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FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921

FIVE CENTS

Rail Profiteers Cut Workers \$400,000,000

TALK WITH BULLETS TO MINERS IN WEST VA.

By HELEN AUGUR.

Charleston, W. Va. — "Mr. Senator," said Frank Keeney, president of District 17, United Mine Workers, pulling a little bag of ugly, twisted bullets out of his pocket, "Mr. Senator, this is the language in which the coal operators in Mingo County are talking to the miners. Unless something is done, and done at once, to restore their civil rights of that county, no power on earth can prevent war."

The next morning Senator Hiram Johnson introduced a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of the West Virginia coal fields, and when it had been referred to the committee on labor, several Senators, including Senators Sutherland and Elkins of West Virginia, came out to assure the miners' delegation that they would favor a "probe" into the situation.

There may never be a Congressional inquiry, for two reasons. The first reason is that Mr. Gary, who, through the Norfolk & Western Railroad and the Pocahontas Coal Company, controls the West Virginia coal fields, is not overfond of senatorial interference with the conduct of his business.

The second reason is that there is likely to be war in Mingo County before the measure is signed by the President.

In the last few days the silence stretching along the Tug River has become ominous. The miners are quiet, waiting to see whether their last appeal for a peaceful settlement will bring more than futile senatorial shrugs. The mine guards, "spotters" and gunmen are even quieter, almost as quiet as the movement of machine guns and rifles and ammunition into spots near the mines, in Red Jacket, Sprigg, Nolan, Matewan. Also very unostentatiously, aliens of the country and state are being sworn in as state police, required to be composed of citizens.

Williamson, the county seat, is over-noisy. The band practices martial airs at night; the narrow

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NOTICE

Joint I. W. W. membership meeting will be held at the Workers' Hall, Duluth, Sunday, June 5, 1921 at 4:00 P. M., to bring Twin Ports membership together, to outline organization work in this vicinity.

M. Fitzwilliams, Chairman.
H. R. Johnson, Recording Sec.

"SOVIET REPUBLICS"

"Rosta-Vienna" of Feb. 9 published the list given below of Soviet Republics which are "united with Soviet Russia on a federal basis." It will be recalled that the Georgian Soviet Government is of more recent date.

1. The Socialist Republic of the Ukraine.
2. The Workers' Commune of the Volga Germans.
3. The Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of the Bashkirs.
4. The Socialist Soviet Republic of the Tartars.
5. The Autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of the Kirgizians.
6. The Workers' Commune of the Tchuvacks.
7. The Karelian Commune.
8. The Workers' Commune of the Votjaks.
9. The Workers' Commune of the Tcheremissan.
10. The Workers' Commune of the Kalmucks.
11. The Socialist Soviet Republic of Turkestan.
12. The Socialist Soviet Republic of Azerbeidjan.
13. The Socialist Soviet Republic of Chornzink.
14. The Socialist Soviet Republic of Bokhara.
15. The Socialist Soviet Republic of Daghestan.
16. The Socialist Soviet Republic of Armenia.

INCREASE IN DIVIDENDS TAKEN FROM RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES

Higher Freight and Passenger Rates add to Bulging Pockets of Nation's Robbers

CHICAGO.—Four hundred million dollars a year will be slashed from the nation's railway wage bill when an order to be handed down by the United States railroad labor board takes full effect. The decree is effective July 1, on 104 lines. Granting the petitions of the companies the board will direct an average cut of 12 per cent which eventually will apply to all railroad employes of the country. Members of 31 unions are affected immediately.

The cuts range from 5 to 13 cents an hour, or from \$10.20 a month for apprentice boys to \$26.52 for the better paid skilled labor, figuring on an eight-hour day basis.

The decision granted reductions varying from 5 to 18 per cent, and in the case of section laborers, completely wiped out the increase granted that class of employes by the \$600,000,000 wage award of July 20, 1920. Section men who have been receiving \$3.70 for an eight-hour day were cut to \$3.02, the same figure in effect under federal control. The reduction was approximately 18 per cent.

Switchmen and shop crafts were given a 9 per cent reduction while the train service men were cut approximately 7 per cent. Car repairers were cut about 10 per cent.

While the decrease is specifically applied for the present only to the 104 roads whose cases have been heard by the board, the decision says it may later be applied to any other road asking a hearing in accordance with the provisions of the Esch-Commins transportation act.

Railway executives expressed disappointment at what they declared to be the "inadequate" wage decreases announced by the United States railroad board.

How American Communists Are Working Underground

POLICE RAIDS DISCLOSE RULES AND METHODS TO UNDERMINE CAPITALIST POWER

When the government outlawed the Communist Parties in the United States these organizations did not cease to exist. Quite the contrary. They merely adopted different forms of organization and methods of carrying on their now, illegal work of agitation and organizing American workers.

The recent raids of police in New York City disclosed in discovered literature the rules under which this work is planned to be carried on. The publication of such rules for guidance for underground political work should be interesting to American workers who have been schooled in the ideology of old time American traditions. We reprint the Rules from the New York Times of May 1.

Rules For Underground Party Work.

1. Don't betray party work and party workers under any circumstances.
2. Don't carry or keep with you names and addresses, except in good code.
3. Don't keep in your rooms openly any incriminating documents or literature.
4. Don't take any unnecessary risks in party work.
5. Don't shirk party work because of the risk connected with it.
6. Don't boast of what you have to do or have done for the party.
7. Don't divulge your membership in the party without necessity.
8. Don't let any spies follow you to appointments or meetings.
9. Don't lose your nerve in danger.
10. Don't answer any questions if arrested, either at preliminary hearings or in court.

1. The unpardonable crime in underground party work is the betrayal of its workers. To give information about them to the Government is equal to outright treason regardless of what means, what tortures may have been used to wrench it from the comrade. DON'T BE A TRAITOR! Make up your mind for that! Let this determination penetrate to the very depths of your unconscious self, so that it would stand up under any influence, under any torture. There

is no condemnation, no punishment strong enough for a traitor.

2. To be caught with plainly written names and addresses of comrades or party workers and places, is very nearly the same as betraying them to the Government; at least in effect it is the same. Such names and addresses should never, not for a moment, be plainly written out. They should not be written out in full at all. Carry in your memory as much as you can, and let your notes be mere "memory-aids". And whatever you must write down, write it in good code.

Be sure, however, in all cases, that you have and know the correct addresses. It is absolutely wrong to be asking the way to a party address from passers-by or even from the janitor and inhabitants of the very buildings where they are located. It is also very hurtful to make mistakes in party shipment or mail addresses: through them important mail and shipments, not only are lost, but we are delivered into the hands of the Government; party shipping methods are disclosed; the correct addresses are spoiled; and to cap it all, it may be the means through which the real addressee may be arrested. Always, when giving, or taking, or using party addresses, look twice, to be sure that there are not mistakes.

Write in good code whatever you must write down. A code for numbers is very easy to use at all times. Make up a word of ten letters, or two words of five each (but none that will make sense, as then they are easy to decipher), take such as "verga Dsihw" (no letters to be used twice), and then use "v" for 1, "e" for 2, "r" for 3, and so forth, "w" for 0.

For party mail and shipments indirect addresses should be used wherever possible. An organizer, through whose negligence party names and addresses fall into the hands of the Government, is little better than a traitor.

3. Keep your rooms "clean." A little care in this respect may save you in case of accidental arrest or search on suspicion. Especially keep clean of any quantities of our papers, leaflets or

literature, that would show that you are participating in the distribution of them. They cannot do very much for your reading revolutionary literature, but they will surely tuck you in for distributing it. And, then why should you risk being known as a communist to all those who happen to come to your rooms—unknown "friends," peddlers, collectors, etc.?

4. Not only for your own sake, but for the sake of the party, for preserving yourself as a party worker, you should avoid all unnecessary risks. Be careful in distributing our literature or conducting our agitation and propaganda in the shops and unions.

Be still more careful, if you are entrusted with responsible positions in the party organization.

You can imagine how it would hurt our organization work if a district organizer or any comrade from the Central Departments were arrested. For these comrades it would be absolutely foolish to take the risk of distributing literature from house to house, for example. They should not even be present at any open "function" of the party. They should not be seen one with the other, or even in groups of more than two, at all. If one of them may be under suspicion of being an important party worker, why should he give the spies an opportunity to place their suspicions on the others.

The more important one's position in the party, the more he is looked for, the greater is his risk, and the greater should be his carefulness and precautions.

5. He is not a coward who, working for the party, is very cautious and careful. The test is in the work—is he doing it or not? Is he willing to take the unavoidable risk that is connected with all underground party work; or is he trying, under one pretext or another, to avoid all risk to himself by keeping away from party work altogether? If a comrade does his share of party work he is a better worker for doing it with the least possible risk. If he does not do his share he is coward and a deserter regardless of anything

(Continued on page 3)

PUBLIC MONEY SPENT TO BEAT SHIP WORKERS

By LAURENCE TODD.

Washington. — Three weeks of the great maritime lockout have passed, and, in spite of a persistent barrage of rumored agreements between the private shipowners and the Shipping Board on the one hand and the unions on the other, no settlement has been reached.

Billions of dollars' worth of ships are tied up in port.

Hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods in transit have been delayed, thereby putting brakes upon industrial operations in every direction.

Estimated loss to the Government—loss which will be paid by the taxpayers of the Nation—has reached a score of millions thus far; the rate of loss is increasing as the few vessels which have put upon the ocean have become crippled by the strikebreakers' mistreatment of their machinery.

And now, in the inexorable logic of industrial war, the great British coal strike joins hands with the American seamen's lockout. Six English vessels, entering the harbor of Norfolk to receive coal for transportation to Britain, are reported abandoned in port by their English crews. British labor will not carry "blackleg" coal to Britain in a time of coal mine strike. Incidentally, British seamen help to teach American shipowners the lesson of international labor solidarity by refusing to move freight from American ports at this moment.

The week has added to the number of pickets of the maritime now some 400 under sentence or unions thrown into jail. There are awaiting trial. They refuse to pay fines for pretended "breach of the peace." Their unions will use funds only for the feeding of the families of the members, and for necessary legal defense.

Admiral Benson, expending public funds against the unions, is not going to compromise until forced to do so by the Republican strategists in Congress. These politicians are now beginning to ask questions, as to how much Benson is going to add to their present financial troubles. They would like to see the unions crushed, if it can be done without much further expense. But they are afraid that organized labor may yet wear them out, and then they may counter-attack on the tax issue. They are impatient with Benson.

"NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE NEWS"

Edgar Owens, Sec'y-Treas. 7 Bank Street, New York City.

Dear Comrades:—

This office is in possession now of practically all the details concerning interferences with scheduled May Day celebrations. Numerous arrests were pulled off; some under the various state "criminal syndicalist" statutes; some by the agents of the federal Department of Justice (?); and some were merely arrested, held for a few hours and released without being booked. Needless to state, in most cases the authorities were themselves the most flagrant violators of their own laws. Homes were entered without warrant, and papers widely heralded as "evidence" seized without even a semblance of legality. Law and order must be maintained, even though every law be smashed by the constituted authorities.

In New York City A. Jackira,

I. Amter, and E. Lindgren were arrested April 29th. Bail was first set at \$50,000.00 each; later reduced to \$25,000.00; cases dismissed by the magistrate owing to lack of evidence, whereupon they were kidnapped by the police and held illegally while a grand jury hastily issued indictments against them. When arraigned for alleged violation of the New York criminal anarchy statute, bail was set at \$5,000.00. Lindgren was also charged under a federal act with sending seditious literature through the mails. On being brought before Federal Judge Learned Hand, a copy of The Communist was offered by the district attorney in support of his contention that bail should be set at \$10,000. It was at this time that Judge Hand stated that "Institutions that cannot survive this sort of criticism are already lost," and placed Lindgrens bail at \$2,000.

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THIRD INTERNATIONAL JOINED BY MANY GROUPS

Prague, May 17. — The Congress of the Czechoslovak Social Democrats of the Left has voted to join the Third Internationale of Moscow, the ballot standing 562 to 7. The decision was reached without reservation, and the wing of the party will adopt the title of communists. It claims a membership of 350,000.

Approval of the nationalization of mines has been voted by the National Socialist Congress, and a congress of agrarians has engaged in a demonstration in favor of land reforms.

Riga, May 17. — Both the United Communist Party and the Industrial Workers of the World have been invited to participate in the third congress of the Third Internationale in Moscow in June as American representatives, according to the list of invitations officially announced by the Izvestia of Moscow.

The Industrial Workers of the World, it is understood, will be represented by William D. Haywood.

A total of fifty-three countries each being represented by one or will participate in this gathering.

more groups of communists or Socialists, who have excepted Moscow's conditions and the "twenty-one points." Argentina is expected to be represented by the Communist Party and Communist Labor Federation, the latter having only a passive vote; Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Central America by communist groups and Uruguay and Chile by delegates of the Socialist Parties.

Among the organizations which will be admitted are the following: Germany United Communist Party and Communist Labor Party; France, French Socialist Party and Revolutionary Minority Syndicalist; Italy, Communist Party and Union Syndicate, Railwaymen's Union, Sailors' Union and Socialist Party; England, United Communist Party and Left Wing of the Independent Labor Party; Spain, Communist Party and Confederacion de los Trabajadores; Portugal Communist groups.

In addition to those to whom officials invitations have been extended, the organizations of a number of countries will be admitted as guests without votes. Among these is the Italian Federation of Labor.

DOCTORS ARE DRIVEN TO SOCIALIZE HEALING

Medical Profession meets Same Fate as Individual Shop Keepers

(Federated Press)

Berlin—A strange thing is taking place in the medical world of Germany; the very physicians who, before the war, attacked every move in the direction of socialization of the health and medical practice as socialistic and utopian, are being driven, by a combination of economic factors, to become ardent supporters of the very scheme they have been trying to discredit. The day is perhaps not far distant in Germany when the man of medicine will occupy a position in his community not unlike that of, say, the fireman. The medical service in a community will be at the free disposal of every inhabitant, be he rich or poor, and the doctor will be a municipal employee ready to give medical aid to any—and everybody.

To the working class of Germany the idea of socializing the health and medical service of the country is nothing new. For many years there has prevailed a form of compulsory health and sickness insurance for the workers to which both employer and employee were compelled by law to contribute. The institution was called a "kranken-kasse" (sick fund) and the functionary charged with administering it formed the point of contact between the worker and some doctor, which he rendered and to which the worker was entitled by virtue paying the latter for the services of his membership in the fund.

The project of socializing the entire medical service is an extension of this idea. The "Kranken-kasse" was for the head of the family or the wage-earner only; under the socialization scheme the whole population will be entitled to free medical aid.

When the Society of Socialist Physicians, an organization founded in 1913 and consisting of only about 150 doctors, first went on record in favor of this principle of socialization, their non-socialist colleagues bitterly opposed the idea. All the arguments usually advanced against municipal ownership schemes and the like were brought into play; "suppression of initiative," "creation of a medical bureaucracy," "stifling of incentive to do creative work"—these and other terms were flung about glibly.

As a matter of fact, the real reason for the opposition was economic. Those who opposed it feared a diminution of their profits, or, in the case of the younger physicians who had not yet "arrived," saw the shattering of their fond dreams of amassed wealth. Just as in America the solidarity of the workers is often undermined by the "from messenger boy-to-president" myth, so in Germany the opposition of physicians to socialization rooted in their fear that personal gain might be endangered.

To this consideration should be added the further fact that the doctors assigned to a "kranken-kasse"

not only were the medical advisers of the family of the wage-earner entitled to free service, but also had the inside track to becoming the physicians of the whole family. However meager their pay might be from the "kranken-kasse," these physicians could more than make up for lost time by the unrestricted charges for visits to and treatment of other members of the family. They therefore feared that the extension of the system to one of general socialization would reduce their incomes considerably.

Then came the war, with its inflation of prices for the necessities of life and its impoverishment of the people. Going to a doctor became one of those luxuries that one had to do without. The head of the family, if ailing, still came to the physician of the "kranken-kasse," for it meant no added expense to him; but the members of his family stayed away and tried to cure themselves. They simply couldn't afford a physician.

As a result of this turn of events the medical profession, generally speaking, is now one of the worst off in Germany. There is the keenest of competition for the "job"—this is all that it now amounts to—of curing an ailing person, and a consequent demoralization of the medical profession. Quackery is encouraged, for a physician who might otherwise have sent a patient to some colleague who is a specialist on the particular disease in question to the victim and try to effect a cure.

At last even the conservative members of the profession, through the pressure of economic events, have awakened to the fact that they, too, would benefit rather than be harmed by the introduction of a socialization scheme. Thus one of the main obstacles to socialization—the physician himself—has given way, and, in the opinion of competent observers, it is only a question of time when the private practice of a physician will become, generally speaking, a thing of the past.

Notice To Branches

Elmer S. Smith, the Centralia, Washington, lawyer, who was one of the defendants in the Centralia case and one of those acquitted, will start on a speaking tour for the General Defense Committee on July 1st. Smith will deal with the inside story of the tragedy which occurred at Centralia on Nov. 11th, 1919, and also the farcical trial, which resulted in a 40-year sentence for seven fellow workers.

All branches wishing to arrange dates for Smith meetings are requested to get in touch with Geo. Williams, Secretary of the General Defense Committee, at once. Address: 1001 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A Story of the War

The following extract is taken from Sir Philips Gibbs' book, "Now It Can Be Told." Gibbs was a British war correspondent and was behind the scenes of the late war.

SHELL SHOCK—THEN WHAT?

"These badly-shocked boys clawed their mouths ceaselessly. It was a common, dreadful action. Others sat in field hospitals in a state of coma, dazed, as though deaf, and actually dumb. I hated to see them, turned my eyes away from them, and yet wished that they might be seen by bloody-minded men and women, who, far behind the lines, still spoke of war lightly, as a kind of sport, or heroic game, which brave boys liked or ought to like and said: 'We'll fight on to the last man rather than accept anything less than absolute victory,' and, when victory came, said: 'We stopped too soon. We ought to have gone on for another three months.' It was for fighting men to say these things, because they know the things they suffered and risked. That word 'we' was not to be used by gentlemen in government offices scared of air raids, nor by women dancing in scanty frocks at war bazaars for the 'poor dear wounded,' nor even by generals at G. H. Q., enjoying the thrill of war without its dirt or danger.

"Seeing these shell-shocked cases month after month during years of fighting, I, as an onlooker, hated the people who had not seen and were callous of this misery; the laughing girls in the Strand greeting the boys on seven days' leave; the newspaper editors and leader writers whose articles on war were always 'cheery'; the bishops and clergy who praised God as the Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies, and had never said a word before the war to make it less inevitable; the schoolmaster who gloried in the lengthening 'Roll of Honor' and said: 'We're doing very well,' when more boys died; the pretty woman-faces ogling in the picture papers at 'well-known war workers' while their men were in the stinking trenches; the dreadful, callous, cheerful spirit of England at war."

MR. DOOLEY CAPITAL and LABOR

It was different when I was a young man, Hinnissy. In them days, Capital and Labor was friendly, or Labor was. Capital was like a father too Labor; givin' it its board an' lodgin's. Nayther interferred with th' other. Capital went on capitalizin' an' Labor went on laborin'.

In them golden days a wurrukin' man was an honest artisan. That's what he was proud to be called. Th' week before illiction he had his pitcher in th' funny paper. He wore a square pa-aper cap an' a leather apron, an' he had his ar'm around Capital—a rosy, binivolant ol' guy with a plug hat an' eyeglasses. They was goin' to th' polls together to vote f'r simple ol' Capital.

Capital an' Labor walked ar'm in ar'm instead ol' havin' both hands free as at prisint. Capital was contint to be Capital, an' Labor was used to bein' Labor. Capital come ar-round an' felt th' ar'm iv Labor want in awhile, an' every year Mrs. Capital called on Mrs. Labor an' congratulated her on her score.

Th' pride iv ivry artisan was th' wur-ruk as long at his task as th' boss cud afford to pay th' gas bill. In return f'r his fidelity he got a turkey ivry year.

At Christmas time, Capital gathered his happily fam'ly ar-round him, an' in th' prisince iv th' ladies iv th' neighborhood, give thim a short oration. 'Me brave la-ads, says he, 'we've had a good year. (Cheers.) I have made a millyon dollars. (Sinsation.) I attribute this to me superiour skill, aided by yer earnest efforts at th' bench an' at th' forge. (Sobs.) Ye have done so wel that we won't need so many iv ye as we did. (Lang an' continyous cheerin'.) Those iv us who can do two men's wur-uk will remain, an' if possible do four. Our other faithful sarvints,' he says, 'can come back in the spring,' he says, 'if alive,' he says.

An' th' bold artisans tossed their pa-aper caps in th' air an' give three cheers f'r Capital. They wur-uked till ol' age crept on thim an' thim retired to live on th' wishbones an' kind wur-rds they had accumulated.

The Weekly Grist of Freedom

Meetings.

1. CALIFORNIA. San Francisco police broke up an I. W. W. meeting on May 8th and arrested the speakers, W. H. Costley and Floyd Ramp, on criminal syndicalism charges.

Criminal Cases.

2. MONTANA. Frank St. John, I. W. W., arrested on a vagrancy charge at Billings on April 30th was sentenced to 25 days in jail by Judge Ray Anderson "as a means of persuading him to do a little work for his country."

3. OHIO. The six newsboys charged with violation of the Cleveland ordinance prohibiting the sale of Ford's Dearborn Independent were released on May 10th.

Civil Cases.

4. PENNSYLVANIA. A verdict of \$250 and costs was secured by Wesley Allen at New Castle on May 14th in his suit against members of the Third Liberty Loan Committee who tarred him for refusal to buy bonds in 1918.

5. OREGON. A temporary injunction prohibiting the Portland seamen's unions from picketing the Shipping Board vessels was obtained by U. S. Dist. Attorney Humphries on May 20th.

Miscellaneous.

6. NEW YORK. State troopers were ordered to Albany on May 22nd following the riots between the striking carmen and the strike-breakers on the United Traction Company lines.

7. NEBRASKA. An anti-picketing bill was signed by Gov. McKelvie this week.

8. TEXAS. A permit for the distribution of the World War Veterans' pamphlets was rescinded by the El Paso City Council on May 1st at the instigation of A. W. Norcor, attorney for the local American Legion post, who called attention to the "radical" character of the circulars.

9. WEST VIRGINIA. Martial law was declared in Mingo County (the coal strike district) by Governor Morgan on May 20th. On the first day of the military regime, the West Virginia Federationists, the organ of the State Federation of Labor, was suppressed, and the weekly meeting of the striking miners prohibited.

Men Plead for Meals, Not For Medals

Chicago, May 26. — Five hundred former members of the American expeditionary forces who served in France, paraded on Michigan boulevard today in an effort to impress upon Chicago the battle they are waging for existence. The parade was in connection with the Buck Privates' association. "Hire a hero" week.

The former soldiers carried the flags under which they had fought in the Argonne and at Belleau Wood. They wore their olive-drab uniforms and service hats. Many of them carried banners appealing for employment, some of which read:

"We want meals, not medals," "A swell memorial, our names on the payrolls," "What are you going to do about it?" "Have you got a job for a doughboy or a gob?"

A QUESTION OF IMMORALITY.

By O'Henry.

As I said before: I dreamed that I was standing near a crowd of prosperous looking angels, and a policeman took me by the wing and asked if I belonged with them.

"Who are they?" I asked. "Why," said he, "they are the men who hired working girls, and paid them five or six dollars a week to live on. Are you one of the bunch." "Not on your immortality," said I. "I am only the fellow that set fire to an orphan asylum and murdered a blind man for his pennies."

CLOSED AND OPEN SHOPS

More progressive Elucidation as to closed and open shops and their comparative importance in the revolutionary class-struggle.—Comrade Editor!—

When "Truth" of May 13th by inference made it appear, that labor unions would be put out of business in case The Citizens Alliance should succeed in enforcing the open shop as a general rule I did not in reality think the Editor was serious about it, or in the least bit perturbed as to such an outcome and intended no criticism in that direction.

What I want to call attention to is, that in periods of Economical depression as at present prevailing thru out the country when the working class stands a poor show of playing a winning hand in the industrial field of battle the propaganda for development of the working-class mind should be carried on more with a purpose to ward developing its technical and political independent aptness toward having its own safe and sane trail out from the present bankrupt capitalistic economic wilderness which has absolutely nothing to offer an industrially progressive proletariat either under the open or the closed shop form of private ownership and management.

Political development toward co-operative industrial consolidation of the working class must be the up to date watchword and efforts in all our propaganda and individual endeavors.

If the working class can develop its comparative technical and political intelligence to such an extent that it without failure can point out shortcoming and basic infirmities inherent and inseparable from the capitalistic system, and which are the indisputable causes of all our present Economical miseries, it should be ready to take the political directions of its own destinies and progress into its own hands, and so conduct industrial productivity that the results would warrant the most extensive utility to the most individuals without waste or inequitable preferences, profits on private investments being abolished as detrimental to a progressive development of a communistic commonwealth.

This we must unfatteringly persist in propagating as being the final unavoidable revolutionary mission of the working class.

Let the bourgeois enjoy himself destroying the closed shop, it was and always has been a backward and reactionary institution even in its most balmy days.—

Let the manifestations of the working class develop themselves potentially in the endeavors of establishing truly open industrial shops in which there will be sufficient work for every worker under the supervision of his own freely selected shop commissaries, who in consolidation with other industrial shops and commissaries will form the general communistic commonwealth of industry.

Paganini Showmc.

The splendid coffin

By ANISE

In a small bare room
Of the Chinese famine district
A father and mother
And three small children

Were crouched in rags
FREEZING
And STARVING.

But the old grandmother
Sat thickly upholstered
With all the clothes
Of the family on her,
And next to the door stood
Her SPLENDID COFFIN,
Handsomely carved,
And gorgeously painted,
EXPENSIVE—

It might have sold for enough
To feed the family
Even perhaps till harvest,
For MANY coffins
Were needed,—

But they were LOYAL
To old superstition,
To the ancient worship
Of PARENTS!

The man would starve
And his children perish
Pointing with pride
To their badge of HONOR.
And they NEVER would sell
The grandmother's COFFIN!

"BRIQUETS"

Sex, race, creed and color—is
Opposed to
Rex, grace, greed and \$.

"Eat not, work not—work not, eat naught." This reminds me: Most of the "self made" men you meet on the street, "look" as if they had been working overtime on that stomach of theirs. Also, they must have put in a few extra hours on that double chin on the back of their necks.

I threw away my toothpicks today—won't need them.
I'm hanging onto my false teeth a while longer to "grit" with.

Ah slaves only 3 years and 6 months more—to next election—to exercise our franchise. When do we exercise our brain?

"Servants of the People" often prove unreliable.
People trust their servants—I'm sorry dear, I'm sorry dear, I'm sor—
Want a thing well done? Do it yourself.

Are you still "hooverizing"? Good, hip hip, hurrah!

Only 4,999,997 men unemployed.
—Three of the boys "got" jobs this morning. —T. BONE SLIM.

CRIME IN MOSCOW.

In 1918 there were 580 cases of robbery with violence in Moscow. In the year 1919 the number was 252, in 1920 only 178. In 1918 the number of cases of housebreaking was 370, in 1919 the number was 72, and in 1920 only 42.

Pie Social and Dance

Will Be Given By

THE LADIES SEWING CIRCLE

The ladies will furnissh the Pies and the Gentlemen will furnish the Dough — and all will have a jolly good time. — Come and enjoy a fine evening.

WORKERS HALL

Tuesday June 7, at 8 o'clock

DANCE At FORESTERS HALL

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Music by GRAVSTROMS ORCHESTRA

Tickets 75c Per Couple Extra Ladies 15c

Special This Week

Carhartt, Oshkosh & Lee 220
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Talk With Bullets To Miners In West Va.

(Continued from page 1)

streets swarmed with dark-faced peering "spotters"; very swagger and preoccupied constabulary dash about on mysterious errands; Sheriff Panson sits in the courthouse and helps arrest miners carrying their arms in the teeth of the martial law order, and the "citizen" army, composed mainly of plain bums from every dark corner of the nation, imported during the year of strike to help Garyize Mingo County, sport their side weapons and rifles and blue-and-white brassards.

"They don't dare wear red with the blue and white," the miners chuckle. "They're leaving that for us."

Six Baldwin-Felts detectives, on trial in Lewisburg for the murder of Mayor C. C. Testerman, Joseph Mullins and "Tot" Tinsley in the Matewan killing a year ago, have been acquitted by three juries in the Greenbrier-Pocahontas Circuit Court. The three juries were impaled and the verdict returned within a few hours. There was one state witness, and when he said that Sid Hatfield had murdered Mayor Testerman, that was enough.

The six Baldwin-Felts men will thus be free to join the others of their profession in re-entering Matewan, which has kept them out for the last year, and swearing in as part of the "citizen army."

James Riley, president of the State Federation of Labor, told a mass-meeting of workers in Wheeling recently that the recruiting provisions of the martial law proclamation will put the citizens of Mingo County under the direct control of the Baldwin-Felts and coal company thugs.

"I saw men down there bearing arms upon whose faces are stamped indelibly the traces of insanity," he said. "It is a fact that 27 per cent of the gunmen who are pretending to enforce the law in Mingo County are criminally insane."

The men down there don't want trouble. But they won't stand for being driven from their homes and seeing their wives and children shot. They are men who can grin at you over the barrel of a rifle, but who tremble at the thought of what may happen to their women and children at the hands of these thugs and gunmen."

Major Tom Davis, the administrator of martial law, was a figure during the Cabin Creek and Paint Creek battles in 1912. Under his direction, it is declared by participants in that terrible struggle, an army tank, spitting bullets, was driven down a dry river bed through the miners' colony, and women and children murdered.

Against such memories, the miners have summoned their patience and played their last card. While senators in Panama suits deliberate the pros and cons of an investigation, blue-shirted miners are facing a fight to free themselves and their children from wage-slavery. They know that if they hold Mingo County today, half a million miners in America will be spared the knife of the "open shop" drive.

"NATIONAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE NEWS"

(Continued from page 1)

Three women, M. Kalmann, T. Jerson, and Mrs. Leisman were also indicted for alleged violation of this infamous New York statute and held for trial under bail of \$5,000.00 each. Bail has been secured in all instances now and the comrades are at liberty.

Philadelphia had the largest number of arrests. April 25th forty-eight men and women were

arrested, some in their homes, others on the streets. They are charged with having in their possession, and circulating literature of a supposed seditious character. Thirty-eight of them have been indicted under the Pennsylvania anti-sedition act and bail has been set at \$2,500, which has been secured for most of them. In one instance a home was entered wherein a group of people had come together; they were arrested without warrant and hustled off to jail. In ransacking the place the police found some home-made wine and proceeded to get gloriously drunk and indulged in a fight among themselves to demonstrate their respect for law and order.

The secretary of the Midwestern Division of the National Defense Committee sends the information that Pittsburgh, Pa., and Akron, Ashtabula, Warren, Cleveland and Dayton Ohio contributed victims—20 in number—to the fear of the capitalist class of an uprising of the workers. As usual, the charge is "criminal anarchy."

A number of arrests were reported from Chicago Division. Most of these did not have serious results. However, there were two cases in which the distribution of alleged seditious literature is involved which has been brought before the Immigration Department and deportation proceedings instituted.

Millwaukee Division reports the arrest of four men charged with the distribution of literature that urged "force and violence" for the overthrow of government. Three were released on account of lack of "evidence," but the fourth is being held by the federal authorities.

In Kansas City 10 men and women were holding a committee meeting to make arrangements for May Day. Enter the police. It appears there is no criminal anarchy statute in Missouri—an oversight which will probably be remedied at the next session of the legislature—but a couple of copies of Marguerite Sangers pamphlets on Birth Control were found, so the charge in this case was "obscene literature" which calls to mind Aesop's fable of the Lamb and the Wolf.

San Francisco reports one arrest on April 29th. The Comrade was charged with posting stickers. He was found guilty and sentenced to 30 days in jail. On May 8th Floyd Ramp and William Costley were arrested for speaking in a hall meeting. They were held in jail over night and released on bail next day. When they came up for trial the detective making the arrest charged them with taking a collection to finance the revolution, but the magistrate ruled the "evidence" was insufficient to hold them and the case was dismissed.

The status of the cases previous to May 1st in which the NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE is assisting are about the same as stated in the last report. The five New York cases, that is, Larkin, Gitlow, Winnitsky, Ferguson and Ruthenberg are pending on appeal. Certificates of reasonable doubt were denied which means the comrades will have to remain in prison pending the disposition of their cases in the higher courts. Printing of records, which must be done before the cases can go forward involves a printing expense of \$6,000.00. Comrade Ferguson who is an able attorney has prepared the briefs in these cases in his spare time in prison which cuts down expenses considerably. But nothing further can be done until funds for printing the records are forthcoming. The Communist cases go to the State Supreme Court in August. In this instance 20 men were convicted last August on a conspiracy charge and sentenced to prison for terms ranging from one to five years. The two Southern Illinois cases, Carr and Hewlett, will go to trial at an early date. In San

Francisco the trials of Reed and Ragsdale have again been continued. The appeals of Jack Carney and J. O. Bentall who were convicted in the federal court in Minnesota for violation of war time legislation will probably be decided this summer. Deportation proceedings against A. E. Georgian of Minneapolis will be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court on a writ of Certiorari. Numerous deportation proceedings are pending in many quarters.

At this time there are 38 deportees on Ellis Island. Some of them had brought their families with them, expecting to return to their native land. There are twelve women and twenty-four children, bringing the total number up to 74 whose welfare is being looked after by the NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE. However, the Soviet Government has recently adopted a policy of refusing to accept any more deportees from the United States until some sort of recognition is accorded Russia. As a result of this new policy these deportees and their families are on Ellis Island for an indefinite period. Conditions on the Island are deplorable and the women and children must be removed. The DEFENSE COMMITTEE is doing all in its power to take care of these comrades. The government charges us 54 cents a day for each of the women and children and we must furnish at our expense physicians and medical aid in case of sickness.

Owing to the fact that the deportees may be held on the Island for months, THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE has decided that the most feasible steps to be taken will be to obtain the release of the comrades on bail and to arrange a place where the women and children may be kept in decent sanitary surroundings. We aim to found a camp near New York where there will be fresh air and room for the children to play without danger to life or limb. Enough cash will need be supplied the men until they can obtain employment which will enable them to take care of themselves and their families.

Bills amounting to more than \$500.00 for the care of these comrades have already accumulated. Eliminating every possible expense the above plan can be put into effect for \$2,000.00, including what premiums for bail may be necessary. Defense affidavits are urged to take action on the Ellis Island situation at once. Contributions from all sympathetic sources should be obtained and mailed to the National Defense Committee at once. — Edgar Owens, Secretary-Treasurer National Defense Committee.

7 Bank St., New York City.

How American Communists Are Working Underground

(Continued from page 1)

else, regardless of his loud talking and boasting of his courage.

The rule is: Party work must be done—with the least possible risk—without risk, if possible—but it must be done.

6. Boasting is foolish in general, but boasting of your work for the party, thereby incurring absolutely unnecessary risks for yourself and for the party work, is positively criminal. What you know, or what you have been entrusted to do of party work, nobody else should know, except those who have a party business to know it—nobody else, not even the best comrade, not even your wife or husband, or sweetheart.

And be careful you are not overheard by others when you have to talk party business.

7. Party work, party agitation and propaganda—even the collection of party funds from outsiders and the getting of new members for the party, can be and should be carried on without divulging one's membership in the party. It is sufficient to say, in some cases, that you endorse and support the party; in others, that you have connections with party members. Only when you bring a new member up to the probationary group you have to show him that you are a member yourself.

That through your activities you should be known as a "red" in your shop or union is all right, that is too general an attribute to be made the basis for prosecutions and punishment; but you should not be known as a member of the Communist Party.

8. Every one of us knows that thousands of spies are on the job every day in every city bent upon

ferreting out our members, our meetings and working places—but how many of us take this in consideration and see that they are not being followed when going to an appointment, to a meeting, or even to a working place of ours? Especially those comrades who are more or less under suspicion, or even have been already singled out, arrested and indicted.

Do you know that they are sometimes let out on purpose, like a bait, for the spies to watch their steps, to follow them, and so to discover our workers and our addresses?

This does not mean that they should keep away from all party work. It only means that they should be especially careful and circumspect.

Do you know that, in order to keep track of our work, they will open up our letters, photograph or copy them, and then send them through to us nicely closed again? They do not hold them up altogether, you see, because that would stop the sending of those letters, that would put the comrades on their guard.

Do not beget a false sense of security because for some length of time no arrests are made and no raids; it may be the calm before the storm; they may simply be gathering more and more information, getting hold of more and more on our organization threads, in order to swoop down upon us suddenly and try to break them all, try to paralyze us again, as they did in the January raids. They will never do quit that again, but if our comrades are not very careful all the time we may suffer great injuries just the same.

9. Presence of mind, control, calmness and preparation for emergencies count much in underground party work. When going to it, you should always think in advance of these incriminating situations that are likely to arise, and prepare yourself for them how to avoid them, how to get out of them, if unavoidable.

Be sure you have no unnecessary incriminatory notes of things with you or in your rooms when you go to "underground party work. Always have a good answer ready for a sudden—"What are you doing or looking for here?"—"Where are you going?"—"From where?" Prepare yourself for accidental risks. Think of them in advance, and impress upon yourself that you will be calm and not lose your nerve when suddenly confronted with them. Calmness and good composure will many times save you where confusion and fear would have exposed you.

Hide, or throw away, or destroy, as far as possible, any material evidence, when you see that you will be caught. Of course, you must not do that lightly—you must not do that at the slightest provocation. Before doing that be sure it is not a false alarm.

Avoid arrest by all possible means.

10. If you are arrested, however; that is, if they have sufficient evidence or sufficient grounds for suspicion, that you are a communist, and therefore, as a deadly enemy of the present order, subject to suppression and imprisonment, law or no law—but first to be made use of in getting hold of other communists, in destroying the whole organization, if possible—first to be questioned and grilled, to be pumped for various information, to be put through the third degree—then the only correct thing to do, the best thing in the circumstances, is absolute refusal to answer any questions. (Ask for a lawyer. You have the right for that. And you have the right to refuse to answer questions, whenever that may help you).

This course of action has been proved best by the experiences of our Russian comrades in their long years of difficult underground struggle against czarism. They have put their findings into a little booklet, "How to Act at Hearings," and their unequivocal conclusion and advice in this: "Don't answer any questions!"

Whether you answer them with the idea of trying to extricate yourself, to explain away all suspicions, or whether you answer them with the idea of confessing your own part and trying to shield other comrades; or trying to influence, to convert, so to say, the spies and prosecutors—the result is always against the interests of our party. Willingly or unwillingly, consciously or unconsciously, seeing it or not, you will yield some information to them, if you answer their questions. Mere confirmation of information that they show they already possess may be of great help to them in checking up the reports of their stool-pigeons and spies, and in confronting other comrades, at hearings or in court, with your testimony as a proof of their claims.

Do not believe them, however, when they tell you that other comrades are confessing and giving them this and that information—that is only one of their many tricks and ruses by which they will try to get you to begin to answer their questions. Also remember that they have their spies and stool-pigeons in all jails. Don't give your confidence to a "jail-mate" unless you are quite sure that he may be trusted.

As to the idea that we can make any propaganda through the courtroom—it is impossible. The Judge will frustrate your efforts to give a clear exposition of your ideas and will confuse and provoke you. The press (even the Socialist press) will distort and misrepresent your utterances, or simply ignore them. As to agitation and propaganda through our own papers and leaflets, it can be carried on just the same when you don't answer any questions, as when you do—and perhaps even better.

Bear in mind the appalling danger of betraying your comrades, betraying the party—unconsciously, against your will—but opening them up to the attacks of our enemies just the same—if you answer any questions—and you will resolve not to answer them, if arrested, just the same as you are determined not to be a traitor.

Central Executive Committee, Communist Party of America.

PROFITEERS FIRST IN FRANCE ALSO

PARIS (by mail).—The Socialist ex-minister, Marcel Sombat, has exposed in the "Populaire" an astonishing scandal of French war reparations. While millions of miserable workmen and peasants in the devastated areas are still living under conditions of almost incredible hardship, it appears that 32 great capitalists in these districts have received from the French government, as an advance against their reparations claim, the sum of 1,100,000 francs.

One of these firms, it is stated, whose workshops and plant were left intact by the Germans, except for the removal of certain copper fittings and the manufactured products in stock, received no less than \$7,000,000 francs. Deputy Ingheis tabled a motion to raise the whole astounding affair in the French Chamber.

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THE AX HAS FALLEN

Finally the United States railroad labor board has come out with its broadax and chopped off about half a billion from the wages of the rail workers.

It is not necessary to point out how the workers were told to be patriotic and serve the government during the war so as to "help" humanity get rid of tyrants and the kaiser. We all remember how the men stuck to their post and obeyed the masters and believed in the promises that they would be taken care of and given a square deal when the war was over. But during the war it would be unpatriotic to ask for decent wages and decent hours of labor.

So the boys kept working and hoping that the promises might be made good and that they would be treated according to their fidelity and patriotic service during the war.

This is the result: a cut in wages of over \$400,000,000. That is the reward for service and patriotism. This is the compensation they get for waiting and believing in the bosses.

While the railroad barons asked for a law that gave them an increase in freight and passenger rates that would make sea pirates look like beggars and humble peasants. And not only that, but after getting a law that gave them the right to rob the public to the last penny these same barons asked for additional guarantee — a guarantee of at least 6 percent on their "investment."

So after paying themselves enormous sums of money in salaries that were never pretended to be earned and after squandering money in huge proportions in graft schemes and after expending billions in repairs and constructions that should have been taken out of the regular income these hardened barons had the affrontery to demand a 6 percent guaranteed dividend. And this dividend was not to be derived from bona fide investment but from all kinds of stocks — wet and dry, mostly wet.

The steal is so enormous that the nation stands aghast at its vastness. The thing has become so notorious that even some of the most thick skinned of the pirates have felt a sense of shame — which sounds impossible.

And now comes an additional perfidy perpetrated by the gang that has always ridden the backs of labor and taken the last line of margin from the railroad workers which gave them a slight chance to exist, and a small bit of comfort in some instances.

The section men are now to get along on \$3.02 a day. Their children are to be schooled and clad and fed. Their wives are to be kept from cold and hunger. They are to have a shack to live in.

On \$75 a month these section hands are to pay rent which cannot be reduced below \$40 or \$50 per month. You have left these men \$25 to \$35 a month to live on. Most of them have a wife and six to ten children. You insist that they have children. You make laws that deprive them of knowledge to control the birth rate. You dictate their income and demand their obedience to the law of profligate reproduction. But you the barons, you who have a superabundance, you who can take care of children, you refuse to have them. You secure knowledge of birth control. You let the burden rest upon the slave whom you give the huge sum of \$3 a day.

And then you boast of freedom and plenty in America. You try to make the people believe that you have done justice to the workers. You prate about prosperity and about the conditions of the workers.

But there is an end to all things. There will be an end to the unjust system that condemns the workers to live on \$3 a day with prices hardly down a point since the war. This system has made a dash for profits in such a manner that it is liable to fall in a heap at the end of its criminal course.

Let the workers organize and beat the bosses in their attempt to ruin the country. Let the workers educate themselves so they may see that there is no need of a master class that takes the big loaf and leaves only the small crumbs to the workers. Let the workers learn that they can run the industries without the robbery of the masters. Let them prepare to take the industries into their own hands and benefit by the labor of their own hands.

The only solution for robbery is to do away with the robber system.

THE COMMUNISTS

You will read in another column in this issue a statement about the recent May raids upon the communists which the New York Times makes.

By all odds read this. It is a most illuminating picture of what the plutes have driven the workers to undertake.

They call it "underground" and acknowledge that they are carrying on a propaganda to destroy the capitalist system by organizing in secret since the government does not allow them to exercise the right of freedom of speech openly.

Without any question, the government will regret its attitude toward the workers.

In the first place such acts against them as suppression of a fundamental right — a right granted by the constitution of the country itself — beget a very definite determination to do away with the power that can so abuse its privileges as to illegally destroy its own rule of action. The communists are bitter in their hearts toward such misuse of power. They are there fore reckless in their determination to destroy that power.

They have put the government on the defensive. And in this warfare tactics have been adopted that baffles the government. Men who are intelligent and courageous enuf to attack the wrongs of the system in a manner to arouse the wrath of the capitalist forces are probably not going to let those forces "get" them.

The capitalists did not know what they did when they drove the communists underground. They did one of those foolish things that has proven the absolute bankruptcy of their own intelligence. They have thereby announced that they have no argument except force. And against that force the communists are pitting their cunning.

It may be put down as a rule that when a government fails to meet its opponents with reason and facts while opponents fight with only reason and facts, then that government has had its day and must pass away. For a time force wins, but it wins only to witness its own defeat in a more decisive conflict.

For, while reason and fact may for the moment be slapped in the face and the advocates of reason and fact

may be imprisoned and killed, they and their principles grow strong and gather power for a conflict which leaves tyranny in a heap of utter helplessness.

You never advise the big brute who hits the child in the mouth and inflicts pain and shows authority because the big brute is stronger than the child. That child may be the making of a big man who will brush the brute to the side in the course of time.

Brute force or state force used against reason and justice is cutting down its average length of life in the ratio of its own idiocy in face of the evolution of man toward the higher plane of civilization.

WHERE JUSTICE ENDS

Justice ends with the end of a trial. It does not end at the point where justice has been attained.

In other words, when the trial is over and the case has gone thru the different stages of the courts there is no remedy for the victim even if the evidence has been proven to have been false and even if every man in the land has facts to show that the victim is innocent. There is no law to take a victim out of prison and give him a new trial and secure for him the rights to be heard again.

Such seems to be the case with Mooney.

It appears that evidence has accumulated to show beyond a shadow of a doubt that Mooney did not commit the crime with which he was charged and for which he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

The judge who sat on the case says he does not believe the witnesses told the truth.

Densmore, the special investigator for the federal government, says he finds perjury and conspiracy all thru the case.

Former witnesses confess that they told stories that were not true and that they had been instructed how to testify.

Among the last to come with new facts is a rancher who knows that Oxman, the main witness, was at his ranch when the explosion took place. He did not arrive in San Francisco till six o'clock in the evening and the explosion took place at two in the afternoon. Yet Oxman told on the witness stand that he had seen Mooney plant the bomb.

Now he owns up that he told a lie. Without this lie Mooney could not have been convicted. Other witnesses openly confess that they told lies and that they testified according to instructions given them by the district attorney who prosecuted the case.

With all this new light and all these facts — facts so evident that even the capitalist press has to change its front and declare that Mooney was framed — the judge before whom the case is now brot for a rehearing declares that tho Mooney is known to be innocent and tho there remains no doubt about it, and tho a new trial would without any question set Mooney free — all that — the judge, Louderbeck by name, says he can do nothing under the law to give Mooney justice.

So Mooney has to sit there the rest of his life — not because he has committed a crime, but because there is no law to give him a chance to exonerate himself.

If there still remained a doubt, there might be some excuse for keeping him in prison. But no one has any notion that Mooney is guilty. Even his bitterest enemies and the representatives of capitalism themselves agree that he is innocent. But there is no law to let him out.

The governor cannot pardon him. He cannot "pardon" an innocent man. So the governor is stuck, too. The president has no jurisdiction, so he cannot release him. Mooney is there to stay, because there is no law to get him out.

There was a law to get him in, even tho he was innocent. But there is no law to get him out.

This case offers one good reason for a big change in the system. It helps mightily toward that change. And some day Mooney will come out — and with him the whole nation — the nation now in the prison of unjust laws.

PROFLIGATE PROFITEERING

From press reports that filter thru from Europe we learn to some extent the opinion of the people whom America "helped" in the war.

It was blatantly heralded abroad that we had to help poor slain Belgium and the pitiful condition in which that country was found contributed largely to the enthusiasm of the American people in the campaign for the entering into the war.

At the time only the instigators knew of the foul plot on foot to loot, not only our own people but the very people whom we were supposed to help. Events have shown that the very liberty loans that were supposed to be for freedom have fettered both continents.

Here we are under a burden of taxation that threatens the very life of the people, and the same burden has been placed on the broken back of Europe.

First the money was borrowed by the people of this country on which we have to pay interest and then that money was loaned to France and England and their people have to pay an additional interest on that money. It is a game that has never before been played. It is doubtful if the master class will be able to get away with it.

Now the people of Europe are beginning to see thru the whole affair and cartoonists are pouring out ridicule and the funny papers are having new jokes coined about the "help" that America gave Europe. In fact we have become the laughing stock of the nations that have found out that the whole business was a huge swindle game for the purpose of skinning not only our own people, but the people we were so religiously anxious to help.

In view of this it is hard to get serious over the long-faced profiteers who tell us that this was "a most righteous war." That those who opposed it must be hounded to the ends of the earth and finally incarcerated in the dungeons of this free country.

No, the turn has come and we cannot see how there can be any escape for the outfit that caused the horrible slaughter on two continents. It was of such proportions that it sickened the whole world. The capitalists themselves are sick of it. And they will get more sick yet.

It is the job of the workers to see to it that such a thing may never happen again. It is our task to organize and take the power necessary to avert such calamities in the future. To do this we must educate the workers. We must organize the workers. We must show the workers that they alone are able to put an end to international robbery and unlimited butchery.

WE HAVE IT

You know so much about that book by Bishop Brown called "Communism and Christianity" that it is not necessary to tell you that if you have not read it you should get a copy of it at once and see for yourself what it is. It costs only 25 cents a copy or six copies for \$1.00. You and your neighbors will enjoy it and learn from it and be profited by it. So get it. Order from TRUTH, Duluth, Minn.

ALLIANCE IS OFF A BIT

The Citizens Big Biz Alliance tells us this time in its ad that "The commissars in Soviet Russia decree who shall and shall not work."

This part is about right. The commissars decide that all ablebodied people within reasonable age limits shall work. They also decree that children below 18 years of age shall not be compelled to work except in such occupations as are for their physical and mental benefit. Child labor is gone in Russia.

But except for the exceptions of the aged and the young and the infirm the people in Russia have to work. They all have to work.

Then the Citizens' All-lie-ance misses a point and advertises that "The Soviet says you may work in Russia if the commissar likes you."

This is where we want to make the correction in the ad of the Alliance. If the commissar likes you he might let you off a bit, but he certainly would not let you go loafing if he didn't like you.

You see, Mr. Alliance — if you have anything to see with — that the penalty in Russia is not idleness. That has been left for glorious America to inflict upon millions of her workers. In Russia there is no idleness. No unemployment. All get jobs in Russia. There may be shortage of some things in Russia, but there is no shortage of work. Why, bless your little shriveled-up soul, the one big objection to the system they have in Russia is that the barons and the exploiters and the royalty and the whole lazy bunch of aristocracy have had to go to work. They are now busy earning a living for themselves instead of asking weak children and burdened mothers and worn-out men to feed them and keep them in luxurious mansions, surrounded by scores of servants. Now these barons and these aristocratic ladies are themselves servants, serving themselves and the commonwealth.

To us that sounds mighty good.

So if you want to scare the poor fish who are let out of a job do not tell them that the commissars keep people from working in Russia, for that is not so. And the dear Alliance does not want to jeopardize its chances of going to the nice little heaven it tells the workers about, by inadvertently telling whopper lies like that.

Why, even members of the Alliance would have to go to work if they lived in Russia. The thot of it should be sobering, we believe.

As it now stands the Alliance tries to make you believe that it will put the men to work if the business agent could be gotten rid of. But why in the name of holy profiteering does not the Alliance put men to work in the industries where there are no business agents? Will you please answer that in your next Ad?

Something About Colors

By KNUT HELDNER.

Colors have from early dawn of humanity played a very important part in life and evolution and the use of colors for decorative purpose is perhaps as old as man.

The finely executed frescoes and decorations in the temples of Luxor and Karnak is evidence that even prehistoric man not only knew the value of colors as a source of beauty and inspiration, but also had an understanding of the influence colors have upon the mind.

Artistic understanding of colors has not kept even steps with progress as a whole, we have discovered important Scientific facts about colors, but we have lost our intuitive power of Artistic selection and as yet we have not been able to gain much intellect in these respects to fill the vacancy.

Commercialism with its cheap ready made civilization is no doubt responsible and before we can shake off those hideous nightmare and give the individual a chance to express himself, we can not expect the artistic instinct of the people to improve.

For individual expression guided by intellectual understanding must ever be the fundamentals for human evolution in art as well as in everything else.

As it is, few have any understanding of colors or its relationship to lines and know almost nothing about complimenting colors and harmony and still less about the influence color has upon the mind.

If for instance in your home an obnoxious color is dominating, that color will by its pernicious influence eventually in your mind create a psychology corresponding to it; you will feel unhappy a gloomy without any apparent reason. Children are especially sensitive in these respects.

The Honored Slacker

By PAUL HANNA.

Brazenly defiant of all patriotic sentiment, a prominent draft salcker bobbled jauntily along Pennsylvania Avenue, rattling his crutches under the very windows of the War Department. With his one remaining eye he cast a scornful and sinister glance at the red, white and blue poster offering a reward of \$10,000 for his apprehension, dead or alive.

Your correspondent recognized him at once as an enemy of law and order, and made a desperate resolve to meet the culprit face to face. Planting ourselves before him and fixing a stern look at his shattered nose, we demanded: "Who are you?"

With an impudent shrug of his tin shoulder, the rascal spat eleven feet into the roadway, missing the dashboard of a passing limousine by the narrowest margin.

"I'm a coward," he says, grinning at me totally without shame, and wriggling the stump of a leg. "That leg used to be as long as the other," he says, "but I wore it off to the hip by two years of side-stepping to escape the police."

"Where have you been hiding?" we insisted.

"In all the woods and mudholes from Flanders to the Swiss border," he confessed. "It was perfectly safe and lots of fun. Many a good joke we cracked over these at the National Security League and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Department of Justice that was searching for us high and low in the hotel lobbies and roof gardens of Broadway."

"Ain't you ashamed of yourself?" we asked him.

"Not like I used to be," he says. "In the old days when I was skulking through no-man's land at 3 in the morning with a bomb in both hands I used to hate myself for having so little courage and love of country. In the still hours of them quiet nights I used to wish I'd been brave enough to take a job with the Fuel Administration and win the applause of the patriotic manufacturers."

"But I'm getting hardened to my sin," he goes on. "It was the loneliness that made me ashamed. Now that's all

COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANISM

Communism and Christianity: Analyzed and contrasted from the Marxian and Darwinian points of view. By William Montgomery Brown, D. D. The writer, a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, smites supernaturalism in religion and capitalism in politics.

Comments: "One of the most startling books ever written." "One of the most extraordinary and annihilating books I have ever read. It will shake the country." "Bishop Brown is the re-incarnation of Thomas Paine, and his book is the modern Age of Reason."

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The Bradford-Brown Educational Co., Inc. Publishers. 1422 South Union Street, Galion, Ohio.

A Social Flower Dies

*A social flower died today
And we should mourn, the papers say.
The costly doctors did their best—
But Nature called, "Eternal Rest!"*

*Eternal rest, with nothing done—
Yet all was hers beneath the sun.
Bejeweled, pampered; gay but spent—
A useless thing she came and went.*

*In silks she danced her life away
With social "sets" less good than gay.
To blind excess her pleasures rushed
That by her choice her life was crushed.*

*No noble tho'ts came to her mind,
To her life's loves and hopes were blind.
A "flower" wrapt in wasted wealth—
She gaily frittered life and health.*

*A social flower died today—
An artist also past away.
While she left nothing but a grave,
Immortal works of him we save.*

—Hal Brommels.

You must send in your renewal if your sub has expired. This issue is Number 205. If the number on your address label is less than 205 you should renew. And with your renewal you should send a new sub. If you do we will give you a copy of the Bishop's book. Also a copy to the new one. Come along with you part of the work. You have the important part.