

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND

WORKERS  
OF THE WORLD  
UNITE

# TRUTH

MINNESOTA  
HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY  
Permit No. 40.  
Duluth, Minn.

1c. Paid

VOLUME II. NO. 15

DULUTH, MINN., APRIL 12, 1918

WHOLE NUMBER 43

## J. O. BENTALL FOUND GUILTY MANY FINNISH COMRADES ARRESTED

### MOONEY APPEALS TO LABOR FROM HIS CELL IN 'FRISCO JAIL

My fight in the courts is at end. Each and every one of them said I must hang. I am glad that part of the battle is over, for so many working people have confidence in the courts that are unquestionably in the control of the employing class and used effectively against organized labor.

Now is the time to be frank with you. I never had faith in an appeal to the higher courts for a new trial. I said the night of my conviction: "Our hope is the organized labor movement, and not in the courts. The only official that can act on my case now is Governor Stephens. President Wilson has asked him to see that I get a new trial, and the only way that can be done is by Governor pardoning me and the 'frame-up' gang placing me on trial again on one of the remaining indictments pending against me.

The foulest crime about this whole thing is the long delay in bringing this about. One year ago the Oxman perjury letters were discovered and exposed. World-wide protest caused President Wilson to appoint a special Federal Mediation Commission to investigate the charges of fraud made by our defense. As a result of their investigation they condemned the 'frame-up' and demanded a new trial for Billings and myself. Now the only force that can really guarantee that new trial is the organized labor movement.

Delay is suicide, and the sooner you demand that justice be done the better. The Chamber of Commerce hopes to tire you out by this process. These blood-curling murderers have no intention of giving us anything, and to hear talk of a twenty-four-hour strike is a huge joke to their ears.

When union men go on strike for 25 or 50 cents a day increase in their wages of for one hour a day less work, they do not say they will strike for twenty-four hours. They make their demand, and if it is not granted they enforce it with the only power they have. I ask you, is not there a greater principle involved in this case than a mere 25 cents increase in wages. If they can hang or imprison me and my co-defendants by these methods today, they can do the same to you tomorrow. I want all talk about reprieves and commutation of sentence stopped right now. I am not guilty of this crime, and if I can not have a new trial, I want death on the gallows in California. If I am as guilty as the 'frame-up' gang would have you believe, why are they afraid to try me on another indictment? They dare not. They know the result would be an acquittal.

Organized labor has no desire to interfere with the Government's war to make democracy safe in the world, but if it cannot be made safe at home, they will try to make it safe here first.

Organized labor has no desire to in any way interfere in a just war or aid an unjust foe, especially when the issue is making democracy safe in the world, but labor in this country should see that this principle is rigidly applied in their home country first, which would be the very best example to other nations. Otherwise organized labor must strike to make democracy safe in the United States first.

Every individual should write President Wilson, Governor Stephens and their respective congressmen.

THOMAS J. MOONEY.

### BUTTONS

By CARL SANDBURG.

I have been watching the war map slammed up for advertising in front of the newspaper office.  
Buttons—red and yellow buttons—blue and black buttons—are shoved back and forth across the map.

A laughing young man, sunny with freckles,  
Climbs a ladder, yells a joke to somebody in the crowd,  
And then fixes a yellow button one inch west,  
And the yellow button with a black button one inch west.

.. (Ten thousand men and boys twist on their bodies in a red  
soak along a river edge,  
Gasping of wounds, calling for water, some rattling death in  
their throats.)

.. Who by Christ would guess what it cost to move two buttons  
one inch on the war map here in front of the newspaper office  
where the freckle-faced young man is laughing to us?

THE WORKINGCLASS MUST NOT ALLOW THE WORLD TO COME TO THIS—



Jack Carney,  
510 Manhattan Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Bentall guilty on two counts, acquitted on one count. Verdict infamous and further proof justice in America a farce. Judge rabidly prejudiced against us. Will appeal. Jury out nine hours.

A. L. SUGARMAN.

J. O. Bentall, Socialist candidate for Governor of this State, was tried and found guilty on two counts. The maximum sentence is twenty years in prison with a fine of \$10,000. Bentall will be sentenced next Friday.

Bentall now is under one-year sentence in the Crow Wing county jail for alleged obstruction of the draft.

We want to urge upon our readers the necessity of doing all in

tall. Comrade Bentall is no spotlight artist, he is one of the best and truest comrades, that the movement has produced. No position in the party could buy Bentall, fired with a passion for social justice that is very rarely seen, he has worked night and day for the emancipation of the workers.

Words of ours are inadequate to describe all that comrade Bentall has done for the Socialist movement in Minnesota. We shall leave that to an abler comrade, comrade

Sugarman, who will give you a full report of the trial and work of comrade Bentall in our next issue.

Hold meetings, basket socials, concerts, propaganda meetings, Bentall must be saved for the good of the movement. PRISON MEANS DEATH TO BENTALL. If you have never had a chance of showing your appreciation of the work of comrade Bentall and your loyalty to the cause he so nobly represents, then your time has come. MAKE GOOD.

### Eight Finnish Comrades Arrested

Virginia, Minn. — Mrs. Martha Ranta, formerly Miss Koivumaa, until recently teacher in rural school in the town of Calom, twenty-five miles south of Biwabik, and seven other men and women, all Finns, were indicted by the late grand jury on the charge of spreading disloyalty in the school district. This developed when officers returned from that section last evening bringing the accused.

They were arraigned before Judge Freeman, bail fixed and were given until today to plead. None furnished bail and spent the night in jail. Circulation of books containing three objectionable Finnish plays and the presentation of a play, all aimed to aid in discouraging enlistment are charged against the accused.

Lawyers Sidestep Cases.

No local lawyers wanted to take the cases today and the arraignment time set for noon was continued. Victor Essling, an Eveleth attorney, took the case of the school teacher who was released on \$100 bail. The accused claimed they have no money to hire counsel and the court Judge Freeman, gave them till 5 p. m. today to file

affidavits to that effect. Mrs. Mary Tuomala, one of the accused, who carried a 2-months-old baby, was allowed to go on her recognizance.

The town of Colvin school is mentioned in the indictment as the scene of the alleged disloyalty. It was this school that was recently closed by County Superintendent Young for spreading disloyal propaganda.

The town of Markham adjoins the town of Colvin and former newspaper stories of the alleged disloyalty in the school have referred to the Markham school as the place, but, according to the indictment, it is the town of Colvin, situated in a settlement peopled largely with Finns.

The accused are Mr. and Mrs. Kalle Koski, John Webber, Mr. and Mrs. Tuomala, Emil Valtonen, Mrs. Ranta, David Nyssell, The men claim to be citizens.

What the State Charges.

The indictments charge the defendants with circulating Finnish books containing the following plays: "The La - Joy," "Socialism and the Soldier" and "War Orphans," in the town of

Colvin; that the plays opposed enlistment in the military and naval forces of the United States; that the thirteen pupils of Mrs. Ranta were forced to salute the red flag of Socialism, instead of the American flag; that in the plays, the United States government was represented as tyrannical and that the poor people were robbed of their money and oppressed; that the poor people do the heavy labor and the American flag, as a result of the robbing and oppression of the poor, should be dropped to the ground; that the war is a capitalistic one and that the capitalists want more land; that none of the capitalists or their sons are fighting and that the poor should refuse to go to war.

A couple of the accused offered a little resistance and declared that the workers should stick together. Mrs. Mary Tuomala brought her 2-month-old baby with her and nursed the infant at the jail.

The plays in question were not given at a county school, but in a Socialist hall in the town of Colvin, although pupils from Mrs. Ranta's classes took part in them.

### A GRAVE OF LIBERTY

By Harrison George.

Is the Cook county jail to again function as a sarcophagus of human rights? Behind its massive, grey stone walls are entombed one hundred or so of men who represent the I. W. W. Many have been taken in irons for thousands of miles to rot here far from their homes and kindred. For nearly six months they have been held here awaiting trial—not in a jail—but in a sewer; in the most hideous and health-wrecking institution conceivable to the imagination.

Into cold, dark and vermin-filled stone cells, whose full floor space is six feet by eight feet—with a three-tier bunk on one side, an ancient type of open toilet and a small wash basin with a cold water tap—into cells supposed to hold only two prisoners, as many as five men have been crowded—some sleeping on the cold stone floor in the dead of a cruel winter; and in a jail where the filth and cobwebs of forty years cling to the crevices undisturbed; in a jail where ventilation does not exist where the temperature is unregulated except by the whims of the changing guards who have no thermometer to guide them; in a jail where the only food given is a scant serving of putrid meat and other things apparently rescued from the garbage can; in a jail where twenty hours of each twenty-four must be spent in the crowded cells; in a jail where sunlight, or even daylight, is a thing unknown—and where a poor artificial light ruins the best of the eyes; in a jail, and under jailers whose sole purpose seems to be to wreck human hopes and human health by putting men in such vile confinement and subject to such treatment as would kill hogs—unused to such a sty.

Is it any wonder that we are becoming emaciated wrecks—even the strongest of us? Is it any wonder that the eyesight of many is failing—never to return? Is it any wonder that even such an athlete as Sam Scarlett—the former football star—whom all will remember as the picture of vigorous manhood, should now be a mere shadow of his former self—a pallid ghost—a walking skeleton? Is it any wonder that a lad of German birth, a fellow-worker arrested in Chicago in the December raids, a boy whose artist mind exhibited itself in sculpturing, should, in this unholy place turn into a screaming maniac—his sensitive mind overthrown by the taunts of an American Torquemada who threatened him with hanging? Is it any wonder that Stanley Gancharik, a Russian boy, a fellow-worker arrested as a "slacker" in June, coming in healthy and strong, should, in December be discharged in the last stage of consumption? Even the flint-hearted Judge Landis being touched with his plight to the extent of his gift to the lad of \$3.00 "to see a doctor." Fellow-worker Gancharik "saw a doctor" too late—he died on February 25th—murdered by those responsible for his incarceration in this cess-pool—the Cook County Jail.

It is a timely question that I ask of you who read these lines: Is this jail again to be the tomb of human rights? We, who are shut within its walls, have not forgotten Parsons and his brave fellows, who here—in the same pen where we walk to and fro—gave up their lives for Labor thirty years ago. We have not forgotten and—feverish and wakeful in the silent hours of night—I hear a voice re-echoing from the cold, dark corners of our dungeon—an echoing voice of long ago, saying—"The day will come when our silence will be more eloquent than the voices you strangle today." O, ye rulers! You should tremble for what is in our hearts! Think not, you who exploit and impoverish the workers, that you can break our spirit. You cannot! Has imprisonment—the first I have ever known—tamed my soul? No! But it has fixed in me a remorseless anger—the sacred fire of rebellion against tyranny. I came here a creature tempered with mercy to all mankind; I go from here—if I do go—a merciless enemy of those whose cruel violence opposes the liberty of my class.

A grand jury has suggested that the prisoners here should be compelled to witness the hangings of those men who are executed in this jail—"It would teach them a lesson." Aye, it would! It would teach them the lesson of a barbarous and inverted civilization. It would impress upon these proletarians, housed here temporarily, the effectiveness of the gallows as a method of disposal of those who chance to be the under-dogs. But will their class always be the under-dog? Think of that—ye haughty masters of things! Think upon that and—take us to the gallows if ye will—but history will speak, and you cannot strangle Time, can you?

There were thirteen pupils in the school, the death of her husband.

Government agents are here and it is thought they will take a part in the cases.

DEATH CERTIFICATE ONLY FOR SUGAR CARD.

LONDON.—"Before you can get buried your sugar card has to be produced."

This was the statement made by a widow who had visited the office of the registrar in order to register

It was thought some one was trying an elaborate joke, but it appears her statement was quite correct.

The registrar has to make certain whether the dead person is registered for sugar or not. This is done mainly to prevent fraud, as any unscrupulous person could continue to use a dead person's sugar card unless there were some such means of cancelling it.



**Remember!**

## I. W. W. TRIAL IN CHICAGO

ENTIRE JURY  
PANEL DISMISSED  
BY JUDGE LANDIS

Jury Tampering Is Charged  
By Clyne When Challenges Are Gone

Court proceedings in the great I. W. W. case being tried in Chicago were interrupted in a startling manner when Judge Landis dismissed the entire venire of 200 which had been drawn and was being examined as jurors. The work of an entire week is lost and the whole case started again from the beginning. Three veniremen had been accepted by both sides to serve. The trial will be resumed Monday, April 15th.

The prosecution forced this action from Judge Landis by presenting statements from prospective jurors to the effect that they had been approached by radical sympathizers of the I. W. W. with questions relative to prejudice against the organization.

The prosecution, having lost all but three of its peremptory challenges was in an ugly mood when court opened in the morning. The I. W. W. had nine to its credit and the jury prospects seemed to favor the defense. It appeared that District Attorney Clyne, having "fanned the air" three times, felt as though attorney Vanderveer had him in a groove. This fact made him lose his sense of humor altogether, so he resorted to a forced dismissal of the venire as a last desperate measure. He managed to put the court in such a position that it was forced to excuse the venire although this action was taken in a way that was not intended to cast discredit upon the defense. In one or two instances the press reports stated that Mr. Clyne could produce proof that the I. W. W. had been guilty of jury tampering and even bribery, but these rumors were nearly all corrected by later reports.

Judging by the personnel of the first venire one would be inclined to doubt whether there were any workmen in the world, at least the proletarian element was a negligible one in the make-up of the jury drawn to try the greatest labor case in history. One of the defendants remarked that the jury box, during the examination, looked like a meeting of the Employers' Association. In spite of this obvious advantage on the side of the prosecution, District Attorney Clyne seemed anything but pleased with the outlook. The fact is, in view of his having shot off three of his six peremptory challenges, he was scarce. Hence the dismissal of the 200 prospective jurors and the entirely new start. Evidently Clyne is a rather cheap sport and a very poor loser. But, even at that, if he would only learn how to use such words as "was," "were," "socialism" and "sabotage" in their proper places, he wouldn't be much worse than one would expect a man to be in the position to which he has, somehow or other been appointed.

A spectacular feature of the trial was brought out in the examination of a red-faced portly character by name of Richard Stewart. Mr. Stewart is an official of Hibard, Spencer, Bartlett and Co., a corporation employing some 1100 unorganized slaves. He is also a great patriot and a militant member of the Em-

ployers' Association, which, ten years ago, broke up the strike of Chicago teamsters with hired gun-men. He says that socialism, or anything resembling it, has no place in a country with institutions like ours, that any organization advocating the social ownership of the means of production is traitorous, that the Bismarck deportation was a "good business move" and that he would not want an organizer for the I. W. W. to get busy among his slaves.

Taken as a type Mr. Stewart is a rare specimen of the industrial overlords of free America, and just a shade more characteristic than a "Bingo" cartoon of a parasite. In spite of his reiterated assertions of antipathy for organized labor in general and the I. W. W. in particular, Mr. Stewart adroitly avoided making a statement that would enable Judge Landis to respond to Attorney Vanderveer's request for dismissal "for cause." Clyne and Nebeker fought bitterly to retain this man on the jury that is to be fair and impartial to the One Big Union. The defense used its second peremptory on him. A character like this could be just about as fair with labor union on trial as Billy Sunday could be with Satan.

The question of socialism was involved in the investigation when Attorney Vanderveer pointed out the fact that the ultimate aim of both the I. W. W. and the Socialist Party are the same, the two movements differing only as regards the methods used to bring it about. Clyne made a very weak attempt to prove that socialism meant government ownership.

Mr. Vanderveer pointed out that the I. W. W. is out to change "conditions rather than laws," referring to the history of the 8 hour laws passed in Colorado and Utah that were non-operative for 8 years until the workers of the state struck to enforce it.

One of the tense moments in court yesterday occurred when Attorney Vanderveer asked one of the bourgeois veniremen a few rapid fire questions like the following:

"Don't you know that 2 per cent of the people control 60 per cent of the nations wealth?"

"Do you know that two-thirds of the people own less than 5 per cent of the country's wealth?"

"Do you know that one man had a greater income last year than the combined income of 2,500,000 other Americans?"

The prosecution always objects to matters of this kind being mentioned, but so far their objections have been overruled by Judge Landis.

Mr. Nebeker, the Copper Trust Corporation lawyer, created a furor in the courtroom by a slip of the tongue. This worthy gentleman made a statement to the effect that "a man has the right to be disloyal if he so desires." His Honor soon corrected the mis-statement. But even the newspapermen had to laugh.

The Liberator ..... \$1.50  
Pearson's ..... \$2.00  
Truth ..... \$1.00  
Total Value \$4.50  
ALL FOR \$3.00.

## EMPLOYERS ADVISED TO HELP PRESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS

Notorious Detective Says A. F. of L. Head is Best Friend of Bosses.

Splendid Tribute Is Paid to Great Man by One Who Knows Him.

The following magnificent tribute to the splendid virtues of Mr. Samuel Gompers, head of the A. F. of L., as a great "labor leader," and the enthusiastic acknowledgment of the immense value of his services to the class that toils, sweats, bleeds and dies in the shambles of capitalist industry, clipped from the New York Call. It forever places the integrity of the great man beyond reach of the shafts of malice and sinister criticism at the hands of envious and capricious critics, and removes all doubt as to his loyalty and devotion to the cause of that noble band of aspiring democrats and horny-handed sons of toil, whose broad vision encompasses within its horizon "collective bargaining, living wages, better conditions of labor and justice."

Such a simple, sincere, direct, open and yet emphatic acknowledgment of the true worth of this doughty champion of Labor, coming as it does from the bitterest and most vindictive foes Labor has ever had upon this capitalist continent, ought to bring forth an avalanche of congratulatory messages to the doughty one, from the admiring and faithful rank and file of his organization, complimenting him upon thus receiving due and proper recognition for his magnificent and unwavering struggle on behalf of down-trodden and oppressed Labor and against those forces of evil and injustice, that would make labor a "commodity" and its owner a victim of fear and trembling. And in what more fitting manner could the admiring and faithful give expression to their gratitude for having been so valiantly led from the slough of misery and despair in which they were floundering before Mr. Gompers' arrival upon the scene of their miseries, into the green fields and sweet pastures wherein they now gambol merrily and indeed blithely and with great content, than by congratulating the distinguished "leader" for thus coming into his own, the fame he so richly merits because of having so undoubtedly earned it.

Let every member of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. peruse the following, and having so perused it, "mark and inwardly digest" it. It is rich; that is what it is:

Buffalo.—"William J. Burns, the detective, told me the other day that he had opposed Mr. Gompers all his life, but is now warning all his clients that he believes it is to their interest to support the president of the American Federation of Labor."

This was the message which David Sowers, of Milwaukee, for several years president of the education committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, and today a member of its executive board, brought to Buffalo's labor-hating Employers' association at its annual banquet in the Hotel Statler recently.

Sowers, who was appointed as a member of the council of national defense by Gompers, praised the labor chief and told his hearers they should get acquainted with him, because he would prove a buttress against radical thought.

"Mr. Burns, the detective, further told me that he had many men working among the Bolsheviks and I. W. W., the envy of the large employers declared, 'and he says he knows that they want to break Mr. Gompers' power. Surely, you business men, realizing your own responsibilities and your own interests, must respect Mr. Gompers, who was big enough to reach out to the opposing camp and make peace with you by choosing his aides from your ranks."

He not only stepped over to take me, but also the president of the National Association of Manufacturers. I have learned to have a sincere respect for him.

"I believe we manufacturers are to blame for much of the bitterness between capital and labor. It is time for us to wake up and try to stop labor's discontent. Every manufacturer should have his human tool room. Germany and other countries long ago saw this need. They do not look at a man and hire him to reject him, but take him on and train him."

"It is our fault if many men are taught to argue with their fists and elbows instead of their brains. We employers can cut down our labor turnover if we use different tactics. I know of one firm which hired experts to train its help. It started out by firing men and taking on girls. At first they could not produce as much as the men, but through training were taught to produce far more and at less wages. Surely, that was a saving for that employer."

Big Labor Crisis Looms.

Walter Gordon Merritt, of New

York city, general counsel for the Anti-boycott association, declared that "the ink on the treaty of peace which ends this European war will hardly be dry and the bells of the churches will not cease tolling their announcement of peace, when we face the labor question as it has never confronted us before."

Merritt pointed out how employers must understand the use of the law as it affects labor and, as counsel for a national organization which is battling labor all over the land, declared it was necessary to use different tactics to hold labor in control.

"This is a day of changes, when the social structure is being forced to the scrap heap," he said. "There are those who say that the civilization of today is about to die and a new civilization be ushered in its place. It's a day of challenge of the systems and institutions of today."

"Employers must learn to adopt new tactics to hold their power."

"The cessation of the war in Europe will see a reshaping of our industrial institutions. It is up to you employers of this country to see that justice and truth, founded upon law and the supremacy of the state, are firmly established. That means the supremacy of the law, human liberty, the integrity of the contract between labor and capital and every other treaty between these two forces."

"Gentlemen, you are facing a change you do not realize as yet. There is an overwhelming sentiment for collective bargaining. Your answer should not be by merely butting your heads against a stone wall. You must use tact and say that labor organizations must observe certain fundamental principles before you enter into an agreement with them."

"The first question, which is almost a monomania with me, is that labor organizations must respect certain principles in order for them to be useful to society. They must be subjected to the law the same as any other institution. In England labor unions are absolutely exempt from legal action, and we actually had a federal industrial relations commission which advocated their exemption from the law in this country."

"We say labor organizations must be responsible for the acts of their pickets and officers. They must not be allowed to send men to the picket line with a wink and tell them to obey the law. They must guarantee that the man's conduct will be right, and if he does not act right they must be held responsible. Labor unions can not commit lawlessness under the new order."

Courts Must Help Employers.

"Recent court decisions have upheld our view. The miners' union was held responsible for the acts of its agents by a recent decision in an Arkansas mine suit. The mine owner got judgement for \$600,000, and if that decision holds the future conduct of the United Mine Workers will be different. If we recognize unions, and underwrite that contract, then it will be possible to file that contract in a court of equity to keep that labor union within the law."

"A contract is a piece of property the same as a chair, and under your contract with labor you must be as much entitled to protection as you would to ownership in a chair. Federal courts have recently held that no labor organization has a right to even employ ordinary methods of persuasion to induce men to strike. The courts, in that case, rightly held that the proper use of contract with labor unions creates new property rights."

"You know enough about the psychology of the workers to understand that many an employee will hesitate in his actions; when he knows he is bound by a contract. My recommendation to you tonight is to take up carefully with your attorneys the preparation of proper agreements, which at the proper time, you can take up with your employees, and so keep them from the influence of outside agitators. By this device employers can take advantage of the changes taking place."

"I do not pass this on to you as a panacea. I do not think it is, but let me tell you the law is splendidly, and many times the weapon for winning a strike when it is least expected."

"When labor seeks by strikes to tie up the railroads when they carry non-union goods, it must be considered. Does any one doubt that labor should not have the right to call a strike on a railroad when the government is at war? The death dealing power of any railroad strike at any time should be relegated to the barbaric times of the past."

"We believe that organized labor can be controlled, and the Debs' railway strike and the Danbury hatters' boycott case show it. In these and other cases we saw right triumph, and we will not give up the fortification of the law without a fight. There

are differences between the uprisings of oppressed people and the strikes of these labor organizations. Many of these organizations have a large income. They have much at stake, and the state could, if necessary, wipe them out by a single blow."

"We must oppose strikes in wartime. I see no reason why any leader of labor should foment discontent in wartime, either on the railroads or on government work, where there are democratic instruments to deal with their difficulties."

"When peace comes between the nations we must face a problem between the classes never thought of before. We must fight for the enthronement of the state as the supreme agency of our people, and we must recognize the loss of the lives of our youth who are lost on the battlefield in France as a sheer loss in any movement is to become a tyrant at home."

Chief of Police Girvin told the banqueting employers that "business men and police should understand each other better, for our interests are the same."

### DOINGS OF DULUTH LOCALS.

The Socialist Sunday School held its usual Sunday meeting at the Sloan Hall. Over forty children and many adults attended and listened to the children describe the making of flowers and the development of a chicken. The children are worth listening to, they are bright and intelligent.

The Scandinavian Local held its usual weekly lecture and entertainment. They had for their speaker Louis Harthill, Chief of the Minneapolis Police. Comrade Harthill made quite a stirring talk, and was interesting to see Chief of the Police, McKercher, applauding vigorously his remarks. We trust that the lesson taught by Comrade Harthill was thoroughly appreciated by McKercher, because he sorely needs a lesson in the duties of a law official.

The Jewish Socialist Local held a successful basket social last Friday evening. Comrades Thompson and Liechten, the editor spoke.

The Ladies Auxiliary held its usual fortnightly meeting.

### WATCH YOUR NUMBER.

Each subscriber will find a No. opposite his name on the paper. For instance if No. 44 is opposite your name, it means that your subscription will expire next week and you should renew at once.

This is number 43.  
Make all checks or money orders payable to the Truth and not to any private individuals.

### INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND.

#### Shilling a Day Carpenters.

That conscription is being used in Great Britain to bring about industrial compulsion on military rate of pay is clearly shown in the "Monthly Journal", published on behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Britain.

W. T. Wilson, Labor member of the House of Commons, writes to the "Journal" as follows: "Members who are in the army still keep writing me complaining that they are not receiving working pay when attached to working companies. I have already published the reply of the War Office, viz, that working pay ceased on December 31."

A. W. Singer, a member of the Ealing Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, wrote the following letter to the secretary of his branch: "I joined the colors on October 9. After I passed a trade test, I was shifted to working companies. I have ailing at the trade at the ordinary pay (25 cents a day) without any extra working pay. I think this is very unfair."

This matter has been raised in the House of Commons. The War Office has flatly declined to reconsider any extra pay to working parties.

### German Prisoners Compelled to Scab.

At a meeting of the Greenock branch of the Society the following resolution was adopted—"That we, the members of the above branch, enter our protest against the action of a firm acting as agents for the Ministry of Munitions, paying scandalously low and inadequate wages to the miners of Ramsay, and when they complain, discharging them and replacing them with German prisoners. We consider this to be a perfectly disgusting form of blacklegging, inasmuch as prisoners of war in any country cannot be considered free agents over their own actions, and therefore the authorities are

## SUPERIOR NEWS

### "WET" DAY AFTER A "DRY" ELECTION.

Although Superior voted dry on Tuesday April 2nd the Union depot was awfully wet Wednesday afternoon April 3rd, when thirty-two drafted men were to leave for the war. And it was wet of the tears that were shed by the great number of friends who were present to bid them farewell. Five Superior comrades were among those who left, two from the Finnish Branch and two from the Scandinavian Branch of the Socialist Party, and one from the Jewish Workmen's Circle, and most of the comrades of the city were present to wish them a safe return.

### BONDS FOR NEW JAIL CARRY.

The proposal to issue \$80,000 in bonds for a new city jail was favored by the voters on April 2nd. For this proposal the socialists worked very hard for some time from a pure and simple "selfish" motive, because the socialists, fighting the class war, are at all times expecting to be in jail and surely want a little comfort while staying there. The rotten conditions of the old jail were described by our comrades Eskel Ronn and Jacob Lundeen, who happened to be there by the "special request" of our authorities. They were treated there not as human beings, but as monkeys. Most assuredly your police force holds very fast to the Darwinian theory. Any how we are figuring to demand, in the new jail to be built, a separate department for the socialists, decorated with pictures of Marx and Engels and with the three volumes of "Capital". The I. W. W. also demand a department for themselves with the pictures of St. John and Bill Haywood and "direct action" literature. They may father a demand as free American citizens not to deprive them of the right to chew tobacco, therefore metal cuspidors will be needed. We do not know whether these demands will be granted or not but it does not hurt to make the demand.

### NATIONAL HATRED IN ELECTION

There is one particular fact I wish to call to the attention of the comrades. In the election for the supervisorship in the fourth ward, where I reside, a lot of national prejudice was displayed by good many voters by refusing to vote for one candidate because he was a Jew and for the other because he was a Christian. If this is kept up, the workers will never be able to be united, neither on the political field nor on the industrial field. Of course we socialists are fighting for internationalism to a certain extent, but we do not go deep enough with our educational work in that line. Our press hardly takes up such matters as the massacre of Jewish people by the good Godly Christians in Russia and other countries, the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks, the lynching of the colored people by the "white yanks", etc. And naturally organizations of the different nationalities are being formed every day which spent most of their energy treating those cases separately, instead of fighting capitalism, with the result, that instead of curing those evils, they instill more national and race hatred with the spirit of chauvinism. And then the united capitalists, who never fight nationalism, can get the workers to murder one another in time of war and the workers are easy to exploit in the factories, mills and mines, where ignorant workers address one another with "pet names", such as "foreigner", "wop", "sheeny", "coon", "dago", etc. Now, comrades, too much of our valuable time have been given to chasing after the rainbow and not enough to go after the root of most of the evils of present day society. It's time for us to wake up.

I am yours for an internationalism, not in name only, but in reality,  
Joseph R. Booth.

### ADOPT PLAN TO COLLECT DONATIONS.

A plan drawn up by a committee to collect donations into the Million Dollar Campaign Fund of the Socialist Party was adopted by the Central Committee at its regular meeting on April 3rd. Solicitors will be sent to call upon every Socialist and Socialist sympathizer in the city, each Branch will hold a separate entertainment of some kind for the benefit of the fund and the campaign will wind up with a joint entertainment by all the Branches together arranged by the Central Committee. The purpose of the campaign will be explained to every member by a special letter addressed to him.

### ANNIVERSARY OF MARX WILL BE CELEBRATED.

The Central Committee has appointed a special committee of six members to arrange a joint May-Day celebration of all the Socialists in Superior for May 5th to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of Karl Marx. The committee was instructed to invite all the labor unions in the city to partake in the celebration.

### CITY RECEIVES REVENUE FROM CRIME.

One of the main sources of revenue of the city of Superior is the municipal court, where all petty offenders are fined. During the month of March a total of \$4,913.92 was collected into the city treasury through this source, according to the report of municipal judge Parker.

### KONKEL WILL WRITE "EDITORIALS."

On April 16th Joe Konkell, whom the voters of Superior finally kicked out of the mayor's chair, will retire and the new mayor, "labor's friend" Fred Baxter will pick up the reins of city government. Konkell will henceforth devote even his spare moments to the sale of automobiles. He will also write "some editorials" for his weekly journal of plate matter, the Leader-Clarion.

### MILITARY INSTRUCTION PLANNED FOR SCHOOLS.

Military instruction for boys will be given in the city schools, and the plans for the starting of the course in the near future have been considered by principals of all schools of Superior.

Drill and text study will be given each school under the supervision of a competent instructor, who will devote his time to the work. Junior Plattsville manual, a similar edition of the manual used in our armies, will be followed throughout the course.

"The new work will be tried in several schools, where teachers are prepared to take charge of it and will be added to the regular course in all schools as soon as its real worth has been demonstrated, said J. G. Moore, superintendent of city schools. Simple drills will be conducted and if guns are used, they will be wooden guns made by the boys in the manual training department."

### CITIZENSHIP OF THIS KIND DOESN'T APPEAL.

There are some brands of patriotism that do not appeal to Vincent McKinnon, chief of police. The principal variety of this camouflage citizenship is displayed by the man who writes a letter to the chief of police about the "suspicious family" of German aliens which live at such and such a place and signs his letter "A Citizen", without giving any address.

"We've had two or three of such letters lately," declared the chief, "and I want to say right here that if these people were even 5 per cent good citizens, instead of 100 per cent, as they should be, they'd sign their names, or better still come in here and see us so we could question them."

"That is the best and in many cases the only honorable course for all persons who have suspicious actions or happenings to report to us—to come down here and talk them over with me or other police officers."

## MEETINGS of the LOCALS

City Central Committee meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 22 E. 1st Street.  
Scandinavian Local meets every Tuesday 8 p. m. at Woodman Hall.  
Jewish Local meets 2nd and 4th Thursday. Headquarters 22 E. 1st Street.  
English Local meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 22 E. 1st Street.

Finnish Local meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday in Tarmo Hall.  
Scandinavian Women's Socialist Society meets every 1st Thursday, 2 to 4, at Woodman Hall.  
Ladies Auxiliary meets every 2nd and 4th Monday.  
Workmen's Circle, Branch 333, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 22 E. 1st St.

taking an advantage over both experienced carpenter to work for 25 cents a day. It is perfectly fair to use German war prisoners as scabs. It is right for a skilled and experienced carpenter to work for 25 cents a day. It is perfectly fair to use German war prisoners as scabs. It is right for a skilled and experienced carpenter to work for 25 cents a day. It is perfectly fair to use German war prisoners as scabs.

Scandinavian Socialist Local meets every Tuesday night 8 o'clock at the Woodman Hall 21st ave. W. 1st st. Axel Westholm, Sec. 4010 W. 7th st. Open meetings. Every body welcome.

### Kolu & Vanhala

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## UNDER FIRE

By HENRI BARBUSSE.

(The following is an extract from the French story of the War, by Henri Barbusse. This book reached a sale of over 500,000 copies in France. It created quite a furore over there and should be read by all of our readers; same can be had at this office, 1.60.)

"The peoples of the world ought to come to an understanding, through the hides and on the bodies of those who exploit them one way or another. All the masses ought to agree together."

"All men ought to be equal."  
The word seems to come to us like a rescue.

"Equal—yes—yes—there are some great meanings for justice and truth. There are some things one believes in, that one turns to and clings to as if they were a sort of light. There's equality, above all."

"There's liberty and fraternity, too."

"But principally equality."  
I tell them that fraternity is a dream, an obscure and uncertain sentiment; that while it is unnatural for a man to hate one whom he does not know, it is equally unnatural to love him. You can build nothing on fraternity. Nor on liberty, either; it is too relative a thing in a society where all the elements subdivide each other by force.

But equality is always the same. Liberty and Fraternity are words, while equality is a fact. Equality should be the great human formula—social equality, for while individuals have varying values, each must have an equal share in the social life; and that is only just, because the life of one human being is equal to the life of another. That formula is of prodigious importance. The principle of the equal rights of every living being and the sacred will of the majority is infallible and must be inviolable; all progress will be brought about by it, all with a force truly divine. It will bring first the smooth bed-rock of progress—the settling of all quarrels by that justice which is exactly the same thing as the general advantage.

And these men of the people, dimly seeing some unknown Revolution grater than the other, a revolution springing from themselves and already rising, rising in their throats, repeat "Equality!"

It seems as if they were spelling the word and then reading it distinctly on all sides—that there is not upon the earth any privilege, prejudice or injustice that does not collapse in contact with it. It is an answer to all, a word of sublimity. They resolve the idea over and over, and find a perfection in it. They see errors and abuses burning in a brilliant light.

"That would be fine!" said one.

"Too fine to be true!" said another.

But the third said, "It's because it's true that it's fine. It has no other beauty, mind! And it's not because it's fine that it will come. Fineness is not in vogue, any more than love is. It's because it's true that it has to be."

"Then, since justice is wanted by the people, and the people have the power, let them do it!"

"They're beginning already!" said some obscure lips.

"It's the way things are running," declared another.

"When all men have made themselves equal, we shall be forced to unite."

"And there'll no longer be appalling things done in the face of heaven by thirty million men who don't wish them."

It is true, and there is nothing to reply to it. What pretended argument or shadow of an answer dare one oppose to it—"There'll no longer be the things done in the face of heaven by thirty millions of men who don't want to do them!"

Such is the logic that I hear and follow of the words spoken by these pitiful fellows cast upon the field of affliction, the words which spring from their bruises and pains, the words which bleed from them.

Now, the sky is all overcast. Low down it is armored in steely blue by great clouds. Above, in a weakly luminous silencing, it is crossed by enormous sweepings of wet mist. The weather is worsening, and more rain on the way. The end of the tempest and the long trouble is not yet.

"We shall say to ourselves," says one, "After all, why do we make war? We do not know at all why, but we can say who we make it for. We shall be forced to see that if every nation every day brings the fresh bodies of fifteen hundred young men to the God of War to be lacerated, it's for the pleasure of a few ring-leaders that we could easily count; that if whole nations go to slaughter marshaled in armies in order that the gold-stripped caste may write their princely names in history, so

that other gilded people of the same rank can contrive more business, and expand in the way of employees and shops—and we shall see, as soon as we open our eyes, that the divisions between mankind are not what we thought, and those one did believe in are not divisions."

"Listen!" some one broke in suddenly.

We hold our peace, and hear afar the sound of guns, yonder, the growling is agitating the gray strata of the sky, and the distant violence breaks feebly on our buried ears. All around us, the waters continue to sap the earth and by degrees to ensnare its heights.

"It's beginning again."

"Then one of us says, 'Ah, look what we've got against us!'"

Already there is uneasy hesitation in these castaways' discussion of their tragedy, in the huge masterpiece of destiny, that they are roughly sketching. It is not only the peril and pain, the misery of the moment, whose endless beginning they see again. It is the enemy of circumstances and people against the truth, the accumulation of privilege and ignorance, of deafness and unwillingness, the taken sides the savage conditions accepted, the immovable masses, the tangled lines.

And the dream of fumbling thought is continued in another vision, in which everlasting enemies emerge from the shadows of the past and stand forth in the stormy darkness of today.

Ah, you are right, poor countless workmen of the battles, you who have made with your hands all of the Great War, you whose omnipotence is not yet used for well-doing, you human host whose every face is a world of sorrows, you who dream bowed under the yoke of a thought beneath the sky where long black clouds rend themselves and expand in disheveled lengths like evil angels—yes, you are right. There are all those things against you. Against you and your common interests which as you dimly saw are the same thing in effect as justice, there are not only the sword-wavers, the profiteers, and the intriguers.

There is not only the prodigious opposition of interested parties—financiers, speculators, great and small, armor-plated in their banks and houses, who live on war and live in peace during war, with their brows stubbornly set upon a secret doctrine and their faces shut up like safes . . . . .

They pervert the most of moral principles. How many are the crimes of which they have made virtues merely by dowering them with the word "national"? They distort even truth itself. For the truth which is eternally the same they substitute each their national truth. So many nations, so many truths, and thus they falsify and twist the truth.

Those are your enemies. All those people whose childish and odiously ridiculous disputes you hear snarling above you—"It wasn't me that began it, it was you!"—"No, it wasn't me, it was you!"—"Hit me then!"—"No, you hit me!"—those puerilities that perpetuate the world's huge wound, for the disputants are not the people truly concerned, but quite the contrary, nor do they desire to have done with it, all those people who cannot or will not make peace on earth, all those who for one reason or another cling to the ancient state of things and find or invent excuses for it—they are your enemies.

They are your enemies as much as those German soldiers are today who are prostrate here between you in the mud, who are only poor dupes hatefully deceived and brutalized, domestic beasts. They are your enemies, wherever they were born, however they pronounce their names, whatever the language in which they lie. Look at them, in the heaven and on earth. Look at them, everywhere! Identify them once for all, and be mindful, for ever!

What the British Press states about the British Labor (?) Leaders (?) who are touring this country!

An editorial published in the London Daily News of February 16:

"We have been anything but happy in our choice of emissaries to America in the past three years. At the present time there is a party of British trade unionists in America. They were selected by the war cabinet, not by the labor movement in this country, and they are in point of fact utterly unrepresentative of the solid mass of British labor on so vital a question as the holding of an international conference. Mr. Appleton's attitude, for example, is diametrically opposed to the decision of the four million members represented by the Trade Union Congress."

### LUNCHEON OF THE INTER-ALLIED LABOR AND SOCIALIST DELEGATES In London, March 10th, 1918.

Arthur Henderson, in speaking at the closing luncheon, said:

"In spite of cajolery and misrepresentation, we say to our critics: After nearly four years of ruthless slaughter and destruction, in which humanity is slowly bleeding to death, it is time that the military effort was seriously supplemented—not superseded or supplanted, but seriously supplemented—by the pressure of the moral and the political weapon. It appears to us that the interests of all the nations involved in the struggle and the interests of humanity as a whole render it imperative that the war should cease the moment the conditions of a world-peace are assured."

"As I understand the position of allied labor, it is this: We seek a victory; but we do not seek a victory of a militarist or diplomatic nature. We seek a triumph for great principles and noble ideals. We are not influenced by imperialist ambitions or selfish national interests. We seek a victory; but it must be a victory for international moral and spiritual forces, finding its expression in a peace based upon the inalienable rights of common humanity. By the acceptance of the amended war aims, the Inter-Allied Conference has declared that, whilst we are unprepared to continue the conflict for an imperialist peace for the allies, neither would we consent to the acceptance of terms which would mean a German militarist peace. We have made our declarations of policy in good faith, repudiating all deceit and cunning. We shall refuse to countenance any attempt by either group of belligerents to defeat the principles for which we stand. We shall oppose any unscrupulous application of these principles to any particular cases in which any country may be interested. We shall continue to press our case against all opposition, whether it be internal or external, in order that we may eventually secure that constructive, democratic peace so essential to social and economic progress the world over."

"In order to secure such a peace we are ready to co-operate on the principles of conciliation with all elements, whether they be allied, neutral, or amongst the belligerent peoples. All peoples we are prepared to co-operate with who are inspired by principles identical with those upon which our peace proposals are based. Doubtless we shall again be charged with pacifism, and told that we are playing the game of the enemy. Let me say emphatically that though we are not seeking exclusively a French peace, an Italian peace, or a British peace, we are all of us, I believe, much more strongly opposed to a German peace. Nor do we want 'peace at any price.'"

"We must do everything in our power to hold an international conference under proper conditions, and as speedily as circumstances will permit. We must use that international conference as an opportunity for removing every obstacle that stands in the way of an honorable, just, world-settlement."

ANOTHER ATROCITY.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—A tidal wave of verse threatened to swamp the recruiting office of the United States marine corps here when Burt Gibbs of nowhere in particular entered the office and burst out:

"My country calls, I wish to fight! Pray tell me, sir, am I in right?" His auditors were staggered, and one braver than the rest led the poetic Gibbs, still chattering, into the office of the officer in charge. Gibbs effected a lordly bow and swept his hat to the floor:

"I've come to fight to clear the sea, To make it safe for democracy." This was followed with:

"Prithee, kind sir, I'm known to fame. Think and reflect; Gibbs is my name." Burt Gibbs may gain poetical, but never military fame. He was rejected as physically unfit.

### THE TRUE IMPERIALISM.

By WILLIAM WATSON.

Here, while the tide of conquest rolls . . . . .

Against the distant, olden shore, The starved and stunted human souls  
Are with us more and more.

Vain is your Science, vain your Art, Your triumphs and your glories vain,

To feed the hunger of their heart And famine of their brain.

Your savage deserts howling near, Your wastes of ignorance, vice, and shame, Is there no room for victories here, No fields for deeds of fame?

Arise and conquer while ye can To foe that in your midst resides, And build within the mind of Man The Empire that abides.

## BOOK REVIEW

Stories of the Cave People, by Mary E. Marcy; Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, publishers. Price \$1 net.

In these little stories the author has delineated nicely for the young folks the first steps in human progress. They are prepared with question lists so that they may be used handily in class work. They could well be read with interest and profit by the older generation. The subject matter is clearly and charmingly presented and in attractive form for young minds to grasp.

Mary Marcy, herself, says of the purpose of the volume: "I have sought to present only the first steps in human progress. If they stimulate the young folks to a more comprehensive study of the struggles of primitive man and the causes of his slow but steady advance, they shall have fulfilled their purpose."

The Economic Causes of War, by Achille Loria; Charles H. Kerr Co., publishers, Chicago. Price \$1 net.

The work is a compact, yet comprehensive history of the building up of the forces for war and for peace. To the expansion of manufacturing interests, which could profit by the destruction of industries of other nations, he lays the cause for war. He asserts that permanent peace never will be possible until the workers decide for themselves to make an end of war. The workers, he says, have no interest in war because they do not participate in the booty.

He explodes the theory that war is a necessary remedy to correct the plethora which occurs periodically in the economy of nations. Examined more closely, the writer believes, what we call economic plethora is in reality a plethora of the capitalistic class into whose hands wealth is being concentrated to an excessive and ever increasing extent.

Speaking of the present war, he says: "In all previous wars, the

economic factor was concealed under idealistic appearances which might indeed deceive us, but all pretense of idealism is absent from the present war which at the very beginning proclaimed itself as the inevitable result of the clash of economic interests."

The war, he points out, by reason of the enormous destruction of capital, will end in reducing wages and increasing idleness; that the increase in wealth of the victorious nation will not benefit the working class but simply a small clique of bankers and merchants.

He believes that the only means of making this the last war is to wrench power from the so-called "ruling caste" and to hand over the ruling power to the proletariat.

The American Labor Year Book 1917-1918, edited by Alexander Trachtenberg of the Rand School of Social Science, 7 E. 15th street, New York, has appeared.

The first part is devoted to labor and the war, including a resume of the attitude of the American labor unions and documents of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist party. The labor movement in the United States is the chapter heading of the second part, which devotes 60 pages to the economic organizations of labor, statistics regarding their membership, the more important strikes and labor struggles and their results, including Bayonne, the Bisbee deportations, the Frank Little case. A history of two unions is also included in this section, the International Association of Machinists and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Some 40 pages are given to a review of labor and the law, which includes a digest of labor legislation in 1916 by the States and Congress and important decisions of the courts affecting labor. The book costs \$1.

All the above can be obtained from the "Truth" office.

## THE REVOLUTION

By RICHARD WAGNER.

I am the secret of perpetual youth, the everlasting creator of life; where I am not, death rages. I am the comfort, the hope, the dream of the oppressed. I destroy what exists; but from the rock whereon I light new life begins to flow. I come to you to break all chains which bear you down; to free you from the embrace of death, and instill a new life into your veins. All that exists must perish; that is the eternal condition of life, and I the all-destroying fulfill that law to create a fresh, new existence. I will renovate to the very foundations the order of things in which you live, for it is the offspring of sin, whose blossom is misery and whose fruit is crime. The grain is ripe, and I am the reaper. I will dissipate every delusion which has mastery over the human race. I will destroy the authority of the one over the many, of the lifeless over the living; of the material over the spiritual. I will break into pieces the authority of the great; of the law of poverty. Let the will of each be master of mankind, one's own strength be one's own property, for the freeman is the sacred man, and there is nothing sublimer than he. . . . .

I will destroy the existing order of things which divides one humanity into hostile peoples, into strong and weak, into privileged and outlawed, into rich and poor; for that makes unfortunate creatures of one and all. I will destroy the order of things which makes millions the slaves of the few, and those few the slaves of their own power, their own wealth. I will destroy the order of things which severs enjoyment from labor into a burden and enjoyment

into a vice, which makes one man miserable through want and another miserable through super-abundance. I will destroy the order of things which consumes the vigor of manhood in the service of the dead, of inert matter, which sustains one part of mankind in idleness or useless activity, which forces thousands to devote their sturdy youth to the indolent pursuits of soldiery, officialism, speculation and usury, and the maintenance of such like despicable conditions, while the other half, by excessive exertion and sacrifice of all the enjoyment of life, bears the burden of the whole infamous structure. I will destroy even the memory and trace of this delirious order of things which, pieced together out of force, falsehood, trouble, tears, sorrow, suffering, need, deceit, hypocrisy and crime, is shut up in its own reeking atmosphere, and never receives a breath of pure air, to which no ray of pure joy ever penetrates. . . . .

Arise, then, ye people of the earth, arise, ye sorrow-stricken and oppressed. Ye, also, who vainly struggle to cloth the inner desolation of your hearts, with the transient glory of riches, arise! Come and follow in my track with the joyful crowd, for I know not how to make distinction between those who follow me. There are but two peoples from henceforth on earth—the one which follows me, and the one which resists me. The one I will lead to happiness, but the other I will crush in my progress. For I am the new creating force. I am the divinity which discerns all life, which embraces, revives, and re-wards.

Official returns for the Senatorial Election in Wisconsin are:

|         |         |
|---------|---------|
| Lenroot | 163,980 |
| Davies  | 148,713 |
| Berger  | 110,487 |



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TELEPHONE: Grand 1221-A Melrose 5588

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Duluth, Minn.  
Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Superior, Wis.

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JACK CARNEY, EDITOR

## Editorial



## WARNED.

We have been warned again to stop, and if we do not heed the warning we are to be taken out and strung up. Those who give the warning, we are glad to state, do not belong to the working-class, they are petty cockroach business men. Men with small bank balances and big ideas. They think that because they own a two by four store, that they are the industrial magnates of the community. It is bad enough to be worried by this lawless element, but it is worse when your own comrades leave you. So we shall once more explain our position, for the benefit of all concerned.

We do not advocate peace, because we want Germany to win the war. We hate and despise the Kaiser of Germany and the whole junker outfit, with all the bitterness of our heart. We would not shed one tear tomorrow, if the Kaiser was suddenly shot out of existence. He is a crazy fool, he has not the intelligence of monkeys in the forest. We therefore have nothing in common with the Kaiser of the Germany. We honestly believe that Germany cannot win this war, that with the entry of America on the side of the Allies, all chances of German victory have passed away. To expect that any nation, hemmed in as Germany is, can ever win this war, against the combined forces of America, is to show signs of mental weakness. America with her vast resources, with her unlimited wealth, with her millions of men, can never be beaten. She stands today invincible, with no power able to defeat her. It is for that reason we appealed for PEACE. The greatest test of a nation's glory is not in her military victories, but lies in her being able to stand erect and say that although we stand triumphant, with a far superior army and navy than you have got, we are prepared to end this bloody conflict and ask you to discuss terms of peace. That would make the name of America ring out through the whole civilized world, it would be a noble act of a great nation. FOR THAT REASON WE ADVOCATED PEACE. Anyone who knows Prussianism and all that it stands for, must hate and despise it. Prussianism stands for autocracy, and we must not forget that this Republic was founded by men and women who fought against autocracy and stood for liberty. All our life we have fought against oppression of all kinds, and today we still stand against oppression. Do you think that any socialist would stand for the following:

### "THE SOLDIER'S OATH." By the Kaiser.

"Recruits! Before the altar and the servant of God you have given me the oath of allegiance. You are too young to know the meaning of what you have said, but your first care must be to obey implicitly all orders and directions. You have sworn fidelity to me, you are the children of my guard, you are my soldiers, you have surrendered yourselves to me, body and soul. Only one enemy can exist for you, MY ENEMY. With the present Socialist machinations, it may happen that I shall order you to shoot your own relatives, your own brothers, or even your parents—which God forbid—and then you are bound in duty implicitly to obey MY ORDERS."

The socialists of Germany have been starved, batoned, and shot down in cold blood, for daring to stand against human oppression. The man you laud today in all the American Press, Karl Liebknecht, is only standing for the same things that we stand for. We want to see America have the best place in the whole universe, but so long as men and women, aye, children too, are exploited and sweated, so long will America have to bear the shame and dishonor of it all. The socialists do not stop fighting, they are in the fight all the time, and only death itself can take them out of it.

But how are we to beat Germany, with its Prussianism and junkerism? By offering terms of peace, you will then show to the German people, that you do not desire to crush them, as their rulers are telling them. ONCE THE GERMAN PEOPLE FIND OUT THAT WE HAVE NO DESIRE TO CRUSH THEM, THEY WILL RISE UP IN REBELLION AND FOREVER CRUSH MILITARISM. Once they do wake up, the Kaiser will go the same way as the Czar. So you will readily see, that OUR ADVOCACY OF PEACE IS NOT PRO-GERMANISM.

As regards being warned, we wish to state that we shall continue in the fight. NO THREATS OF VIOLENCE WILL EVER FORCE US OUT OF THE FIGHT. We are in the fight for human justice, and what is more, we shall continue in that fight.

Go out into the streets of any big town and what do you find? You will find rich and idle, wasting UNEARNED WEALTH to their own shame and injury of others. You

find the hard toiling workers packed away in vile, unhealthy slums. You find little children famished, dirty, and half naked running about the streets. You find men and women working in sweating dens for starvation wages. You find vice and want and disease alongside of cant and hypocrisy and jingo patriots. You find the food speculator, the stock exchange gambler, and the overfed and overdressed lady, and you will also find the starved child, the hungry prostitute, the drunkard and poor hobo.

Does all this mean nothing to you, TO YOU WHO FORM KNIGHTS OF LIBERTY (?)? Does it mean nothing that men in our community can corner wheat and make a fortune, and children die for the lack of food? Does it mean nothing that a man can rush the market and throw hundreds of girls out of work and compel them to go on the streets? All this does mean something to us, it means everything to the socialist movement. We want to see it all abolished, and that is why we support the Cause of Socialism and also stand by the I. W. W. The men and women who compose these movements, are only treading the same path, that Socrates, Bruno, Galileo, John Brown and many others have trod. You can never stop them by brute force. Their feet are planted too firm in the ground, and the only thing that can ever deter them in their work, will be the logic of your position, if you possess any.

As we write, we can see before us the panorama of human wrecks passing before our eyes. The prostitute, all painted up, standing under the lights of the city streets, asking you to buy her body that she might live. The poor broken-down tramp, the industrial wreck, tattered and torn, appealing for food. The poor worker, weary and worn, living his sordid existence in a stifling slum. The sweater's victim, "sewing at once, with a double thread, a shroud as well as a shirt," these are the dreadful, ghastly facts, which have seared themselves upon our heart.

WARNED, the warning only spurs us on to greater energy, we shall go on with the fight. With happy remembrance of the men and women who have died for the cause we represent, we shall go on. If the warning is carried out, we shall be proud of having set a fire that will shed a light over the city of Duluth, and show to the people the wrongs that exist therein. Socialism means our very existence, it is to us all that life holds dear. It means emancipation of the whole human race, so we shall go on with the fight, COME WHAT MAY.

## MORE POLITICAL COMPROMISING.

The Duluth Trades' Assembly has decided to enter politics, and so a committee has been formed. Some of the members of that committee have expressed a desire to meet with the members of the Socialist Party and endeavor to come to some arrangement whereby they could work hand in hand.

The Trades' Assembly cannot see its way clear to support the platform of the Socialist Party, because we passed a resolution in favor of the I. W. W. They also think that the masters would not allow us to advocate the adoption of our platform in the coming election, therefore we must tone it down, in other words, we must attempt the foolish idea of trying to camouflage our masters. COMRADES, IT CAN'T BE DID. In reply to the platform argument, one of the committee of the Trades' Assembly, ex-member of the party, stated that it was not the platform that mattered, but those who stood behind it. The Socialist Party takes up the opposite position, it is not men with us, it is principles.

Shall we tone our platform to suit the craft unionist? In other words, should the teacher tone down his teachings to suit the child who is only beginning to attend school? The craft unionist still believes that capital and labor should come together. He still believes that he is a superior worker to the unskilled worker. His political and economic action is vitiated by the recognition of his craft as a property. He makes his fight against the capitalist in terms of that property right (?), and thus in terms of the present system. As if it were possible to upset a system in terms of the legal and political notions on which that system actually itself depends.

Marx clearly points out, that in the last analysis, all labor is economically reducible to unskilled labor and may be expressed quantitatively in terms of ordinary unskilled labor. But the truth is even stronger and broader than that statement. Skilled labor is being reduced to the position of unskilled labor. Every day a new invention is thrust upon the market, and in the passing of the night skilled labor loses its skill and the job is carried on by the unskilled.

This is brought about by the natural process of the system and the development of industrialism itself. The element of individual skill, which is the fundamental underlying base of the craft and upon which the craftsman relies for his superiority over unskilled labor, is being rapidly obliterated. Standardization and the control of technical processes which become more and more perfect with the increasing knowledge of scientific knowledge fling the craftsman in ever increasing numbers upon the scrap heap and confiscate his precious possession, his particular little piece of property.

The present system which is the great confiscation of property and which in the name of superior property rights destroys inferior property rights, has him in his clutch and he must go the way of the small bourgeois. He cannot save himself.

So we come again to the unskilled labor, he knows without anyone telling him, that he is exploited at the point of production. No question of taxes, municipalization or nationalization can help him. The only cure for his evils is to CONTROL THE JOB.

When the unskilled enters the fight, he drags the craftsman with him. They must take up his fight. The eminent, respectable business man, he too must take up the same fight. The unskilled laborer is not fooling his time away with petty political reforms, he is on the job. The JOB IS

## TRUTH

THE THING HE IS OUT TO CAPTURE. He has seen how the politician has tricked him, time and time again, and realizing the truth of what Marx said, that political action is the reflex of economic action, he is out for economic power, knowing that that power will eventually bring to him political power. He has learned the lesson that POLITICAL ADVANTAGE CAN ONLY BE GAINED THROUGH ECONOMIC SUPERIORITY. With the MIGHT of his economic power he will make his RIGHT RIGHT. Not by plausible speeches and resolutions will the workers come into their own, but by the strength of their economic power. It will be by stern conflict upon the industrial battlefield that the worker will achieve his emancipation. By ceaseless and relentless war upon those who exploit him.

Therefore when we go to ballot box, we should at all times sound the note of class-solidarity. We should not allow ourselves to be fooled by mere reforms, but always bear the message of industrial unionism. Get the worker organized on the job. Organize on the political field and control the forces of the Government. If you do that, then victory is yours, but if you are eager for votes, then join in with the Trades' Assembly, adopt every reform and eventually wind up as the tail end of the Democratic party.

## SIR EDWARD CARSON RESIGNS.

The above announcement in the press has very little interest for the average American, but to those who know Carson, it means a great deal. Carson resigned from the British Government, owing to his differences with them on the question of Home Rule for Ireland. Carson is opposed to Home Rule, and is backed up by the manufacturers of Ulster.

The poor protestant worker is told that if Ireland gets Home Rule, then they will lose their religion. To those who have never lived in Belfast, Belfast is a city where the people are so devoutly religious. There is as much religion in Belfast as there is Christianity in Billy Sunday. You can go into Belfast any Sunday, and watch the racing tipster, medicine fakir, gambler and preacher, all plying their calling together. If you want to find out how religious they are, just you go amongst them, and shout "three cheers for the Pope," and then you think of the old Christian precept, "if thy brother smite thee on one cheek, turn to him the other."

Another statement that is widely circulated here in America, is that Belfast is the most prosperous part of Ireland. If you mean that more wealth is turned out of Belfast than in any other part of Ireland, possibly that may be true. But side by side with the great fortunes that are being created in Belfast, you have poverty in all its horrors. Poverty of the worst type. Poverty that cannot be equalled in any other part of Ireland. The employers of the East Side of New York do not know the art of sweating the workers; Belfast employers can sweat workers as no other employer would dream of doing. The vast majority of the workers in the Belfast linen mills are paid wages that surpass human understanding as to how the workers really exist at all. The average wage paid to the men workers in the mills of Belfast is from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week. The women receive the sum of \$2.50 per week, and this is for a working week of 58 hours. Some men are employed on night work in these linen mills, married men, and receive as high as \$3.20 per week. The wife is also compelled to go out to work, as she comes home from work, her husband is leaving for the same factory. Talk about the destruction of home life.

Boys and girls are employed in great numbers in the mills of Belfast, and they earn from \$1.75 to \$2.25 for boys and from \$1.50 to \$1.75 for girls.

The manufacturers do not allow the children to hardly leave the cradle before they place their dirty, profit-seeking paw upon them. Children are employed as half-timers, that is five hours at the mills and the rest at school. For five hours per day, six days per week, these little children receive the princely sum of 75 cents per week.

A lot of the work is done at home, one firm sends out linen tablecloths to be embroidered. The cloth is about forty-five inches square. To embroider one cloth, it takes about three days, not an eight-hour day. The pay is \$2.00 per dozen cloths. In other words, 16 cents per cloth, less than 6 cents per day. Divide that six cents by eight, and you get the rate of pay per hour, on the basis of an eight-hour day. These are conditions in a city that fear the granting of Home Rule to Ireland, because it will take away their religion!

Belfast is noted for its lace-trimmed handkerchiefs, they are famous all over the world. We saw some of them in New York, selling as high as 10 dollars for three. The workers in Belfast who sew this lace on, have got to be exceptionally skilled, the lace is often valuable and no risk of spoiling must be incurred. A firm would not give such work to those who are blunderers. Their workers must be skilled, honest and clean. It takes forty-five minutes to finish one handkerchief. The rate of wages works out at two cents per hour. We could go on for page after page, recounting the various rates of wages paid. We will conclude by giving you a few instances of other wages in this great, PROSPEROUS city.

Ladies Shirtwaists ..... 32 cents per dozen  
Chemises ..... 18 cents per dozen  
Men's Heavy Cotton Shirts ..... 32 cents per dozen

In all cases the women buy their own thread, so the price received is about five cents per dozen less for thread.

Such are the conditions in a city that is being fooled by Carson, the lawyer and politician. In this city it is hard to organize the workers, because it is so easy to divide on the religious issue. You can get the workers of Belfast more excited about the Pope than you can about the sweating that goes on in their midst.

What Ireland requires is not a form of HOME RULE, but a SOCIAL REVOLUTION. The men and women of Ireland have got to organize together, and take control of industry, and by that means they will secure their independence.

## THE CHILD THAT WAS LOST, IS FOUND.

Last Saturday the daughter of comrade Singer made a childish mistake, and feared a whipping from her father. On Sunday morning she walked to the end of the car line and went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tennler. Mr. Tennler is the principal of the Kenwood Park school. She informed them that her father and mother had gone to Superior, and left her older sister

to look after the house, and she wanted her to do all the work. The story was accepted as true, and Mr. and Mrs. Tennler took her in, until they found that Mr. and Mrs. Singer were inquiring at the police station for their daughter. The child is now alright and due to her vivid imagination a little excitement was caused. There is no need for the girl to be well and strong and on day with such an imagination, she may become a war correspondent, on the staff of some publication.

Do not forget the Basket Social of the Ladies' Auxiliary at 22 East First Street, Sunday, April 14th, at 8 p. m.

## The Selling of Love

By EDWARD CARPENTER.

The commercial prostitution of love is the last outcome of our whole social system, and its most clear condemnation. It flaunts in our streets, it hides itself in the garment of respectability under the name of matrimony, it eats in actual physical disease and death right through our midst; it is fed by oppression and the ignorance of women, by their poverty and denied means of livelihood, and by the hypocritical puritanism which forbids them by millions not only to gratify but even to speak of their natural desires; and it is encouraged by the callousness of an age which has accustomed men to buy and sell every most precious thing—even the life-long labor of their brothers, therefore why not also the very bodies of their sisters?

## DANCE

At WOODMAN HALL

Every Thursday and Saturday Night  
Admission: Cents. 35 & Ladies 10c

Zenith Phone, Lin. 117-A

## FOR A GOOD PAIR OF SHOES GO TO JUTEN SHOE STORE

MEN'S LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES

2029 West Superior St. Duluth, Minn.  
Modern Repairing Department.



TRUTH APRIL 12, 1918 NO. 43

## Don't cry "Wolf"

Do you remember the story of the little boy who called "Wolf! Wolf!" when there was no wolf?

The neighbors tired of his false alarms, and finally the wolf did get him.

During the past six months there have been many warnings, many dire forebodings in regard to the woolen situation.

To be sure, the situation is serious; but we are naturally optimistic that with intelligent conservation the wool supply may be sufficient for the needs of the American people.

One good reason for our optimism is this:

The new clothes for spring and summer delivered to us so far this season.

Certainly there is no excuse for pessimism when you look these over.

The styles are as smart and attractive as one could wish for.

The fabrics show as wide a variety as ever.

Of course such high-class makes as our Stein-Bloch, Sincerity and Society tailors would not jeopardize their old-established reputation by any deviation from their high standards of quality and workmanship.

Fine suits at \$20, \$25 and up.



At Third Ave. West

Duluth, Minn.

FOOT NOTE: Walk in Hannon Shoes.

Take your small change in Thrift Stamps.