

THE I. W. W. PLAN TO CAPTURE THE RAILROADS

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TRUTH

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"TRUTH"
DULUTH, MINN.

BESMIRCHING PRESS ADDS TO TAR GANG

Humble Preacher Of Justice Meets a Sample In America

(Federated Press)
New York.—The Rev. Bouck White, author of "The Call of the Carpenter"—a sympathetic and vivid story of Christ—and former pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, has been tarred and feathered in the newspapers. In the newspapers he has been stoned and pelted with rotten vegetables, and chased out of the town of Marlboro, N. Y., near where he lives on his little 30-acre farm at the foot of Marlboro Mountains. Nowhere except in the newspapers has he, at this writing been tarred and feathered or pelted or chased anywhere. The words "at this writing" are used advisedly, for the campaign of persecution, innuendo and falsehood, the foul deluge of inky villification which is being poured upon White easily may culminate in the kind of thing which usually occurs when credulous groups are inflamed and goaded by printed attacks such as have flooded this whole section.

Of all the circumstantial stories which have been sent out over the country about White's experiences since his young Parisian wife left him, only one has in it any truth. That was the story of his mistreatment at the hand of roughs, none of whom he recognized, who enticed him from his home at night on a plea that a wayfarer was lost, and daubed a roofing preparation known as "rubberine" on his legs.

He was not given a coat of tar and feathers, with an admixture of acid to make the pain more intense, as was related with open approbation in the published accounts. (This was the alleged occurrence which, according to still further newspaper accounts, caused his wife to comment gleefully that it was the best news she had heard since leaving him.)

Bouck White, in short, has been made the victim of a conspiracy of hatred unmatched except perhaps in the hate-crazed days of the country's warphobia. And his persecutors are not yet satisfied. The circulation department of the city newspapers are sending daily bundles of papers to Marlboro and vicinity, where their artfully-constructed yarns are hawked about the streets to make the villagers believe that White is a monster and a brute, who divided his time between abusing his wife and plotting—all alone—to destroy the government.

If Marlboro should, in fact, drive White from the quiet acres where he potters among his crops, it will be because some of its citizens have succumbed to the slanders concocted by newspaper reporters on the front porch of Jim McGowan's hotel, by the lurid headlines supplied by newspaper editors in New York, and by a series of articles "exposing" White branding the name of his wife, but written with the deft touches and skillful appeal to passion and prejudice which a certain type of newspaper writer renders in return for his weekly pay envelope.

For several days after the publication of the first report of the attack upon White, the village of Marlboro remained entirely calm. Those who had dealings with the quiet men who came to town occasionally to buy provisions were openly skeptical. The responsible citizens refused to get worked up. Meritt, the biggest merchant; Foster Wygant and E. W. Carpenter, bankers; C. N. Andrews, town clerk; Father Hanley, the priest; Jim McGowan, the hotel man; J. J. Hill, the druggist, and many

others, said they knew of nothing White has done in his three years in Marlboro more incendiary than to organize a community chorus. These said he attended to his own business engaged in no propaganda, and conducted himself like most persons known as "city farmers." They see no reason why he should not go on doing so.

But the barrage of lies about White undoubtedly has had an effect on the more credulous and susceptible portion of the community. Such headlines as "Wife Details White's Red Plot," "Agitator Denies He Is a Bomber," and dozens of other concoctions by which men are damned in the public mind by the cowardly device of innuendo have been at work.

So that when White proposed that the responsible citizens call a meeting at the Presbyterian Church to discuss the case, giving him a hearing, and said he then would sell his farm and leave if such were the verdict of the meeting—when he made that proposal an active opposition became apparent. The meeting may be held, nevertheless—but if it is it will be in spite of the covert but powerful opposition of those who have started out to "get" White—the kind of opposition, of course, which is too cowardly even to permit both sides to be presented.

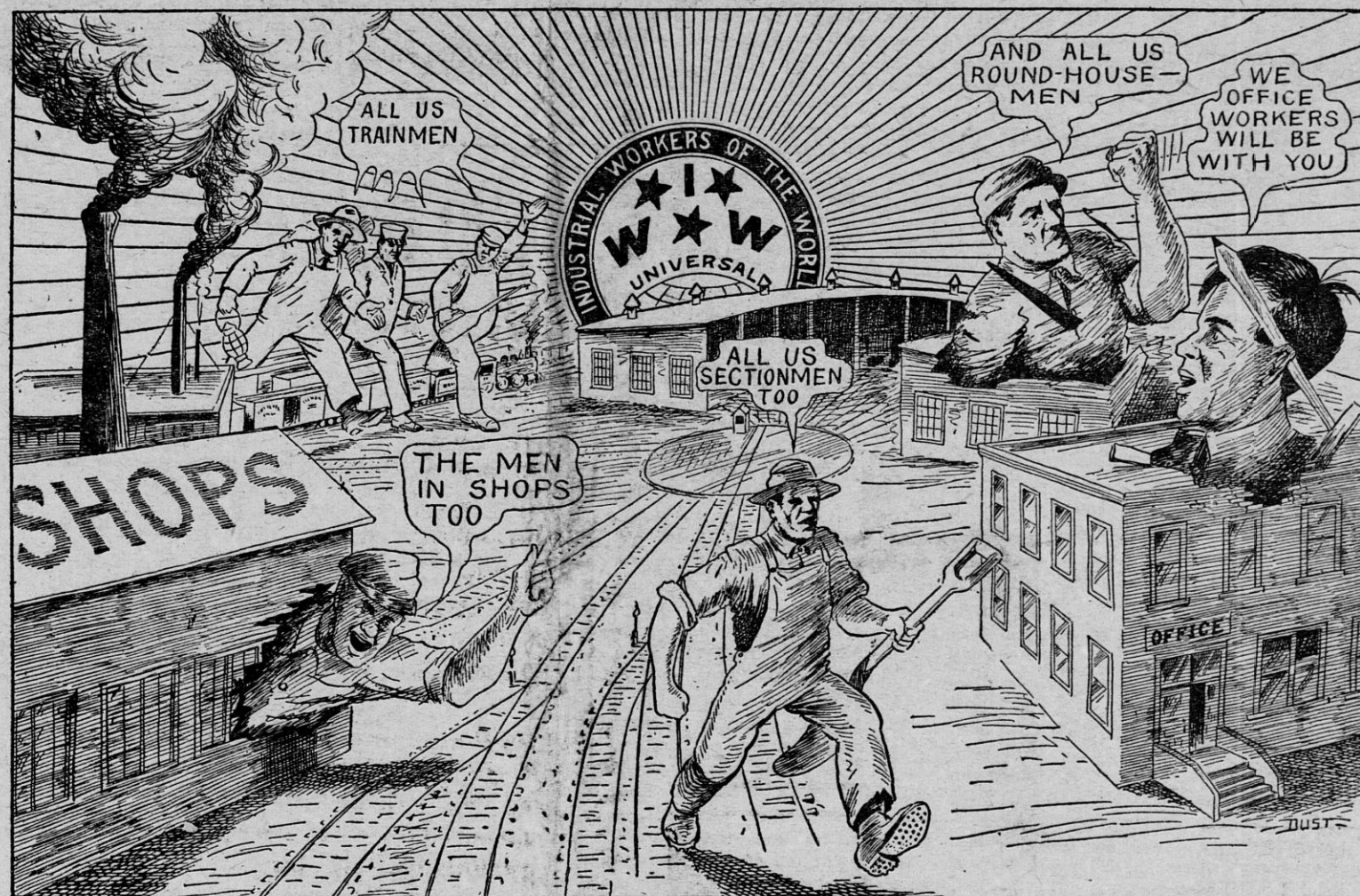
Meantime there has been no effect—apparently no suggestion—that the ruffians who attacked White be punished.

He is not contesting the suit of his wife for an annulment of their marriage. He met her in a street of the Latin Quarter in Paris on Mardi Grass night, and proposed to her soon afterward. Then he brought her to his farm home near Marlboro. It is a picturesquely ramshackle farm in an idyllic but isolated spot in the highlands—a spot which to White is a constant inspiration, but which to his Parisian wife was desolation. And he worked with his hands and wore overalls. She did not like overalls. They disagreed. She ran away to a neighbor's home and filed suit for annulment.

In New York a score of pairs of sharp eyes spied the item and a score of keen news-noses scented blood. Bouck White, the "radical"; Bouck, the "internationalist"—what matter which? Bouck White, who thought Christ and his teachings really meant something! A desperado who believed that government might be improved to serve the people better!

Their "brightest" young men were aboard the next train for Marlboro. Their office "rewrite" men were put to searching the files and the clippings for everything in the life of the eccentric but altruistic former Socialist, which could be revamped and reprinted to make the populace shudder at the latest "crimes" of this man, Bouck White who prepared supper in his simple home for reporters the other night, and, probably knowing they were preparing to besmirch him with vile falsehoods, set down with them to the scrambled eggs, fried potatoes and onions, fresh milk and prunes, and asked a silent blessing.

Hush! A couple of revolutionary Gabriels uncovered another Palmer agent. He wore a regulation anarchist tie and a lovely bunch of r-r-r-red whiskers. When this fact was torn off he turned out to be a she.



The Industrial Workers of the World are making rapid progress among the railroad men, showing them the necessity for complete amalgamation of all the organizations in that big industry.

In every country the transportation systems are the most important. When the railroads broke down in Russia the whole government weakened and it was a comparatively easy matter for the revolutionists to capture the necessary elements of complete control.

So it will be in England, in France in Italy and Germany. The railroad systems are breaking down. It is the sign of impending weakness and speedy downfall of the whole economic and industrial system.

Only the workers can rebuild and reconstruct after the orgy of destruction of capitalism. They had to do it in Russia. They will have to do it in all other countries.

The I. W. W. recognise this. They are therefore calling upon the workers in the railroad industry to get together and train themselves so that when the crisis comes they will be ready to take charge and run the transportation system as well as all the rest of the industries.

At this critical period of the railroads it is necessary to do serious work of education and organization. It is being done in a larger way than the people in general are aware of. Every worker should now get in on the job of showing the railroad men what they can do if they get together.

FISHERY WITNESSES IN SACCO-VANZETTI TRIAL

Earmarks Of Frameup Are Plain At Court Proceedings

By JOHN NICHOLAS BEFFEL
DEDHAM, Mass.—One witness on whom the prosecution in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial case counted strongly proved a poor risk when he took the stand. This was Shelley Neal, American Express Company agent at South Braintree, who delivered the \$16,000 payroll to the Slater & Morrill Shoe Company shortly before the company's paymaster and guard, Parmenter and Berardelli, were slain.

Neal testified that he had seen a 1920 Buick car standing with seven or eight other automobiles in a parking space near the Slater & Morrill factory on the morning of the crime. He didn't notice the other cars, but took particular notice of the Buick. He knew it was a 1920 model, he said, because the paint was new and shiny, and he knew it was a Buick by the peculiar springs, hubs and gasoline tank.

But under cross-examination by Defense Attorneys J. J. McAnarney and Fred H. Moore, the express agent admitted that he didn't know the difference between the springs, hubs and tank on a 1920 Buick and those on an Oakland or an Overland. Yet those three features are

the same on each, the three cars being manufactured by the same corporation.

Neal felt there was something wrong about that car, he asserted. "Why did you take such particular notice of it?" the defense asked.

"Because I felt it endangered my life," he answered. But Neal never told anybody about his suspicions, and he failed to note the number of the automobile.

When the bandits escaped after the murders, they rode in the 1920 Buick which Neal had seen that morning, the witness declared. It was shown that he saw the escaping car through a window, and at a distance of 150 feet, and across five railroad tracks. The day was sunny and presumably the sun was shining on those tracks, which would interfere with one's vision.

Also when Neal saw the Buick car during the escape, he said, it was dusty—but he knew it was the same car because he could see the new paint shining through the dust. In the morning the back window of the car was intact, he testified, but in the afternoon the window was missing. Neal's observations of the bandit car was

made, he admitted, when it was running at least 18 miles an hour. And here was another defect in Neal's testimony. Although he observed that the window was missing, again he failed to note the number of the car.

Attorney Moore brought out the fact that when Moore visited Neal's office last February, Neal refused to tell the defense anything about the tragedy, even though Neal was advised at that time by the chief counsel for the express company that it was entirely proper and agreeable for him to tell all he knew.

Complaint was made to Judge Webster Thayer that a court bailiff had prohibited three spectators from making notes on the trial. These spectators were Elizabeth Glendover Evans, who is watching the case for the League for Democratic Control; and Lois Rantoul and William B. Smith of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. Judge Thayer said the ban had been issued without authority. "This is a people's court," he declared, "and the people have a right to know what is going on here. Anyone who wishes is welcome to make notes."

Four girl students from Wellesley College, members of a class in economics and civil government, are attending the sessions.

FIFTY-FIFTY.

"Ole," said the preacher to the Swedish bridegroom-to-be, "do you take Hilda Sorgeson for your lawful wedded wife, for better or for worse?"

"Oh, well," replied Ole gloomily, "Ay s'pose Ay get little of each."

CONVENTION GETS COOL RECEPTION

The City of Denver is giving the A. F. of L. a cold reception. They refused to decorate the streets with American flags unless the A. F. of L. stood the cost, they did not donate the Municipal Auditorium, as is sometimes done for many important conventions. No official welcome by the City of Denver. The delegates are slipping into town like prodigal sons. No one officially will dare to welcome the A. F. of L. in view of the Open Shop fight carried on by the Civic and Commercial Association. The press is busy with the Pueblo flood and seems to sidetrack the convention. Some of the big firms are displaying cards in their windows to the effect that "money spent here will not be used to the detriment of labor." They are the very individuals that support the Commercial Association.

Rejoice you workers and toilers, your interests are in safe hands. M. D. Litman.

Willing To Exchange

The following was found in a capitalist paper and looked upon as a joke, evidently. But to the soldier it is no joke:

Sir: I have a Victory medal, a Victory button, an honorable discharge and a name plate on a bronze memorial tablet. I will exchange these, including my memorial tree, for A Job.—Ex-Hero.

LAW AND ORDER PATRIOTS ARE BUSY

The following is from the Shreveport, La., Times, and shows what a safe country the brigand war crew has made for us:

Lured from his home, 420 1/2 Crockett Street, by a suprious telephone call, R. G. Van Hess, former president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, was seized in front of Hoyer's Grocery in Crockett Street by masked men about 8:30 o'clock last night and taken to parts unknown.

Up to 3 o'clock this morning the party had not returned, as far as the police knew.

Van Hess, in addition to his former official connection with the Labor Council, also was interested in the Louisiana Audit Bureau.

Sheriff T. R. Hughes and the police were notified of the kidnapping of Van Hess and immediately began an investigation. Sheriff Hughes scoured the roads leading into Shreveport and also sent deputies to search possible places of concealment. The police also combed the city but no trace of Van Hess or his captors was found.

About 1:30 o'clock Sunday morning a large touring car, with curtains closely drawn and number plates hidden, drove by the Van Hess house and a voice called out: "Drive on." The performance was repeated a little while later and it is believed that the car was acting as a scout to another.

According to information furnished Chief of Police Bazer by J. S. Sebring and K. Duty, who reside in the house with Van Hess, the missing man was decoyed from home under the pretext that he was wanted at the telephone in Hoyer's store. Just before Van Hess reached the store two masked men, pistols in hand, ordered the man to get into an automobile standing at the curb with engine running. There were two cars, it is said, both filled with men whose features were concealed by black masks. One car drove to Marshall Street and then sped away in the direction of the Central passenger station. The other car went in another direction.

RUSSIAN BUSINESS ACTIVITY REPORTED

(Christian Science Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Mr. Almgreen, a Swedish business man who has just returned from Russia, states that all the factories which he visited are very busy, particularly the Putilov works and the aeroplane shops. The cloth industry was nearly caught up with the demand, but the bootmaking firms cannot keep pace with the orders.

What chiefly struck Mr. Almgreen was the fact that the United States of America is out-distancing all other competitors in the race for Russia's markets; numerous American steamers with full cargoes for Bolshevik consumption are arriving at Reval and an American shipping company which formerly worked a line between New York and Archangel is placing three more ocean steamers on this route. Petrograd and Moscow are swarming with foreign business men.

Shortage Tale Plain Lie

An article was published broadcast by the capitalist press quoting a fictitious person named Roy Martin as secretary of the General Defense Committee as saying that Haywood was responsible for a shortage of \$35,000 in the accounts of the Defense Committee. This is an absolute falsehood and hardly needs a denial. Neither John Martin, the former secretary, nor his successor have found such a shortage and none exists.

—Industrial Worker.

Persia Establishes Soviet Government

WASHINGTON.—How thoroughly events in the Near East are concealed from the American public is revealed in an Associated Press dispatch from Angora, Turkey, dated May 25. The final sentence of this message reads:

"The National Assembly has sent a mission to Teheran to sign a treaty with the new Persian Soviet Government."

It is evident that the correspondent at Angora supposed everyone in the United States knew that a Soviet government had been erected in Persia. Yet, no previous hint of the event had been printed here, and if State Department officials know of it they have considered it unwise to share their knowledge with the public.

Any feeling that the Angora correspondent made an error in his dispatch is removed by another news dispatch filed at Tiflis on the same day and also printed obscurely in American newspapers. This Tiflis message reads in part as follows:

"Thousands of Bolshevik agents and troops are swarming through Persia and other parts of the Middle East, where they are setting up Soviet rule. . . . Although large estates are being divided, good order prevails under the Bolshevik regime. American firms are well treated, their property and trading facilities remaining untouched."

Confession was made several months ago that all British troops garrisoned in Persia had evacuated toward the Persian Gulf, in Mesopotamia. Later still the details of a treaty of amity and mutual defense between the Russian and Persian governments were published. But it was assumed generally that the Persian Government referred to was the old monarchical regime.

The only doubt left by the two news dispatches quoted above is whether the whole of Persia or only parts of it have set up Soviet regimes. It is significant, however, that the friendly mission sent from Angora by the Nationalist Turks is bound for Teheran, which is the capital city of Persia.

Russian Welfare Work

Public Feeding.
"Pravda" reports that the all-Ukrainian Congress for public feeding has decided to begin with the organization of child feeding. Special attention will be given to the institutions and the children who have to remain at home. Beside this it was decided to establish buffets on the railway stations.

Public Health.
"Novij Put" writes: The activity of the Commissariat for Public Health can be best seen in the following figures. During February 1920 there were 401,300 cases of Typhus among military and civilians in the whole Soviet Federa-

tion. In February 1921 the number was 47,280. In the year 1919 there were 6600 cases of cholera. So good has been the results of the campaign that no cases are now reported. The spreading of the plague from Georgia was also prevented. The Typhoid, Dysentery and Small-pox epidemics can also be considered as ended.

Sport.
In Moscow the factory workers have formed a sport club which contains already 3500 members.

No More Night Printing.
"Novij Mir" reports: Beginning the middle of May the night work in the printing shops in Russia will stop and thereby thousands of workers who are busy in printing shops will obtain the elementary right of human beings of working in the day time and sleeping at night, a right that the old newspaper custom has taken away from them.

(This measure which would cause much grumbling in a western European country will cause no inconvenience in Russia. In Russia today all people work and therefore the morning paper is no longer a necessity for ascertaining the state of the stock market, nor for bringing peace and quiet to the family breakfast table.)

Improving the Condition of the Workers.

In his report of the work of the Moscow Commission Boguslavski, says that in the matter of housing 1900 persons have been given new comfortable houses. During the month of May there will be a week for taking of inventory in the houses which are being handed over to the workers. The repairs of worker's houses are being actively pushed forward. 18 new shoe repair shops and 8 tailor shops have been opened. In the Soviet institutions in Moscow there are 38 haircutting parlours. For the transporting of sick workers to the South Red Cross railway wagons have been fitted up. Fifteen automobiles have been issued to the doctors.

The People's Courts.

An article in "Pravda" on the People's courts shows that the beneficial influence of these institutions is finding its expression, as well as the natural talent of the people to discover the truth. Some examples of specially original verdicts are also given. A "young lady" who was found guilty of conducting anti-Semitic propaganda was sentenced to attend a political course, until she should have passed the final examination. Counter-revolutionaries who had complained of the treatment of the intellectuals by the Soviets power were sentenced to prepare an exact report on the policy of the Soviets towards intellectuals, and in this way they were indirectly compelled to read the writings of Lenin, Sinorjev and other Communist authors on this subject.

Where Your Money Goes To.
The "Svoboda" of Warsaw reports over the activity of the Polish Section of the Russian Red Cross (Czarist) that of the 23 mil-

lion marks which they had, 15 million marks were used for the employees. The wives of many employees figured as nurses and drew the pay of nurses although they never did a tap of work.

An Unprinted Newspaper by Telephone.

MOSCOW.—In Kazan telephones with sound-increasers have been set up in two public squares where the news from the unprinted newspapers which are read in a neighbouring room are heard by many thousands of persons.

(In spite of the wonderful progress which has been made in education in Russia since the revolution there are still millions who can not read. The number of adults who have been taught to read and to write since the revolution is well over 4,000,000. However the others must also be given news and views. So far this has been done by unprinted newspapers (similar to the debating society newspapers of our school days) which were read to small groups of persons. About three months ago we reported the first experiment with this apparatus by which a wireless telephone was used and an unprinted newspaper was read to an audience of several hundred persons at a distance of 500 kilometers. The above report shows that the method is being generally applied. As it is out of the question that illiteracy can be abolished in Russia in less than fifteen years these telephones will play a great role in public education for a long time.)

A Swedish Industrial over Soviet Russia.

STOCKHOLM.—The Conservative "Aftenbladet" publishes a detailed interview with a manufacturer, Almgreen who has recently returned from Soviet Russia, and who expresses himself very favorably. Almgreen affirms that the hopes of an overthrow of the Bolshevik government are absolutely without any grounds and asks why Sweden stands inactive in view of the number of foreign merchants who have already hastened to Moscow and Petrograd. He points out that Russia has large quantities of gold and platinum and that large quantities of flax, hemp, naphtha, and furs are ready for export. In conclusion, Almgreen referred to the reports in the foreign press of uprising in Moscow, Petrograd and other places and said that all these reports were issued from Helsingfors at the time of the Cronstadt mutiny. He, himself, who was in Petrograd and Moscow at this time saw nothing of the insurgents and did not hear a single shot. It is noticeable that the "Aftenbladet" which is usually rather hostile to Soviet Russia published this interview on the first page.

May 1st in Scandinavia.

STOCKHOLM.—On May 1st the Communists held two meetings in which 3500 persons took part. The speakers were Hinke, Bergegreen, and Höglund. They pointed out that the Russian proletariat were marching at the head of the world revolution. Bergegreen called upon

the workers not to believe the lies about Soviet Russia which the capitalist press circulated and pointed out that in Sweden the only works which were not working full time were those who were filling Russian orders.

In the meeting in Göteborg 5000 persons were present. On May 1st the Right Socialists could only assemble 4000 persons. In comparison with the previous years when tens of thousands took part this year was complete fiasco for the Right Socialists. Their speeches were against the bourgeois reaction but chiefly against Soviet Russia. In a meeting in Malmö Branting held a speech in which he slandered Soviet Russia.

COPENHAGEN.—According to the reports of the bourgeois press 20,000 persons took part in the Social Democrat demonstration on May 1st. The Syndicalists and the Communists held a special demonstration which was very well attended. The total of the persons who took part in the May Day demonstrations in Copenhagen is estimated to be about 50,000.

COMMUNIST PARTY IN ENGLAND

The following letter, reprinted from a British radical journal, gives you some idea of how the communist party of Great Britain functions:

"I have received your letter, in which you inform me that it is your intention to become a member of the Communist party of Great Britain. No doubt you have thought it well out, but as you ask me for further information concerning our party, I have very much pleasure in answering your letter.

"The objective of the party is the establishment of a Communist republic of a socially equal people. It works for the total abolition of the present system of wage slavery through a social revolution, and holds this to be pre-eminently the task of its existence. It seeks by education to win the adherence of the masses to Communism, and by agitation to spur the workers toward the social revolution. The party is affiliated to, and adheres to the statutes and these of the Third Communist International.

As a method of attaining the social revolution, the Communist party urges the adoption by the workers of Great Britain of the Soviet or Workers' Council system, so successfully applied in Russia. As a necessary means of achieving the transition from capitalism to Communism, the party stands for the dictatorship of the proletariat. It realizes that capitalism will challenge every inch of the ground covered by the advanced working class, and aware from the experience of history of the dangers of counter-revolution, it holds the dictatorship of the revolutionary masses to be the only safeguard against subversive conspiracy and counter revolution.

Membership of the Communist party claims from its members loyalty and fidelity to the general will of the organization, and insists upon the subordination, as far as is humanly possible, of all other interests to those of the Communist party. It expects of its members that they will impose a self-discipline, and that they will respond to the party's demands and needs. Subordinating all considerations to the success of the revolution, it calls for the active and enthusiastic participation of all its members in the work of the party. The Communist party will devote itself to the immediate work of educating the masses in the principles of Communism. It will conduct an unflinching campaign against the power of capitalism, and relentlessly strive by industrial and parliamentary action to urge the working class on toward their goal."

NORTH DAKOTA'S HOME BUILDING

BISMARCK, N. D.—One of the important enterprises in North Dakota is the Home Building Association, which provides cheap homes on long-time payments for industrial workers and other citizens, who are not speculators.

In the past season 53 houses, located in four cities, have been constructed, eight of them for business and professional men, the other 50 for wage-earners. For a \$5000 home the applicant furnishes \$1000 and the state \$4000. Under a 20-year amortization plan, the monthly payment on the \$4000 is \$28.65. All material and labor are furnished at cost. Only union labor is employed.

"-WITH VERY LITTLE DRESSING"

By T. BONE SLIM.
Everybody thinks we need action. So do I—But how to act? Not knowing, myself, I asked a Foreigner—He enlightened me: "The way to act.—Is—to act."

An I. W. W. can do no wrong—The very strength of the I. W. W. lies in its weaknesses—It has a "weakness" for treading on the masters' most active corn

The beauty of unemployment is—you don't loose any time, when it rains.

Slaves have, from time to time, opened their hearts and "called" this unemployment, everything from Hellena to Gehenna.

Slaves never would think of vacation, did not the master bring it to their notice with enforced idleness.

Now, that the radicals are "rested up" the boss is figuring on ways and means, how to introduce "him" to a gob.

The master being "rested up" from the vicissitude of the I. W. W.—On with the dance!

Lets all go to work—Printers are complaining the I's and W's wear out faster than any other letter—

They'll wear out faster still, when our writers get the war bread worked out from their suffering systems.

There seems to be an agitation on foot to substitute bran for bread in certain parts of America—

The department of injustice should instantly start persecution against these malefactors.

Just because a child's healthy young stomach is able to—and does digest anything from grape nuts to shore-sand, is no reason why we should feed it stuff that would cause a revolution in the stomach of a freight-handler—

Here is a list of the names a slave calls the master:

Parasite, Plutocrat, Slaves-Driver, Stomach-Robber, plain Robber — (Censored by Ed. T. Bone Slim should know stuff like that won't go thru the mails.)

The master class lives by the sweat of our brow—

The middle class lives by the sweat of our brow — and a little of their own.

The working class lives by the sweat of his own brow—

The lower class lives by the collective sweat of all these brows — indirectly, worker's sweat.

The man who, on last election day, laughed at unions, and looked "wise"—is beginning to look twice as wise, now. All you can get out of him is: "Lets organize — for the love of Pete, lets organize!"

A little touch of hunger makes the whole world thin—

Crime—Unemployment should be suppressed—suppress the latter and you'll have less trouble with the former—

A man with a full stomach is unable to steal—(and get away with it). "Feed the brute!" — Moral: Eat and be honest.

"Labor-power is no commodity," the masters say.—"Are you ready for the question?"

Commodities, in this country, are protected by law.—Is labor?

Commodities are private property, even so, as are the wage-slaves. One of these two is protected.—They do not steal each the others slave Slaves are supposed to protect themselves, but, "won't".

What are you goin' to do about it?

"Hungry soldiers walk the street" says capitalist "Journal"—Just as if surprised that a few of them are still able to walk.

Is this "pay" for value received? Walk the street in the country they—saved?

Is that all a country is worth—Pretty low wages, pretty low—

Some of the boys seem to be in favor of starting, right now, to wean the capitalist class.—Sort of reconcile them to the loss—I have my opinions about this, but I shall refrain from comment—

I am credibly informed: Some I. W. W.'s are in the "can" for trying to put an empty nose-bag on the parasites.—This begins to look worse, right along.

Rumor has it, that, leading bankers were called into consultation by President"—

It is also thought, leading spiker and fastest bark-peelers will be next—

—T. Bone Slim.

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To a Foiled Revolutionaire WALT WHITMAN

May 31, 1819—March 26, 1892

Courage yet, my brother or my sister!
Keep on—Liberty is to be subvert'd whatever occurs;
That is nothing that is quell'd by one or two failures, or any number of failures
Or by the indifference or ingratitude of the people, or by any unfaithfulness,
Or the show of the fushes of power, soldiers, cannon, penal statutes.

What we believe in waits latent forever through all the continents,
Invites no one, promises nothing, sits in calmness and light, is positive and composed, knows no no discouragement,
Waiting patiently, waiting its time.

(Not songs of loyalty alone are these,
But songs of insurrection also,
For I am the sworn poet of every dauntless rebel the world over,
And he going with me leaves peace and routine behind me,
And stakes his life to be lost at any movement.)

The battle rages with many a loud alarm and frequent advance and retreat,
The infidel triumphs, or supposes he triumphs
The prison, scaffold, garrote, handcuffs, iron necklace and lead-balls do their work,
The named and unnamed heroes pass to other spheres

The great speakers and writers are exiled, they lie sick in distant lands,
The cause is asleep, the strongest throats are choked with their own blood,
The young men droop their eyelashes toward the ground when they meet;
But for all this liberty has not gone out of the place, nor the infidel enter'd into full possession.

When liberty goes out of a place it is not the first to go, nor the second or third to go,
It waits for all the rest to go, it is the last.

When there are no more memories of heroes and martyrs,

And when all life and all the souls of men and women are discharged from any part of the earth,

Then only shall liberty or the idea of liberty be discharged from that part of the earth,
And the infidel come into full possession.

Then courage European revoler, revoltress!
For till all ceases neither must you cease.

I do not know what you are for (I do not know what I am for myself, nor what anything is for),
But I will search carefully for it even in being foil'd,

In defeat, poverty, misconception, imprisonment for they, too, are great.

Did we think victory great?
So it is—but now it seems to me, when it cannot be help'd, that defeat is great,
And that death and dismay are great

R. R. Bull At Ashland Severe On Woblies

WOODLAND, Cal., May 22.—Keep your eyes open and watch your step when you travel a la side-door Pullman on the Southern Pacific.

Two fellow workers and myself were held up in Ashland, Oregon, May 13, by a railroad bull and lost two cards, credentials and delegate's supplies and literature. The name and number of one card was Arthur Okerlund, No. 366208. The name and number of other card and credentials was H. M. Edwards, No. 270597, Del. B-2561.

For the benefit of those who don't know what a railroad bull is I will try to explain.

It is an animal in human form, and although they are known as bulls, most of them have the nature of a snake. In order to get a job like that and keep it, they must qualify as stoopidgones, gunmen and scabs or scabherders.

This particular freak told us that he had been beaten up by members of our organization and that he tries to get even whenever he meets a Wobly. If you don't know him, he will try to pose as a friend of the organization, but his looks give him away if you take a good look at him. He is slim and flat-chested, has blond hair and close-set blue eyes with a look of insanity in them, and he laughs to himself like a crazy man.

I have been informed that many members have had trouble in this place but I have never seen anything about it in our publications. Information of that kind is useful to members and delegates on the road and should be reported.

As a word of advice to delegates traveling over the road in this part of the country I will say:

Ship your supplies to some point ahead of you and just take some literature with you (and good judgment).

The majority of the workers traveling like that have no money to spend on anything but eats and some are not that fortunate. There are also degenerates and ne'er-do-wells of all kinds and descriptions, some of whom have once belonged to the "upper crust" and have sunk to the lowest stage of humanity.

Conditions are pretty much the same all over the country except climate and scenery. We can't build a strong industrial organization by roaming from place to place and looking for something "good."

I have in the past heard much kick about the "homeguard" (and I guess it was justified), but I think we would be better off if we spent more time on them, even if they are harder to organize, because they make good rebels when they get educated.

The majority of the floaters will run away when the storm starts brewing.

To create solidarity we must take a stand some place and "fight it out along this line if it takes all summer."—(H. M. E.)

IT TOOK COURAGE.

"One wife too many!" exclaimed Mrs. Wederly, as she glanced at the headline of her husband's paper. "I suppose that is an account of the doings of some bigamist."

"Not necessarily, my dear," replied her husband, without daring to look up.

Intellectual Liberty

By W. H. Cundliff.

Where the tongue is bridled by force and by terrorism, there you'll find intellectual stagnation and social retrogression—retrogression toward complete ignorance, barbarism and tyranny. Intellectual liberty gives absolute religious freedom, absolute civil freedom, absolute freedom to thought and idea, absolute freedom to the fullness of human rights—the rights of political and social equality, the rights of economic equality and equal opportunity, so that enlightenment may move all humanity forward to a greater civilization, a higher intellectual order, a noble system of ethics, a true conception of human relationships, and a better life mentally, morally and physically.

Thought engenders thought, idea begets idea, full and free discussion leads to correct conclusions, and correct conclusions eventuate in the establishment of justice, everywhere, in accordance with truth and the right, secured by intellectual liberty.

ABUSE OF ECONOMIC SCIENCE

By WILLIAM G. ROYLANCE

The sins committed in the name of economic law are legion. And no single conception of economics has been so grossly abused as the so-called law of supply and demand. Formerly, corporation, financial and business interests almost universally scoffed at the science of economics. That was regarded as something fit only for college theorists to play with. Of late, however, corporation interests have apparently determined to take over the science bodily, and to mold it to their wishes. They now insist upon the absolute application of the principles which they formerly derided.

In the meantime they are careful to protect their own interests, by adjusting output to demand, wherever possible; or by employing all available means to stimulate demand or to monopolize markets, where they have more than they can sell at prices that will yield them the desired profits. But when other interests—as farmers or workmen—complain, they are met with the insistence that economic law is absolute; and that, therefore, it is foolish to resist it.

In the case of the farmers, it is held to be not only futile, but morally wrong to attempt to adjust production to probable demand. Yet the experience of American farmers during the last season amply proves that such adjustment, if it had been possible, would have been beneficial, not only to the farmers themselves, but to every other interest in the country.

If low farm prices are due to over-supply, all interests would have been burned off if the excess had been burned before it left the farms, or, better, had been made a free gift to starving European peoples.

Why? Because, with farm products always threatening to go lower, mills and dealers were afraid to buy in quantity. This fear helped to send prices down. The result was that products never got over to the retailer in sufficient volume to warrant him in reducing prices.

If it had been certain that there was no surplus, the market would have been strong, and dealers and manufacturers would have hastened to buy supplies before prices went higher. The buying movement would have been available in such quantity that there would have been far better prospects of reductions to the consumer than there are under existing conditions.

And even if there had been no reductions to the consumer, business would have been active. Plants would have been running at capacity. Labor would have been employed. All would have been able to buy, even at the old prices. And what difference does it make whether prices are high or low, so long as they are equitable?

If excess agricultural production was the cause of the slump in prices, and the excess was 10 per cent, there would have been a loss of less than \$3,000,000,000, if the excess had been eliminated. If thereby prices had been maintained there would have been a gain of \$2,000,000,000—a net gain to the farmers alone of over \$3,000,000,000. And the mills would have been benefited, because they would have been run at capacity, until the entire crop had been ground. Dealers would have been ahead, because the market would have been active instead of stagnant. And, as already explained, all earning consumers would have been ahead, even at old prices, because they would have had normal income with which to buy.

Farmers would have had over \$3,000,000,000 more with which to pay their bills and buy manufactured goods.

Three and a half million workers who have been out of employment would have had \$5,000,000,000 more to buy food and other necessities.

Wage reductions aggregating at least \$6,000,000,000 would have been unnecessary. Plants would have been run full capacity, thus further increasing both the purchasing power of the people and the quantity of foods to supply their needs.

The aggregate gain over our present conditions, in so far as it can be expressed in dollars, would not have been less than \$27,000,000,000. And even this staggering total does not adequately measure the total disadvantage the nation has suffered, owing to the fact that the farmers produced last year, not more food than was needed, but more than business could handle.

The Radio Telegraphic Works

The commencement of Radio-telegraphic works dates a long way back. It is situated at Kronstadt and has grown out of a small shop attached to the electrotechnical works. The whole of the work in this shop was carried on under the supervision of an engineer A. I. Popoff—a professor and director of an electrotechnical institute.

Prof. Popoff is the real inventor of wireless telegraphy. As is well known Popoff was the first to construct a radio apparatus. But the lack of means, the contemptuous attitude of the Tzarist government and Russian business men to Russian inventions, did not give Popoff the possibility of carrying out the necessary tests. At the same time Marconi with aid of considerable means of his own, and with the help of the Italian government, speedily and surely carried his invention into effect. In 1920 this workshop was changed into a radio-telegraphic works, which up to a quite recent date carried on work of a stereotyped character for the making and repairing of apparatus. As in many other Russian undertakings at the beginning of the war, these works suffered from a great shortage of many materials formerly only obtained from abroad. It is only lately, owing to the inventiveness and devotion of the technical staff that many improvements were made in the wireless apparatus. The works suffered from a great shortage in brass screws. The foreman Dronoff, however cleverly adapted a lathe for the manufacture of these, and now the workers have screws of their own.

Then Mayeroff condensers, so necessary for the apparatus completely gave out. Even then the workers did not lose heart. The manufacture of these things turned out to be a very simple affair. Ordinary paper insulated in tourmaline is compressed into various forms of bricks within which is placed the necessary quantity of pewter-plate, and at the sides there are red copper projections to which the contacts are attached. Until the application of these condensers, they used some made of glass, which were very inconvenient and unreliable.

The absence of ebomite, so necessary for insulating compelled the workers to turn their attention to a greater output of what is called "bacalite," the qualities of which far exceed the former. Now the laboratory is carrying out various experiments on wireless telephony.

WHEN MINGO WARS

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Friday marked the first anniversary of the battle of Maitewan, Mingo county, W. Va. Fighting has broken out in this district and more serious eruptions are feared. Local officials are demanding Federal troops to maintain order while the governor insists that the trouble is well in hand and that no troops are necessary.

The labor war in the West Virginia mining district is of a type unknown in other sections of the country. It is neither a strike nor a lockout. There is no demand for higher wages or for lower wages in the disturbances that periodically break out. The issue is that of organization. The United Mine Workers are intent upon organizing the industry while the operators insist there shall be no organization.

The latter profit by the absence of a union. Employing men in an unskilled trade, they are enabled to order the lives of their workmen as they choose. Every attempt to get the men together into an organization for mutual protection against this autocracy leads to armed warfare.

The state, it appears, sympathizes in the main with the operators and calls a halt to the struggle only when rioting and killing has advertised the state too widely. It has not attempted to protect the right of the laborers to get together to listen to spokesmen for the Mine workers. Had it enforced the law in regard to this matter it is the general consensus of opinion that the operators would have lost their battle years ago. As long as the state casts its lot with the operators this warfare will continue. When it becomes an arbiter in the matter and enforces the law regarding the right of assembly and speech the issue will solve itself. West Virginia cannot afford to permit these labor wars to continue. Mine workers are entitled to the same protection as mine owners.

When A Girl Is Young

By MIRIAM ALLEN DE FORD

"I wish," said a dear old lady who has been reading these articles ever since they started, "you would write something about the importance of culture and good table manners!"

Rather a large order. I have neither culture nor good table manners myself, judged by this lady's standards of quiet perfection of breeding; in fact, I rather suspect that the request was a covert slap at me! I am bewildered when more than four forks appear at my place at table, and I absolutely refuse to eat boiled eggs, grapefruit, asparagus or artichokes in public, unless I am provided with a screen! Moreover, I am very fond of slang, and my voice is not always so carefully modulated that no one's ears are offended. So none of you need feel that if I mention such a subject I am doing it from a lofty and snippy height!

Still, it really doesn't pay to give no attention at all even to these relatively minor matters. Nobody likes the girl who affects roughness and carelessness of manner just to show how superior and "different" she is. I know a man who prides himself on his staunch radicalism; but what he calls his "revolutionary way of eating soup" leaves anything but a pleasant propaganda effect upon the unconverted! He is the same sort of person who thinks that in order to show his sympathy with the working class movement he must keep his clothes and finger-nails dirty and carefully avoid speaking good English.

Of course, a large proportion of the so-called "good form" in social usage is simply what Thorsten Veblen would call "conspicuous display" on the part of the leisure class, analogous to the uncut finger-nails and crumbed feet of the Chinese nobility. These petty requirements exist so that those who follow them can demonstrate to the world that they do nothing useful, and therefore have time for the intricacies of etiquette. Heaven forbid that it is any of these superfluities of existence that I bid you follow! But why should a low voice and a clean body and an unobtrusive demeanor be monopolies of the parasites? A well bred person is one who is never conspicuous; and no girl needs to go to college or eat in expensive restaurants or ride in limousines to achieve that.

That every clever writer and brilliant critic, H. L. Mencken, says that most human being are in some way or other disgusting to each other. Love and friendship, according to him, occur when a person meets another who is so little disgusting as to disarm him and step over the threshold. The more fastidious the person, the fewer those who accomplish this. Without taking Mencken too literally, there is a great deal of solid truth in the statement. Surely, then, merely as a matter of consideration for others, we should try to make ourselves as little offensive as possible. I do not mean simply gross things like actual physical cleanliness and the avoidance of vulgar noisiness; but also less obvious but equally important details such as unobtrusive table habits and thoughtfulness for the comfort of those with whom we are associating.

I have an awful feeling that this article is painfully "preachy"; perhaps that is because, as I said, I am talking to myself as well as to you, and you know we always take ourselves extra seriously! But perhaps if the dear old lady I spoke of reads it, she will see not only that I have done as she asked, but also that truly good manners consist in never criticizing the manners of others!

The Moscow Galleries

Inquiring in Moscow last year about the fate of the famous art galleries I was told that not only it was intended to enrich them from the various private collections in the city. The general decrees of nationalization and expropriation included all art treasures, and the valuable pictures, china, and metal ornaments of all kinds left in abandoned palaces and houses were collected and stored, both in Petrograd and Moscow. Some pilfering probably took place, but the great majority of the larger works of art at any rate were safeguarded. In the houses of former well-to-do people who have remained in Russia the pictures, books, and ornaments have been noted in inventories, and although they are officially recorded as the property of the Soviet Republic, they are still left in the possession of the former

owners in the majority of instances. I was naturally curious to see for myself what had happened to the Tretyakov Gallery, famous for its rich collection of the works of Verestchagin and other modern Russian paintings. I walked along to the gallery one Sunday morning. Many people were abroad, forgetting their tribulations for a time in the sparkling air and warm sunshine. From the Ryetski Bridge the Kremlin domes and spires gleamed with an ethereal beauty. On the black surface of the Moskova river one or two rowing boats moved slowly along, and bare-legged boys splashed about the edge of the water. On the other side of the bridge little parties, mostly of young people, were making their way to the gallery.

Inside the building it was easy to imagine that one's general Russian impression of a world turned to pieces were simply fantastic dreams. Apart from the national characteristics of feature and dress one might have been in any gallery in Europe. Every department was alive with the movement and subdued chatter of many spectators. Some wandered aimlessly from room to room. Others, with catalogues borrowed from the curator for a deposit of a few rubles, sought out the more famous works.

Here a group of women gazed rapidly at a dark, mysterious canvas depicting Jesus in Gethsemane. There young men of the Red Army studied with intimate personal interest the great war canvases of Verestchagin, and particularly around those vivid pictures "Before and After the Battle." One would have given something to know their inmost thoughts.

I was agreeably surprised to come upon a happy-looking crowd of school children, in charge of a teacher, listening with eager attention to a little lecture on the pictures by one of the gallery attendants.

This is an innovation introduced by Lunacharsky, as part of his ambitious scheme (of which as yet only a small part has been realized) to link the schools, the art galleries, and the theaters and cinemas in one all-embracing educational organization.

NOT A DIALOGUE.

"Pop, what's a monologue?"
"A monologue is a conversation between husband and wife."
"I thought that was a dialogue."
"No, a dialogue is where two persons are speaking."

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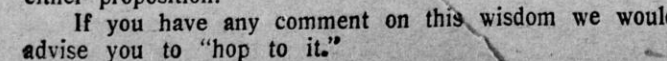
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Once to feel my breast crushed among other breasts

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