

24 POLITICAL PRISONERS ARE SET FREE

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DEBS AND 23 OTHER POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED BY HARDING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—President Harding today commuted the sentences of Eugene V. Debs and twenty-three other political prisoners, to expire Christmas Day. He pardoned five soldiers sentenced to life imprisonment by a military court for the alleged killing of George Lancefield, a former British officer.

In no instance did he extend a full pardon to any one guilty of violating the war laws. Twenty of the prisoners who will be liberated Sunday were convicted under the Espionage Act, the four others having been adjudged guilty of obstructing enlistment or committing other war offenses.

Executive clemency was extended to one woman, Idell Kennedy, sentenced for eleven years and now in a hospital.

May Pardon Debs Later.

President Harding's action restores Mr. Debs to his freedom, but not to his full civil rights as a citizen. It was pointed out tonight that it would be the most ordinary thing for a pardon to be extended later, after Mr. Debs had been out of prison for a time and manifested a desire to observe the law.

A pardon would restore him to full civil rights. At the Department of Justice it was stated that before a pardon can be granted it will be necessary for him to make application for it himself. Application of friends in such an instance is not sufficient. From statements tonight it is believed the President will grant Mr. Debs a pardon if it is applied for later on.

"The list in the main," said an Executive statement given out at the White House, "is made up of those who opposed the war in one way or another, and it is made up of less than a third of I. W. W. prisoners, and these have either expressed full penitence or are booked for deportation. The Department of Justice has given no recommendation in behalf of the advocates of sabotage or the destruction of Government by force, and the President let it be known he would not consider such cases. In addition to the five soldiers on the list, many other cases are under consideration.

"No comment was made by the President on the case of Debs. The President and the Attorney General had given very extended consideration to the Debs petition, and it is known that the fact that he had twice been the Presidential choice of a million voters had its influence in reaching a decision favorable to his release.

"The President expressed the wish that it be stated that the grant of clemency in the cases acted upon does not question the justice of any action of the courts in enforcing the law in a time of national peril, but he feels the ends of justice have been fairly met in view of the changed conditions. The vast majority of so-called political prisoners still imprisoned are the I. W. W. group, are rarely American citizens and have no good claim to Executive clemency. A number of convicted citizens have never been imprisoned, owing to appeals under bond. There are also many thousands of indictments under war legislation still pending. These do not come under Executive consideration."

A supplementary White House statement on the Debs case further amplified the view taken by the President.

"There is no question of his guilt and that he actively and purposely obstructed the draft," this

statement said. "In fact, he admitted it at the trial, but sought to justify his action. He was by no means, however, as rabid and outspoken in his expressions as many others, and but for his prominence and the resultant far reaching effect of his words very probably might not have received the sentence he did. He is an old man, not strong physically. He is a man of much personal charm and impressive personality, which qualifications make him a dangerous man, calculated to mislead the unthinking and affording excuse for those with criminal intent."

Attorney General Daugherty did not make public his formal opinion on the Debs case, which he wrote after meeting the Socialist leader at the Department of Justice and viewing all angles of the case. The White House gave out summaries of each case transmitted to it by the Department of Justice in which favorable action was asked describing the offense and imprisonment.

Aside from the Executive consideration that Mr. Debs had headed a party of 1,000,000 voters, the fact that he was an elderly man not strong physically weighed in his favor. The Department of Justice in summing up the considerations, stated:

"It is impossible, in a limited compass, to review all the facts in this case or the representations that have been made both in behalf of and against the release of this prisoner.

"Debs has now been in prison over two years and eight months, and will be eligible for parole next August. Very few, probably, would regard a commutation of six years, or even five, as unwarranted. Under such a sentence he could be paroled at once. Under all the circumstances it was believed that the ends of justice would be sufficiently met, and it would be a gracious act of mercy to relieve this prisoner from further confinement. Accordingly the sentence was commuted to expire at once."

No action was taken by the President in the case of Vincent St. John, the I. W. W. leader and former secretary of the organization.

MEANING OF 4-POWER TREATY IS SUDDENLY DISCLOSED

By LAURENCE TODD.

Washington. — Prospects for a general conference of all the real governments of the world are brighter today — thanks to the unmasking of the trickery of the American delegates as to the meaning of the Four-Power treaty — than at any time since the armistice.

President Harding was left in ignorance until Tuesday afternoon of the vital fact that a private agreement had been reached between the British, French, American and Japanese delegates before Senator Lodge announced the treaty to the effect that that treaty included Japan among the insular possessions and dominions guaranteed by the United States. When the truth was confessed to him by Lodge and Underwood, and he was forced to issue a hasty denial of a statement to the contrary which he had made three hours earlier, the treaty was recognized to be dead as Caesar. The senate would never ratify the entrance of the United States into the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. And the bad impression made by Lodge's careful

Municipal Distribution Of Milk Urged

New York. — The Aldermanic committee which for two weeks has been investigating the milk strike here, has issued a report urging that the pasteurization and distribution of milk in New York City be done by the municipality, and that the distribution of milk be "entirely by municipal operation."

The report "finds that the strike was ill-advised, but from that point on it also finds that the distributors assumed an arbitrary attitude and not only refused the good offices of the mayor, but at this late day refused to meet this committee and the health commissioner of the city, even a quarter of the way."

The condition of the milk plants, the report says, is not normal and in some instances is unsanitary. It says that the companies appear to have a pricefixing agreement and that they refused the committee any information as to the character and permanency of the strikebreaking wagon men with which the concerns are attempting to operate.

A Daily Lie Over Russia

Moscow December 2. — In November the "Daily Mail" and other bourgeois papers published reports from Riga and Revel that an attempt had been carried out against Tchitcherin by a Social Revolutionary. As a result three thousand members of this party were reported to have been arrested. Besides this, Lunatcharsky, Skliansky and others members of the Soviet government were among those arrested. The Foreign Commissariat declares the report of the attempt upon Tchitcherin and of the arrest to be false. No attempt was made upon Tchitcherin. Mass arrests were also not carried out. Just as little is it true that Lunatcharsky and Skliansky are arrested. Both reports are pure inventions. The scrupulousness of these lying reports is seen clearly by the fact that although more than twenty foreign representatives in Moscow have the right to send cipher telegrams and are in constant touch with their governments no one else reported over the alleged attempt.—Rosta Wien.

anese here, inaugurated by Hughes and Balfour, were cut off. Thus the second big item in the program of the conference has gone wrong. The Chinese were becoming hourly more defiant.

Siberia remained on the agenda. Something might be done there to save the name of the diplomatic show. During long months the mention of Siberia and Russia as essential factors in a "settlement" of Far Eastern problems had been scoffed at, when made in the presence of administration spokesmen. The State Department announced its "trusteeship" theory for Russia and Siberia. But with the French revolt on the naval reduction scheme, and the revelation of the sinister character of the Four Power treaty, the administration suddenly changed its tone.

Wednesday afternoon saw the delegation of the Far Eastern republic received at his office by Senator Lodge, member of the American delegation and chairman of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations. The delegation explained to him in detail the Japanese occupation of the Russian Far East, and the atrocities committed against its inhabitants by Japanese forces and their hired allies, the Semenoy and Merkulov bandits.

Lodge did not send for the spokesmen of the Russian Far East for sentimental reasons. He is trying to find a way to break up the solidarity of the oppressed peoples of the Asiatic mainland in their contempt for and their protest against the work of the Washington conference. He wants to learn something of the attitude of the Russians of the Far East, in order to bolster up the argument that the American delegates will put forth that they have, by this conference, "saved" Siberia to the Russian people. Thus far they have done nothing except to attempt to foist upon the country a treaty secretly interpreted by them to mean the guaranty of Japan's position.

During this diversion, Senator King of Utah admits that he has been acting as special counsel to the Japanese in the conference, a position for which his bitter animosity toward Russia eminently qualifies him.

VIENNA, SCENE OF UPRISING

Vienna. — The greatest labor uprising in the history of Vienna, December 7, left in its wake hundreds of people injured, 500 others arrested, and material damage estimated at hundreds of thousands. It is a striking fact that among the rows of devastated buildings, schools and bookshops are everywhere left unmolested.

"Police raids on the headquarters of the Communist party and the homes of well-known revolutionaries followed the rising of the workers. These petty reprisals only prove the inability of the authorities to appreciate the actual forces that led to the uprising. There is no party or labor here who believes that the wreckage of hotels and shops will meet the workers' dire need for bread."

Those who experienced Thursday's overwhelmingly dramatic scenes realize that it was hunger, cold and violent social inequalities that aroused thousands to a manifestation of despair.

The Little Lazy One

From Passing Show, London. Foreman—"Ow is it that little feller always carries two planks to your one?"

Laborer—"Cos 'e's too blinkin' lazy to go back 'er the other one!"

MISSION HELPS IN CUTTING WAGES

Seattle. — "Real seamen want no charity". This is the way union seamen here sum up the opposition of the membership of the Union to the operations of so-called seamen's missions.

While ostensibly a mission seeking the spiritual uplift of seafarers, the organization performs another function that comes in direct conflict with the union's striving for better conditions, according to P. B. Gill, International vice-president of the Seamen's Union, with headquarters here.

The mission, it is charged, like similar institutions in other ports, is a scab-herding establishment and furnishes men to ship operators at almost half the going wage. With wages at \$75 a month, the mission is supplying them at \$45 to companies in search of crews. A number of wealthy Scandinavian ship operators are said to be back of the missions financially.

Making It Stronger

Two Scotchmen were arguing about the proper way to mix a hot whisky.

"MacTavish, you're no using any judgement; it's no the right way tae dee it. Never pour the whisky fairst; you make your drink weaker when you put the wather in it. But pour your wather in fairst and the whisky on top, and the more you pour you're making your drink stronger and stronger." — By Sid Greene.

DEBS, "CITIZEN OF WORLD" TELLS OF PLANS FOR FUTURE

By Associated Press.

Washington, Dec. 26. — Returning to his hotel from the White House, Debs received the newspapermen in his room and gave his version of his release from Atlanta penitentiary where he served nearly three years of his 10-year sentence.

"When I was advised by the warden of my release by commutation," he said, "it was coupled with the request of Attorney General Daugherty that I come to Washington to meet him and President Harding."

In ordinary circumstances he said he would have gone home as arranged, but his plans were set aside because of the request of the attorney general.

"I was courteously received by the attorney general," he continued, "and expressed to him my interest in and my devotion to my fellow prisoners who were no more guilty than I am and who still remain in prison."

By fellow prisoners he explained he meant "both political offenders and prisoners in general."

"At White House," he said, "I was received very cordially by President Harding with whom I exchanged opinions and points of view that he might perfectly understand my attitude in reference to my future activities."

"At both the offices of the attorney general and the President I was assured that my release was unconditional and that, of course, I would not be expected to depart from my principles, convictions and ideals."

Replying to a question as to his citizenship status, Debs declared his situation was "non est." He said he was not now a citizen of the United States as the commutation does not restore the right

FAKE BOMB PLOTTERS GET TANGLED IN OWN LIES

By HARRY GODFREY

New York. — The mystery of the Wall Street explosion of September, 1920, has not yet been cleared up by the alleged confession of Wolf Lindenfeld, labor spy, police stool-pigeon, checkforger and all-round "double-crosser." That gentleman, whose 10,000 word "confession" in Warsaw was to have disclosed the whole "plot" and proved it to be the work of the Third Internationale, for some reason best known to himself or to William J. Burns, has not yet produced a document which the latter gentleman cares to make public.

In fact, William J. Burns, chief of the department of investigation of the Department of Justice, much-touted maser-detective and super-sleuth, within a few short hours has decided that Lindenfeld — a Burns agent both before and after the explosion — perhaps, perhaps — but it would be cruel to intrude upon the possible reflections of the great Burns who only a few days ago was jubilantly telling the world how he, Burns, had tracked down the "radicals" who committed the Wall Street outrage.

Burns seems to have spun so fine and intricate a net that he tripped and fell himself into it. The sudden silence in Warsaw — unless appearances are very misleading — would seem to indicate that the shifty Lindenfeld has been "spoofing" the credulous Mr. Burns, whose eagerness to charge the explosion to the Third Inter-

nationale has been the most marked feature of his whole conduct of the case.

Burns' enthusiasm for the Lindenfeld "confession" has dwindled to the point that he rather testily declared that the Warsaw dispatch crediting Lindenfeld with having named the man who engineered the explosion, was probably "bunk!"

Consider: Right after the first dispatch from Warsaw telling of Lindenfeld's arrest and "confession," Burns exultantly declared that his agency had known for a long time who made the "bomb," who hauled it to Wall Street, and how "payment" for the job had been made. Right after that dispatch arrived, Burns said: "Four days ago we knew the whereabouts of everyone concerned."

Four days before the United States Department of Justice, with its thousands of agents, and the great "Burns International Detective Agency" knew where all the "guilty" men were. Now, in the space of a few days, in Burns' own words: "We do not know whether these persons are in the same places or not!"

He did not explain how and why the Department of Justice agents and the Burns detective happened, just at that particular time, suddenly to turn their eyes away from these suspected men.

Such, then, as this is written, is the "complete solution" of the Wall Street explosion.

The man who, the day the first Warsaw dispatch was published, said "There isn't a doubt in the world that Lindenfeld's statement clears the whole thing up," now admits that three days later he had not heard directly from Warsaw, that he knew nothing about how matters stood over there except what he read in the newspapers, and that he actually knew nothing more about Lindenfeld's statement than any other person who read the newspapers.

So now Burns says that the guilty men will be caught "eventually."

Charles Recht, counsel in the United States for L. C. Martens, former Russian trade envoy here, styled the whole Lindenfeld yarn as probably a "frameup" to create and intensify distrust of the Russian Government and its leaders among American business men who are on the verge of entering into important Russian contracts.

"It is even likely," Recht added, "that this is being done in the interest of the business rivals of these concerns who have been unsuccessful in seeking the same opportunities."

Helen Keller Sides With Omaha Strikers

Omaha, Dec. 25. — Sporadic disturbances marked the close of Christmas day in the South Omaha packing plant district. Police made several arrests but handled the crowds without serious disorder cropping out. The trouble started when workers, who have remained in the plants at night heretofore and who had gone to their homes today for Christmas, began returning either to sleep or work during the night. Three men were arrested charged with assault. Miss Helen Keller, who is appearing at a local theater, sent the strikers' relief fund a check for \$100, accompanied by a message of sympathy urging them to fight for their principles. — Tribune.

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A Farmers' Strike?

The last wheat and corn crop in the United States sold far below cost of production, and there is widespread and serious suffering in the grain country as a result. The outlook for next year is no better. Thus there is no incentive for the sowing of adequate crops another season; acreage is going to be cut down.

Several remedies for this situation have been suggested. The first is the advice of the old school to let "economic law" take its course. This means a smaller crop next year and a wiping out of at least part of the big surplus of the last two seasons.

But the returns on a smaller crop next year, even at the somewhat higher prices that could be expected, would not put the farmers on their feet. There will be more bankruptcy and more suffering. This means the abandonment of still more acreage in the following year, and a gradual drift from the country to the cities. This drift cityward will continue until crops have become so small as to send prices skyward again.

President Harding, in his address to Congress, has come forward with a second proposal to assist the farmers. In glowing terms he advocates cooperative marketing. This is an excellent suggestion, but why it should be made to Congress it is difficult to understand, since it is the one form of farmers' assistance which farmers must accomplish primarily by themselves. The practical difficulty with cooperative marketing at the present moment, however, is that it is necessarily something of slow growth—too slow to meet the immediate need. Moreover it requires considerable capital on the part of the participating farmers, and this is just what is lacking in the regions that most need help.

Another proposal is more novel. It is for a farmers' strike, at least among the corn growers of the Central West. This suggestion originates with Wallace's Farmer, published at Des Moines, Iowa. This is the organ of Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in President Harding's Cabinet. The idea is endorsed by other conservative farm journals, such as the Nebraska Farmer and the Prairie Farmer of Chicago. It is proposed to reduce acreage in the corn belt by at least 25 per cent. According to Wallace's Farmer, business men and bankers will be asked to assist the plan by bringing "economic pressure" on recalcitrant growers. Put more bluntly, they will be

asked to stop credit to those who do not reduce their acreage. A reduction in the corn acreage of 25 per cent is considerably more than would normally follow the recent low prices, and it is estimated that it would raise the price of corn in 1922 to a point where there would at least be no loss to the growers.

The spectacle of Wallace's Farmer and other "respectable" farm journals advocating a strike among agriculturists is remarkable. Unlike the press of the National Nonpartisan League, these journals have not encouraged cooperation between farm and city workers—between farmer organizations and labor unions. They have condemned strikes on the part of union labor. If it has no other result, the propaganda in favor of a farmers' strike in the corn belt will at least help the agriculturists of the region to understand that there is sometimes no remedy but to strike.

But what will President Harding say, in case his administration takes action against labor unions, when these organizations point out that the publication of one of his own Cabinet members is in favor of strikes, and that, too, in so basic an occupation as the production of food? Wallace's Farmer seems to realize some inconsistency in its position, for it says: "The policy of restricting production in order to secure an excessive profit is a vicious one. And farmers never have practiced and never will practice it in the same heartless way as certain other classes of society." The "economic pressure" to be brought to bear upon farmers to influence them in favor of the corn strike is hinted at in Secretary Wallace's paper as follows:

In the South, bankers, business men, and politicians are so firmly convinced that their welfare fundamentally rests on the price of cotton that they all join in wholeheartedly to make the cotton acreage campaign a success. The bankers in many cases are of especial help, because they refuse to stake those men who do not cut their acreage by at least 20 per cent. Will the bankers and other men of influence in the North see the fundamentals of their prosperity as clearly as these Southerners?

Finally, there is a fourth suggestion: revival of the Grain Corporation, with the powers which it had during the war. This idea is sponsored by A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan

League. In its behalf Mr. Townley points out that the Grain Corporation was created to keep the price of wheat down. When the price had actually mounted to \$3 a bushel during the war, the Grain Corporation set it at \$2.20. Mr. Townley thinks that if the Grain Corporation worked so well to keep the price of grain down, it can be made equally efficacious to keep the price up, so as to insure cost of production plus a reasonable profit to the farmer on the 1922 crop.

But would the Grain Corporation find it as simple to keep the price of wheat up as to keep it down? If there were only the domestic consumer to consider it might be possible. Then the Government could buy and sell the wheat crop at its own prices. The increased cost to the consumer would be an internal tariff levied for the benefit of the farmer. It would be open to the same objections as a duty intended to protect the manufacturer. Moreover, the problem of export would seem to constitute an insuperable difficulty. The Government might fix the price of wheat at home, but obviously not abroad. The result would be that the Grain Corporation would have to sell abroad at the market price, and make up the difference out of government revenue, or else it could not sell at all. Now, if the Government did not sell at all abroad, it would not only fail of its duty toward Europe but the home market would be glutted with a surplus useless for anything except fuel. Such a course is clearly unthinkable. The other alternative—that of selling abroad for less than at home and paying the difference out of taxes—would involve the Government in a speculation too vast and uncertain to warrant trial even if the public would undertake to finance it.

The farmer will probably have to extricate himself from his difficulties without much aid from Government as at present constituted. He will have to realize and fight for his group interests just as organized labor has had to do, often in opposition to what we fatuously call "public welfare." If the realization and the fight lead eventually to an alliance with organized labor, it will mean progress for both sides—and incidentally an approach toward a truer public welfare than that usually in the minds of those who so glibly make use of the phrase today. — The Nation.

ized. At this time the miners began to meddle with arbitration, or at least they were dragged into it by their leaders. They invited employers to a conference to come to a "mutual understanding." At first the employers hesitated, but later realized that they could profitably utilize arbitration. Arbitration has been practiced ever since to some extent, until now, the workers are beginning to realize that they can't settle the class struggle by bargaining as they have done in the past. They realize that by such bargaining they can get only what they are strong enough to take by force, and that arbitration only adds dallying. The extraordinarily bitter class struggle that has been raging in the mining industry has made the miners somewhat more advanced than workers in other departments of industry. They have been a general nuisance to the employers.

It is said that necessity is the mother of invention. An "open shop" corporation lawyer invented something. When Gov. Allen of Kas. learned of this he spoke before the legislature of 20 states, thinking that if the plan is successful he will be made president. This was the Industrial Court. Gov. Allen established in Kansas. It means compulsory arbitration, strikes being abolished. Of course, it is a well known fact among both classes that this court is to serve the interests of the employers. In open defiance to this law the miners went on strike. Alexander Howat, one of their leaders, is in jail. The Illinois miners are sending \$90,000 monthly to the Kansas strikers. On the other hand, their international union has expelled Howat and the other strikers, and will probably expel the Ill. miners for helping them.

The miners declare that they will scab before they work under the old union. They realize that their union is not only the wrong form but that it has degenerated into an old fossil—an enemy of the miners. As a matter of fact, at its very inception it introduced arbitration.

However, there is nothing to worry about. The miners are taking

care of themselves. Ever since the 13th century they have been waging a long, dreary class struggle, and they will continue until they have attained that state of organization where they will be functioning as an integral unit of the Industrial Communist society we are about to enter and which will have been built on the blood of the working class.

Precepts for Patriots

No matter what your race or birthplace, proclaim long and loudly that you are "American to the core"—this shows that you have learned the language, at any rate.

If the value of something foreign is being discussed, do not argue the matter: dispose of it with a name—if it is Italian, call it "Wop;" if French, "Frog;" if German, "Boche;" if English, "Li-mey."

Do not wax sentimental over your home town; this is provincial—speak in generalities, such as "the greatest nation on earth," "America for the Americans," etc. If you are present at an international contest in which an American is beaten, insist at once that the contest has been "famed." Axiom: an American can never be beaten.

Maintain stoutly that America is superior to every other nation on earth in everything imaginable. If forced to modify this, say "in everything worth while."

Show your love for your country by your contempt for everything foreign. — Tribune.

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THE STRUGGLE OF THE MINERS TOWARD COMMUNISM

By VICTOR WAGNER.

When they first started to mine coal, under the reign of King Charles I, in the thirteenth century, undoubtedly they had no union. Probably the highest form of organization was the individual miner. Even the individual miner was not as well organized as he might have been, for he was blindly drifting along with circumstances, not knowing why he did certain things, and often working against himself. His hope of a better life was in another world. It is true that we to this day are drifting along with circumstances, but we have more control over those circumstances than the first miners had. In other words the individual miner is better organized even within himself than he was in the thirteenth century—he knows himself better. He came to know himself better by becoming better acquainted led through a long, dreary class struggle—a class struggle—a class dreary in a way, but a great necessary factor in human progress.

The earliest condition of the miners we know of is the 18th century, in England. The surface of the earth being flat, a shaft was sunk from one to several thousand feet underground. When the vein of coal was reached, the coal was "worked", this working sometimes reaching as much as 20 miles away from the shaft. Some times the mine was even extended under the ocean. Laborers carried the coal to the shaft on their backs in bags. Even women and children under the age of 12 did this work. Women carried baskets fastened to their backs by means of a belt around their foreheads. Boys and girls carried blocks of coal as heavy as they could lift. These children considered themselves fortunate when they became strong enough to

carry a full basket, and get an increase in pay. The loads were as much as 240 pounds. This is not all. In some cases the coal was carried to the surface by means of winding stairs along the shaft. Think of carrying 200 lbs for several miles and then up from ¼ to ½ mile of stairway! Finally in 1843 Parliament passed a law prohibiting the employment of women, and children under the age of 12 in the mines. This law however, was only partially effective.

Conditions in the United States were relatively the same. The miners were the worst paid, and had to work under worse conditions than workers in any other branch of industry. They were looked upon by the rest of the populace as inferior beings, not worthy to be treated as civilized men. This belief was formed to a great extent by the press. The miners were scattered in remote places often many miles from the nearest village. Their work was seasonal. Certain mines had to be operated in certain seasons. Consequently a miner could not remain for a consecutive year in one locality.

In the teeth of all these obstacles, the miners began to organize. Their first attempts were in Southern Illinois, eastern Missouri and the Penn. anthracite region. They formed district organizations, which soon broke down. The first attempt at national organization was in Belleville, Ill. in 1861. Farmers that had no other work in winter went to the mines. It was of little consequence to them what wages prevailed. They made their living by farming, and what they got in the mines was only a help. The Civil War came. The miners went south to liberate their black fellow workers. When they won the war and returned for their jobs, they found that colored men

had been imported to take their places. Of course, these newly created wage slaves worked for lower wages than was the standard before. These factors broke up the organizations of the miners. Many organizations came and went. Strikes took place, often developing into well contested battles. The recent West Va. affair is not something new in the mining industry.

In Colorado the miners succeeded in electing a Governor and Lieutenant Gov. On one occasion Gov. Wade sent his Lieut-Gov. to Cripple Creek to see what was the trouble. When he arrived he telegraphed back: "All's well. Everything peaceful. The miners in peaceful possession of the mines." At another time Gov. Wade went to Cripple Creek himself. He found the private thugs and gunmen of the company in arms, looting the homes of the miners. Gov. Wade put himself at the head of the militia, surrounded the thugs, disarmed them and sent them out of the state.

In the meantime his political enemies put ropes around the necks of the officials at the city hall, and compelled them to resign. They started impeachment proceedings. When Gov. Wade returned he mustered his cannon, and made ready to open fire on the city hall, giving the intruders 12 hours to clear out. And they did clear out.

That was the end of political supremacy of the miners in Colorado. Gov. Wade died a pauper. David C. Coates became the most active participant in the first convention of the I. W. W. The militia was disbanded. But the struggle continued. Once the miners captured a nest of machine guns of the militia. Warfare has been going on in other parts of the country—in West Va.,—Pennsylvania etc. On Oct. 12, 1885 the National Federation of Miners was organ-

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UNITE INTO ONE, UNITE!

By HAL BROMMELS.

I make a plea for unity
Within the ranks of workingmen;
So long you've fought with scarce a shot
That your own unions' strength was naught
When one by one you fought the boss—
That way you'll never know but loss.

The masters make no foolish break,
But bind their energies in one.
A solid front is what you meet
Which never once has known defeat.
They stick together as One Class.
To keep them thus let no chance pass.

O, hear my plea for unity
O, Workers of the World!
For by sustaining countless bands
You place your power in the hands
Of Capital, your enemy,
Who fights your moves for unity.

Unite! unite! O workingmen;
Your group means less than unity—
So, use your efforts for the cause
Of world-wide Solidarity.
And let no name break unity—
Thru ONLY THAT we'll make us free!

RUSSIA'S PLIGHT IS A CALL TO DOCTORS OF THE WORLD

NEW YORK.—"Even in the bitterest of warfare, the wounded and sick of the enemy receive medical attention and medical supplies. It is the last word in humanity that any political or economic action adopted by the world against Soviet Russia should include the cutting off of medical supplies, anaesthetics and anti-toxins from the Russian people, Captain Paxton Hibben, who was secretary of the Russian Commission of the Near East Relief which recently returned from a 5,750-mile trip through Russia, told the New York Medical Society at a dinner given at the New York Athletic Club last night. He made an appeal for support of the first medical unit for service to Russia, which is raising funds to send a 500-bed hospital equipment to Russia.

"One of the members of our American Commission, Frank Connes, was taken ill during our trip," Captain Hibben said. "At Moscow, we applied for his entry into a hospital. A stretcher was immediately sent to our car and he was taken off and cared for in Kremlin Hospital until we left Moscow, a week later. The Kremlin Hospital is in charge of a very capable woman physician, who is also Lenin's personal physician. But the facilities are very limited. Indeed, it was thought that Mr. Connes might be suffering from typhus, at first. But there was no possibility of getting a separate ward for him—the hospital was too crowded. Every kind of drug and scientific instrument was lacking, yet they were doing excellent work with what they had, and both physicians and nurses were working night and day.

"In Tikhovitskaya we met a sanitary train sent out from Moscow to help fight cholera and typhus. The doctors and nurses were quartered in box cars, without heating. Old war hospital cars had been fixed up to care for the

worst cases and a dispensary car was attached for the examination of those who applied for medical aid. This train, with several others of the same kind, went all over Russia giving what medical aid could be given. In Alexandropol, Armenia, there was such a train, sent from Moscow with a view especially to fighting the epidemic of cholera which has making havoc in Armenia. The nurses were young girl volunteers, much like the girls who volunteered for our American Red Cross during the war.

"The losses of Russia in physicians during the war were enormously heavy, for frequently whole areas as big as Massachusetts are without a single physician, and physicians cannot be made over night. In most mediumsized towns the druggists prescribe as best they can and in the smaller towns, of course, there are no drug stores even. Even in the cities like Rostoff and Tsaritsin the shelves of the drug stores are almost empty.

"I have never seen anything finer than the devotion of the medical men and women in the crisis through which Russia is passing today. But they cannot begin to handle it. I asked one doctor if he was a Communist. 'I haven't had time to think about it,' he said. Typhus is now setting in throughout Russia and Armenia, and tens of thousands of people will inevitably succumb this winter. In summer it is cholera and in winter it is typhus, and all the year around it is hunger. Between the three of them Russia is being bled to death—a whole race is perishing—and a race of fine people whom it is in our power to save, if we will.

"When a doctor is called to a case he does not ask the politics of the sick man. Well, the doctors of the world are called to the case of dying Russia. What have the politics of Russia got to do with giving the Russian people medical help?"

NEW YORK JUDGE TRIES LINDGREN, AMTER, JACKIRA

NEW YORK.—Indictments charging criminal anarchy against Edward Lindgren, Abram Jackira and Israel Amter were dismissed yesterday by Judge Alfred J. Talley in the Court of General Sessions on the grounds of lack of proof to sustain them. In handing down his decision Judge Talley declared that police officers in seeking to enforce and uphold the law "must not do violence to it."

Mere possession of alleged anarchist literature is not a violation of the state criminal anarchy statute, the court ruled. Neither is the "passing from one to another of a wrapped bundle containing anarchist literature a distribution or circulation in the contemplation of the statute." In his decision the court declared.

"The defendants were indicted for criminal anarchy. The defendant Seibert (Lindgren) was observed arriving from a train at the Pennsylvania depot. He went to a house in West 41st street, and later was seen leaving that house with a bundle which he gave

to the defendant Jackira. The latter proceeded to a house in Bleeker street.

"The police officers thereafter entered and found Jackira and the defendant, Amter, in an apartment on the fifth floor. In one of the rooms, hidden under a dresser, was the package, apparently unopened. It contained copies of a circular which unquestionably violated the statute against criminal anarchy.

"The question to be determined here is whether the defendants, as charged in the indictment, prepared, composed, printed, circulated, distributed the documents in evidence.

Not a "Distribution."

"I am constrained to hold that the evidence before the Grand Jury does not sustain any of these allegations. The passing from one to another of a wrapped bundle containing anarchist literature under the circumstances herein set forth is not a distribution or circulation in the contemplation of the statute.

"Nor is the mere possession of

such literature a violation of law. There's no doubt in my mind that these defendants knew what the package contained and did intend that the contents were to be circulated and distributed; but what they did was by way of preparation for, not consummation of, criminal act. The police officers acted with commendable zeal, but they acted too soon.

"It is to be regretted that any persons concerned in the advocacy of anarchistic doctrines in this country that has given so much of freedom and opportunity to the oppressed peoples of other lands should escape unwhipped of justice and not feel upon their ungrateful heads the heavy scorn, but to whose protection they fly. But in seeking to enforce and uphold the law we must ourselves not do violence to it; and hence his indictment, for lack of proof to sustain it must be dismissed."

Amter and Jackira were arrested without warrant by Detective Sergeant Gegan and other members of the bomb squad on April 29, shortly after midnight, at 170 Bleeker street. Lindgren was arrested in Brooklyn about the same hour while leaving a motion picture theater with his wife.

The three men were arraigned in Tombs Court April 30. The prosecution, directed by Assistant District Attorney Peter Sabbatino, attempted to show "distribution" of circulars etc., "advocating the overthrow of organized government by force or violence or other unlawful means," in violation of the "criminal anarchy" statute.

The three men were held in \$50,000 bail each and adjournments totalling 51 hours were granted Sabbath. When the case came before Magistrate Bernard Rosenblatt, Sabbatino again asked for an adjournment, alleging that the grand jury was at work on the case. The adjournment was denied and Magistrate Rosenblatt heard the evidence through. At the end he dismissed the charge of "criminal anarchy" against the three defendants. The indictments had, in meantime been voted by the May regular grand jury and returned to Judge Talley.

When the case came before Judge Talley on May 9, the three defendants, through Osmond K. Fraenkel and Murray C. Bernays, their attorneys, pleaded not guilty. On the recommendation of Assistant District Attorney John H. O'Neil, Judge Talley fixed bail at \$5,000.

An outgrowth of the arrest of

DIRGE

By ROBERT M. BUCK

Jesse Baldwin, Chicago, injunction judge, is dead. His funeral was a large funeral. Other injunction judges were there — men who sit looking stern while they sign writs to rob patient but sovereign citizens of their freedom.

Other labor haters were there; Other men who help bring more misery into the hard lives of wage earners.

Paeans of praise of Jesse Baldwin, injunction judge, were sounded at his funeral; his large, his glittering, his solemn funeral.

It took three preachers to lay him away in style; an organ and singers.

But Steve Summer did not picket Jesse Baldwin's funeral — neither did Charlie Dold.

(These two brothers had been enjoined from picketing by Judge Baldwin;

Had been laid in by cells for leading outraged workingmen in their fight for existence;

Were laid up in cells by smug Jesse Baldwin who, in a black robe smote them for scorning his little, illegal paper injunctions.)

Note this, shade of Jesse Baldwin;

Note that no warm, red-blooded workingman's heart beats at your last rites;

No tear is brushed away by a shrewd, calloused hand at your passing.

Your mourners are the soft of hand and hard of heart that you served and can now serve no longer; also your fellow soft-treading, soft-speaking, hard-writing servants of flint-hearted masters.

Cold is your funeral; cold as you now are.

And you are not colder now than you were when you wrapped your carcass in a black gown and with a cold hand signed injunctions to make colder the workers' cold world.

the three accused radicals was at the complaint lodged against three members of the Bomb Squad by Attorney Fraenkel. The complaint alleged assault and disorderly conduct against Gegan, Correllius Browne and Jerome Murphy, said to have taken place when the detectives rearrested Lindgren, Amter and Jackira in the Tombs Building following Magistrate Rosenblatt's dismissal of the police charges against them.

Fraenkel alleged disorderly conduct on the ground that the arrest was without warrant, constituting a disturbance of the peace, and took place within the jurisdiction of the court. Fraenkel further declared that unnecessary violence was used by the Bomb Squad men in making the arrest.

Farmers Hit By Congress In Proposed Anti Bloc Bill

Washington, Dec. — A proposal that Congress by legislative action wipe out the agricultural bloc was made in the House today by Representative Anson of New York. Anson introduced a bill which would make bloc action on matters pending before the House and Senate illegal, and place a maximum fine of \$5,000 on any member of either branch who engages in such group action.

The bill is designed to outlaw all "groups" in Congress, but is aimed directly at the Midwest farm bloc which has been worrying the administration and Republican "regulars" in Congress by its growing disregard of party lines on legislation affecting farmer interests. Regular party action is exempted.

Bloc action under the measure is defined as a "combination or agreement between senators or representatives based upon particular pursuits or geographical locations, for the purpose of controlling, restraining, delaying or defeating pending legislation."

Any person, in Congress or out, found guilty of engaging in such "bloc" action would be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor under the bill and fined not to exceed \$5,000.

Power to carry out the punishment is vested in the circuit courts. In explaining the features of his measure, Mr. Anson said today:

"The proposed bill is framed along the lines of the Sherman act, which prohibits combinations in restraint of trade. This bill would prohibit combination in restraint of legislation, which are inherently more dangerous to the country than combinations in restraint of trade. 'The attempt to substitute sectional government for party government will fail in the end if sufficient public sentiment is exerted to break it down.'"

Big Waste Shown By Practical Engineers

New York. — Restriction of production by workers is insignificant compared to the restrictions of output caused by financial juggling and other inefficiencies of management, according to Fred J. Miller, past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Miller, speaking at the annual meeting of the engineers' organization here, declared that by far the greater part of the waste in manufacturing processes is caused by the "administrative" methods in use.

"In most industries it can easily be shown," he said, "that the principal causes of restriction of production are caused by financial juggling, by avoidable irregular employment both of workers and of plants, by inadequate control of the movement of materials through the works, by inadequate or entire absence of provision for teaching or training, and by the absence of means for recording the attainments and qualifications of workers."

"My prediction is that as time goes on our industries will be more and more directed by engineers who will direct them for production and service instead of for exploitation and profits."

"I could mention entire industries which are in control of men who are little, if at all, interested in production, but who devote their entire attention to high finance."

More than 2,000 engineers listened to these statements. They were addressed also by Lucius P. Breckenridge, professor of mechanical engineering of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, who said that by the erection of giant electric power stations at centralized points to serve the Eastern States and cities 50,000,000 tons

of coal alone would be saved, power would be produced and supplied more cheaply, and the whole undertaking could be completed by 1930.

Federated Press readers may be interested in the headlines which the New York newspapers carried on the accounts of this meeting. Here they are:

Tribune: "Waste in Trade Laid to Capital and Labor Wars."

Herald: "Engineers Discuss Industrial Waste."

Times: "Urges Capital and Labor to Disarm."

All these headlines were true, in part. All of them concealed the important part of the news involved.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES

Boston, Mass. — While Herbert Hoover is busy telling the world that 3,000,000 unemployment have been put back to work, there comes an announcement here that more than 2,500 men are to be laid off by the New York, New Haven and Hartford lines.

Four important shops will be virtually closed down. One thousand and workers will be turned out at Readville, Mass., and 1,000 at New Haven, Conn. The remainder will be separated from their jobs at Midway and East Hartford, Conn.

KNUTE THE PLUTE A COMMON BRUTE

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON.—"Just a minute, Senator," said National Organizer Carl Parsons of the World War Veterans, intercepting Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota after talking amnesty with Senator Borah in the private corridors of the Senate chamber. He held out an authoritative hand toward Nelson's coat lapel.

The generous slice of "chewin'" which Minnesota's senior Senator had just cut from his navy plug stopped midway to a thirsty jaw, and keen eyes turned suspiciously on the blond visitor.

"Where ye from?"

"Minneapolis."

"What ye doin'?" in a sharp tone.

"Down here to check things up, and see what can be done for disabled soldiers, for one thing."

"Tryin' to get a bonus for two million men that never went across, eh? After a bonus, are ye?"

"Not just now, Senator, though a bonus wouldn't be unwelcome. Just now I'm trying to get something done about releasing these political prisoners."

Instantly the veteran standpatter was excited. The slice of plug nearly missed its mark as the knife snapped shut and a hard fist appeared out of either black sleeve that shot above his head.

"You ain't got no business monkeyin' with these affairs, tryin' to get these traitors out of jail," he shrilled. "Ye oughta find somethin' else to do besides that. An' on the disabled veterans, the Government is doin' all it can do."

A group of other Senators, strolling by, paused to smile at the exhibition, when Parsons held up a protecting hand with the remark, "Just a minute, now, Knute! You know Debs got 91,000 votes in Minnesota last fall."

"He's a traitor," yelled Knute, his white whiskers trembling with emotion. "Traitor—that's what he is!"

The smiling Senators passed on, and Parsons, chuckling, released his victim.

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TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.
J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

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THAT AMNESTY

We are all glad to see a few of the political prisoners set free. We cannot say that we see any wonderful graciousness on the part of the authorities in getting them free.

The press as a whole seems to pride itself in the generosity of the government. New York papers gave columns of stuff on the subject. They wanted to spread the idea that all the released prisoners should get down on their knees and thank God and Harding for this tendered freedom. But none has done so as far as we can learn.

The affair reminds us of an incident that took place in our younger days. As you know, there were a number of horse thieves operating among the early settlers of the western prairies. Our neighbor, whose name we sincerely believe was John, happened to be one of the victims of a sneak thief.

John was a very humble man and asked God to have the horse brot back by touching the heart of the thief. Whether God did any touching or not we have no definite proof. But be it as it may, the thief turned up one morning late in the fall of the year with the very horse John had lost.

He informed John that the miserable brute was no longer needed and that as the thief was short on hay he felt that the owner should feed the horse till spring so the thief might take it again and use it for the summer's work.

In the neighboring town of Podunk the weekly Gazook came out in praise of the thief for bringing the horse back and taking the worry off the hands of the poverty stricken farmer. The Gazook felt that it was not patriotic for John to complain as long as no thief stole his wife and babies, or the mortgage on the farm.

The neighborhood could not understand why the weekly Gazook was so interested in the thief. On the face of it the praise of the thief seemed grotesque.

Until later it leaked out that the editor of the Gazook had a big garden to be plowed and cultivated during the summer and the thief had faithfully used the horse to keep the garden in trim for said editor.

Of course this is a very homely illustration, but it does illustrate.

SOME GREAT GIFTS

We were spending Christmas in New York and had a chance to see how far the ideas in the greatest city in this country differ from those in a little town like Minneapolis or Duluth.

Of course the best criterion is the newspaper. Here we had the New York Times and the Sun and the World. They should be dignified and tell big things and propound big ideas.

As an example of the greatness of the editorial eranium of these tremendous institutions we want to give you a headline, a first pager, the featured story of the day. You cannot help being interested. Look at the immensity of it:

Christmas Gifts of jobs for Seven — Five new firms and two repeaters place heads of families.

The spirit of "Christmas gift job" giving which has been aroused among employers in New York by the articles appearing in The World in the last week enabled this paper's Christmas Placement Bureau yesterday to serve as the connecting link in putting seven more heads of families at work in time to bring Christmas cheer and hopefulness into homes where twenty-five persons have been facing desperate prospects for weeks.

The seven jobs were all good ones, too, carrying a total weekly wage of \$195. Each of them, also, is a permanent job if the accepted applicant "makes good."

This seemed to be the triumph of New York's Christmas.

Especially is this a wonderful feat when it is remembered that there are, or rather were 500,000 unemployed in New York City before seven got their jobs, leaving only 499,993. It appeared to us very important to suggest to the New York World that at this rate all the unemployed would be supplied with jobs after 71,427 1/2 Christmases had come and gone.

And still some people persist in the notion that there is no progress any more.

But we find the "World", as you will notice, rather shamefaced when it comes to telling us what Christ-massy wages these "heads of families" got. Like a fool we thought each "head" got \$195 a week. If he had 8 kids and a wife this would mean an income of some \$19.50 for each member of the family per week, which is less than the poodledog ladies in Fifth Avenue spend on baths for their little pet each day. And yet we felt that a poor family might skimp and get along on that meagre income of \$195 a week.

When, lo and lo again, we beheld that the \$195 was the combined wages of the seven "heads."

Again we resorted to our mathematics in which we have always had a pardonable pride.

We discovered that each "head" got only \$28, or a little less, instead of \$195. That reduces the per capita portion to \$2.80 a week for food clothing and high rent.

Now it would be unfair to say that New York has found unemployment for only seven "heads" during the past year. The "World" is ready with complete statistics which we quote verbatim as follows:

The tangible checked-up result of The World's suggestion therefore stands, on this last morning before Christmas, as follows:

Families whose unemployed bread-winners have received gifts of employment, 73; total weekly earnings made available for these families \$1,549.50.

To this total, however, must be added both the jobs which will be filled to-day and that part of the gift-job harvest which will remain to be gathered after Christmas Day. This aftermath is due in part to the fact that several of the jobs already given by employers take a good deal of time to fill satisfactorily for various reasons, and in part to the fact, now becoming apparent, that The World's suggestion has awakened a spirit which may carry the "Give a Job" idea much further than was originally planned or hoped for.

73 great big jobs for 73 "heads" of families. And they are not ordinary jobs. They are "Gifts Jobs." Note that, you ungrateful cattle that never appreciated the

kindheartedness of these angelic saints of our hallowed Christmas season. "Gifts!" That's what they are. Christmas Gifts, you dull fools who do not seem to understand even the rudiments of our Christian civilization.

And the 73 "Heads" get \$1,549.50. This is a huge sum. It almost drains the cash drawer of Wall street. Doesn't your mouth water. The World is to blame for this. But lick your lips and hold back your saliva. We may help you again by taking refuge to our mathematics. All we do is to divide \$1,549.50 by 73, and after submitting the problem to a kid in the fourth grade we are verified in our conclusion that \$21.22 is the princely wage that each "head is getting."

Now, if you are not satisfied with this wonderful condition and the New York World and the glorious wages you are getting out of the jobs that are Christmas "Gifts" you have no business to stay within our borders. Go back to the country you came from, you ungrateful wretch.

PROUD OF ITS POWER

We have a very powerful government. It has a lot of husky braves with much brawn and little brain. It has generals with pretty uniforms and brass buttons and ivory heads. It has guns and bayonets and prancing horses. It has thugs and ex-convicts and patriotic students and professors.

It also has police and sheriffs and plug-uglies and governors and a president.

It's a great and powerful government — and proud of its greatness and shininess and power.

To exhibit itself it rides forth at proper times and pounces upon its enemy. It never shoots its friends.

Just now this wonderful government thinks its enemy deserves a thrashing. It is willing to administer it.

The enemy the government chooses to bang down these days consists of workers. These workers have been slaved in the packing industry of Chicago and Kansas City and Omaha and St. Paul for many years. These workers have slaved in the mines in West Virginia and Kansas and Colorado. They have slaved and made the industries in which they work prosper. They have helped to feed the nation and keep it warm. They have furnished the fuel to run our railroads and our factories.

These workers have piled up billions of dollars of wealth and filled the pockets of the owners with gold. They have worked for the lowest possible wage. They have not been able to keep body and soul together, but have endured these hardships up to the limit. They can go no further.

The masters want to squeeze them still more. They cut the miserable allowance that they have given the slaves. These slaves refuse to work while they starve. They have gone out on strike. To go out on strike now in the middle of winter is a dangerous venture. It is cold and the workers and their families are in danger of freezing to death. So many are out of jobs that they run the risk of losing their places and never taken back.

But they strike in spite of this. They do not strike from choice but from necessity. Those who take their places can not live on the wages paid. They too will strike. They will join the ranks of the starving slaves.

All these workers are looked upon by the government as its enemy. They are looked upon as Germany was looked upon. Therefore the government goes forth with soldiers and guns and bayonets and shoots the enemy and drives into it to subdue it.

These workers are many. They number hundreds of thousands. Workers in other industries who are driven to desperation by the masters and strike are also considered the enemy of the government. Together they number millions. With their children they number a hundred million. And whenever they protest against the oppression of the masters the government treats them as an enemy during war and goes after them with soldiers and guns.

The masters who oppress the workers are looked upon as the friends of the government. They have robbed the workers of their rights to life. They have taken from them the means whereby they live. They are few and the government looks upon them as friends and protects them and shoots the workers for them and helps them to drive the workers back into the slave pens. The workers have no guns and they are hungry and weak. They government has guns — many guns — machine guns. The government has been well fed by the masters and is strong. The masters have taken from the mouths of the workers the food that it has fed the government and made it fat and strong.

Now the government is proud — proud of the fact that it can shoot down the workers and subdue them and help drive them back into the slave pens. The government is proud of its power and boasts of its deeds. And the fat masters boast of the government and says it is the best in the world.

But under all this oppression the workers are not sure of the goodness of the government. They feel that if it is good for the masters to have a government that is their friend it might be a good thing for the workers to have their own government. This idea is brewing in the minds of the workers.

And when the workers have secured their own government they will be proud of it just as the masters are now proud of theirs.

MISS ADDAMS LOSES OUT.

There is probably no woman in America as well known for her charity work as Miss Jane Addams. She has been a wonder taking care of the chaff end of the devils thrashing machine, and as such she has won fame on two continents.

Miss Addams has always been careful not to annoy the capitalists by attacking their system. She has always considered it sufficient to take care of the results rather than worry about causes.

Her work as a settlement matron is known the world over. She placed her Hull House in the worst part of Halsted Street, Chicago and had a beneficial influence over hundreds of people who had never seen what a home looked like.

But while she helped in a very small way the hundreds there were millions who never heard of her or her beneficence. So all told her work has counted for very little. When the war came on she tried to be a pacifist but soon gave in and became a Red Cross supporter. She knew enuf only to help the suffering after they were hurt, but could never see the futility of such endeavor when unsupported by radical measures.

Now lately however she is becoming more bold. So far the capitalist press was willing to go with her. The Chicago Tribune called her Chicago's Angel

Mercy and all kinds of flattering names. The news and editorial columns were full of praise of her. But now she is fallen from grace. She has gone forth with the militant and begun to tell the masters that they must stop their hypocrisy and behave themselves. We will let the Chicago Tribune tell the story in its own way:

Recent communications of Miss Jane Addams in the "Voice of the People" column, designed to set the public right on her view and the majority view of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom concerning world peace and the four ply alliance, as expressed at a recent massmeeting in Washington, prompt us to offer a few comments of our own.

Not many years ago, Miss Addams occupied a place in the hearts of Chicagoans and in the civic life of the city, certainly above that of any other woman, and probably above that of any individual. She had gone into the slums of Halsted street, and through her self-sacrificing and intelligent work for women and children, and to a lesser extent for men there, had made her name famous and powerful for good. She not only made herself an active influence for the material betterment of these people, but projects herself into the thought of the entire community. She became, we might say, a living, vocal, civic conscience. She could go before the city council or the state legislature, make a statement of fact and need, and obtain action because the people knew it was not politics, but right. They knew it was right because Jane Addams said it was right.

But Miss Addams was not satisfied. Her books on children and women and social problems had extended her field of influence to the world. They are still recognized as high authority and a potent influence for good. Miss Addams wished to follow up their influence in person. She became first a national, then an international character. She became a politician, and sought to become statesman. There, we believe, her wrong turning was made.

Politicians are necessary evils in modern government, but to become a politician is a step down, not a step up, for a humanitarian. However high her purpose, Miss Addams' influence immediately began to wane.

Truth admits of no compromise. Politics requires it. Miss Addams, who in the old days was never asked to compromise, is now forced to do it. She is shocked and disturbed. She fails to realize that she is fighting, perhaps for a higher ideal than ever, but on a lower plane where the weapons and customs are ruder and more primitive.

In the old days she never had to explain. Now she is frequently explaining. That reveals the change in her condition and influence. She has to explain because she puts herself in compromising positions. For instance, she marches under banners inscribed, "Make the Disarmament Conference Disarm," "Immediate, Universal, Complete Disarmament," etc., and then represents the charge that the meeting from which these banners were carried opposed the four ply alliance. It is bad practice. It is quibbling.

We know that Miss Addams does not care for advice from us. But in so far as she has become a public character who seeks publicity, it is fair to say that she has somewhat spoiled a great humanitarian to become a rather indifferent states-woman.

EXPORTS AND PROSPERITY

It may be a source of some consolation to the unemployed of the United States to know that business is good. Because of the fact that millions of families are facing the winter without an income, we therefore hasten to pass along the information that our foreign export trade is three times as large as our imports.

To quote the actual figures, as they appeared in a financial journal recently, for the first nine months of 1921 we did the following volume of foreign business:

IMPORTS	\$1,272,762,580
EXPORTS	\$3,552,307,733

In other words, the workers of America produced \$2,279,545,153 more of the wealth of the world than they consumed.

A man from Mars, coming to Earth ignorant of the ways of capitalism, might think, upon reading these figures, that we in America are a very prosperous people indeed. He would think that in a nation so rich in material resources that it could send such a large volume of goods to foreign nations, want and poverty would be unknown and that all of America's people are bountifully supplied with the good things of life.

We all know that such is not the case, however. We are shipping our wealth to other nations, not because we are bountifully supplied ourselves, but in spite of the fact that millions of our people are living below the standard of health and decency.

Why is this? Why do we ship out of America the things which Americans need?

The answer is found in the workings of the capitalist system. The workers who produced the wealth which is exported did not produce it for themselves, but for the owners of the mills and workshops of the nation. The people who produce do not own what they produce. If they did, they would supply their own needs before seeking for foreign trade. That is what the real owners of the wealth of America do. They live in riotous luxury and enjoy the finest fruits of American, as well as foreign industry.

It must be remembered that in all capitalistic countries wealth is produced primarily for profit and not for use. Unless the private owners of the tools of production and distribution are able to make a profit from the labor of the masses industry ceases. And no profit is possible unless they are able to find a market for the things which Labor produces.

There are two ways of finding the necessary market for labor's products. The way of capitalism is to send them to foreign nations in exchange for gold and securities which the capitalist class piles up and re-invests. That is why the capitalists of America are so eager to find even more foreign markets in which to dispose of American made goods.

The Socialist way is to operate the industries for use instead of for profit. By making the industries the common property of all the people and making it possible for the great mass of workers to own and consume all that their labor creates, a market will be established right here at home. — With such an arrangement it would not be necessary for us to look abroad for people to buy the things which we ourselves need. The workers who produced them would also own and consume them.

How does that appeal to you? —Butte Bulletin.

If the Fatties had spent as much on the known living soldiers as they did on the unknown dead one there would be less fear that the silly sobbers are on the verge of going daffy.

The Armours called for troops two days before the strike was declared. And it must be remembered that this strike is pulled off because "the workers cut their own pay."

PRISONERS ORDERED RELEASED BY HARDING, AND THEIR OFFENSES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. — Following is the list of commutations of sentences and pardons announced by President Harding here today. The commutations and pardons become effective Christmas Day. Unless otherwise noted, sentences were for violation of the Espionage Act:

COMMUTATIONS.

Anderson, Orville — Convicted at Deadwood, S. D., and sentenced Oct. 5, 1918, to four years.

Ashleigh, Charles — Former newspaper man and poet; convicted at Chicago of conspiracy and sentenced to ten years. Commuted upon his agreement to accept deportation to England, the country of his birth.

Baldazzi, Giovanni — Manager of an I. W. W. paper, II Proletario. Convicted at Chicago of conspiracy sentenced to ten years and \$30,000 fine. To be deported to Italy.

Blodgett, David T. — Convicted at Des Moines, Ia., of opposing the Selective Service Act, and sentenced to twenty years. Now in St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane for observation.

Cumbe, J. T. — Convicted at Oklahoma City and sentenced to six years.

Caldwell, Joseph M. — Convicted at Providence, R. I., and sentenced to three years, which he began in October 1919.

Carey, Thomas — Convicted at San Francisco and sentenced to two years, which he began to serve Sept. 9, 1920.

Debs, Eugene V. — Convicted at Cleveland and sentenced May 16, 1918, to ten years. Sentence begun April 12, 1919.

Fleron, Mojick — Convicted at Detroit and sentenced Aug. 7, 1918, to twenty years. Sentence commuted by President Wilson to five years.

Freese, Claus — Convicted at El Paso of unlawful departure from the United States in time of war in an attempt to sell the German Consulate in Mexico plans of a new gun similar to those designed for use by the United States Army, and sentenced to five years. Sentence begun Nov. 6, 1918.

Hamilton, Ed — Convicted at Chicago, Aug. 30, 1918, and sentenced to ten years.

Head, William J. — Sentenced at Sioux Falls, N. D., Nov. 2, 1917. Now out on bond.

Jacobsen, Gustave H. — Convicted at Chicago of attempting to incite a military enterprise against Great Britain in India during the war and sentenced to three years. Sentence begun Sept. 24, 1921.

Kennedy, Mrs. Idell — Only woman on the list. Convicted at Los Angeles of hindering the Selective Service Act by arranging with an oculist to furnish eyeglasses to National Army men which would distort their vision and make them unfit for service. Sentenced to eleven years. Sentence commuted to three years by President Wilson on condition she be placed in a sanitarium for the insane.

Law, Jack — Convicted at Chicago and sentenced Aug. 30, 1918, to ten years.

Murphy, John L. — Convicted at Sacramento, Cal., and sentenced Jan. 17, 1919, to five years.

Phillips, Walter — Convicted at Oklahoma City of hindering the Selective Service Act and sentenced to ten years Released on parole by President Wilson Jan. 10, 1921.

Prado, Jose — Convicted at Santa Fe for unlawfully bringing aliens into the United States in time of war and sentenced Oct. 8, 1920, to two years.

Prashner, Albert B. — Convicted at Chicago and sentenced Aug. 30, 1918, to ten years.

Schumann, Wilhelm — German Lutheran minister. Convicted at Fort Dodge, Ia., and sentenced July 11, 1918, to five years.

Schur, Joseph A. — Convicted at Indianapolis and sentenced June 22, 1918, to six years.

Snitkin, Maurice L. — Convicted with Schur at Indianapolis and sentenced June 22, 1918, to six years.

Stopa, Anthony J. — Convicted at Detroit for obstructing enlistments and sentenced Aug. 17, 1918, to twenty years. Sentence commuted by President Wilson to five years.

Trelase, H. L. — Convicted at Fargo, N. D., and sentenced to two years. Sentence begun Jan. 21, 1921. To be deported.

PARDONS.

Bryan, Carl J.; O'Dell, James A.; Richardson, J. B.; Van Gilder George; Youngblood, Roy.

All five serving life terms to which they were sentenced while with the American Army on the Rhine, after conviction for the killing of George Lancefield, a former British officer.

"THE MORNING AFTER"

As our wartime spree recedes into the past we are daily given fresh "headache" evidence of the jolly time we had while organizing to carry on the humane work of separating fellow human being from the divine life spark.

We have the Shipping Board scandals with their consequential huge losses through mismanagement and graft; the claims of impecunious railroad executives who somehow or other have acquired the notion that they should get out of the public treasury any funds they may happen to need, and scores of other less costly remembrances.

We still have our hundreds of political prisoners who languish in jails because of their protests against indulging in the spree, with all of its resultant brutalizing and thieving effect on the public mind.

Now we have our own local instance of what it cost us to make the "world safe for democracy" — whatever that meant.

During the war we were urged to get out spruce out of which to build airplanes. By one of those strange coincidences that oftentimes creep into the affairs of men, John D. Ryan of the Anaconda Copper Company and a large stockholder in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, was placed in charge of airplane construction.

Now it happened, too, that the Milwaukee railroad owned and operated the only railroad that tapped the Olympic peninsula, where, fortunately, much spruce was to be found.

So the government, acting on the suggestion of the spruce division,

conceived the idea of building a line of road leading into the spruce, and, under a cost-plus contract, succeeded in spending about \$8,000,000 in building the line.

It is now proposed to sell the line. Buyers are necessarily limited to railroad companies that might make use of this line as a feeder. Inasmuch as John D. Ryan's Milwaukee line is the only railroad that now operates on the Olympic Peninsula, it follows that the Milwaukee is the only company that will bid for this piece of line.

Recently an attempt was made to sell at public auction, but no bids were received that approximated the minimum set, which was \$1,500,000. Now an attempt is being made to dispose of the road at private sale, with the same minimum price to be paid. Fears are entertained that it will be impossible to get the price asked.

For our part we are certain that no such a price will ever be realized. The Milwaukee Railroad houts the whip hand. It is the only company that can possibly make use of the road. Unless all signs fail, we are prepared to predict that when, if ever, a sale is made, it will net the government far less than the sum now set as a minimum consideration.

All of which reminds us that to be a far seeing "patriot" in times of war is sometimes very profitable. —Seattle Union Record.

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