

The money it cost for a single day of the world war would build in each of the 48 states two hospitals costing \$500,000 each; two \$1,000,000 high schools in each state; 300 recreation centers with gymnasiums and swimming pools costing \$300,000 each; and there would be left \$6,000,000 to promote industrial education.--Will Irwin.

An appropriation of approximately \$500,000,000 for the navy in 1921, as proposed by the Senate Committee, would mean per capita a yearly tax burden of nearly \$25 placed by Congress on the average family during times of peace.--Cong. James A. Frear.

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TRUTH

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“TRUTH”

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FIVE CENTS

“The Dream of My Life Has Come True”--- Haywood

W. VIRGINIA GOVERNOR VIOLATES CONSTITUTION

An appeal to Secretary of Labor Davis at Washington to investigate conditions in the Alabama coal mining field has been made by the American Civil Liberties Union on the ground that the recent settlement of the strike by the Governor's award was a gross injustice to the miners and perpetuates conditions which may break out at any time into open industrial conflict. During the strike civil rights were openly violated by the Governor's orders. The conditions alleged to obtain in the Alabama coal mining field are described as follows in the letter to Secretary Davis:

1. During the strike from Sept. 1920 to Feb. 1921, the whole power of the State government was thrown against the workers to crush their effort to obtain decent conditions and the right of organization. The Governor sent in eleven companies of State Militia under command of the Adjutant General of the State, who dominated the district during the strike. He forbade public meetings and issued orders violating

freely rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

2. The strike was ended by an arbitrary and one-sided award on the part of the Governor, who disregarded altogether the claims of the miners, and, regardless of merit, rendered an award favorable in every respect to the operators. The decision settled no issue whatever and the economic conflict remains unchanged.

3. The mining towns around Birmingham are for the most part company-owned. Workers cannot own their own homes, even though they might be in a position to purchase them. Some of the villages are surrounded by high barbed-wire fences and guards prevent persons from leaving or entering without permits.

4. A spy system is maintained by the employers to single out workers joining the Miners Union and a relentless anti-Union blacklist has forced hundreds of men into idleness and pauperized thousands of innocent women and children.

NEWSPAPERS CREATE DEMAND ON RUSSIA

Ultimatum on Release of American Prisoners In Russia only Editorial Brainstorm

By PAUL HANNA
Washington.—An ultimatum to Russia has been issued through the newspapers by the State Department. It is that the United States will never recognize the Soviet government unless all American prisoners are first set free in Russia.

Secretary Hughes does not say that Russia will surely be recognized after the prisoners are freed. Russia must take her chances on that; America's dignified attitude is that all the alleged spies and counter-revolutionists sent into Russia by the Wilson administration must be turned loose as a condition prior to “friendship” between the two countries.

The State Department makes no mention of Russian citizens held in the prisons of the United States. It does not promise that they, also, will be set free if Russia sets the American prisoners free.

As reported in the Washington press, “The number of Americans now prisoners in Russia is estimated to be from 20 to 35. Reports to the State Department indicate that the condition of these Americans is distressing, that they have insufficient food, are improperly clothed and are subjected to other privations.”

As a matter of fact and frequent confession, the State Department does not know how many Americans are held in Russia. Its most complete information concerns Mrs. Marguerite Harrison and a man named Kalamatiano, both of whom are accused of being the paid agents of the American Government and implicated in counter-revolutionary movements or espionage. The case of Captain Kilpatrick, once a beligerent against the Soviet government on the Baltic front and later a Red Cross agent in support of

General Wrangel in the Crimea, is also known to the State Department.

As for the privations suffered by the American prisoners, everyone in Russia suffers from privations, thanks to the American blockade and other causes. The State Department has been frequently and reliably informed that the American prisoners are not confined in narrow cells, as they are housed in former private dwellings and frequently allowed to travel about the city streets in the day time.

This newspaper ultimatum to the Soviet Government is another indication of the State Department's increasing nervousness concerning Russia. Events of the past few months have shown that Russia can get along very well without American recognition. It has won the formal de facto recognition of Great Britain and is right now importing a considerable quantity of American merchandise through the countries with which it has concluded trade treaties. Secretary Hughes is left holding the empty bag of the last administration's hatred of Russia.

A member of the State Department staff recently advised The Federated Press that the Russians would do themselves a good turn if they would grant unconditional release to the Americans. “There is a feeling here,” he explained, “that the Soviet Government is holding them as a club to compel recognition by the United States, and that creates a great deal of resentment here.”

Right now we ought to send a note to Japan—3 notes, a night letter, and seven ultimatums to Mexico.—Let's be diplomatic, if it takes the last man. — T. BONE SLIM.

Radio from Bill Haywood Inspires America's Workers

Thunderous peals of churchbells awakened Big Bill Haywood on his arrival in Moscow on March 24, and as he stepped out on the platform and was welcomed by free workers in a free country Haywood burst out: “The dream of my life has come true.”

In a copyrighted message to the United Press he tells how he retired to the homes of friends in New York on March 3 and how he was taken to Russia where he arrived three weeks later.

The message states that he will remain there till after the congress of the Third International, the Communist Youths' conference, the Congress of Marine and Transport Workers and the world conference of women, and then he will return to this country to serve his sentence of 20 years in the Leavenworth prison.

Haywood tells of the country where he finds that the children do not toil their lives away in shops and factories, but are sent to school. They are not fed on penny meals, as in America in many instances, but receive the best and largest food supply in the nation. They have the most highly educated and best equipped teachers and are provided with comfortable clothing and good amusement. The Russian children learn that the country belongs to them and that when they are grown up they will receive the full product of their work.

The revolution has set the Russian women free. They are not nationalized as the bitter lies of the press in the United States would make you believe. They have full equality with men, a voice and a vote in all affairs. They have two months' vacation before and after childbirth and are given the best of care.

Every worker takes a month's vacation each year at one of the rest homes provided for that purpose. There are about 10,000 of these in Russia, converted from the beautiful palaces of former noblemen. These noblemen are now workers and may enjoy the rest homes and watering places as all the other workers do.

The message states that there is no unemployment in Russia; no Wall street; no gamblers; no black-robed judges holding the destinies of people in their grip.

Today Russia is the haven of political refugees even as the United States was the home for the oppressed during the reign of the czar.

When he has done his work in Russia Haywood says he is coming back. If his bonds have been forfeited he will have plenty to pay the friends who vent his bond so no one will suffer, he states.

From free Russia to enslaved America he comes to stir the conscience of the people who may throw off the yoke of oppression here as they have done in liberated Russia.

FAKE “FRIEND” OF LABOR LIES ABOUT UNION MEN

Editor of Labor World Calls I. W. W. Scabs and Links them with Citizens' Alliance

Without knowing the facts and the \$1 per hour, but none is permitted to work for 80 cents, offered by the bosses.”

So the men found a job where the \$1 an hour was paid and went to work. Many members of the painters union are working at that rate now, and, according to Mr. Munkeby, some of them have even worked for the cut rate of 80 cents an hour, though that is against the union rules.

Going his rounds, the business agent for the painters, Mr. Munkeby, found three men at work on a job painting and asked them if they were union men, and was assured that they were. Upon request for proof they pulled out their cards showing membership in the I. W. W. This did not satisfy Mr. Munkeby as he did not recognize that union and not wishing to have any further trouble the men quit work and left the job.

Mr. Munkeby told the incident to the editor of the Labor World and he hastened to twist it into a report to the effect that the men were scabs and that they were on par with the Citizens Alliance.

Upon being questioned as to the authority for this vicious attack upon the I. W. W., Mr. McEwen editor of the Labor World, replied that he heard the story and printed it.

It has been ascertained that the men in question had been to the office of Industrialist the I. W. W. Finnish Daily, and equirred as to the permissibility to go to work as painters during the strike, and the editor called up the headquarters of the painters' union and was told that “any one can go to work who gets

to congress facts and figures to offset the propaganda put forth by the army and navy crowd.

Recently he called attention to the fact that during the late war there had been 350,000 court-martial trials in the American army, while only a few hundred such trials occurred during the whole of the civil war. This, in his judgment, illustrated the gradual growth of Prussianism in our military establishment.

Then he mentioned another significant fact.

“In one battle of the civil war, the battle of Franklin, more brigadier and major generals were killed in eight hours' fighting than in the whole world war of four years and over, where nearly 18,000,000 soldiers were in the ‘hell of battle.’

“We had 278 generals in uniform in this great world war,” said Gen. Sherwood, “but a benign Providence saved all for our home and love without a scratch.”

THE LABOR SPY MUST BE PROTECTED SAY THE BOSSES.

The Industrial Spy Bill introduced in the Massachusetts legislature upon which Sam Bramhall of the Lawrence O. B. U. spoke before the legislative committee at the hearing in Boston, has been withdrawn by the “representative” who introduced it. Somebody evidently “came across”. Shows what Labor can hope for from Legislatures.

I. W. W. RESPECTED OVER ALL EUROPE

Chicago.—George Hardy, general secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, who has just returned from a six months' visit to Europe, where he attended the international conference of industrial unions held in Berlin some months ago, in a report to the thirteenth annual convention of his organization, now being held here, recommends affiliation with the Industrial International and closer unity between the North American I. W. W. and I. W. W. and other revolutionary labor groups of Latin-America. He declares that no other organization in the world has the same influence, from a revolutionary standpoint, as the I. W. W.

Touching upon home issues he urges greater efforts among the colored workers of America and more co-ordination between the various parts of the organization, from the job branch to the general office. He stresses the importance of industrial education and the carrying on of industrial research to the greatest possible extent, recommending that handbooks giving the facts on the various industries be written.

Hardy was detained in a German jail for a month, incommunicado, because he was without passports. He finally arrived in Russia, where he conferred with Lenin and active union men and visited factories. As a result of his observations in the

Soviet republic Hardy reports, in campaign conditions there with conditions in this country, that those who control the economic organizations will control the revolution.

He said he found that in Russia is a group of workers who believe that the industrial unions are capable of running the industries, irrespective of the government. The I. W. W. secretary, however, states that the Communists were in the majority on most factory committees, notwithstanding the charge that they know little about factory management.

Of the movement of revolutionary bodies of workers in other countries Hardy has this to say:

“We have the support of the Italian Syndicalist movement, which is stronger and better organized than our own. The Italian Syndicalists look upon the I. W. W. as a leading organization in the revolutionary movement. . . . The Germans are also looking to the I. W. W. and take our papers. The Scandinavian countries have squabbles among themselves as to which is nearest the I. W. W. The Danes say they are, and the difference between the two is that the ones have a centralized organization, using the boring-from-within tactics. The Swedes are a federation organization and decentralized.”

CARING FOR THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE FIRST

Medical Department of Soviet Government Issues Important Statement

The World War laid bare the ills of modern society, and forced humanity to search for new forms of social relations. Russia was the first to take a new path; she severed her connection with the past and made labor and the interests of the toiling masses the main concern of the government.

The new social order was bound to reflect itself in such an important state function as the care for public health. Believing that the health of the population is the foundation of the prosperity of the country, the Soviet Government spared neither expense nor effort in the care of the population. By a series of bold and original reforms the Commissariat of Public Health was enabled to cope with the most severe epidemics, and under conditions of unparalleled difficulty.

It is thought that it may interest the American people, irrespective of political opinions and sympathies, to know of the work to the Commissariat of Public Health of Soviet Russia. With this end in view, a series of articles are to be issued on various activities of the Commissariat.

At the beginning of 1917 Russia was already exhausted through the prolonged war, which she was unable to carry on, and through the inefficiency of the Czar's government and the complete incompetence of the Lvov and Kerensky governments, which followed it. The latter did nothing to conserve the feeble economic and cultural forces of the country. They only augmented the ruin of its economic life. When the power passed to the Soviets, the country was already in chaos. Then came rebellions, conspiracies and all the inevitable destruction of cities and entire regions by civil war, and boycott and sabotage by the intellectuals. Finally there came the blockade.

All these disorders could not fail to affect the condition of the public health. In July 1918 the newly organized People's Commissariat of Public Health had to fight epidemics over an area covering almost one sixth of the globe, among over a hundred million people living under the conditions described above. There was a shortage of physicians of whom many had been called to the front; there was a lack of medical supplies and disinfectants, which could not be brought in from abroad because of the blockade. Prior to the war, Russia had obtained the bulk of her chemical and medical supplies from abroad.

The Commissariat of Public Health had to organize on entirely new lines, and with new personnel. It had to mobilize, concentrate and dis-

(Turn to page 2)

tribute its forces, and at the same time combat its enemies who, although invisible, are none the less dangerous.

The Commissariat of Public Health successfully accomplished these apparently impossible and superhuman tasks. It came out victorious, and now, after a year of effort, during which the general sanitary conditions and the epidemics were brought under control, we can speak with assurance and with definite figures at hand.

What gave such power to the Commissariat in its work with conditions which apparently boded nothing but defeat?

The foreign foes of Soviet Russia prophesied failure in this sphere, and pointed out that the Soviet Government would not be able to cope with the epidemics, and that, with the coming of peace there would be a general popular uprising, which would result in the downfall of the Soviet Government. Others prophesied the almost complete extinction of the Russian people, and invited the International Red Cross to organize expeditions to save Soviet Russia and to fight epidemics.

These dark forebodings fortunately did not come true. Soviet Russia defied the epidemics by her own forces and without foreign aid, despite the blockade and the difficult conditions of life. The reasons for these surprising results can be found in the principles on which the organization of public hygiene in general, and the struggle against epidemics in particular, were built.

Never in any country was the problem of public health given such wide and complete attention, and never was a population so actively enlisted in the preservation of its health. Even in the Western countries, which consider themselves the most advanced, public hygiene has been largely in the hands of officials, scattered among several departments. The defects of such an organization were recognized by investigators as far back as 1913. Mr. Mirman has pointed out that in the French government there is no regular department responsible for public health and public hygiene. In the case, for instance of parliamentary interpolation on measures for the prevention of tuberculosis, such an interpolation would have to be addressed to at least four ministers of state, in addition to the ministers of the army, the navy and the colonies.

The first thing the Soviet Government did in the matter of public health was to bring all the public health work together under one organization, the Commissariat of Public Health. Thereby it removed one of the greatest obstacles to the advance of public hygiene, especially in the struggle against epidemics. This unification was not merely the setting up of a crude and formal authority. The Soviet Government understood that medical work has its peculiarities with respect to different groups of the population, and in different localities. This had been taken into consideration. The Commissariat achieved the complete unification of all medical organizations, civil, military and naval. Wherever the local peculiarities of medical work require continual submission to a central authority (as is the case with the military organization) or where they do not coincide territorially with local administrative bodies, there was applied the principle of coordinating the work of the medical departments under central control. Other forms of medical work which do not require such permanent central control were given to local and medical sections, which enjoy wide freedom, and have to follow only the general directions of the central body, which does not interfere with their work as long as it is of a local character, unconcerned with questions of state importance.

In a word, the basic principle of the organization of public health in Soviet Russia is this: The Commissariat of Public Health unites all forms of medical work and sanitation which had previously been scattered among all the departments. Locally the medical units (in the form of district and city medical sections) have sufficient independent authority for their local medical and sanitary affairs, under general instructions and regulations of the Commissariat. The Commissariat of Public Health is a member of the government, and by participating in all general legislation has every opportunity to be on guard for the people's health.

The second principle of Soviet Hygiene is the participation of the population itself, through the representation of the toiling masses in the actual work of public hygiene. Every one who has had to fight epidemics under former conditions knows from experience how this work was jeopardized through the lack of participation by the population. The people were merely addressed through orders and regulations were enforced by the police power, without the control and participation of the population. The very essence of medical and sanitary measures, however, is such that they cannot be enforced without the conscious participation of the people themselves. The widest sanitary rule will remain a dead letter, unless the people themselves take part in its formulation and in the control of its enforcement. The Soviet Government, realizing this elementary truth, invited the population to participate in the care of its own health. "The health of the toiling people is the concern of the toilers themselves." This watchword became the guiding principle in all the activities of the People's Commissariat of Health.

Among the first steps taken were the introduction of certain measures for popular education in Hygiene. By 1921 the Commissariat of Public Health had distributed over 15 million leaflets, a million pamphlets, and eight hundred thousand posters, in addition to books, instructions, and scientific publications. In thirteen provincial capitals there were opened large medical museums. Medical exhibits were organized in 26 district towns. Seven travelling exhibits on wagons and seventeen exhibits in railroad cars were sent out. Sanitary schools were opened in seventeen provincial capitals. At these institutions permanent lectures and discussions on medicine and sanitation were instituted. To draw the toiling masses into this work sanitation councils, in which the central bodies and trades unions were represented were established in the central and provincial cities. Not less than half of the membership of the local councils consists of representatives of labor organizations. The councils have discussed the reports of the Commissariat of Public Health and such questions as the struggle against small-pox, the prevention of the spread of epidemics, sanitary measures in the Red Army, etc.

Thus the discussion of the most important sanitation measures was carried on through the participation of the interested persons and not under the secrecy of departmental routine, as is the case abroad even now. With the same end in view, a special effort was made to secure the cooperation of representatives of the workers in special fields of endeavor. Thus, for instance, there were organized councils with representatives of labor organizations at the schools, for combating tuberculosis and venereal diseases. The participation of the population in medical and sanitary measures became necessary when the spreading of epidemics to unheard of proportions, and the special conditions under which they had to be combatted, made it obvious that the old methods of organizing this campaign were useless.

Not only in the provincial capitals, but almost in all district cities there were organized so-called labor commissions, and similarly in many villages. Their task was to look after the sanitation of the town or the village, to see that the public hygiene measures were enforced, to keep clean all places of public assemblage, such as railroad depots, prisons, dormitories, schools, etc. and also to safeguard the water supply bath houses, laundries, etc. Besides these there were commissions to teach the population cleanliness, and an understanding and respect for the regulations on sanitation. Women workers and physicians were drawn into this work.

In the campaign against venereal disease the mothers' organizations were relied upon, the Communist Youth, and the commissions for the preservation of maternity and babyhood. In all departments of public health work, the Union of Medical Sanitary workers, Vsemeditsantrud— took the most active part. A device to interest the people in the work of caring for their health were the special "weeks" devoted to this or that department of sanitation. During these "weeks" the entire population was invited to participate in sanitary and anti-epidemic measures. Thus, for instance, during the spotted-typhus epidemics there were the "Clean-Up-Weeks" and the "Bath-House-Week" which were devoted to special effort for sanitation and personal cleanliness. "Water Supply Week" was organized to prevent cholera, and during that week it was possible to enforce quickly a series of measures for improving the water supply. Such "weeks" have great educational value. They can be compared to practical exercises in schools. They instill into the population the importance of sanitary measures, and they teach the people that common endeavor is necessary for the preservation of the public health, a thing which in the western countries has not been recognized at all.

These are the main features of the Soviet Medical organization which enabled the Commissariat of Public Health to come out victor-

iously from a struggle in which the greatest authorities on all sides predicted nothing but defeat. Life put us through the severest examination and the Soviet authorities passed it brilliantly.

The Commissariat itself is divided into separate departments and sections. In each department and section all proposals and measures are subjected to a preliminary discussion at meetings of the workers of the respective department or section. The Commissariat debates general questions in a collegium composed of managers of departments and their assistants. Thus all institutions of the Commissariat of Public Health observe the collegiate principle which holds good with all government institutions of Soviet Russia. On scientific questions the Commissariat hears the opinions of its scientific medical-council composed of representatives of medical scientists elected by the highest scientific and educational institutions of the Republic.

In conclusion we wish to illustrate the results of the work of the Commissariat by a few figures, bearing on its struggle against epidemics. The number of cases of spotted typhus in February 1920 was 401,907, in September of the same year it was 16,487, and at the present time it is 47,288. During 1919 the entire number of cholera cases was 6,000. At the present time this disease has been almost eradicated. The Bubonic Plague was localized and prevented from spreading from the Urals and the Astrakhan province and Batoum to other parts of Soviet Russia. Likewise, the epidemics of typhoid fever, dysentery and small-pox have been halted.

In view of the extraordinary conditions under which this struggle had to be carried on, the success achieved cannot but demonstrate the correctness and the vitality of the principles on which the Soviet Medical Work is based.

THE SECOND COMING OF COMMUNISM

"Whom the gods would destroy they first mad." The mad-gods of the world by false teaching and usurped authority have brought only madness and terror to all people and nothing but the intelligence and power of TRUTH can bring back sanity and peace.

All through the centuries of time in the known history of mankind there has been an untrifling effort of true scientists and social prophets to interpret the phenomena of nature and the evolution of human society in terms of an idea and power that would usher in a universal government of the common brotherhood of man instead of the prevailing confused and antagonized world of universal misery and woe.

It remained for the materialistic conceptionists of history to find the key of truth to awaken the self consciousness of the workers to the realization of their subjective slave condition, and to desire the overthrow of this slave yoke and return the earth to the former paradise or heaven.

Everyone who visions the inevitable second coming of Communism in All Power and great Glory must also comprehend that the preparation is laid by destroying the most pernicious priestly lie that ever was invented—that heaven is up in the sky beyond some pearly gates where white winged souls fly to rest and peace forever.

We must know that no mention is made of such a delusion in the Bible books of Matthew, Mark, Luke or John, and these are the only authoritative orthodox records of the life and sayings of Jesus in the possession of the churches.

These records show plainly that the destruction of the Feudalistic Regime and the establishing of the New Jerusalem was the immediate expectation of the first christians in their time, for Matthew 23:36 says: "Verily I (Jesus) say unto you. All these things shall come upon THIS GENERATION."

In those days all Jewry was in the throes of great social unrest. The people becoming divided into many warring sects with much babbling, and a betraying leadership who fleeced them mercilessly for shekels, pomp and ease.

This became the Romans' opportunity, so they marched Legions of soldiers into the city of Jerusalem and destroyed it.

After this the christians quickly abandoned their communistic practices, lost all faith in themselves and the Kingdom of heaven on earth and returned to Pagan spiritualism, removing heaven to the skies beyond the reach of the "wicked world."

This suited the very purpose of the priestly ruling class who now professed to be converted to it, after which Emperor Constantine convened the council of Nicea and united the warring factions by selecting 75 "Inspired" manuscripts from a collection of 308, and calling these "the word of god" or "The Holy Bible."

So to this day the church of christendom have an apostatized religion with all the many creeds, forms and ceremonies of Paganism.

The individualistic institutions of government, religion, learning and science (so called) have destroyed the altruistic qualities in human nature so vastly by the evil spirit of deceptive and false doctrines of sky heaven that it is no surprise or wonder the earth is a vast shamble of vice, crime, ignorance, distress, misery, war and death.

Now comes Communism the second time without sin to save the human race from the Satanic Powers of error, bringing the new dispensation of Peace on Earth, Good Will to All—a thousand years of paradise restored.

Its soothing rays of light are already appearing in the east—Russia—and will come quickly to the west and the whole earth.

All Hail It!
Sing! Rejoice!

T. T. WOODS.

PROGRESS IN RUSSIA

The Far East

A Loan to the Far East.

MOSCOW—The Council of Commissaries has voted loan of five milliard roubles to the Republic of the Far East. It is to be repaid within five years by means of deliveries of merchandise. The goods so delivered will be put into the Russian Export Fund.

Japan Arms.

Vladivostok—The Japanese Ministry of Marine has begun a feverish activity to carry out the ship building program which was authorized in the previous year.

Japan and Kamtschatka.

CHITA—The Japanese press expresses its unconcealed dissatisfaction that the Republic of the Far East has ceded Kamtschatka to Soviet Russia, and utters threats that Japan will seize the territory with force.

Russian Industry

Increased Production.

MOSCOW—During March the Textile factory in Baku made the record of 1000 arshins of cloth per loom.

The factories in the Urals have reached 120 per cent of the program of production.

The iron production in Jekaterinburg between March 1st and 15th amounted to 14,218 tons. The program had called for 9780 tons.

The iron foundry at Taganrog has resumed operation. It is well

supplied with fuel and raw material.

The second soap factory in Jekaterinburg has commenced operation.

Russian Agriculture

MOSCOW—A good average result of the winter grain is reported from the most of the provinces. The sowing of summer grain is going on successfully. The peasants and the Seed Committees are working well together in order to obtain a larger acreage.

Collective Farms.

"Isvestia" writes that in the Kuban Territory a noticeable increase in the number of collective farms is to be observed. At present they consist of 140,000 desiatin of land employing about 32,000 persons.

Fish Catch.

Since the beginning of the fishing season the fish catch in the Don districts amounts to about 200,000 pood of which 195,000 pood have been salted. In the Petrovsk district on the Caspian 250,000 pood of fish have been prepared for transport to Central Russia.

Education in Soviet Russia

The First Proletarian Theater in Moscow.

In the Moscow Central Arena the

first Proletarian theatre has been opened. The artists are all workers and pupils of the Experimental Stage of the all-Russian School of Prolet Cult.

A House of Art in Tiflis.

After the pattern of the Petrograd Home of Beautiful art an institute for Georgian art has been opened at Tiflis. In this institute all representatives of Georgian artistic writers, actors, painters, composers and musicians are working.

A New Veterinary Institute in Moscow.

The new Veterinary Institute which has a museum attached was opened in Moscow on April 21st.

Congress of Bacteriologists.

The all-Russian congress of Bacteriologists will open in Moscow on May 15th.

Increased Production.

The leather factory in Rostov has exceeded its production program by 30 per cent in the course of five months.

The 3000 workers in the salt mines at Usolje in the Urals have exceeded their program by 20 per cent. During the fuel crisis they were not able to obtain their fuel promptly therefore without hindering their work the workers carried 23,000 cords of wood to the factory themselves.

(Why do the workers do things like this in Russia and not in other countries?)

The Soviet Republics

The Nuns at Work.

"Petrograd Ivestia" reports that the nuns who remained in the cloister of Kaluga have organized a producers Co-operative and make slippers, underclothing and other articles for the Soviet institutions.

The Nuns and the Soviet Government.

"Novij Mir" reports: In the cloister of Eletz (Province of Orel) a meeting of nuns took place in connection with the "Trade Union Week." These nuns belong to the Garment Workers union and they expressed their wish to work for the Soviet government and to bring all their strength to the combatting of economic decay. During the "Week of the Trade Unions" they completed 6100 pieces of underclothing and 300 shirts which was a raising of their production of 250 per cent.

Death of Serebrjakov.

"Isvestia" writes that Esper Serebrjakov, the veteran of the Russian revolutionary movement, died after a serious illness. He belonged to the military organization of Narodnaja Volja.

Self Government in the Schools.

The newspaper of the Petrograd Organization of Youth writes on the question of self-government of the pupils in the schools.

"Communist groups must exist in the schools, organizations of the Society of Young People who work as Communist political organs and through their active participation in the life of the school bring their influence upon the mass of the pupils. For the agricultural life of the school and its control the pupils elect control commissions who shall function as helpers.

The participation of the pupils in the work of the teaching and administrative branches must find its expression in the sending of representatives into these bodies.

Communist groups, economic control commissions, regular holding of school meetings, representation of the pupils in the school soviets, all this will bring the young people into active participation in the development of the schools and put self-government into practice."

So far Russia. Now take a look at one of the countries that was made safe for democracy.

Capitalist Hungary

The Fate of the Hungarian Commissaries.

BUDAPEST—The government announces that a deputation of the families of the Hungarian officers who are retained in Russia as hostages visited Premier Bethlen and requested that their return should be made possible. The premier received Sections Councillor Jungerth in this question and heard reports on the Riga negotiations for the exchange of these prisoners for the Hungarian Commissaries. The cabinet will deal with the question very shortly.

Militarizing the Telegraph Bureau.

BUDAPEST—A question was raised in Parliament over the militarization in the Hungarian Telegraph Bureau. Complaints were made over the increased cost which has gone up one thousand per cent, the increased personal, but chiefly that now no one in the world would believe a word which they said. Not one paper would accept their reports.

Demonstrating the Amnesty.

BUDAPEST—The members of the Worker's Council of Osm6 who were entrusted with the municipal government during the Soviet republic in Hungary have been

sentenced, with the exception of one person, to terms of imprisonment varying from one to three years.

Strike of Bakers.

BUDAPEST—Owing to the refusal of an increase in wages the bakers helpers in fifteen bakeries in Budapest have gone on strike.

Orgetch in West Hungary.

BUDAPEST—In preparation for the evacuation of West Hungary by the National Army steps are being taken to organize a Citizen's Guard, on the same plan as the Orgetch, among the supporters of the Christian Nationalists.

Death Sentences Continue.

BUDAPEST—Three officials of the Soviet government in Esztergom have been sentenced to death. Six others have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from five to fifteen years.

Another Lockout.

PRAGUE—All the workers in the Furniture Industry of the whole of Prague have been locked out since April 22nd.

Strike of Street Cleaners Ended.

BUDAPEST—A commission for the examination of the demands of the strikers having been formed the street cleaners and other municipal employees have resumed work. The Christian Social trade union leaders are much relieved.

Hungarian Emigration.

BUDAPEST—In connection with the unemployment situation in Budapest it is stated that only 30 per cent of the workers are working, it is estimated that in the last short while about 8000 skilled metal workers have emigrated from the country.

"All That the Traffic Will Bear."

The Housing Committee of the Municipal Council of Budapest has recommended to the government that the rent of the workers houses can be raised in view of the improvement in wages which has taken place.

Preparing for May 1st.

VIENNA—The "Best Magyar Ujsag" publishes the text of the order of the Hungarian Minister of the Interior dated April 12th in which after referring to the dis-

satisfaction of the workers and characterizing the celebration of the First of May as an "unconcealed attack against the present bourgeois society" the following points are contained.

1. All police are to be held in readiness.
2. Active raids by day and night.
3. Immediate arrest on the ground of the slightest suspicion.
4. Most careful identification of all persons.
5. Suspects must be held in custody until May 4th when proceeding will be commenced.
6. Thorough observation of Worker's Clubs and meetings places.
7. At the discovery of the slightest movement adoption of the most severe measures, and the immediate arrest of all worker's representatives and committeemen.
8. Wearing of red badges and the singing of revolutionary songs are forbidden.
9. Numerous arrests of those who have been conditionally released.
10. All employers are obliged to supply exact statistics over the employers who have been engaged since the fall of the Soviet.

(Looks like America.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

of
May Day Celebration Committee of
Duluth and Superior.

RECEIPTS: -----\$511.60
EXPENDITURES: -----\$201.15
Balance -----\$310.45

Divided:

1. W. W. General Organization fund 50 per cent.-----\$155.23
25 per cent National defence fund ----- 77.61
25 per cent for I. W. W. General defence and relief fund ----- 77.61

Total -----\$310.45

A VITIKAINEN,
Sec.-Treas., M. D. C. C.
We have audited Financial statement of the May Day celebration and found it correct as per bills presented to us.

GUNNARD LINDROS,
LOUIS LARSON.

Public policy is to civic welfare what oleomargarine is to a banquet.

Next Sunday

J. O. BENTALL

Will speak on that Important Subject so vital to the workers but so little understood—

THE ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY

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WORKERS HALL MAY 29

19 Ave. W., and 1st St.

Admission free till 8 p. m.—Thereafter 15 and 35 cents.

Entertainment

— And —

PRIZE DANCE

Comic Attraction, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Humorous Songs and Recitations will feature the Evening's Program. Among the entertainers are: Florence Essen, Violinist, Carl J. Nordmark and Roliga August. J. O. Bentall will tell a story.

\$500.00 Oil Painting

By the famous artist, Knut Heldner will be given away. Ticket is \$1 a couple. Each ticket will be numbered and the holder of the ticket with the Lucky Number will get the Painting at the time of the drawing, which will take place after the 500 tickets have been sold.

WORKERS HALL

19th Ave. W. and 1st Street

Saturday Eve., May 28, '21

Extra Ladies, for dance only, 15 cents

Booze and Graft Kill Pilots in Mail Airplanes

PATRIOTISM PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS

By PAUL HANNA

Washington.—"The forces that make for war never operate in candor. They wrap the flag around their sacred professions of patriotism, and thus clothed in the habiliments of 100 per cent Americanism, Germanism, or Englishism, they feed the people propaganda to prepare them for the glorious conflict that is going to pile millions for themselves."

Sometimes the Congress of the United States is startled by outbursts like the above. And usually the offending words come from some new member, fresh from the folks back home and still able to express the views of the common people.

On this occasion the offending voice came from the seat which prior to March 4 was occupied by Martin L. Davey of the Fourteenth Ohio district. Mr. Davey was a Wilson Democrat, who introduced in the House one of Palmer's famous sedition bills. He thought it would insure his re-election. Instead, it elected his opponent, Charles L. Knight.

Knight was speaking in support of his amendment to a military appropriations bill, his purpose being to require that all munitions and supplies used in wartime be manufactured in government arsenals and factories.

"No expense is unnecessary which would prevent the reapers of tremendous profits from going out and lobbying for war," he said. "Turn your eyes to the shops and to the great munition makers of every country and you will see that 100 per cent of them are shouting for war, while some one else is going to reap millions."

"During 1913, Colonel Buckner, of a great munitions plant, said to one of his salesmen that after paying \$2,000,000 to the Red Cross, and \$4,000,000 on war savings stamps his company had made the sum of \$129,000,000 that year." Mr. Knight pointed to the National Security League as a propaganda agency of the munitions makers, saying:

"This malodorous organization fairly reeked with perspiring patriotism. It was ready to damn any man to oblivion who dared question its clamor that the nation should arm and keep armed to the teeth."

WHY THEY WEAR 'EM
Squibb (looking in a hardresser's window)—I wonder why women wear switches anyway?
Glibb—I suppose for the same reason that railroads use 'em.
Squibb—Why is that?
Glibb—So as to get by!—Cartoons Magazine.

Charges of graft, gross inefficiency, and drunkenness among members, especially high officials, of the air mail service, which were made yesterday before a special board of postoffice inspectors, will be investigated by District Attorney Clyne, according to the latter's announcement last night. If conditions warrant it a special grand jury will be impaneled to hear the evidence.

Mr. Clyne's action came as the result of charges made by two witnesses that responsibility for the death of three air mail pilots lay upon men at the head of the Chicago division of the service.

Out of the mass of evidence thus far presented before the postal inspectors these points stand out:

Witnesses have testified that the cause for the wreck of the German Junker plane which carried three men to death several months ago was the fact that when it left the Checkerboard field its gasoline tank contained five leaks and the mechanics who overhauled it did so when drunk.

Both Rickel and Eversole pointed out—it was after his testimony several days ago that the latter was discharged—evidence of woeful waste in the purchase of the mail planes.

Inspectors were told how eight German Junkers were purchased at a cost slightly under a quarter of a million dollars, and how after a few months use the planes were out of the service. Five of them met with accidents which resulted in the death of seven pilots.

Eversole pointed out in this connection that out of the twenty-five De Havilland planes—they were dubbed "ashcans"—only three are now in service. The rest have been junked. The initial cost of the planes was over a million dollars.

—Chicago Tribune.

Supreme Court Backs Constitution

Hartford, Conn.—The Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut has declared unconstitutional and void an ordinance of the city of Meriden, which empowered local officials to grant or withhold permits for street meetings. Not only did the ordinance violate the state constitution, the decision holds, but it was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The decision was handed down in the case of the State vs. McAlister Coleman, who during the political campaign last fall attempted to make a speech in one of the city streets of Meriden at a meeting under the auspices of the Socialist local and the American Civil Liberties Union.

So far as can be ascertained, this is the first time in recent years that a state court has upheld the right of citizens freely to assemble upon the public streets.

BLAINE SETS DIETZ FREE

(By The Federated Press.)

Madison, Wis.—John Dietz of Cameron Dam has been freed.

Ten years in the Waupun penitentiary as the victim of the Wisconsin lumber interests were ended when the application for his pardon, signed by 112,000 citizens of the state, was granted by Governor J. Blaine, who stated his doubt in Dietz's guilt.

The crime for which Dietz was sentenced was the slaying of a deputy sheriff, Oscar Harp, during one of the most picturesque and tragic epochs of the west which is already an epic—the siege of Cameron Dam.

Dietz's fight against the lumber interests began in 1900. He owned the land below Cameron Dam, and the dam itself, which he used for a garden. Every year the garden was wrecked by logs sent down the stream by the Chippewa Log and Boom Company. Year after year Dietz protested this action, which was in violation of his property rights. Year after year the company made promises of settlement and sent the logs down against his garden.

Then Dietz took the law into his own hands. With a rifle in his hands he stood guard over Cameron Dam to defend it from the barrage of logs.

In 1904 the company secured an injunction against Dietz. The sheriff was never able to serve it. In May and July of that year posses were sent to arrest Dietz, and after besieging the house and wounding Dietz's son Clarence, were forced to retreat.

Affairs remained in statu quo for more than five years. His children were denied schooling. Following an attempt to kill his daughter, Myra, who suffered serious bullet wounds from a rifle fired in ambush, Dietz's home was surrounded on October 7, 1910, by deputy sheriffs. After an exchange of shots, in which Harp and Dietz were wounded, the former fatally, Dietz was taken prisoner along with his wife and son, Leslie. They were each charged with murder. Dietz was the only one sentenced.

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TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.
J. O. BENTALL, Editor.
Application made for entry in Post-office as second-class mail matter.
Subscription: 1 year \$2.00. — 6 months \$1.00.



THEY HAVE BRAINS

One thing that worries the capitalist class is the brains of the radicals. Not that we want to infer that the Bolsheviks have a corner on brains, but they have put them to use and trained them so they are in shape for the struggle with the problems of the revolution.

Dempsey and Carpentier have both been busy fitting themselves for the contest that is to take place in the near future. They have worked off a great deal of fat and put their muscles into shape and taken proper exercise. They will be ready for a fine tussle and both of them will show good work. The contest promises to be mighty interesting.

In the same way the Communists are training their minds and are not letting any details slip by them. In Russia the Communists trained for decades and educated themselves in every line of thought. They were strong on science. They gathered facts and organized and analyzed them. There has probably never been a set of people in all history who have studied and worked harder than the Communists did up to the Revolution.

The same plan is followed in every country at present among the Communists. They go thru a study course far surpassing any university course in the world. They go strong on technique and on science. They master the great subject of economics till they have it at the tip of their tongue. They study philosophy. They study psychology. They study history, and chemistry and biology and physiology and everything pertaining to the human mind and body, and everything pertaining to the soil and agriculture and industry.

They know that to run the world right takes brains. They know that the reason the world is run as insanely as at present is because the capitalists have not used brains.

The Communists enforce rigid discipline. No lazy member can remain with them. Work or get out. Learn or get out. Study or get out. There is no compromise and no fooling. Long hours taking them far into the night were devoted to hard study. Classes were conducted and the members had to attend them. When the rest were asleep the Communists were digging deep into the sources of knowledge. Their study classes had to be held in secret. They had to study ordinary sciences in secret. It was against the law to get wise. But they got wise in spite of the law.

The Communists in Russia are today the marvel of the world. Not because they have been able to destroy the tyranny of the czar, but because they have been able to hold their own and again ground against insuperable odds. Never in all history have we had such an example of intelligence and integrity and perseverance. Without the tremendous work of preparation they could never have done it.

The workers are becoming aware of this fact. They are reading and thinking more today than ever before. The Communists and the I. W. W. are hard at work to educate themselves. They are succeeding. Go where you will and you never see them fall down. There is no arguing with them. The bankers are afraid to argue with them. The preachers cannot hold up a candle to them. The professors of our schools and universities are tangled up by them. The politicians and statesmen look like fools after a ten minute debate with a Communist or a wob. There is nothing to it. The conservative mind stands no show. It lacks vitality and punch. The wide-awake radical walks all over the whole mass of jelly fish brains possessed by the reactionaries.

There is only one help for the ruling class — to jail the radicals and make the iron bars do the arguing. That is the reason our comrades are in prison today. The master class fear the brains of the revolutionists. The most feared man in the world to day is Lenin. He would not hurt a fly, but he has brains so trained that he wields a super-human power over every king and emperor and tyrant on the globe. The Communists are feared because the ruling class knows that they will soon come out and run the misrulers off their thrones and take charge.

They have brains as they are training them. There will be no slip in the revolution. There was no slip in the Russian Revolution. There will be no slip in the revolution in Germany, or in Italy, or in England, or in America, or in France. There will be no slip — for the Communists are studying and training their brains so they may handle the situation and bring the world to sanity and the people on the road to happiness.

DRUNK MANAGERS

How can a man write a cool and composed article on the drunken managers of the air mail service? Can you tell us that?

For some time it has been known that the casualties in the air mail department have been astonishingly numerous. Two and three men killed some days—dozens in a month. It almost discourages some of us who believe in progressive methods in all human activities. The air system holds out such fascinating promises. We wanted to see it succeed.

But at such sacrifices in lives? It staggers us and we feel that we could not ask men to give their lives even for such a worthy cause as the perfecting of the system of air transportation.

Now comes the astounding reports that most of the accidents to flyers are caused by a drunken management. In other words, the mail service can be made safe if sober and decent men are put at the head of it. The boys who fly can make the trips in comparative safety.

Well, there isn't much to say. We feel like leaving it to Col. Dawes, the fellow who swore a blue streak for an hour before a congressional investigating committee.

Think of it! One of the most important departments of the government in the hands of drunken men! And the government knows it and tolerates it. And the government allows the flyers to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their country only to be killed because of drunken mail managers.

The facts have come to be published that the machines used by the government are built so recklessly and so cheaply that they fall to pieces at the least gust of wind and the slightest strain. The profiteering grafters are here again to bleed the nation and to kill honest and fine young men.

It appears that it is impossible for the government to find decent men to have charge of this rotten affair. Any decent man would refuse to accept the graft made by machines and demand straight work in as important manufacture as that of airplanes. So to protect the profiteers who make their billions on defective and cheaply constructed machines the government must hire managers of

the lower type who will get drunk and thus sear their minds and consciences in sending men to their death in those unsafe machines.

During the war there might have been an excuse for such jobs—for that was a killing game and nobody was supposed to object to official murder. But now it seems that the government has not a peg to stand on if it allows this uncivilized and criminal business to continue.

With a scandal like this, Russia could not stand up against the world for one week. It would mean her certain downfall at once. Wouldn't it be a sweet morsel to the capitalistic plutes if they could find a graft plot like this in Russia!

And it is symptoms like these that indicate that our government cannot last long unless it cleans house. It is intolerable to have such conditions. The people will not stand for them. They shouldn't. The fact of drunken managers in the postal department causing the death of hundreds of flyers will not down so easily. A government that condones such outrages is doomed.

"HIRE-A-HERO WEEK"

Now isn't that a pretty little heading that we found in the Tribune the other morning? Under it was a beautiful story from Chicago telling about a movement that has been started by the "Buck Privates" society, the purpose of which "is to get all ex-service men out of the gutter, away from the breadline, into the bread wagon in order that the unemployed ex-service men may celebrate Memorial day in a fitting manner."

Gee, but that's racy!

This is a stunt that is pulled off right here in America. And when you get to the bottom of it you will see something almost new.

Evidently, the plutes saw that the boys were going to be very reluctant to get into the celebration line on Decoration day. There is a re-action among the boys that is putting the fear of god into the profiteers, and so close to Decoration day, too.

The boys had a pretty hard time in the trenches in France. They endured hardships beyond description. Only one thing kept up their courage—the thought of service for their country and the world.

Now they have been disillusioned. They have come to the conclusion that their suffering was to fill the pockets of the profiteers and that said profiteers never gave a damn after their own pockets were filled. That's what is getting the boys' goat.

And add to that the misery the boys have to endure at home. The "gutter," the "bread line!"

Bad as the trenches were the boys are suffering greater agony in the gutter of unemployment and in the humiliation of the bread line than they did in the mud and clay and vermin and smell of dead men at their side in the hell holes of France. Many of them are sorry that they did not perish there. For then they would have remained in blissful ignorance of the hypocrisy of the master class that drafted them into the carnage that was staged that the few gluttonous profiteers might scoop in untold wealth from the sufferings of the well meaning soldiers.

So decoration day doesn't mean the same thing to the boys that it used to mean. That the foul handed and graft reeking profiteers should have anything to do with the sacred celebration of the day set aside to honor the memory of the men who died for what they believed to be the cause of humanity is so galling to the boys that they have a feeling akin to seasickness when they think of it.

The boys want the patrioteers and the profiteers to stay out of that celebration. If these wretches persist in desecrating and profaning the memory of the fellow dead the boys have determined to stay at home. They wince at the very thought of the programs arranged by those foul hypocrites who would not as much as turn their hand to make this country a fit place for the returned soldiers. Who throw the boys out of their jobs, who cut their wages, who holler open shop, who prate Americanism to cover up their crimes, who cry against radicals for trying to get the robber gang out of power, who raise the graft for the profiteers and cut the soldiers to the bone.

"Hire-A-Hero Week!"

It's almost new. After Decoration day the week will be over and there will be the "gutter" and the "bread line" and the same old suffering and the same old grafting and the same old cry against the radicals for wanting to oust the brigand crew and get the workers into power.

"Hire-A-Hero Week!"

We cannot get over it. Hire a hero! That is the kind to hire. And where are you going to get him? From the "gutter" and from the "breadline." Fine places to get "heroes" from! Fine place to put a "hero!" Hire this "hero" for a week so he may be willing to shine in the Decoration day doings arranged by the profiteers.

We know how the soldiers are feeling about this. We wonder if the flowers will feel the same way and if that is the reason they wither so soon.

WHAT HARDING SAID

There is a vast difference between what President Harding said at the funeral ceremony for the 5,212 dead held at The Army Piers at Hoboken on the 23d, and what he is reported to have said. This is what the Duluth Herald said that he said:

"I do not pretend that the millennial days have come and that there will be no more war. I would wish a nation so powerful that none will dare to provoke its wrath."

This is what Harding said:

"I do not pretend that the millennial day has come, but I can believe in the possibility of a nation becoming so righteous as never to make a war of conquest and a nation so powerful in righteousness that no one will dare invoke her wrath."

The blue pencil is mightier than the sword. It is this kind of angling of news that makes the most powerful propaganda. The Herald did not want to let the idea go out that we should become powerful in righteousness, for that would not require any big guns or large battleships. Without the manufacture of guns and battleships there would not be much graft in the process of becoming powerful and so the Herald, which is much interested in the selling of and profiteering in iron and steel wants no idea to filter thru that a nation might become powerful without these elements.

So when you read the Herald story, Harding said as much as this: "Build a mighty fleet. Make big guns. Put up great fortifications. Make large appropriations for these purposes and get busy to collect taxes to pay for them. Then we will be a strong nation."

Harding was in a mood to express the human attitude to war. He was lifted above the low level of the dollar for a moment. But would the Herald let him remain there and let the people get the inspiration of a lofty ideal from a man high in the estimation of a nation? That would have made pacifists of many who might read his speech. It is the business of the capitalist writers to fix up things like this so the people get the right brain food. It is a good example of the press. It is so clear that the dull ones can understand it.

Moreover you never know a man in public life as he is. You only see him as the press makes him out to be. The

Harding who made the speech is not the same Harding you see in the report of the speech by the Herald. You love the Harding who made the statement above quoted. But no one except a patrioteer in cahoots with the profiteers can love the Harding reported by the Herald.

So you have no guarantee for the correctness of a public man for whom the press has to create a character. He may be the best man in the world, and you may not know it. He is to you what the press makes you think he is.

And if the press will stoop to this moulding of our nation's chief what may you expect when it comes to characterize a man like Lenin or Trotsky or Haywood? The capitalist press is here to lie and it will lie itself into hell for the system that gives it a few dollars as a sop.

THE "LABOR WORLD" SCABS

We suppose a scab is on who helps the bosses to win. At least that is a plain way of putting it and every worker can understand that.

The best way to help the bosses win is to lie about the workers in their effort to organize so that they may become strong in the fight against the exploiters. That is the old and largely successful method of the bosses themselves. If they can make up stories to the effect that most of the strikers have gone back to work and make the strikers believe that, they have won the battle. Anything that divides the workers is a fine thing for the bosses.

Now we have a paper in this city called the Labor World. That sounds as if the editor might be a champion of the rights of labor. The appearance of the paper and the assertions by the editor would give one that impression to begin with. It is unlike the Tribune or the Herald. Those two openly confess that they belong to the union breaking crew. No one is fooled by them.

But the Labor World is not that frank. We are afraid it does not get paid fully for its service to the bosses. Sometimes it appears that it is not getting the union scale for supporting the exploiters and fooling the workers. If so it scabs again—and against itself.

The last issue contains a story to the effect that the I. W. W. are scabs. The Labor World prints what purports to be a statement by the business agent for the printers, Mr. Munkeby. It quotes him as saying that he found three I. W. W.'s painting and when he asked them if they were union men they pulled their card and told him they were members of the I. W. W. On the basis of this the Labor World calls these three men scabs and ends up by linking up the whole I. W. W. organization with the Citizens' Alliance.

Upon investigation it was found that these men had called at the office of Industrialist, the Finnish Daily I. W. W. paper and the editor called up by phone the headquarters of the painters' union and asked if it was all right for these men to work if they got the scale of \$1 an hour. The reply was that this would be all right and that many members of the painters union were doing that as it was the scale of \$1 an hour that they expected to maintain.

Upon this information and with this understanding these members of the I. W. W. went to work. They got the scale of \$1 an hour and that is all any members of the painters' union gets. They held cards in the I. W. W. organization and felt that this was sufficient.

But this was not all. When the business agent called on them and insisted that they should also have cards in the painters' union they quit then and there. They did not even insist that their card was as good as the A. F. of L. card though they have good reason to hold that it is a sign of greater solidarity. For the sake of the cause of Labor these men quit their \$1 an hour job when told by the business agent that he wanted them to do so even though his own members work when they find jobs at the rate of the established scale.

But the editor of the World calls them scabs. He classes them with the Citizens' Alliance, and tries to make out that they aim to disrupt the union.

It is a dirty piece of work, and there is no excuse for it.

THEY ARE QUITTING

Comrade Gaumer, of Nebraska, tells us that the farmers along the Platte River from Fort Laramie, Wyoming, to Grand Island, Nebraska, who specialize in raising sugar beets, have decided to cut the acreage by about 15,000 acres this season. Last year they were paid \$12 a ton and many lost heavily at that price. This year they will get \$7 a ton. That is if they raise any beets.

Now look for sugar to soar again this fall. Then watch the plute press blame the farmers for the shortage.

In the same mail we got a statement from a neighbor out in the country who sent us the returns for two veals. He had hauled them 18 miles to town which is worth at least \$7. For the two veals he received the big sum of \$5.79. That is \$2.89 for each calf. When you buy them back in form of veal chops and stew and shoes you pay over \$100.00 for those two calves.

The farmers are quitting. You must not blame them. They are fools for working their neck off and getting nothing. They would not mind it if the workers in the cities would get the benefit, but they don't. You workers in the cities are made to pay the abnormal prices in spite of the criminally low prices paid to the farmers.

Get together with the farmers and oust the robber gang that steals your time and your labor and your life.

And that does not mean to get other politicians into office. It means to get the resources and the means of production into the hands of the workers and that the workers shall keep the product and enjoy it. It means revolution.

BACK TO THE LAND

Over in Russia the master class preached the "back-to-the-land" policy to the landless man until he got converted. Then he went "back to the land" and took charge of it. His next move was to force the millionaire back to the land. The wealthy class in America has been advocating the "back-to-the-land" doctrine for a century, but we are such an easy bunch that we cannot take a hint.—N. C. H.

"TRUTH IS SCARCE"

If we had a thousand like this, what do you think would happen?

"I think my subscription is about out and I wish to have it renewed. Also two of my neighbors. And we want Bishop Brown's Book. Please find \$10. I donate the balance to TRUTH, and I do not want to lose a single copy of it as 'truth' is scarce now days. I hope I can do better some day. Yours, Nels Young, Payne, Minn."

And comrade Cundiff of Hartford, Ky., closes his letter by saying, "I love our paper—TRUTH. May it live till OUR revolution is an accomplished fact—and we are all free."

Then comes comrade Larson with 56 new ones and four weekly bundle orders for news stands and individual comrades to put life into the workers in Minneapolis.

Come on. The time is here for lively hustling. Te offer is still open for a copy of the Bishop's book to each of you if you send in your renewal and a new yearly sub. Fine. Come along with a big list

SERMON PRO-GERMAN

Most of our readers are aware that during the war, the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence were under ban of the law; that is to say, persons who circulated reprints from these documents were brought before the courts and convicted of seditious conduct. This seemed rather remarkable; but an even more remarkable fact has now come to light. The Association to Abolish War is reprinting and circulating the Sermon on the Mount in a four-page leaflet. This is headed by the caption "Now It Can Be Printed;" and an explanatory note is added, stating that late in 1917, a member of the Association proposed to print the Sermon on the Mount, without note or comment, for free distribution. The secretary of the Association, Mr. Wilbur K. Thomas, was officially informed that such a procedure would be regarded by the Department of Justice as "pro-German." How is that for high?—The Freeman.

UNLAWFUL

The press is busy telling the country how the miners are attacking the bosses in West Virginia with clubs and shooting at them with guns.

All that performance is of course unlawful. The miners should know that when they pick up arms to defend their lives and their families they are committing unlawful acts. Nobody should dispute that. They have no legal right to demand better conditions and better wages. When they do so they act unlawfully.

But when the bosses pick up guns and when they shoot the miners they have a perfect right to do so. They have the law to back them when they protect their property and their profits. If they are not able to cope with the situation themselves they call upon the police and if the police are not able to handle the slaves the bosses call upon the sheriffs and if the sheriffs fail they call upon the state and if the state fails they call upon the federal government. All these agencies are at the beck and call of the bosses. Not one of them can be called by the workers.

The law of the land protects property and refuses to recognize the workers as property. The law does not protect life—not the life of the workers—when property is at stake. Property first. Always first.

The miners are foolish to fight guns down in Mingo county. That isn't the way to fight—not yet.

In only one country so far have the workers any right to fight with guns. And there they do fight with guns. When the former bosses in Russia want what belongs to the workers they are told to go to work or get shot. The workers in Russia do not allow the parasites to cop the factories and mines. Not on your life. The workers have made the law that protects their own class and they enforce it. They have the power, just as the barons in W. Virginia have the power to protect their property.

The thing to do is not to fight with guns to get a little more wages and a little better conditions, but to get wise and to help put the workers into power and control the whole country.

There are some chances that some of the miners are wise to the situation, but the great majority of them believe devotedly in the system of private ownership and the present industrial system. They would use guns against the workers in a struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system.

But the experiences may lead them to lose faith in the present order and if they do the struggle is not in vain. It is very likely that the education they get at the point of the machine guns will be of use to them in the final struggle, when little skirmishes in a coal region will look like a bloody ten cent piece in comparison to the big battle that will decide forever that the workers shall have charge of the earth.

Will Somebody Answer These Questions

1. If all the workers died at one time how would the idlers be able to show that it was their brains that got them rich?
2. If all the idle schemers died at one time what would hinder the workers from carrying on production?
3. What law is there in the U. S. that has no law to counteract it?—John P. Ferguson.

If you want real good coffee and the daintiest sandwiches and the sweetest cake come to the next meeting of the Sewing Circle at Workers Hall, next Thursday afternoon, June 2. Comrades Mrs. Axel Johnson and Mrs. Otto Hjort are the emmentainers and they know how.

And dont forget the big doings this Saturday night.

TIME IS SLIPPING AWAY

You ware going to get that Painting offered by Comrade Carl J. Nordmark to the one who secures the largest number of subs for TRUTH by July 1, are you not?

But you are awfully slow. We never dreamed that there would be so few who would go in for that painting.

We are going to guess the reason: you think you will stand no chance. Is that it?

Well, listen. You have a fine chance so far. It will take only a few subs to be abreast with the head sprinter as things stand now. It may be that you can go out some afternoon and beat the whole bunch. Try it.

We are not going to say anything more about the picture. Only this must be said: You will never put your efforts to better use than to earn that picture. It would pay you to get a big bunch of subs even if you never got a look at it, for you will do so much good through this work. But when you consider that there is a painting which only the modesty of an artist puts at \$50 and which might bring as much as \$500 if placed on the market is right ahead of you to come into your home and remain there if you only hustle a bit, then it seems to us that you have a double incentive.

Send in your subs as you get them so each may get TRUTH right away. Let us add a thousand new readers to the list by July 1.

Use this blank for the contest:

TRUTH, Duluth, Minn.

I want to earn the beautiful Oil Painting offered by Carl J. Nordmark to the one who gets the most new subscribers to TRUTH between now and July 1st.

Herewith find enclosed \$..... to pay for the following:

Name Year

Address

Name Year

Address

(Indicate if one year or half year. Use additional sheets if necessary. Send in subs as soon as you get them.)

My name is

Address