the Bishop struck the nail on the head whe he wrote "Communism and Christianity". For it seems everybody has taken up a fight about this book. Those who defend it are intense and those who fikh it are bitter.

You cannot afford to go without a copy. It can be secured by sending 25 cents for one copy or \$1 for six copies to TRUTH, Duluth, Minn.

AT DAWN.

Yes, dear sister,
The dawn is breaking—
We must "hurry and find the key
And fling wide the Portals"
Of the Day of FREEDOM!

DUTY.

We owe our highest duty to
OURSELVES.
If we dare to be true
To the BEST there is in us,
THEN, and only then,
Can the Great Whole,
The Plan of the Universe,
Be perfected.

Salie Ro.