

Fake Labor Leaders Betray English Workers

Once more we have had the spectacle of the betrayal of a large mass of the workers by the vicious dealings of the leaders. It is a notorious fact that the miners in England have been driven like peons and paid a wage far below the margin of subsistence. When they could endure this no longer they went out on strike. It was the only weapon they had. They went out altogether. They did not even keep the pumps going. That hurt the bosses. The mines were being ruined because the workers quit. The bosses were too lazy to run the pumps.

Then the workers in the railroad and transport industry said they would help the miners win. They offered to go out also. They were ready to sacrifice for their fellows in the mines.

Then came the government and began to threaten. That did not scare any of them. The day was set for all labor to join and strike one final blow at the ruthless boss.

Then came the rescuers—the betrayers. They declared the strike off. They drove the workers back and left the lurch. Now they are struggling alone. Will they win? Labor always wins. The martyrs that fell on bloody Sunday in Russia won. So will the British workers.

But first they will have to learn to throw the fake leaders into the sea.— Give them the boot. Have no mercy on them. They have betrayed the workers. Pitch them out. Then pitch the whole infernal system of capitalism out. This is the mission of the working class.

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TRUTH

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LABOR MUST NOT ALLOW WAR WITH MEXICO

FRANCE “AMERICANIZED” GETS ‘WORLD DEMOCRACY’

Wilson’s “New Freedom” Added To Take Promises Of French Plutes.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
BERLIN, Germany.—The governing class of France is becoming “Americanized” in a manner that should send thrills of joy down the spinal columns of American Legion commanders. They are adopting the spirit of such Wilsonian phrases as “a world safe for democracy,” “the new freedom” and the like in their dealings with the inhabitants of the Rhineland, are showing a touching solicitude for Brother Labor, without whose co-operation it will be impossible to extract from the Rhine region those billions of marks that they hope to get as “reparations.”

Exhibit A: General Degoutte, to whom has been assigned the duty of maintaining “law and order” in the Rhine region, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, from which we quote the following:

“This occupation is in no sense an unfriendly act against the inhabitants. Excepting only, such military measures as in the opinion of the entente authorities are indispensable, there will be no interference whatsoever with the economic life of the occupied region.

“The working-class population will not only be given every facility to work, but the allied authorities are quite willing to help them improve their lot and especially to see to it that they are guaranteed the necessities of life.

“The allied command hopes to introduce within the occupied territory a regime of order and of freedom that will be conducive to the development of the prosperity of the country.”

The purpose is evidently that of dangling the full dinner pail before the eyes of the workers in the hope that they will be better slaves and submit more willingly to exploitation.

Exhibit B: Just what the French mean by the “freedom” above promised is shown by the following deliciously naive dispatch of the special correspondent for the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, sent to Dusseldorf to “investigate”:

“Press censorship is practically non-existent. The French command has declared that any attack on the policy of entente troops will result in stringent press regulations.”

Which is equivalent to claiming that a “trusty” in prison is a free man!

Exhibit C: No news dispatches are permitted out of this lately “liberated” territory, except such as are passed by the French censor. It must therefore be assumed that the following items, gathered here and there from the daily reports

PRESS LIED ABOUT EMMA GOLDMAN

NEW YORK.—Emma Goldman, deported anarchist, now in Soviet Russia, in a letter to her niece, Stella Comya, made public here today, stated that stories about the complaints and grievances she had been quoted as having made, are “absolutely nonsense.”

The report that she had asked Washington B. Vanderlip to use his influence in the United States to permit her return to this country, she said, was “too ridiculous.” “I never saw him,” she wrote “and never made the slightest effort to see him and now come into my head?”

GETTING READY FOR THE SPRING WAR.

The “Vitorul” reports, that Sapieha, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs made a speech at a banquet in the Roumanian Embassy in which he said that Poland and Roumania must be ready for the war with Russia which would come very shortly.

of the week of March 8, meet with the approval of the allied command. They should constitute, therefore, an accurate picture of entente interpretation of “a regime of order and of freedom that will be conducive to the prosperity of the country.”

Elberfeld: Communication and telephone service with the territory on the left bank of the Rhine have been severed.

Duisburg: Train service with the occupied territory has been stopped.

Dusseldorf: A command has been issued, according to which all persons whose words or behavior would indicate disrespect toward . . . allied flags will be punished. It is forbidden, on public buildings or in private homes, to display the German flag or to show the national colors.

Dusseldorf: The supreme commander of the allied army of occupation, General Degoutte, has issued a command decreeing a state of siege in the occupied cities. ALL STRIKES ARE FORBIDDEN.

Workers are rubbing their eyes and wondering just what connection this last command has with the promised freedom, all the more so when they discover that the French version of this command, which is furnished to allied newspapers and other inquirers, substitute the words “strikes in industries affecting the necessities of life” for “all strikers.”

CONVICT FIRST, THEN PASS LAW TO SUIT CASES

New York Heresy Hunters Put Over Slimy Stuff To Hole Communists

What is probably the most unique procedure in the history of the prosecution of radicals has recently come to light in the cases of I. E. Ferguson, James Larkin, C. E. Ruthenberg, Benjamin Gitlow and Harry Winitzky. This is nothing more or less than a proposal to pass a law prohibiting what they were convicted for, after they have gone to prison. This proposal was made by the grand jury which indicted them.

All of these five men are in Sing Sing prison serving indeterminate sentences of from five to ten years. Gitlow and Winitzky have already served a year, Larkin nearly a year and Ferguson and Ruthenberg about six months, although appeals are pending. Paivio and Alonen (two Finnish Members of the Industrial Workers of the World, are also in New York State prisons, convicted under the same law. Larkin, Ferguson, Ruthenberg and Gitlow were convicted of publishing and circulating the Manifesto of the Left Wing of the Socialist Party by printing it in the “Revolutionary Age” on July 5, 1919. Winitzky is serving his sentence because it was

proven that he was the secretary of Local Greater New York of the Communist Party. No overt act was alleged against Winitzky, the prosecution basing its case on Party membership alone.

The men were prosecuted under the New York State Criminal Anarchy Law, passed in 1902, after the assassination of President McKinley, as a bar to the teaching of Anarchist doctrine. Up to the time that this law was resurrected for use against these members of the I. W. W. and the Left Wing Socialists—who afterwards became known as Communists—there had not been a single prosecution under it since its passing.

Briefly, this law prohibits the teaching that “organized government” shall be overthrown by “force, violence or any unlawful means.” It does not specify the government of the United States nor that of New York, but just “organized government,” and was plainly aimed at the Anarchist doctrine which seeks to abolish every possible form of government.

One of the contentions of the De-

fense during the trials in which they were separately found guilty was, that no matter how dangerous to the established order, and revolutionary in its purpose, Revolutionary Socialism or Communism might be, it was not Criminal Anarchy. Its object was not to overthrow “organized government,” the attorneys contended, but to abolish the capitalist parliamentary form of government,” the attorneys contended, but to abolish the capitalist parliamentary form of government and to replace it by the Soviet form of government.

Judge Bartow S. Weeks, who tried all the cases, ruled that to advocate the overthrow of a specific form of government was Criminal Anarchy, and therefore came under the provisions of the law. The prosecution’s theory was that the Left Wing Manifesto and the Communist Party Manifesto advocated the General Strike as a means of overthrowing the existing government, and that to advocate the General Strike for such a purpose was “unlawful means.” That this

(Continued on Page 3.)

WAR WITH MEXICO OPPOSED BY WORKERS

Only Oil and Banking Interests In Favor Of Butcher Game In The South.

COMMUNIST LAW HELD VOID

TRENTON, N. J.—The Supreme Court of New Jersey has ruled that Section 3 of the sedition law, relating to membership in the Communist party, is unconstitutional. The decision was made in favor of Walter Gabriel, who was arrested in Newark, N. J., during the “Red” raids of January, 1920 and was convicted for being a member of the Communist party and for “advocating the overthrow of the government of New Jersey by force.” The New Jersey Supreme Court in acquitting Gabriel ruled that to believe in overthrowing either the state or federal government by force could not of itself constitute an offense against the law of the state of New Jersey. The judgment of the court maintained that no party with a perfectly legal purpose and program could be convicted under the sedition law of New Jersey. Gabriel was convicted by a police court magistrate and sentenced to six months in prison and was forced to serve almost his full term. Attorney Rose Weiss, counsel for Gabriel, said that most of the 28 states which had enacted sedition laws had based them on the law passed in New Jersey and the declaration of the unconstitutionality of clauses of the New Jersey act could not help having a far-reaching influence elsewhere.

BLACK-TANS BECOME WHITE GUARDS.

London.—It is stated here by the daily press that the Government intends recalling from Ireland some of the Auxiliaries and Black and Tans, for duty during the coal strike. The papers add that “it is considered that these forces will be of greater value than the regular troops, as their activities in Ireland have made them particularly effective for this work.”

Only a couple of months ago, the London “Communist,” organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, warned the British working class that the Black and Tans would be used as the British White Guard, and already their prophecy is being fulfilled. When these drunken mercenaries begin their usual campaign of arson, murder, rape and robbery in England, we presume the members of the British Labor Party will continue to pass pious resolutions, which has been the sum total of their opposition to the crimes of the British hirelings in Ireland.

By PAUL HANNA.
WASHINGTON (Wn. Bur.)—Strong opposition to war with Mexico prevails among all but a very few American business men and investors, according to W. L. Vail and Bruno Newman, business men of Mexico City, who have just concluded a tour of the country, which began at El Paso and covered the Pacific Coast, the Northern states and North Atlantic cities.

Messrs. Newman and Vail are in Washington as members of a delegation of the Confederation of Mexican Chambers of Commerce, which embraces more than fifty local chambers throughout Mexico. A principal object of the tour is to conclude arrangements for the International Trade Conference, which will meet in Mexico City, June 20-26 of this year.

Mr. Vail is an officer of the American-Mexican Trust Company and has lived 25 years in the southern republic. Newman has lived there for 16 years. Both men declared they had done a very profitable business throughout the past ten years of revolution, and that equal good fortune had attended the business community as a whole. Both men praised the Obregon administration as honest, efficient and satisfactory to the people.

In an interview with The Federated Press, Mr. Newman paid a high tribute to Adolfo de la Huerta, former Provisional President and now Minister of Finance. “De la Huerta has brought order out of former financial chaos, and is now able to show a treasury surplus of 16,000,000 pesos after paying all salaries due to the armed forces and civil servants.”

“Within a few weeks,” Newman continued, “I am sure the Minister of Finance will begin paying interest on the public debt, which has been so long in default. The national income has been very much increased by means of a strict and accurate accounting inaugurated by De la Huerta, as well as by direct cutting off of useless expenditures.

“From the Carranza administration the present regime inherited 110,000 soldiers, who had been defeated by 25,000 rebels. In the final days of the revolt 35,000 more men flocked to the revolutionary colors. That gave the new regime an immediate burden of 170,000 soldiers to maintain. Within six months Provisional President De la Huerta accomplished the miracle of demobilizing 40,000 soldiers, and President Obregon has continued the process. The agreed maximum of 60,000 men will soon be reached.”

(Continued on page 3.)

DEFECTIVE PAGE

THE LIBERATION OF WOMEN

By LENIN.

In the course of the last ten years there was not one democratic party in the world, or one Statesman of the bourgeois republics, who undertook, in the cause of the emancipation of woman, a hundredth part of what has been done in twelve months in Russia. All the laws that narrowed woman's rights have been abolished. For example, those which put obstacles in the way of divorce, and the disgusting formalities which had to be proceeded with in order to ascertain paternity and in connection with "illegitimate" children. These are laws in force in all civilized States to the disgrace of the bourgeoisie and of Capitalism. We have the right to be proud of our progress in this sphere. But, in proportion as we sapped the foundations of bourgeois laws and institutions, we arrived at a more and more clear vision of the preparatory nature of our work, destined as it was solely for the preparation of the ground on which to build the new edifice.

Woman remains, in spite of all, the slave of the home. Emancipatory laws are of no avail in that respect, since she remains subject to all the little duties about the house which chain her to the kitchen and the nursery, and exhausted her primitive and unproductive activity in a series of oppressive and degrading petty chores.

The true emancipation of woman, true Communism, will not exist until the proletariat, taking the reins in hand, organizes the struggle against domestic slavery. In other words, until society has been entirely reconstructed, with a general and Socialist organization of housekeeping.

The practical realization of the programme has begun, and though the results are as yet scarcely apparent. Communal restaurants and the children's gardens are, in their way, new off-shoots very far yet from maturity; but they contain the possibility of growing, with experience, into the emancipation of woman, thanks to the suppression of her inequality, as compared with man, in the domain of social production and life.

These methods are not new. Like all the measures of Socialism, they have been organized for us, in general, by Capitalism. But under the Capitalist regime they only constituted an exception. Still more, they offered the most pitiful spectacles of speculation, greed and fraud. Or else they became transformed into those bourgeois charitable institutions which are so justly hated and despised by the best elements of the proletariat.

We have taken in hand the majority of these institutions, and they are beginning to lose their former character.

We do not cry it in the streets, in contrast with the bourgeoisie who are so skilled in celebrating the merits of their institutions. In contrast with the million-sold bourgeois press, which boasts its undertakings as deserving to swell the national pride, our newspapers do not spend their time in singing the praises of our people's kitchens.

It is none the less true that they are founded on the following principles: Economy of labour, control of foodstuffs, amelioration of sanitary conditions, and the liberation of woman from domestic slavery.

New Post Master Promises New Tactics

WASHINGTON.—A general amnesty for newspapers and magazines deprived of their second-class mailing privilege by Postmaster-General Burleson during the past four years is forecast as the policy of Postmaster-General Hays.

While Hays declines to discuss the matter until he shall have a new solicitor to advise him, he concedes the likelihood of "action" in the near future. Review will be given the facts in the case of every publication now deprived of the mailing privilege. It is assumed by men close to Hays that he will act favorably upon the applications filed with him for new permits, regardless of the period of persecution to which any such applicant has been subjected by Burleson.

Third Assistant Postmaster-General Dockery, who had immediate charge of the issuance and withdrawal of mailing permits, and who controlled the espionage section, has resigned. His successor has yet to be chosen—probably will not be installed for some weeks. The solicitor, when he takes up his duties, will co-operate with the new Third Assistant in framing a program with reference to the victims of Burleson's disfavor in this division, and their recommendation will go to Hays in time for his action by the end of April.

Is That Police Cracy?

PEABODY, Mass.—Police Chief John Wade is standing out against the packing interests here. When the National Calfskin Company imported 12 Watts' Agency detectives in an attempt to establish its own kind of "law and order" in the strike of its 500 former employees, Chief Wade refused to swear them in as deputies.

"I'm not taking the side of the union in this," said Wade. "But we don't need any Boston detectives to keep order here. My force is ample. There's been no disorder, and there's not likely to be any."

So the Watts detectives, each carrying his individual arsenal, were shipped back to Boston, and the strike continued into its fourth week. It was called by the United Leather Workers' International Union when the National Calfskin Company, a subsidiary of Swift and Company, ordered a wage cut of 30 per cent without asking the workers how they felt about it.

Repeatedly the company officials have refused to agree to collective bargaining, and will not recognize the union in any way.

Chief Wade's edict against the imported gun men is the second piece of bad luck suffered by the company since the strike began.

Several days ago 30 strikebreakers were brought here quietly from Philadelphia. Their stay was brief. Details are incomplete, but by piecing together the various reports one gathers that these workers were recruited in Philadelphia without being told that a strike was in progress here. When they found it out, it appears, there was resentment and rebellion, which ended in some of the company's property being damaged.

BOYCOTT ALL GOODS MADE IN SPAIN!

TO THE LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS OF THE WORLD!

The Executive Committee of the "Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo" (National Confederation of Labor, of Spain) sent out some time ago an appeal to the workers of the whole world to help the Spanish workers in their heroic struggle against persecution. In order to put a stop to the terrible ravages of the reaction in Spain, it was recommended that a world wide boycott against Spanish import and export goods be declared on January 15th. Thousands of the noblest fighters for freedom in Spain have been arrested, deported and murdered after the manner of the martyr Francisco Ferrer! The Spanish workers have again made an appeal to the German proletariat for solidarity, contained in the following letter brought to us by French comrades:

To Revolutionary Germany. Greetings!

In order to officially acquaint the French proletariat with the terrible condition in which the Spanish working class finds itself today, I have been sent to France by the "Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo."

Our greatest desire would be to come to you and to explain our situation in the same way that it has been explained to the French organizations. At the same time we would like to bring you brotherly greetings from all those who have fallen, day by day, in the struggle, of all those who have been murdered or are held in captivity, be it on the streets of Spain or in "Fernando Po" in Mahon, in Montjuich. You should know that in the last named fortress twenty-five of our comrades, among them Pestana, are incarcerated. Although the situation is desperate, it is not possible for us, no matter how much we may desire to do so, to send delegates to all countries with an appeal for solidarity, which in this case should bind the international proletariat together in a common aim.

As for you, Revolutionary Germany, I greet you in the name of the "Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo" and am using the opportunity offered by the visit of Comrade Haussard, to fervently implore you to do everything in your power to keep up the strictest boycott on all products of Spanish manufacture.

Save our Spanish brothers, who today are facing death! They are being murdered every day by the wholesale, as sheep in a slaughterhouse!

LEON XIFORD

In the Name of the "Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo"

We are sorry to say that up to the present time the desperate appeal of our Spanish brothers has been in vain. But now we must act with a will! We therefore request that all labor organizations at once take steps to initiate co-ordinated action, and that they send us the addresses of their officials, so that as quickly as possible an understanding can be arrived at.

This action will receive international support from the Information Bureau of the Revolutionary Syndicalists and Industrials in Amsterdam. It should also be the concern of labor parties and other central organizations to give international publicity to the boycott of all goods made in Spain.

The Executive Committee of the Freie Arbeiter-Union Deutschlands (Syndicalists).

FRITS KATER, Berlin 0 34, Kopenikusstrasse 25, II, Germany.

PAINTERS DO NOT ACCEPT CUT

Cincinnati, O. — One thousand painters are on strike here following refusal by the master painters to increase the present rate of pay 87½ cents an hour to \$1. The employers assert that 500 men are ready to take the places of those who have walked out.

Business Agent Fred Miller of the painters' union calls attention to the fact that in most cities the scale is higher than the one demanded here. In one city in Ohio, he stated, the scale is \$1.25 an hour.

A SUBOTNIK IN ITALY.

The Communist section of Vittorio Veneto held a Subotnik during which the work of renovating the Childrens Home was carried out. This Home was in very bad need of repair. Carpenters, painters and other workers took part in the work with the greatest enthusiasm.

ONE THING AFTER ANOTHER

PRISONERS IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

One of the most noticeable marks of the progress which is being made in Soviet Russia is to be seen in the question of prisons. For example in Uglich owing to a "scarcity" of criminals it was decided to convert the prison into a repair shop for agricultural implements. In the prison of Taganka the prisoners issue a newspaper. The whole principle of Socialism is opposed to the idea of prison as a punishment and as rapidly as possible steps are being taken to bring about a situation of society in which prisons will not be necessary. A short article in German Special Edition No. 159 gives a description of this newspaper which appears twice monthly.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF BULGARIA.

The Bulgarian Communist Party has 40,000 active members who are organized into 16 sections. The Communist Women Workers number 18,000 and the Young Communists have a total of 60,000 members.

A NEW FORM OF SUBOTNIK.

Pravda describes the proposal of Comrade Gie for a new form of Subotnik (Communist Saturday), in which the members of the party will either learn a new trade or, if competent, will teach a new trade to members of the party who wish to learn. As is well known to members of the Party the Subotnik has from a small beginning in May 1919 on the Kasan Railway Station at Moscow grown to a huge institution which plays a great role in the lives of the Comrades of Russia as well as for thousands of independent, who while not accepting the party creed nevertheless join with them in doing some work in their free time which has a value for the community.

POLAND CONFESSES SOVIETS PROTECT HER.

The "Gazeta Warszawska" a very reactionary paper publishes an article entitled "The Bitter Truth" in which it discusses the recent events in Russia and says that painful as it is they have to confess that any other government in Russia than the present one would be a menace for Poland. The present one is the only one that will guarantee the Eastern boundary of Poland. In answer to the charge of the "Robotnik" that the National Democrats were the ones who had always done the most to support war against Russia the "Gazeta" replies that the "Robotnik" should throw such reproaches at the heads of its Social Revolutionary comrades who are the ones who have always supported the so-called defense policy which has brought such ill-fortune to Poland. They were the ones who recently said "Thank God, it smells once more of powder." (The group behind "Robotnik" are Pidsudski, Daszynski and Company, unlimited.)

THE RED LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

London.—In his address to the C conference of Revolutionary Committees Within the Unions, J. T. Murphy, representative in Great Britain of the Red Labor International sums up the good and bad points of the British union movement since the armistice, as follows:

1) The rapid growth of centralization of the unions, also the increasing power of the bureaucracy. 2) Big amalgamations, through which the old bureaucracies endeavored to enthrone themselves for longer periods of power. (NOTE: Murphy is not opposed, of course, to amalgamation or centralization, but wishes the rank and file to bring it about and to see that the old officialdom do not try to profit by it by making their jobs fatter and more secure.) 3) The popularization of the idea of the control of industry by the workers. 4) The emergence of the unions as definite weapons to be used for political objectives. This has taken two directions, on bad and one good. (a) The closer identification of the unions with the Labor Party which is definitely reformist. (b) A challenge to the State arising out of the economic struggle, through the power of the unions as an opposing force; and the conscious threat of industrial strength to achieve a definite political aim, such as peace and trade with Russia, for instance. In such cases, this is revolution in essence. 5) The creation of new forms of organization, such as the Council of Action, in the stress of political crisis, wherein the whole working class is aligned against the capitalist government. 6) The passing of parochialism and the definite entry of internationalism as a practical and urgent policy.

FEUDAL MANAGEMENT.

According to the report of a writer for the "Oberschlesischen Kurier" there are now in Danzig about 25,000 tons of American grain for Poland. Poland will have to pay about 30 million Marks for it. About 75 percent of the population of Poland is agricultural and before the war it was able to export food. Now thanks to its feudalizing it has to import instead.

COMMUNAL KITCHENS IN MOSCOW.

At present there are 559 communal kitchens in operation in Moscow. In these places 605,199 adults receive their mid-day and evening meal. Children are fed in special feeding centres.

CAPTURE OF BATUM.

The Red troops entered Batum on March 19th. The troops of the former Georgian government who were in Batum declared for the Soviets before the arrival of the Red troops. The members of the former Georgian government have taken ship for Constantinople. The Russian mission which had been imprisoned by the former Georgian government is now free and has returned to Tiflis. The mission of the former Georgian government in Moscow which were under house arrest have been released and are returning to Georgia.

MANIFESTO TO THE GEORGIAN WORKERS.

In fraternal unity with the Soviet republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia and in union with the R. S. F. S. R. the revolutionary workers of Tiflis, Baku, and Batum will be the advance guard in the revolutionary struggle for the liberation of the peoples of Asia who are in subjugation to the world capitalism. We greet and wish success to the revolutionary Red Army of Georgia and the Revolutionary committee.

Signed:

Miha Schakaja, Sultan Sade; Members of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

WERE READY TO MILK.

Paris.—During the recent abortive "rising" at Cronstadt, the French bankers and capitalists were already joyfully anticipating the chance to milk the Russian people after the overthrow of the Soviet Government. Feverish excitement could be noted among the dukes, princes, counts, landless landlords, factory-less manufacturers, bank-less bankers and briefless lawyers who make up the select circles of the Russian "exiles" in this city. While the Cronstadt fiasco was going on, Russian bonds were once more listed on the Paris Stock Exchange—the first time for many months. Even two candidates for the throne of the Czar of "restored Russia" were put forward: Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovitch having support of the German monarchists and the English powers, and the Grand Duke Cyril who was the pick of the French bankers and aristocrats. However, all this joy and hopefulness has suddenly subsided, and our exiled aristocrats have returned to their customary employment of trying to get by without working.

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BOLSHEVISM IN GEORGIA.

Paris.—Reports which may be trusted are coming in with regard

TRUTH

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hospitals throughout the Crimea, where the climate is delightful, the scenery beautiful, the soil fertile and the places of the former aristocracy available.

The American Friends Service Committee is now conducting an enormous children-feeding work in Germany, Austria and Poland. Because of the failure of the American government to conclude diplomatic or commercial agreements with the Soviets and because of the recent deportation of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, Soviet envoy to the United States, agencies seeking to work in Russia, such as the relief workers of the American Red Cross, are considered semi-official organizations for the dissemination of political propaganda and have been told that their presence is unwelcome.

Some were even denied admission to Russia. Even the Red Cross offer to equip and maintain hospital and recreation centers for 200,000 children did not change the Soviet doubts of the good intentions of this organization.

The Soviet government's invitation to the Friends to become the administrators of all American relief work in Russia is a tribute to the efficiency and complete political neutrality of the Friends. The first Quaker relief worker arrived in Moscow last fall with flour, sugar and fats. It is deemed likely that hospitals and training schools for nurses will soon be opened in Russia under Quaker direction. English and American Quakers carried on much relief in Russia from 1915 to 1919. For more than a year the American government did not permit the committee to send workers to replace those on furloughs.

Russia Knows 'Friends'

BERLIN, (by radiograph).—By invitation of the government of Russia, The American Friends Service Committee will undertake the control and distribution of virtually all American relief work for Russia, including the equipment and operation of numerous children's sanatoria and tuberculosis

U. S. MINERS NOT TO SCAB

WASHINGTON. — John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, when asked here whether his organization would seek to prevent British importation of American coal during the British coal strike, replied that nothing of the sort was under consideration.

He added that it would be impossible to deliver a ton of American coal in Britain in less than four weeks from the date of purchase, and that the strike will be settled long before the period has passed.

"We have no agreement with the British miners, but, of course, we sympathize with their efforts to better their condition," he said. "The appeal which the Canadian organizations are reported in the press to have made to us has not reached me. I cannot discuss any question of American production of coal, except to point out that with the use of all our docks and other facilities we could not possibly deliver more than 2,500,000 tons a month to the export trade. It takes a week to load a shipment of coal two more weeks to transport it to Europe, and another week to unload it there. American coal will not figure in the settlement of the British strike, because it could not arrive in time."

Another spokesman of the coal miners' organization suggested that the only reason why the British strike might not run four or more weeks was that the British pumpmen had quit. The colliery owners would not dare trust their volunteer help to keep the shaft machinery safe from flooding for more than a week or two. Hence, he looked for a quick settlement by the owners and the government.

WHAT THEY GOT

NEW YORK. — The National Security League has gone and found out that — in respect to former service men — the best of all possible governments in the best of all possible worlds sometimes is negligent. Just how much the National Security League must have screwed up its courage is not disclosed, but it has blurted right out that more than 2,000 former members of the A. E. F. who are in need of immediate medical attention are still without proper care; that their numbers are increasing at the rate of 1,500 a month, and that improper medical treatment is partly to blame.

The league even has gone to the length of holding a mass-meeting to stimulate public demand that Congress do something about it, and not a single "100 per center" tried to break up the meeting or wrote letters to the papers pointing out that mass-meetings against injustice were subversive and seditious and intended to overthrow the government!

According to a statement by Col. Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the American Legion, these men who were disabled fighting for democracy in a war to end war, are scattered in a thousand hospitals; in insane asylums; in poor farms without government supervision; in more than 100 government hospitals in which there are 10,347 beds, flimsy, inflammable or otherwise unsuitable; and — in jails.

"Delays of from nine months to two years occur in the disabled men's efforts to receive their compensation," Colonel Bolles said, "while their wives, mothers and children are objects of public pity and charity. This in light of the fact that there are 93,000 such cases now pending before the Bureau of War Risk Insurance which never have been reached."

TRUTH

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J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

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THE HUNG AND THE UNHUNG.

They hung three bandits and murderers last Friday in Chicago. The same day there were four robberies and two murders. The hangings were carried out because the authorities thought that there would be less crime if the holdup crew were shown the gruesomeness of death on the gallows.

But the same day and the day after there were just as many crimes as ever and the lesson was lost and the public was brutalized and the robbers emboldened.

Very few people go wrong of themselves. In fact crime is a result of the system under which we live. Crime comes as a result of environment. It is just as natural for crime to flourish where there is fit soil for it as it is for grain to grow where there is suitable ground and right climate.

What is a crime? Crime is the transgression of law — natural law and social and governmental law. The last named might be called artificial law.

To eat unwholesome food or to overwork or not to work at all or to eat too little or to starve or to neglect the body or to fail to develop the mind or to teach falsehood or superstition or to uphold a system or society where it becomes hard to live is a crime against nature.

To kill and steal and beat the other fellow and to disturb the fixed order and habit of the community is a crime against society and government.

We speak of the "first law of nature" and call it self preservation. That is probably correct. Then it follows that any law that interferes with that law is detrimental. It is wrong and must not be obeyed. It makes no difference who enacts that law or who advocates its enforcement. If it interferes with the fundamental law of self-preservation it should be opposed and disregarded.

Now it is a known fact that all striving by the human race is for life and happiness. All law should tend to make it easy to live. Any law that makes it hard to live is wrong.

Under capitalism most laws tend to make it hard to live. All laws protecting the rich against the poor and all laws giving the strong advantage over the weak is wrong.

Now when people find it had to get a living they become reckless and soon learn to take advantage of shrewd methods. It is a well known fact that crime increases with unemployment and hard times. As the difficulty of getting a living increases crime increases.

Another incentive to crime is the criminality of most of the law maker. It is a notorious fact that the big thieves are in cahoots with the law making machinery and that laws are made to fit the wishes of the plunderers of the people.

Big business is entirely dependent on the crooks in legislatures and congress. These leeches that are sucking the lifeblood of the nation are protected by the government and are allowed to destroy a whole nation if they so desire in their quest for loot. Never have we had a better example of that than during and after the war.

To hang a few criminals for murder while the big wholesale murderers are allowed to roam at large and to roam under the protection of law will not solve the crime problem. The unhung criminals are still in the majority.

SONG OF UNREST

Away with the role of the buzzards and ghouls,
Who are pleased with the news of the carcasses strewn;
Whose schools and false glory are falsely instilled;
And are solely on vanity perched.

O, the crimes of all crimes are the war looting crimes!
Which are certain, of blindly entrusting the few—
This, we seek to uproot and destroy within man,
For our own and humanity's weal.

Give our babies the sugar and down with the plutes!
Who grin at the stress of a low standard life
Of a mass of workers who build all and all;
Yet live as mere sels and law chained.

D. S. Dietz.

CLIP THIS OUT

Clip out the following petition and send to President Harding, Washington D. C.

President Warren G. Harding,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Believing that you are willing to listen to the voice of the people and that your aim is to serve the interests of justice and equity I hereby join with vast multitudes of other citizens in asking you to proclaim a general amnesty for all political prisoners now in prison or out on bail pending decisions of the courts. It is my feeling that only thru freedom of speech, guaranteed us by the Constitution can we hope to weather the storms and make this nation safe for its inhabitants to live in.

It is because you have already, since assuming the office of president, acted in many ways in a manner that shows you to be a justice loving and a liberty loving man that I am encouraged to write you in behalf of our incarcerated victims whose only crime is that they have stood for peace and championed the cause of suffering humanity.

The American people, with comparatively few exceptions, are in favor of a general amnesty for political offenders and it is my firm belief that you will not only serve the ends of justice by a proclamation of amnesty but endear yourself in the hearts of your countrymen.

Trusting that you may be lead to act in accordance with the overwhelming and reasonable wish of the people of this country, I am

Very Sincerely,

Date

City

State

Sign the above, date it and give address then put into an envelope addressed to the president and mail. Do it now. Get your neighbors to do it. Flood the White House with those petitions.

"SURVEY SHOWS STEEL MEN WORK 12 HOURS A DAY."

By ARTHUR M. EVANS.

The late Andrew Carnegie in his autobiography said the three shift day in steel is sure to come; work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for rest and that eight hours will be the rule — eight hours for recreation. Yet today 65 of every 100 men employed by the Carnegie Steel Company still work twelve hours a day. It means, in normal times, 30,000 men in twelve hour jobs in this one constituent company of the United States Steel Corporation alone.

These facts are typical of a report just made by the Cabot fund after an inquiry into the long day in the iron and steel industry, its prevalence, and its social and economic aspects. The survey was made last summer by a staff of investigators directed by John A. Fitch, author of "The Steel Workers." The findings are brought out this week in a special number of the Survey magazine.

Workmen Tell Their Stories

During the course of the study more than 400 steel workers were interviewed, and of these 365 gave detailed and dependable statements of their working hours. The twelve hour day was worked by 279 of them.

"Eighty-seven worked straight through the week without a day of rest; thirty-three alternated between six and seven days a week; five got one day off in nine. Of those described as seven day workers, the majority had a long shift of eighteen or twenty-four hours every other week, when the shifts change. Nearly all the seven day men had a regular twelve hour day."

"There are two traditional labor policies of the steel industry," says Mr. Fitch, "to which the United States Steel Corporation stands officially opposed. By vote of the stockholders in 1912, the twelve hour day and the seven day week were condemned. It was voted to accept the report of a committee recommending that seven day labor should be abolished 'no matter what alleged difficulties' stood in the way; and that 'steps should be taken now' towards bringing to an end the twelve hour day. These recommendations broke away from the whole habit of steel-making since the development of the Bessemer process in the '60s."

Twelve Hour Day Still Rules

"There has been a movement — with decidedly varying headway — towards the abandonment of the seven day week, but inquiry in the principal centers reveals that the proportion of twelve hour workers is as great today as it was eight years ago, when the stockholders' committee of the greatest of all steel companies brought in its report."

"Subsequent to our field work and on submission of a draft of our findings to the United States Steel Corporation for criticism, figures of actual hours of labor in its manufacturing plants in August, 1919, were given us. These figures are:

"Total number of employees, 266,966.
"Total number of wage earners, 237,496.
"Wage earners in manufacturing, 196,853.
"Of the wage earners engaged in manufacturing, the schedule of daily working hours follows:
Working 8 hours 25,311
Over 8 hours and less than 10 hours 9,680
Working 10 to 10½ hours 68,151
Working 11 hours or more 66,711
"Those working eleven hours or more were the twelve

hour men, alternating between eleven hours and thirteen, as the shifts were changed week by week. Their number was 39 per cent of the whole."

Long Hours Anger Veteran

The investigators made a point of interviewing men who were talked with at the time of the Pittsburgh survey twelve years ago, and who had been working the twelve hour schedule since. Mr. Fitch writes of one, a highly paid, skilled man:

"It is interesting to note that he is a comparatively young man. He was very young in 1908, when we saw him before. Then he spoke with careless disregard of the long work day, or the hard conditions of mill life. It was all in the game. With this in mind, when we met him this year we were a little taken back at the way he flared out about the twelve hour day. He said:

"It isn't right. A man has no pleasure in life at all. Even though you have Sunday off, half the time you can't enjoy it because you have to go back to work on the night shift Sunday night. You can't take a little trip out of town for fear of not getting back in time to go to work. I never go out evenings when I am working on the day turn, because I don't dare lose any sleep. On night turns I have no evenings, so life is nothing but work and sleep. A man hardly knows his family."

Only 36, Looks 50

"In 1908 this man was a young enthusiastic, handsome, well developed. He would have made any football team and been the hero of the college. Now at 36 he looks close to 50. He is disgusted and dissatisfied, and has suffered a completed revulsion of feeling."

The report speaks exhaustively upon the bad effects of the twelve hour day upon the worker, his family, and the community. In some places classes for teaching English to foreigners have been given up because long hours kept workers from attending. — Chicago Tribune.

HATE TO GIVE IT UP

"Dear TRUTH:

"I am writing you to let you know how I like TRUTH. Well I like it seven times a week. I have had it two years and don't see how I can give it up. To me it is almost like giving up my food. But how can I take it any longer when I cannot get money to buy food with. I am a farmer, and O God, you know what they have done to us poor devils. Well, anyway I like TRUTH better than any other paper I read. I have been taking four labor papers, but will have to give them up soon. I have no money to renew. So my best wishes to you and the noble cause you are fighting for."

"Yours for truth and right, J. L. Hutchins, Elkhart, Texas."

Of course we are not going to take this comrade off the list. But we want to get some of you who can send in your renewal to do so. We also want you to get a bunch of new subs. We need them and they need TRUTH. This is a critical period. We must get the workers informed and active. TRUTH will do the job. Get busy now. One year \$2; half year \$; Ten weeks 225 cents.

WORLDLY, COMMUNISM AND SOCIAL PURITY

By ADELA PANKHURST WALSH.

An Appeal to Women

As soon as the Communist Party reaches dimensions sufficient to be feared, we shall be assailed in the Press by accusations of Free Love and "Communism in Women."

The fact is, however, that the only form of "Communism in Women," and the social sore which is such a menace to the existence of our race is directly due to the conditions set up by Capitalism.

When I was in Coburg gaol there appeared at the door of my cell one day, carrying my dinner-can, a pretty little child. The prison dress hung loosely on her slight figure, and bright chestnut hair escaped in loose curls under her white cap. Her dark eyes had the pathetic look of some gentle little animal, timid and yet confident of kindness. The cheeks faintly flushed, and the soft lips smiling and rosy. She told me her name was Daphne — ah, me! how much of a mother's love is revealed in the pretty names of little girls — and that she was just fifteen.

"I've been here twelve months," she said. A child of 15 in such a place as this! The thought struck me with horror — a cell and a dusty exercise yard for a home for companions, drunkards, criminals, and old and hardened women of the streets steeped in every vice. What terrible offense could such a child commit to merit such a punishment?

Ruined Children.

Daphne soon assured me that she had committed none. A grown man had betrayed this child brought her from Sydney to Melbourne, and deserted her, having first infected her with disease. The police had found her penniless in the streets, and the magistrates had thereupon sent her to gaol as a vagrant, in order that the young men who desire to lead a vicious life might do so more safely by the removal of one infested young woman.

The prison was filled mostly by Daphne's sisters in misfortune — Julia, Sadie, Alice, Dora and Phyllis. Dozens more of them hardly more than children, with much the same story to tell. They were represented at all stages of the road to ruin — children in the bloom of their youth, young girls soon to become mothers, hardened, vicious young women and the prematurely aged, battered by violence, rotten with disease and drink, and, here and there, some poor ancient wreck who had escaped the usual merciful death.

Fed Like Beasts

This sorrowful procession filed past me every day, dressed in their coarse, degrading uniform, carrying their unsavoury dinner in cans, to eat it in solitude-like beasts, ordered about like dogs by loud-voiced officials. Sometimes a lordly prison inspector (with his hat on) stood to watch them drawn up in a trembling line.

It was when this individual appeared that the story of the prison-governor and the old woman always recurred to me. "What would the likes of you do, guv'nor," she said to him, "but for the likes of us?"

And, indeed, what would, "the likes of us" do without the "likes of" Daphne and her sisters?

Josephine Butler and all the women who have laboured to protect their sex from the degradation of licenced prostitution have been indignant when told that the prostitute class is necessary for the "protection" of the respectable women and the "legitimate" home, but to be indignant and to say, with womanly wrath, that they do not wish to be protected at such a cost, does not dispose of the truth of the assertion that under Capitalism prostitution must exist.

The wages of tens of thousands of young men are such

that they cannot possibly maintain a family on them, yet those young men are herded together in cities under conditions which are most calculated to stir the sexual passions.

A large proportion of Capitalist active is directed to stirring up sensuality in mankind; books, pictures, songs and plays are produced for no other purpose, and hotels, houses and other establishments yield large profits to those who cater for their satisfaction.

Impossible Marriage

Marriages, today, involves such a terrible sacrifice the family is such a source of carking care, that men are fearful of undertaking its responsibilities; yet civilization has increased the violence of their passions as never before. How, then, can we avoid the terrible truth that it is only by the degradation of their sisters that the "respectable women" and their homes are safe from violation? It is inevitable that thousands of women must be held in common by the homeless young men, and these women are the more degraded because they have no other occupation than the sale of their persons to casual strangers, and the more hapless because they are without protection from the laws, which on the contrary, harry and persecute them. Upon reflection, the mothers of the working-class must realize that a proportion of the girl-children born to them must fall into prostitution, and that everywhere Capitalism spreads its net to ensnare them.

Low wages, dreary homes, lonely lodgings, a love of luxury and ease, engendered by the ideals of modern society, wherein those women who have plenty of money and do no work are held up as the most desirable medium of the Press and the picture-show, of a world of light, leisure and enjoyment of delicious food and beautiful clothing, into which they long to penetrate; the call of sex, the awakening of love, artificially stimulated in children whose pre-occupation should be study and play — all the influences touch the lives of all working-class children. Who, then, can say that her girls is doomed or saved?

"Not all the love in all the mothers' hearts can avail against the stern economics of Capitalism — the doomed children must go to their appointed end, the dreary street, the hideous brothel, the prison, and the grave!"

I have seen women line the streets cheering and waving as the troops go marching off to war, with brazen music and floating colors. Would they cheer so loudly could they see the army of lost girls, tawdry and bold, or drunken and dishevelled, marching beside it?

Profits and Prostitution.

Profits and prostitution — upon these Empires are built and Kingdoms stand. Let every working woman realize that among the victims of our system, her own bright-haired baby girl may yet be numbered, and she will cry out that rulers may perish and pass away if they involve the loss of the white soul and the destruction of the dear body of the child she bore and nurtured.

Communism will abolish prostitution.

It will enable the young people to attend schools and universities, where the mind will be developed, and where every influence will be used to encourage purity and decent self-restraint. It will give all young men and women the opportunity of marriage based upon mutual love, because it will remove poverty and drudgery out of the lives of everyone. It will endow the lives of all with wholesome pleasure, and surround them with beautiful things, conferring upon them, also, ample leisure to enjoy. Work, no longer the curse of God upon Adam, will be healthful, interesting and ennobling, and the heritage of all, performed, not for selfish greed, but for social happiness.

A Trip To The Woods

Like many others among the unemployed who have a family to care for, I left my humble home to hire out to the bosses in the woods as a lumberjack.

I took up work with Swallow and Hopkins Co., at Winton, Minn., at \$60 a month. The ticket cost \$4.85 which the company advanced till I had earned it.

The company agent met us and hustled us to the camp where he dumped us like a bunch of sheep. Our food consisted of sour sausage which went by the regular name of "dog." But it is hardly probable that even a dog would eat it. The meat was of the enduring kind. The cook placed it in the boiler and kept it over a hot fire for twenty-four hours after which period it could still have made first class shoe soles. For two meals of "dog" and sole leather meat I was charged \$1.50.

The sleeping camp had spring beds which the I. W. W. had forced the bosses to put in some time ago, but the wobs were all gone now so the rest of the outfit was rather bad. The blankets were dirty and smelled like a blind alley in the stockyards. The lice were rather scarce as most of them had choked on the "bad smell of the bunks. The floor was almost as clean as the floor in the mule barn.

The foreman was one of the best I have had to deal with and the workday was shorter than in most camps.

So far as I could see there was not an I. W. W. in the camp. The workers and people living in the neighborhood admitted that the I. W. W. was the best organization in the world and gave the wobs credit for having made many improvements in the community among the workers in the past.

After several weeks of work in the woods I became very sick with a skin disease. The doctor gave me an order on the Shepman Hospital, Ely, Minn., for examination. I was entitled to this as we all paid hospital fee in the camp.

When I rang the bell at the hospital door a nurse met me and in reply to my request to see the doctor she replied that the doctor was not there any more. I asked her if the hospital was without doctor, but got no reply. I told her I had paid for medical care and that I was entitled to it. The head nurse then came and demanded to know what ailed me. I told her it was up to the doctor to find out. After some argument I was told to go to a room and take off my clothes. Then the doctor came and ordered me to take a bath and go to bed. I remained there three weeks and all my skin came off and left me unable to go to work. I was told that the disease had been contracted from bad soap and from infected bed blankets.

The food at the hospital was exceedingly poor. The treatment was upshish, and the nurses would scold if the mattress or blanket had been pulled an inch or two to the side during the twenty-four hour of a night and day. The office nurse, however, was kind and courteous.

The lot of a lumberjack is not the smoothest and the only hope for some small comforts and improvement is in the I. W. W. work of organization, and thereby force the bosses to give better conditions. — K. W.

"LENIN REPUDIATED"

At the annual convention of the Independent Labour Party of Great Britain, a motion to affiliate with the Third (Communist) International was rejected by 521 to 97. The capitalist papers of this country have been "chortling gleefully over this. The New York Times, for instance, heads the item: "Lenin repudiated, 521 votes to 97, by British Independent Labour Party." Editorials in capitalist papers state that this shows that British labor is "sane." None of these papers has taken the trouble to explain the real situation. The Independent Labour Party of Britain is a definitely Right organization. It is far more conservative, for example, than the Center of the American Socialist Party. It might best be compared with our municipal-ownership "socialists" of the Benson type. When the Communist Party of Great Britain was formed, all the elements believing in the Communist International joined it. This included most of the members of the Socialist-Labour Party, practically

all the British Socialist Party and several other organizations. Members of the Independent Labour Party who stood for the Communist International, joined the new Party, then. Since then, in the last few months, this new Third International wing has appeared in the I. L. P., and, as will be seen, it amounts to one-sixth of the Party.

The 97 delegates, after the defeat of their motion, withdrew and held a separate convention at which they decided to join the Communist Party of Great Britain. Thus has the Menshevik I. L. P. lost nearly a hundred branches to the Communists.

When it is borne in mind that the I. L. P. is a thoroughly Menshevik organization, it will be seen that the defection of a sixth of its membership, coming after a recent cleavage, is indeed significant.

The New York Call, socialist party daily, also offered no explanation of the matter, but just printed joyfully that "Great Majority of I. L. P. Move to Defeat Moscow." If the Call is to take refuge behind the skirts of the I. L. P.—the I. L. P. of the "Christian" bolshevik-baiter Mrs. Snowden, and of the Second-International leader, Ramsay MacDonald — it is indeed in a sorry pass to excuse its timidity and the timidity of the hesitating, evasionist leaders of the party it represents.

SCARED STIFF

Repeated rumors from London and other European sources are to the effect that Max Litvinoff, former Soviet representative to British is to succeed L. C. A. K. Maritens as Soviet envoy to the United States.

On Sunday night, March 27, in New York, was held a debate between two United States senators on the Russian situation. Senator Joseph I. France, of Maryland, spoke in favor of trade relations with Soviet Russia, and Senator King, of Utah, opposed. It had been announced, in all the advertising that at the conclusion of the debate the question would be put to a vote of the audience. After the debate was over, however, the management for some reason, failed to put the question. The audience got impatient. They wanted to vote. They stormed the platform. They gathered in front of the house, and cried various unpleasant truths about the chairman, Rabbi Silverman. But no vote was taken.

Most people believe that the reason for this was that it became apparent, during the debate, that the audience in the immense Carnegie Hall was overwhelmingly in favor of trade with Russia.

Dispatches from Washington state that Sam Gompers is preparing sharp rebukes for those units of the A. P. of L. which have taken an attitude sympathetic to the Russian Workers' Republic. One condemnatory letter is to go to the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York for its stand in favor of resuming trade relations with Russia. Altogether, more than 100 central labor bodies throughout the United States are to receive official scolding from the prim old grandmother of the American labor movement, because of resolutions in favor of Soviet Russia. Sammy denounces all labor leaders and members who stand for Russian trade relations as "unpatriotic."

Among the bodies rebuked by the chief of the Federation were the Central Labor Councils of Kamazoo, Mich., Phoenix, Ariz., Laramie, Wyo., and many others. These bodies drew upon themselves a 2,500 word letter from Sammy because their stand has been unusually firm and manifest.

Enquiries of the various bodies which have received these slaps from Gompers show that the workers are quite unaffected by them, except that in some instances the reading of the old man's quaint, reactionary and old-fashioned remarks elicited uproarious laughter. At least there are over 100 labor bodies in which Sammy's power is very much on the wane.

—Wages are the price of the pack-mule's fodder.

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