

COMMUNISTS AND I.W.W.'s STILL KEPT IN PRISON

Congress has declared peace with Germany. The old spat has been forgotten. The world is crying for rest and security. The children are crying for food. governments of the world are in a flutter. Work is suspended in almost all the industries. People are wondering what is coming next. Uncertainty is depressing all nations. Strikes and lockouts are the order of the day.

For having told the fellow workers of these conditions and urged them to organize to protect themselves and ward off the calamity that the ruling class brot upon the people many of our faithful and devoted men and women were hurled into prison. They have been there for years now. No one could believe that the ruling class would torture them after the armistice was signed. No one could dream that they would prolong their incarceration after the peace terms had been agreed upon.

But they are still in prison. They are dying in prison. Their lives are ebbing out in slow torture. That is their reward for their fidelity to the working class. Shall we let them stay there? Shall we allow them to die in the dungeons of this country?

We must not forget. We must not let them think we have forgotten. Now is the time to get up new life and new interest in the sufferers. Our selfrespect demands it and our own safety requires it. Let us get the class war prisoners out.

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TRUTH

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO —

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

JACK TANNER SHOCKED AT CONDITION OF LABOR

Stock Yards and Steel Mills Treat Humans as Scrap Iron

By ART SHIELDS.
Chicago. — The Workers' Committee movement of England will have many-sided picture of American labor and industry when their enthusiastic representative, Jack Tanner, returns. He spent two weeks inside of big steel plants and stock yards in the Chicago district and now he is on a round-the country speaking tour that will take three months.

"What have you learned so far?" I asked him the night before he left Chicago. "A good deal about industry," he answered. "You have model factories, so far as the machine equipment is concerned, but Good God! the human factor is treated worse than scrap iron. I saw men over in Gary, Ind., speeding up 12 hours a day. I saw young men of 35 who looked like grandfathers. Where is their organization?"

"Perhaps that's because they have not got the liberal employers you have in England," I interjected.

This was too much for Tanner. He exploded:

"Liberal! You're right, they are liberal now. They've got to be." "Yes," I said, "you've got stricter labor laws over there."

Tanner gave me an amazed look. "Laws! They're a drug on the market. I've heard something about your labor laws in Colorado, compelling honest check weighing, and that sort of thing. What good did they do? Laws haven't anything to do with the liberalism of the British employer. His heart was softened by nothing less than labor's power. "The old union accomplished a

great deal for the British workers till the early part of this century. They lifted them out of the unspeakable industrial serfdom that American readers have gotten hints of in the writings of Dickens. And when some of the old unions began to get hardening of the arteries, then the 'Shop Stewards' or 'Workers' Committee' movement, as it is now called, put fresh vigor into the labor movement.

"The old unions won the eight-hour day in the steel industry and many others. And now the Workers' Committee movement, working inside and outside of the old union machinery, as conditions determine, are fighting for the six hour day in the basic industries, and what is far more important, are winning step by step the industrial control that will enable the supplanting of absentee ownership when necessity arises.

"This unofficial movement is nothing more than a committee movement right from the shops. The shop is the unit of organization. Every department in the shop has its own stewards or committeemen, and these form the shop committee. There are district and national committees for each included industry, and there is a national administrative committee for all. Where the old unions have adopted a steward or committee system, as the Amalgamated Engineering Union, or the Miners' Federation, their committees coincide with ours proving they are progressive."

Tanner told some picturesque stories of the fights of '17, '18 and '19 in the engineering trades, which finally caused the associated metal

employers to recognize union shop stewards with the hope of putting a respectability damper on the movement. Such shop control was gained that "hard-boiled" foremen were discharged at the discretion of the men in many cases. In one large motor-cab plant in West London, where Tanner was a committeeman, 1,000 workers took offense at the sneering, suspicious attitude of their superintendent and shut off the machinery till he consented to wear a smile instead.

"Industrial control, rather than mere collective bargaining, is our real goal," he went on. "Our movement is based right on the shop or mine itself, therefore one naturally thinks industrially.

"Technical problems of production are now being considered. We realize that such a failure of the business system as is evidenced in coal mining portends an early change of control."

"Do you think that the workers will displace the employers, as some radicals are asserting?" I asked.

"They'll have to," Tanner answered, "because the employers are not living up to their name. They aren't employing—more than half the time. We have 5,000,000 out of work, not counting the miners on strike. Men must live, and they can live only by the operation of industry."

He! Hays!

New York. — The June 22 issue of the New York Volkzeitung has been barred from the mails pending decision by the solicitor general, it has been learned here. As in previous instances—despite the recent ruling by Postmaster General Hays that postoffice censorship had ended—no reason for the action was given.

RANK INJUSTICE

(The Federated Press)
New York. — Seventy-four men, women and children brought to Ellis Island here to be deported from various parts of the country on April 9—more than two months ago—still are being detained, although conditions on Ellis Island have become so indescribably bad that they are declared even by government officials as an offense against decency. The National Defense Committee for the Defense and Relief of War Class Prisoners and Deportees has succeeded in having most of the women and children removed to New York City, where members of the committee are caring for them, and efforts are being made to have most of the men paroled or released on bail. Many of them have become weak and ill on the island.

The immigration authorities have rendered a bill for \$500 for food consumed by the women and children, and the Defense Committee, which has expended several hundred dollars on shelter, food, clothing and medical attention for the women and children, has appealed for contributions to enable it to continue, so long as may be necessary, the care for the deportees.

Leo Riesberg, an ex-soldier, having been wounded in France and having received treatment for his wounds in foreign hospitals and at Fort Sheridan, Ill., was operated upon again at Asbury hospital, Minneapolis, last week and the surgeons found three inches of rubber tubing, such as is used for drainage, in his hip. This presumably is what has been causing all the trouble and the physicians in charge are confident that he

will improve now and the wounds entirely heal. It was figured the tubing had been there for 16 months. — Hutchinson Leader.

There is this one more thing to say about the situation over here — the circulation of "The Communist," the new Party organ, has jumped from 40,000 to 60,000 in the past three weeks. Interpret that for yourselves.—English Communist.

BYRAM'S PAY NOT CUT.

H. E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway at a salary of \$60,000 a year and vice president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for which he receives an additional yearly stipend of \$22,500, making a total of \$82,500, is not at all satisfied at the recent cut in wages of railway workers, ordered by the railroad labor board, and says that a further reduction will have to be made. We'll bet a plugged nickel that his yearly insult was not lowered by the order, though his salary is about equal to that of 100 of the men most affected by the recent reduction.

New Mooney Victim

San Francisco. — The trial of Leone Dunbar Esmond, arraigned on charges of "criminal syndicalism" and the alleged writing of threatening letters to city and state officials, has been put over to allow the case to be presented also to the grand jury. Wm. F. Herron, attorney for Mrs. Esmond, moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that no complaint was on file and the arrest was illegal. The motion was taken under advisement by Police Judge Daniel S. O'Brien, to whom the case has been transferred from Police Judge Sylvester S. McAttee.

British Miners Return To Work After Heroic Struggle

The British Miners have decided to return to work. The conditions that they have accepted are not as they would have liked them. They are far below what they sought to secure after they had been locked out by the employers. But the employers have been compelled to make some concessions. The exact terms of the settlement cannot as yet be given as no authentic news has arrived from the Old Land, and the news in the capitalistic press cannot be relied on for accuracy. It is, however, sure, that while the immediate objective of the miners has not been achieved, yet the workers of Great Britain have by bitter experience learned much as a result of the struggle of the miners.

The capitalistic press of all lands has heaped abuse on the men who refused to allow their standard of living to be reduced without protest. They have been called extremists, and malcontents, and abuse of every kind has been heaped on them. Likened as insensate and obdurate beings, the British miners have suffered in their struggle against capitalistic oppression. No worker,

who has suffered unemployment or gone through a strike or lockout can be insensible to the sufferings that they have endured. The sight of hungry children, gaunt and careworn wives, must indeed have been a terrible strain, and without the sufferings that they themselves endured through the lack of necessities of life, of sufficient magnitude to demonstrate the courage that these men had in their fight against industrial oppression. Workers of all countries who have in the struggle for a living gone through similar experiences will realize just what the British miners have gone through.

That the struggle will not be without value to the workers of the Old Land is, however, the only bright spot in the picture. It appears to be necessary that the workers go through such experiences so that they can realize that the capitalistic system has nothing to offer them. Out of their sufferings will come knowledge and intelligent action. The betrayal of the miners by the officials of the Triple Alliance, which the capitalistic press gloats over, will mean a new alignment in the working-class movement in the old land. The reactionaries

will be given their walking ticket. The rank and file will seek to control their own destinies and their so-called leaders will be relegated to the background of infamous ignominy which their actions have proved conclusively they deserve. The capitalistic world may gloat over the so-called defeat of the British miners, but the fact remains that the result of the struggle will give an impetus to the working class movement that will inevitably result in much progress being made by the working class of Great Britain and consequently of the working class as a whole. Let gloaters have their hour of imagined security and joy, for out of experience gained by heroic effort, the miners of Great Britain have forged a new link in the solidarity and purpose of the International Working Class. Comrades over the seas, blood of our blood, members of the class to which all workers must of necessity be a part, the revolutionary workers of Canada only trust that the workers of this country will have the same courage and tenacity of purpose when the final struggle for the emancipation of the working class shall take place.

—British Columbia Federationist.

PERSECUTED LEADERS FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

Sacco-Vanzetti Case Drags along with Stubborn Determination of Defense

By JOHN NICHOLAS BEFFEL.
DEDHAM, Mass. — Hour after hour as the Sacco-Vanzetti trial proceeds, the prosecution's case is being pounded to pieces by the onslaughts of the defense.

There has been another day of victories for the defenders of the two accused labor organizers, a day of victories again in front of the battle line and another day of heart-breaking struggle behind the line to get money, the essential ammunition. I saw \$1,600 of borrowed money come in to the defense quarters, and saw it paid out in 16 minutes — for bills that had to be paid, or the fight could not go on.

Attacks are being centered by the defense on two points of the enemy's line—the identification testimony of Mrs. Lola Andrews, principal commonwealth witness, and the evidence offered by the prosecution's gun experts in connection with last year's payroll murders at South Braintree.

Mrs. Andrews was shown up conclusively as a falsifier. She was shown to have made one statement to persons out of court and another under oath. And the declarations of an eminent gun expert, retained by the defense, flatly contradicted the assertions of two reputed experts who testified for the opposition.

When Mrs. Andrews was on the stand, the positively identified Nicola Sacco as a man she saw under an automobile in front of the Slater and Morrill factory on April 15, four hours before the murders there.

This statement was refuted today by Policeman George Fay of Quincy who was called to Mrs. Andrews' room in the Alhambra office building one night last February after an alleged assault upon the woman in that building. She told Fay she saw her assailant clearly.

Fay knew she had been to the Dedham jail trying to identify Sacco there. So he asked her whether her assailant looked like the men

she saw at Braintree on the crime date. She said no, that she did not see the faces of those men. Next day she made the same statement to Alfred LaBarque, Quincy newspaperman, according to his testimony today.

She repeated that assertion to Harry Kulansky, a tailor in Quincy, he declared on the stand. When Mrs. Andrews testified a few days ago, she fainted away when the defense began to delve into her past history. At that time she explained the fainting by saying she saw a man in the audience who looked like the man who assaulted her.

But she told Kulansky, according to this testimony, that she became frightened when the defense began to explore her past—"because she was afraid they would bring in the trouble she had with Mr. Landis." Landis is a navy officer, and the defense had shown that she was renting a room which connected with hers to a navy man, whom she claimed to be caring for as a practical nurse.

James E. Burns, gun expert of 30 years' standing, testified for the defense that the bullet which caused the death of Alexander Berardelli, payroll guard, might have been fired either from a Colt or a Bayard revolver. Captain William H. Proctor, head of the state police, had testified for the commonwealth that it could have been fired only from a Colt.

Another prosecution gun expert, Charles Van Amburgh, had expressed the opinion that the fatal bullet was fired from the 32 caliber Colt automatic alleged to have been found on Nicola Sacco. He stated that there was an irregular mark on the bullet evidently made by rust or fouling in the barrel of the so-called Sacco weapon.

But Burns declared that he had discharged 11 bullets through that revolver, and that they came through clean. He testified that there was no rust nor fouling in the barrel.

WHO SAID DISARMAMENT? BOAT COMPANY DOES NOT

Reason for making War Preparations Given by Profiteers in Ship Building

By HARRY GODFREY.
New York. — The postman brings in an important-looking envelope, sealed, and bearing a four cent stamp. On the outside are the words "Important—Do Not Destroy." We open it. There is a sheet of letter paper, filled with typewriting but without letterhead or other impress. It says: "From: The Employees' Committee of The Lake Torpedo Boat Company of Bridgeport, Conn. "To: American Newspaper Men and Publicists Generally.

"Subject: Disarmament on a basis of physical equality. "The American newspapers and journals are printing much on disarmament. "Few present technical facts involved in disarmament." Then follows the question — aimed, it seems, right at us; "man-to-man" stuff, you know: "Who wants our country to disarm now when we have in service 124 14-inch guns and England has in service 114 15-inch guns? Eng (Continued on page 2.)

DEFECTIVE PAGE

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(Editor's Note:—The following is the third of Mr. Foster's specially-written article. In previous dispatches he told of the similarity between the American trade unions and the revolutionary aims of the more determined and better disciplined Russian peasants and workers.)

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.
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MOSCOW. — A visitor to Russia even though rich, would find it almost impossible to live by his own resources. This is because all the industries of the country are nationalized, and only those people who work (or who have been extended hospitality by the government) are permitted to use them. This is a workers' republic and the open sesame to everything is to be credited as a producer. Without that one is lost. Money is practically valueless, not because people have lost faith in the government, but because money has little or no function under Communism. You cannot buy anything substantial with it. A visitor trying to get along alone would be unable to go to a hotel because they are all owned and controlled by the government. Nor could he eat at a restaurant, since there is none; all the workers and visitors being assigned to the eating-places in their factories, homes and hotels. He could not buy himself clothes — the making of garments has been nationalized and the apportionment is in the hands of the workers' government. He would be unable to buy a newspaper, as they are given only to workers in the shops. He could not go to a theatre, because the seats are not for sale. In Russia in order to go to a show one gets his ticket from the secretary of his labor union, each secretary being allotted a pro-rata share of seats from all the theaters.

It is conceivable, of course, that our rich visitor might be able to beat the communistic system temporarily in these days of revolution by dealing with the speculators in foodstuffs and other necessities and sleeping wherever he could. But at best he would lead a precarious existence and would probably find it convenient to go to some other country where the workers pluck more easily than they do in Russia. The government does not say that you have to work; it merely says that if you do not work you cannot have the benefit of the industries.

With the workers' government the reason for existence of retail stores has departed and practically all of them have closed their doors. To see the thousands of stores of every description nailed up tight is one of the sights of Russia. The famous Nevsky Prospect of Petrograd, with its hundreds of formerly rich shops, now boarded up, is a spectacle to make a petty-bourgeois weep tears of anguish. Almost the only stores open are those controlled by the state; although, by virtue of a recent law, small trading is allowed and one may purchase, at fabulous prices, odds and ends from the peddlers and speculators.

Just now Russia is suffering from a tremendous shortage of necessities, because of the terrible imperialist and civil wars. But such as the stores and services are they are placed absolutely free at the

disposal of the workers. If you want to take a railroad journey you apply to the secretary of your union, who not only arranges for the necessary lay-off but also for the ticket, which is free. To ride on the street-cars all that is necessary is to show your working card. There are no fares, nor can non-workers ride. To mail a letter you just drop it in the box, no stamp being required.

In such a social system of applied Communism, where all the luxuries and necessities are equitably divided among the workers, money, as I said above, is virtually useless. In fact, many of the workers here go for months without a bit in their pockets. Nor do they need it, except for such articles as the government does not handle yet. If there are any quantities of substantial products to be had the government deals them out free, anyhow. On the train with me coming into Russia were several revolutionary refugees from Estonia. They threw their money away on crossing the border, saying that in free Russia they had no further use for it. I have been in Moscow a week and have not had a cent in Russia money, and yet I have been to the theatre several times and otherwise comported myself in an extravagant manner.

There is a degenerate paper currency in circulation here, but all the active spirits of the new society hate it. They look upon it as the signmanual of the enemy, Capitalism, and one of the most insidious weapons ever begotten by human ingenuity to keep the workers in slavery. Curious to know what would happen to counterfeiters of such a despised currency, I inquired of a very active militant. He answered: "Oh, of course when caught they are punished; but then, after all, they do a sort of service by relieving the strain on the government printing-presses." So has the god, Money fallen in Russia!

The money here is really only a hangover from Capitalism. It may be confidently expected that when the new society gets thoroughly established, and, being fully recovered from the havoc of wars, is able to furnish the workers an abundance of supplies, all need for petty trading of every sort will disappear and the entire monetary system will be abolished.

In the restricted confines of a newspaper article only the barest sketch of the Russian government can be given.

The first thing we must understand is that the Russian government is really a workers' republic. Its motto, written into the constitution, "He who does not work neither shall he eat." Work is the standard by which the status of the people is established. All soldiers and workers (hand and brain, city and country) over the age of eighteen years and regardless of sex, are entitled to vote and to hold office. (Capitalists and others living from the labor of workers are disfranchised and denied all participation in the government.)

Some American labor leaders have affected to be horrified by this arrangement and have denounced the Russian republic roundly for it. They demand a "square deal" for the social parasites. But they conveniently overlook the fact that in the so-called capitalist democracies

these same parasitic elements disfranchise the useful workers as far as they are able to. They set up all sorts of residence, sex and other ridiculous voting qualification that deprive millions of toilers of any say in the government. And if it were not for the constant resistance of the labor movement it would not be long before the suffrage would be limited solely to property holders.

Now the revolutionary Russian workers have no illusions about these matters. They have taken the measure of the capitalists. They know them for what they are—an unscrupulous band of exploiters who will stick at nothing in their greed for mastery. So the workers tell them outright that their activities are anti-social, and that if they want to enjoy the rights accorded decent people they must abandon their nefarious conduct and perform some useful work in return for their sustenance. If they will not do this then they must expect to be considered social and political pariahs.

The foundation of the whole Russian governmental system is founded by the local Soviets. These exist in all the cities, towns and villages. They are made up of representatives of the three great branches of the Russian working-class: workers, peasants and soldiers. There are no general elections as Americans understand the term. The workers select their Soviet representatives directly at their work-places, the peasants theirs at the villages, and the soldiers theirs in the barracks. Officials and delegates may be recalled at any time by those who elected them.

The work of the local Soviets is to supervise the social, political and industrial life of the people within their respective jurisdiction, bearing in mind, of course, the superior authority of higher government organs. The scope of their activity ranges from the simple work of a village Soviet to the complex tasks of the great city Soviets. In Moscow, for instance, the Soviet consists of 21 departments, as follows: Justice, Finance, Military, Postal, Industry, Fuel, Food (securing of supplies), Land, Compulsory Labor, Public Service (water, lights, street cars, etc.), Education, Labor, Health, Social Welfare, General Management (police, prisons, marriages, deaths, etc.), Statistical Workers' and Peasants' Control (supervisory), Transportation, Building, Food (distribution), Extraordinary Commission (prevention of counter-revolutionary activities, etc.). All these departments are subdivided into bureaus which specialize in the thousand and one activities that go to make up the life of a great modern city.

By a complicated process, impossible to detail here, the local Soviets, both urban and rural, pyramid themselves together, securing organization and homogeneity to correspond with the various geographical, industrial and political divisions of the country. Thus Soviets extend over the volosts, districts, governments and regions, which roughly parallel our wards, counties congressional districts and states. Each of these organizations oversees the activities in its particular sphere, limited naturally by the functions of the Soviets above and below it. In every case the higher form or organization is created by massing together representatives directly selected from the membership of the one just below it. The recall principle prevails at all stages of the governmental structure.

The general Soviet system secures unified national expression through the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. This is the supreme governmental body of the Russian Republic. It meets approximately every six months. Between congresses business is conducted by the Central Executive Committee, which is composed of 550 members elected from among the general delegation of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

The Central Executive Committee, in turn, elects from its ranks the Council of People's Commissioners to actually superintend the carrying on of the business of the country. There are eighteen of these commissioners, to correspond to the following departments: Foreign Affairs, War, Marine, Interior, Justice, Labor, Social Insurance, Education Posts and Telegraph, Nationality Affairs (the Russian republic is a federation of many nationalities), Finances, Transportation, Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Provisioning, Control of the Government (supervision), Supreme Economic Council, Public Hygiene. The work of the Council of People's Commissioners is subject to the veto of the Central Executive Committee, which, together with the Council of People's Commissioners, and all other government bodies, is responsible

to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

In the United States we see the ridiculous spectacle of thousands of legislators making laws all over the country, and a handful of old fogies in the Supreme Court calling them unconstitutional. There is no such nonsense in Russia. Once the workers' government has spoken that settles the matter.

There being no other government based upon the same lines as that of Russia, it is therefore difficult, without considerable elaboration, to convey an idea of the powers of the respective superior organizations and officials. It may be said, however, that the chairman of the Central Executive Committee (Kalenine) occupies approximately the same position in the Russian government as the President does in the French government. In fact, he is often called the President of Russia.

The Council of People's Commissioners is equivalent to a cabinet, and the chairman of this cabinet (Lenine), may be denominated the Prime Minister of Russia. And, as in France and many other countries, so in Russia, the Prime Minister, being closely identified with and highly responsible for the policies of the government, is a bigger figure than the President of the country.

Many writers have sought to convey the impression that the Soviets are structures peculiarly Russian in character. But this is not the case. The fact is that there was very little understanding of them or propaganda made for them before they sprang up almost spontaneously during the big revolutionary upheaval of 1905. They are very different organizations from the village "mir," which has been pointed out as their progenitor. They develop naturally in a revolutionary situation, just as central labor councils do in every capitalist country, even though the men forming them have little or no knowledge of each others' experiences.

For a working-class which has been broken with capitalism, and which finds itself on the road to power, it is a perfectly logical, if not inevitable procedure to discard the old state machinery, to select its governmental representatives directly from the work-shops, fields and barracks. That the workers in other countries have not got the Soviet idea stronger is due chiefly to the fact that, unlike the Russian workers, they have not yet been faced by real revolutionary crises. Where they have approached such crises, notably in the Paris Commune, the tendency to create Soviets has been clearly manifested.

The Russian Soviets, although they have many admitted faults, provide the workers with the governmental mechanism much more flexible and responsive to their will than any democracy based on bourgeois principles. Of course the Soviets are highly unsatisfactory to the remnants of non-producing elements still hanging on here, but then, in this country, no one is disturbed over that. The interests of the workers are being taken care of, and in Russia that's all that matters.

WHO SAID DISARM-AMMENT?

(Continued from page 1)

land has a dozen 24-knot fleet submarines in service. We have none. If you are interested in such lines of thought, please read and digest our petition respecting 24-knot submarines. You may be chagrined when you grasp what the physical facts mean and feel that we are in an unhappy plight; however, if all hands make up their minds to put and keep the United States navy equal to and superior to all others from a physical standpoint, whether disarmament comes or not."

That's a fairly impressive if ambiguous statement. The next is not: "We realize that the conditions revealed by our petition (enclosed) should not be discussed before foreigners; however, we feel that you will be glad to entertain the views of those who help prepare our national defense." (We note with appreciation the delicacy which prevents any mention of those who pocket the profits from the manufacture of engines of destruction and death.)

We come now to the signature; it reads:

"Yours respectfully, J. F. Hennessey, Chairman, Employees' Committee of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company."

We take up the 17-page petition. It is addressed to Senators and

Members of Congress, "requesting Congress to make the six fleet submarines, authorized in 1916 but not yet started, equal to the 12 submarines England completed in 1918 with 24 knots speed and to the 24-knot submarines Japan is providing, and to now provide adequately for immediate construction."

We pass over the first 11 pages, important as they may be, to page 12. Here we find, at least, frankness. We read, in capitals:

"What forethought is required to understand the meaning of sufficiently fast submarines to meet the 20-inch gun ships England is said to be laying down?"

There is, in the rest of the petition, a deal of discussion, partly technical, about naval warfare and the relative desirability of submarines and battleships and such. And then, on the last page, just to show the petition is disinterested and everything, this straightforward statement:

"We are able, ready and willing to design and build submarines that will beat the world and so we have tried to make Congress clearly understand the technical situation just as we see it."

The petition, like the letter accompanying it, is signed "Employees of Lake Torpedo Boat Company. By J. F. Hennessey, Chairman Committee, Bridgeport, Conn."

We scan the letter and the pages of the petition expectantly for the name of the union. There is none. Just "Employees' Committee." We look for the union printers' label. Do we find it? We do not.

We go back to the letter, and the line at its top: "Subject: Disarmament on a Basis of Physical Equality." We must have missed something in our reading of the letter or the petition. There's nothing in either about disarmament, but a lot about armament. We read it all again. Such expressions as "physical basis" and "technical facts" recur. It's all very confusing, but we gather, nevertheless, that the way to disarmament is to build more death-dealing machines — submarines preferred.

Of a sudden we are assailed by a base suspicion. Did the "Employees' Committee" of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company write the letter and the petition, or was it written, perhaps, in the office of the company? We dismiss the suspicion. How could it have been written in the office, being, as it is, written on plain paper without any letter-head?

We hope we haven't discussed "the conditions revealed" by the petition "before foreigners."

"A Plea—Pardon Me"

Having a very virulent sense of justice, this morning, I wish to apologize to all slaves:

From time to time (in my former otherwise flawless ravings) I have referred to a slave as being ignorant. This was a mistake — a slave is no more ignorant than I am. Man does not, necessarily, have to be ignorant to act like a fool.

To illustrate: Men organize on the job. Everybody joins union. Material benefits are had — fellowship prevails.

Boss Nearly Dies from Surprise. Conditions prevail on the job. Workers change conditions — (and pay dues). Boss gets peeved.

Boss changes conditions on the job — slave "tears up" union card. Man does not have to be ignorant to act like a fool.

Slaves takes out new card, in new union with new ideas — with the same old boss — same old stunt. Are you going to tear up your next card?

Get a red card. There's something in the color that doesn't tear.

I hope slave will accept my hectic apology and recognize the boss — as his enemy, and fellow worker as his friend.

Why, slave, your fellow worker will let you use his best pants (to go to a dance in). Your interests are identical.

Would the master do it? I should say not!

Man does not necessarily have to be ignorant to act like a fool.

The boss knows this — and that is why so many masters die of heart failure — they laugh themselves to death.

Why not wipe the grin off their faces by keeping your card and keeping it paid up?

T-Bone Slim.

Direction: Do not try to recite this.

It must be sung. Tune: Jest, before the battle, mother!

My grammar may at first seem to "deep".

It's entirely unintentional.

What Will You Do?

What will you do tomorrow, with a job not yet in sight?
Will you curse the way of fortune, or lie awake tonight?
Will you damn this rotten system for the treatment that you get?
Will you just complain in sadness? Have you joined your union yet?

What will you do tomorrow, when the children cry for bread?
Will you join your battling brothers, or go out to beg instead?
Is the bit you get by begging all that you're entitled to?
Will you starve by millions, comrades, when there is no work to do?

Do you think this system's sacred—do you fear to try a new?
When you're starving by the millions, what is proper then to do?
Is it proper, fellow wage-slaves, to be kept from milk and bread?
You should join the One Big Union that is forging fast ahead.

What will you do tomorrow, when relief is not in sight?
Will you join your fellow-workers, and with your resistless might
Start to wreck this vicious system and to plan the future way?
It's the only road to freedom and you better join TODAY!

What would you do tomorrow, should your children die tonight?
Would you wait and weep an starving, too, or join in the age-long fight?
Is the profit-system holy? Are The People's rights untrue?
Shall the dollar stand between us and the thing we ought to do?

We have a right to live well and a duty to be fair;
But if we deny our families we're criminal not to care?
For our union ranks, my comrades, is the greatest power known—
We can end the reign of Mammon and begin a life our own.

You must join us, fellow-workers, there are bitter times to be,
If you do not do your duty in the struggle to be free!

—HAL BROMMELS.

THE EMPTY BIN

By John E. Nordquist

Summer days have vanished
And winter's reign is on;
The driving, drifting snow storm—
Has whirled since early dawn.
In a cold and fireless room
Wrapped in garments worn and thin
Crouch a mother and her children
Beside the empty bin.

Daddy tried his level best
To fill the room with heat;
To clothe his little tots
And shoe their little feet.
He stole food in desperation
Tho he knew the deed was sin;
Dear Daddy was arrested
As he tried to fill the bin.

Now, while the storm is raging,
Those tots at home are cold;
While daddy—warm in jail—
Is helpless without gold.
Oh! you honest folk that shudder
At the very thought of sin;
Why, in this world of plenty,
Should there be an empty bin?

WEAK-MINDED IN MAJORITY.

"There is not going to be any more marrying in Indiana," said old Judge Daniels, a crusty old bachelor.

"How is that?" asked his nephew who had just got married.

"See the Legislature has passed a law forbidding weak-minded persons to marry, and they are the only ones who ever think of doing such a thing."

A COLORED LINQUIST.

Boston Transcript: Employer (coming upon colored porter looking through the dictionary) — What are you doing, Sam; looking up some more big words for another speech?
"No, sah. 'Tain't that. Ah's jesi' translatin' the speech ah made las' night."

News from Russia, whether good or bad according to the world's viewpoint, must always be taken with conservatism. The world has heard of the fall of Lenine so often now that it will believe it only when it sees it.

—Duluth Herald.

THE WOBS NEXT—MEBBE

WASHINGTON. — President Harding has changed his tactics with reference to his conferences with bankers. It will be remembered that the first gathering, late in May, was held secretly and that only accidentally did it become known that the eastern bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan, had been dined by him, while the Chicago contingent, receiving the S. O. S. call too late to arrive in time, were told of the discussion the next day upon reaching Washington.

Making a virtue of necessity, the President this time announced publicly that twenty middle-western bankers had accepted his invitation to dine at the White House June 23. Moreover, at the semi-weekly conference with newspapermen, he clearly showed resentment over the intimations that have come to his notice that the financial interests are running his administration. The bankers were coming solely at his request, he said, and through no desire of their own to get the ear of the executive. He added, however, that he wanted the opinions of the needs of their communities, and their co-operation in solving existing fiscal and industrial problems.

Curiosity has been expressed by various men identified with the labor movement whether the President will be equally eager to give dinners to spokesmen of labor, and whether their advice on the "needs of their communities" and on the solution of industrial problems will weigh as heavily with him as the suggestions advanced at these dinners with the men of finance.

STILL TELLING "YARNS"

NEW YORK. — Newspaper "yarns" to the effect that the Russian government is trying to conceal conditions in Russia by barring Americans from that country are characterized as ridiculous by George Chicherin, peoples' commissar of foreign affairs at Moscow, in a cablegram received here by Attorney Charles Recht, who, since the departure of L. C. Martens, Russian trade envoy, has had charge of the legal affairs of the Russian Soviet Bureau. The cablegram from the Russian foreign office says:

"Recent dispatches in the foreign press, especially in the American press, commenting on the non-admission of Americans into Russia, claim that Russia is passing through a crisis and that the Russian government desires to conceal it. It is ridiculous to speak of a desire, or even of a possibility, to conceal anything in this manner when in Moscow at present there are about 2,000 delegates to congresses from all over the world, and when there are also in Moscow 23 official foreign missions, possessing diplomatic privileges, including those of cipher communication, mail and courier service, and when, moreover, the commercial representatives and trade delegations of countries which have already signed agreements with Soviet Russia come and go to and from Russia daily.

"Those who invent all kinds of explanations of the non-admission of Americans should know that the time for investigation and curiosity-seeking in Russia has passed, and that only persons who have business to attend to in Russia are admitted.

"This, however, is not the case with Americans, whose government persistently prevents any possibility of the re-establishment of successful business relations between the two countries."

Miners Watch Howat Trial

COLUMBUS, Kansas.—Hundreds of miners have assembled here to attend the trial of Alexander Howat, president of District 14 of the United Mine Workers of America, which opened here Monday.

The miners are being housed in tents during the trial, having, individually, gone on "vacations" during the trial, as they have done during Howat's previous trials in Pittsburgh. Not a mine is expected to operate during the course of the trial.

The local union of Frontenac engaged a brass band to herald the trial's opening and special cars were run on the Interurban, connecting Columbus with Pittsburgh, miners' headquarters. The spirit of the miners has converted the trial days into holidays.

An attempt will be made by attorneys for Howat, led by J. I. Sheppard, of Fort Scott, to prove that the motive for the creation of the Industrial Court Act, for the violation of which Howat stands trial, was purely political, without relation to any desire for industrial "peace."

Witnesses subpoenaed for Howat include R. A. Burch, justice of the state supreme court; W. L. Huggins, presiding judge of the industrial court; W. P. Lambertson, former speaker of the Kansas House and former political ally of Governor Henry J. Allen, and four former state senators.

SHORTAGE OF HOUSES. WHY NOT BUILD.

MILWAUKEE.—There is a shortage of 1,250,000 houses in America, according to John Elder, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who spoke here before the local community section of the National Conference of Social Work. "The people of America, because of this, are beginning to accept a lower standard of living," he said.

WOMAN HELPS REFORM AN AMERICAN HELL

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—Dr. Marie Equi of Portland, Ore., now serving time here for alleged violation of the Espionage act, will be released on August 8, having served her commuted sentence of one year with good conduct time off.

During Dr. Equi's incarceration she has accomplished much in securing privileges and conveniences for

Bisbee Deportees Hurl Companies' Proffer Back And Continue To Fight

Los Angeles, Cal.—On the first of June a number of Bisbee deportees came together and formed the "Bisbee Deported Citizens' Defense League," with the seat in San Pedro, California. It was stated at the meeting that the latest offer of the Bisbee mining companies, through Attorney F. P. Struckmeyer of Phoenix, Arizona, and Attorney Walton in Globe, Arizona, is highly unsatisfactory to the deportees. The sum of \$500 for each claimant and only \$250 for the represented Mexicans was rejected by the men attending the meeting in San Pedro.

"We retained the attorneys as our representatives and now, like whipped, craven souls, they meekly tell the companies, 'We shall use our best efforts to urge our clients to accept this petty sum of money you offer them,' the men declared at the meeting. 'We hurl the proffer of the companies in their faces and pledge each other our sacred vow—we shall fight on!'"

An executive committee was elected with C. Lewis Grass as chairman, the other members of the board being Patrick McGuire, Richard Langdon, Dan Gorman, Richard Denning, Oscar Koskela. Joe Holman was elected treasurer.

Attorneys Smith & Mix in San Pedro will bring the suits against the mining companies and others in Bisbee and hope that a change of venue will be granted to have the suits tried in Tucson and not in Bisbee.

"So we ask of you, as all of your interests and demands for justice are identical, to join this organization of men you are bound to by the ties of injustice, sorrow, grief and the spirit which will not be crushed by the oppression of all the companies of Arizona, and all their wealth. Our answer to the companies is: You must pay! We never forget! We will fight on!"

SOME MORE GRIST FROM AMERICA'S FREEDOM MILL

Mob Violence.

1. FLORIDA.—Lorillard Reynolds, a Dayton businessman, was beaten and shot by masked men on June 16th following a fire, said to have been of incendiary origin which burned his theatre.

2. INDIANA.—Vigilantes drove more than a hundred foreigners from the Gibson and Pike county coal mines on June 10th. W. E. Cox, superintendent of the Ayrshire District Collieries Co., an American and his family, were also forced to leave. A state investigation has been ordered.

3. NEW JERSEY.—A mob in search of the murderer of a white girl severely beat an innocent Negro at East Moorestown on June 13th.

Criminal cases.

4. OKLAHOMA.—Charges of rioting were filed on June 6th against K. B. Stratford and three other Negroes in connection with the recent Tulsa race riots. Orders were issued by the Police Department that all Negroes found on the streets without identification cards will be arrested and placed in a detention camp.

5. PENNSYLVANIA.—Edward Garman, confined in the Northumberland county prison, was sentenced on June 7th to 7 months in prison for forming an I. W. W. branch among the inmates of the prison.

Civil cases.

6. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on June 6th in the New York Call case reversed the decision of Justice Hitz who ordered the Call restored to second class mailing privileges withdrawn by Postmaster General Burleson in 1917.

7. KANSAS.—The decision of the state Supreme Court on June 10th affirming the conviction of Alexander Howat for violation of the Industrial Court law upholds the act creating the Industrial Court.

Administrative Decisions.

8. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Second-class mailing privileges were restored during the week to "Vorwaerts," a German Socialist weekly at Milwaukee, and to "The Weekly People," (New York) the organ of Socialist Labor Party.

Miscellaneous.

9. HAITI.—The Republic has again been placed under martial law by a proclamation issued on May 26th by Col. J. H. Russell, commander of the American marines there. Articles or speeches attacking the American forces, the President or the government of Haiti are prohibited.

10. REGON.—A ruling made by Circuit Judge Morrow on June 2nd in the case of Henry Haberman at Portland holds that the police act illegally in making vagrancy arrests without warrants. Haberman is suing the Mayor and Chief of Police for false arrest in a raid on a radical meeting.

11. NEW YORK.—A foreign shipment of books dealing with radicalism recently sent to Heinrich Bertel, editor of The Vorwaerts, was taken from the Custom House by the Department of Justice "for translation and consideration."

12. MISSISSIPPI.—A mass meeting of citizens of Quitman, called by the Mayor on June 2nd, adopted a resolution warning labor organizers that "a noose and a limb" await those caught in the town.

through every court in the land if necessary, but you, the mining companies of Bisbee, Arizona, must pay!"

The executive committee published the following appeal: NOTICE—BISBEE AND ARIZONA DEPORTED MEN AND WOMEN:

Communicate at once with the Bisbee Deported Citizens' League headquarters, 2, 4, 5 Sepulveda Bldg., San Pedro, Cal.

It is to your interest not to sign power of attorney to Mr. F. Struckmeyer of Phoenix or any other

attorney who has your civil suits against the copper companies of Arizona. Signed—C. Lewis Grass, Chairman—Executive Committee.

Farmers Dump Crops When They Cannot Sell

(Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—On the same day on which dispatches were received here saying that farmers in southern Arcostook county, Maine, were ploughing under 45,000 barrels of

potatoes because they could obtain only 40 cents a barrel for them, potatoes were retailing in New York at \$1.15 to \$2.00 a bushel, or \$3.25 to \$5.00 a barrel. On the same day also, Washington dispatches told of a protest by the Association of Railway Executives against a reduction of freight rates on fruit and vegetables.

Complaints against the present rates on fruits and vegetables, according to a statement of the association, often were "merely in anticipation of reduced profits, but the actual figures demonstrated that the daily and weekly results were generally remunerative."

The Railway Executives' statement, of course, made no mention of the Maine farmers who found it more profitable to dump the potatoes in their fields to rot and fertilize the soil than to ship them. Nor did the statement refer to similar conditions recently reported in Michigan.

A year ago, with one of the best tomato crops ever grown in south New Jersey, farmers there were offered 8 to 10 cents a basket for them. So they, like the Maine farmers, ploughed the tomatoes under by the hundreds of acres. One reason given was the fact that it cost 8 cents a basket to transport the tomatoes from wharves in Jersey to Baltimore. Scores of farmers, after investing heavily in fertilizers, plants and labor, drove with their tomatoes to the wharves and the markets from Salem and Cumberland counties, found themselves unable to sell tomatoes at any price, and dumped them along the roadside or into streams.

Meantime hunger is stalking throughout the world. Almost all of Europe is underfed, and in the United States from three to five million workers are looking vainly for jobs.

If planters will begin burning corn again instead of coal the return to normalcy will have been achieved.

DRAPER HAND STANDS FIRM.

SAN FRANCISCO.—At the preliminary hearing of Draper Hand before the police commission no attempt was made to refute Hand's charges of a frame-up in the Moon case. The only stand of the prosecution was a flat denial of all charges. Hand is ready to prove every assertion he has made, and unless he is granted the motion to dismiss the case, now under advisement, will do so at the next hearing.

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REDUCTION OF THE ARMY

It has been decided by the war lords that 150,000 men will be enuf for the army. President Harding has signed a bill to that effect. The reduction is to be completed by the 1st of October.

And there is where the trouble begins. Harding says it would be wrong to discharge enlisted men before the expiration of their contracts. These contracts are supposed to be very sacred.

Then too there is a lot of unemployment, says Harding. Of course the government can feed and clothe the men while they are in the army doing no useful but rather destructive work. The order of things makes this very proper. But the moment the men are outside the killing department of the government they can not be supplied with jobs that become remunerative either to themselves or to the government.

In other words, the government can spend billions of dollars to carry on useless and destructive enterprises, but not a cent to build up the country.

The bill is still hot that provides for over half a billion for the navy. And it is conceded that in the next war the navy will be as useless as a banana peeling.

To spend that half billion to construct houses for the people to live in is out of the question, tho no one can deny that houses are very necessary and useful, while a larger navy is not.

We suggest to the government the red Bolshevik idea to let the boys out at once and put them to building houses and making shoes and helping gather the harvest. The half billion appropriated for warships can be used for houses and for food and for clothing. There is nothing wrong with that idea, except that it is badly Bolshevik. That may spoil it, and the capitalist gang may therefore be compelled to carry on as it has done and waste the people's energy and money.

But the performance is looked upon by the workers with more and more suspicion as the days go by and soon they will order the dismissal of all the soldiers and get jobs for all and make use of the product.

Fact is we are getting mighty tired of the wise men whose wisdom is limited by the explanation that the present soldiers should not be dismissed because that would increase unemployment. Men with such wisdom that they can see no way to put strong and intelligent men to work at useful occupations, and therefore have to keep them in the business of uselessness and destructiveness.

It is notable that in Russia the soldiers were at once discharged in order that they might join the masses of useful workers. As soon as the Allies withdrew from the frontiers of Russia her soldiers were called into industry and are there now, ready, however, to get into line and lick the daylight out of the capitalists if they should ever attempt to attack Russia again.

Will America admit that she has not the common sense that the Bolsheviks have? Must she keep a big army just because she has no other work for the men than to waste the resources of the country in the idle army camps?

According to that logic the army in this country should be increased to about 8,000,000 so as take in all the unemployed. That would be a logical capitalist conclusion.

TASKS OF THE CO-OPERATIVES

In "Pravda" Larin deals with the new measures of the Soviet power in the matter of the supply of the workers. Speculative dealing — says Larin — a natural consequence of the system of cards along with the monopoly nature of obtaining the food. From this legacy of the bourgeois democracy the worker could only find one way out and that was in flight to the primitive commercial anarchy of the bourgeois with all its chaos.

The ticket system, describes, as the last word of the bourgeois democrat Europe of the war time. Against this system must be placed the tendency towards paying the workers in kind.

It is quite shortsighted to believe that the new measures signify simply the legalising of speculative trading. The new measures open the way to the organized self-dependent employment of society. We will achieve a successful organization of the Workers' Consumers' Co-operatives, the driving away of the old speculative market, the freedom from the old card complexity and the abolition of those limitations upon the right of the worker to select for his own use from the resource of the state which he wants and not that which stands on the card.

Cards for workers, employees, and their families must be done away with. In place of the individual supply collective supply must come in. The Workers' Consumers Co-operative must constitute the apparatus for the payment of the worker both with money and in kind.

In so doing each concern must receive as much produce and money as corresponds to the carrying out of its program. The distribution of these products and money must take place among all the workers in accordance with their qualifications and their work.

At present the state can deliver only a portion of its pay in produce. An important portion of the food can only be obtained by barter with the peasants, that is, with the village Co-operatives in return for manufactured articles.

With the carrying out of the measures referred to the old legacy of the bourgeois — the pay desk of the factory — would be liquidated. The worker ceases to be a wage worker of his factory he becomes a citizen of the republic who applies his power to work in the factory establishment where the equipment is in existence and who is supplied out of the resources of the whole land according to the demands upon his energy. The old relation between the individual worker and the administration of the factory ends. In the measure that the Soviet order consolidated follows a rebirth of the relations of life. The form of the latter begin gradually more and more to harmonise with the changed essence.

Why need the jobless go hungry since there are such big piles of Republican promises bulging out of the cupboard?

THE PRINCE OF E. Z. MARKS

We have to laugh—for what's the use of crying? For pure and undefiled gall it seems that the friends across the water have put themselves beyond competition.

When they got into a scrap and found it a little expensive they called upon us to "loan" them a bit of money so they might prolong the fuss. This we gladly did. We sent our big capitalists to offer them money at tremendous interest and then backed those capitalists and took the risk off their shoulders so no matter what happens they are well protected.

Thus our capitalists were able to make oodles of money from the loans to "our Allies", giving the interest to our dear Wall Street sports, while the government had to stand good for the principal.

Then after a while these same friends "over there" felt that the fuss was getting on their nerves and called on us to come and help them.

Almost sooner than immediately we hustled our boys together and sent them to fight for the friends who had borrowed our money. In order to get the boys securely shot we had to raise some dough. So the Wall Street sports came along with much patriotism and many Liberty Bonds and asked us to fork over to them some thirty billion dollars out of our pay envelopes.

Now come the friends "over there" and ask us if we wont please forget our loan to them and just call it square as if nothing had happened and charge it up to the taxpayers in Uncle Sam's nice country.

That is:

First we loaned some fifteen billion dollars to Europe, then we sent our boys to fight and win the war, then we plastered our country with a mortgage of some sixty billion dollars, and then we elected a president who is now dickering with the flunkies of Europe about canceling their debt to us and let the tax payers and workers here be the fall guys for the whole mess that the ruling class has gotten the world into.

We may not have the Prince of Peace nor the Prince of Wales here as our guest, but we have a steady little prince that seems to stick to the apron-strings of grandma Columbia like a kid taken to the circus for the first time, and rumor is anxious to be verified in naming him the Prince of E. Z. Marks.

UPHOLDING MOB VIOLENCE

The kidnapping of Kate O'Hare has given the capitalist press another chance to come forward with its endorsement of mob rule in this country. Why the capitalists should attack Kate O'Hare is beyond our understanding. Has she ever hinted that she might want to hurt the present system in any serious manner? Is not she as well as the old socialist party harmless? It seems the fool capitalists are attacking innocent people.

But the point is this:

In trying to excuse the pernicious habit of violating the law the capitalist sheets try to tell us that the agitators are the guilty ones. In speaking of the O'Hare case the Duluth Tribune shrieks: "Assails Laws; Asks their Protection."

Now we radicals do not assail laws that are just and proper. That is not our habit. We assail laws that oppress the working class and protect the tyrant exploiters. We assailed the infamous espionage law because it threw only innocent workers into prison while it let the real criminals, the spies and the traitors, and the profiteers go free. We assail the syndicalist laws because they rob the workers of their rights. Not because they prohibit sabotage or destruction of property do we oppose them, for the workers have no interest in destroying the property they have created. But because these laws are made to stop the workers from organizing and educating their fellows.

We oppose all unjust laws. We assail all the laws that harm the people. We would be cowards if we didn't. Men in congress assail what they believe to be bad laws. The capitalists of the South assailed the child labor laws that prohibited them from putting babies into their mills and wring profits out of the bodies of infants. They had these laws that infringed on profits repealed. The capitalists are the first to protest against laws that do not suit them. And they do not wait for their repeal. They break these laws carelessly and wantonly and openly.

The workers do not break the laws. They only talk against bad laws. For this exposure of unjust laws the workers are jailed and mobbed.

The capitalist press makes it appear that we seek protection of the laws we assail. We do not. We seek protection of the laws that are just and those laws we never attack. We have a right to seek protection of just laws. We make no apology for that. We are using all means of justice to get rid of the system that has more unjust laws than just ones. A system that protects property at all hazzard and leaves life to suffer.

Some day all laws will be just and then there will be no assailing of laws. Till that time we expect to assail all unjust laws.

And the capitalists will probably keep up their mobbing and consider that a perfectly nice past time.

But sometime those mobbings might meet another Centralia. The patience of the workers may also have a limit.

USING THE TECHNICIANS

If you can't gain the support of the technician, says Lenin, at least take steps to disarm his opposition, for you will need him.

Certainly! Modern mechanical industry depends as much on the industrial intelligence of the chemist, electrical or mechanical engineer, as on the functioning of any other class of producers. We must keep this industry running, in order to make the revolution stick, and without the aid of a goodly number of technicians, the revolution will not stick.

But there is no need to worry about the matter. The crop of rebel technicians is growing. When industry shuts down the technician loses his job, and being an industrial expert he often sees that an industrial problem calls for an industrial solution.

Every week the I. W. W. hears from additional technicians who are thinking with us. All we need to do is to recognize the situation, and make use of these fellow workers as they come to us. They are not only needed after the revolution, but they are needed right now, at this stage of the struggle. They can aid in the education of our members for the coming responsibility of industrial management, and they can give vital service in showing us the key spots of industry where organization means power. — Solidarity.

MAKING FRIENDS

The capitalist press is worried over the peculiar way in which the soviet government is making friends with the neighboring nations.

The friendship is so different from the old kind that all the legations remark about it.

Formerly there was always an ax to grin when the czar smiled upon the representatives of foreign nations. Always they were wined when some concession was to be asked. Always there was a commercial consideration behind the "friendship."

Now it is so different. Now the friendship is entirely unselfish. Lenine and all the officials show a purely human instinct without the sordidness of gain cropping out wherever the motive could not be entirely covered.

Gifts are exchanged and social intercourse takes place on the basis of fellowship and good will. All the parties and expressions of friendship have been watched till now the legations have come to the conclusion that there are no after effects expected.

How different that is from the fuss and the social factions that are used for nothing but business purposes. All the pomp and all the extravagant entertainments in capitalist countries are used as investments. If a banquet in Washington costs \$10,000 the parties giving it expect a snug profit on the investment and are disappointed if they do not realize at least \$25,000 up to \$50,000 on one of the blow outs.

Frequently a blow out is made for one of the budding beauties so she may be able to make a few hundred thousand dollars on her choice of husband. A young skate who isn't worth more than half a million may be on the trial of the daughter. Her mother wants one who is worth a million, so she arranges a big social faction that costs her \$25,000. Now the millionaire pops up and the old lady marries off her daughter at a profit of half a million by investing her \$25,000 in the blow out. That it good business.

That thing has ceased in Russia. Friendship and love have no commercial value there any more. All friendship and all love and all good will are from the heart and not from the pocket.

That is the difference between love and friendship in this country and in Russia.

FITZPATRICK ON VACATIONS

We think the theory one F. W. Fitzpatrick has on vacations is simply grand. He thinks we should cut out the ordinary two weeks vacations and have one or two hours every day.

In other words if you are employed in a factory eight or ten hours a day you should take a vacation of two hours after work. If you have the pleasure of working in Gary's slave steel mills for twelve hours a day you should still take your two hours off for a brisk walk of five miles, or a horseback ride thru the mountains.

Fitz also tells us that he finds a lot of exercise in tennis, and to vary the doings of his vacation he says he thinks a motor trip does him a lot of good and that he takes one often.

There is no question about the value of this vacation idea. No one will dispute the healthgiving results from motoring, tennis or horseback riding. We commend this most heartily to all farmers and all lumberjacks and all housewives and hushlingers. It cannot be beat. We are just as anxious for your health and well being as Fitz is and give you his program gratis.

There is a likelihood that his advice will react favorably on the office slaves and the street car conductors and the chambermaids, for the boss may not have to let them off for a couple of weeks each year if they have a couple hours of vacation each day. Fitz may have had that in mind.

JUST KIDDING THEMSELVES

We have heard of the boy who whistles when he passes by a cemetery at night to keep up his courage and make believe that he is not afraid of ghosts, but we never heard of a dead corpse trying to act out the whistling stunt.

The nearest we ever came to hear about such a stunt was when the Old Socialist party "went on record" as appointing a committee to investigate ways and means of starting a chain of socialist newspapers thruout this country and report at next national convention.

This appointment came in connection with the report that at least \$20,000 had to be raised to pay off part of the debt that the party findst itself in. With a dwindling membership that is as dead as a Y. M. C. A. prayermeeting, and a debt that hangs like a sandbag on the rear end of a sinking boat, the old crew announces to the world that it expects to start "a chain of socialist newspapers."

This is a very easy thing to do. Let each member of the party get a friend to get another friend to tell some other friends to donate and collect about \$10,000 each and when you get one thousand to do this little trick you have already gathered \$10,000,000. With that you can start several news papers.

We suggest that the old dead party does not stop there. Why not raise a hundred million dollars and start socialist newspapers in South America, and China and Africa and thruout Europe, and even put one or two into Russia where the benighted people are so much in need of the brilliant rays of light that radiate from the twin stars of Berger and Hillquit?

FREE TO GET FIRED

The open shop means freedom say the bosses. Sure it does. It means freedom to get fired.

As was the case of Iver Felde, who was a faithful worker in the steel plant for many years. The other day he was fired. He asked the reason why. The boss told him he would find out. He asked the superintendent about Felde and the reason he ordered his dismissal. The boss was informed that Felde had been seen at one of the meetings at Workers Hall.

That was enuf.

Felde had not joined the local, nor had he become a Bolshevik. He had merely attended a meeting and listened to a speaker.

The spies spotted him. They reported their discovery. The head of Felde went off for attending a meeting at Workers Hall and for listening to a lecture on why the workers must do to free themselves. This lecture did not make Felde a Bolshevik. He only listened.

But Felde is now a Bolshevik. The steel trust made him a Bolshevik. The steel trust is making piles and piles of Bolsheviks every day.

TRUTH HAS NO VACATION

We had it in mind that there would be a slack season during the Summer months but we are going to be agreeably surprised.

There will be no slack season, and no vacation for TRUTH.

Just now Comrade Larson is organizing a regular red army in Minneapolis to gather subscriptions for TRUTH. He has evolved a plan which we hope he can make use of all over this country. We are adding 77 new names to the list this week from comrade Larson.

One Comrade who is on his vacation from the University will cover South and North Dakota, and line up the nonpartisans for a still more determined fight. We have some startling news from North Dakota and the state of mind of the farmers there. A big list of TRUTH is already going into that state and before our comrade leaves this fall he will have a list that will spell big danger for the big capitalists in that Bolshevik state.

The I. W. W. branches are increasing their bundle orders right along. Chicago, Sioux City, Iowa, Minneapolis, Superior, Fargo, Spokane and a lot of other wob centers are stirring the workers up by using TRUTH. Here is what Hal Brommels our splendid rebel poet says about TRUTH, and he gets all the radical papers in the country:

Fellow-Worker Bentall:—

I cannot refrain from telling you that the TRUTH is becoming a powerfully significant paper. In the matter of disseminating that which its name signifies it has no peer. I find that our fellow-workers everywhere are reading TRUTH, commenting upon it and showing it to other workers, referring to nuggets therein. As to myself, I must have every issue as soon as published—if I do not get it. I feel that something is missing.

Only one big thing is necessary — more subs. Let the summer be rich in spreading the propaganda that will enlighten the workers. Get them started and keep them going.

You say money is tight and that the workers have not two dollars for a year's subscription. Well get one dollar for six months. Out of work? But they are buying capitalist papers that only poison them. Tell them to put that money into something that will help them get knowledge about their own condition and that will show them the way out.

No vacation this summer for the workers — they have to keep busy hunting jobs. No vacation this Summer for TRUTH. We have to keep busy showing the workers how the may get steady at good pay.

Comrade Larson has set the task of getting ten new subs a month by all his lieutenants and he is going to have many of them.

Now supposing all you who get TRUTH secure ten new subs during July — dont you see what it would do for the workers in this country?

Let's do that.

BRAIN NORMALCY

The Duluth Herald tells us that one battleship would pay for a hundred thousand farms for returned soldiers.

We do not dispute this statement. We agree with it. The Herald is probably right about it.

But if we are to return to normalcy we must build battleships and not homes. The brains of the capitalist press act normally when they point out the waste of war and at the same time advocate war.

They reason something like this: Battleships are useless. With the money spent to build one battleship we could "provide good farms for a hundred thousand veterans." Therefore we must build battleships.

This is brain normalcy of the capitalist press.

Next Tuesday evening is Comrade Meeting. There is a special matter to come up that requires the presence of all the members of the club. Be sure to be there. In addition there is to be a fine program with the usual refreshments and entertainment. Bring every club member to Workers Hall next Tuesday, July 12.

That big picnic that was to have been held last month had to be postponed on account of previous occupation of the park by an other organization. But we have now secured Fairmont Park for July 17 and elaborate arrangements are being made for one grand time. Reserve that date for this big picnic. Watch further announcement in TRUTH next week.

One of our esteemed contemporaries thrills us by the very pert remark that now the employers and the employe's are showing "a formerly unsuspected capacity for working together in a common interest." We hope that our esteemed one will tell us next week whether this refers to the open shop drive or to the cut in wages.

In sending n hs renewal, Dr. McKnight of Port Arthur, remarks: "You are certainly a little bit of all right. More power to you." Thank you.

Then comes August Melin with his chek and asserts that he "cannot get along without TRUTH altho I live in a place where the payday will come around very seldom if at all."

One of the leading citizens of this state asks us to give the number of Soviet Republics now in existence. Last Saturday there were 16, but we have no authentic information as to the exact number of new ones since then up to six o'clock this morning.

Only the red bolshevik speakers dared to read the Declaration of Independence at the 4th of July celebrations this year. Those arrested for doing so will appeal to the constitution of this country.

The A. F. of L. is serving notice that the "American" in its title means what it says. So say the open shoppers who have adopted the "American plan."

No, there need not necessarily be any danger of a tie at the next Socialist party convention, for even if the two delegates should deadlock, have we not a right to expect that if Otto Branstetter is elected chairman he might break it?

The steel mills now claim that they closed down because of sheer sympathy for the twelve hour slaves. And here we had that that Schwab was selfish when he wept.

Sob Schwab wants to swap his reputation with graduation of a New Jersey school. But would they?