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BENTALL, EDITOR OF TRUTH, GOES TO PRISON

The government desires that I go to prison for having made a speech on July 31, 1917. That was four years and six months ago. In that speech I told the people that all wars were wrong and that this war was wrong. I told them that wars are for the purpose of enriching the few and making life miserable for the many. I told them that capitalism cannot get along without wars and that the only way to get rid of war was to get rid of its causes.

I condemned Germany for starting the war. I condemned all the other nations for entering it. I pointed out that an economic blockade would have defeated Germany quicker than any army or navy. I showed how the profiteers were behind this war and how the common people had to pay the bill in lives and money.

I showed how hypocritical it was for the instigators of the war to scare the people by telling them that the Germans would come and capture our country. I offered to give my life if an enemy should attack our shores to destroy us. I declared that no draft would be needed to defend our country—that the youth of our land would offer their services gladly to protect their country.

I told that mass of people that it was wrong to draft men for foreign service. That it was unconstitutional as stated by good authorities at the time. But I told the boys that there had been a law passed by Congress commanding them to go. I told the boys that unless Congress could be induced by petition to repeal that law there was no way out of it. The law would compel them to go and that was all there was to it.

I was right about it then. The boys had to go. I was right about the horrors of war. I was right about the instigators of the war. I was right about the crime of dragging this country into the war. I was right about Wilson and his criminal policies and refused to back him. I was right about the misery I told would follow the war. I was right about the way the war lords would treat the soldiers when they returned. How the "heroes" would have to beg for crumbs at the door of the profiteers who had piled up huge fortunes on the blood and sacrifice of the boys. I was right about the pestilence and bankruptcy I predicted would come as a result of the war.

And now all the people agree on the points I made in that speech. President Harding and Secretary Hughes agree on every point. Congress stands now where I stood then. Schwab and Gary and Morgan and Dupont and all the rest of the industrial and financial kings stand now where I stood then. The delegates to the Peace Conference in Paris and the delegates to the Arms Conference in Washington stand now where I stood then. The doctors and lawyers and ministers of the gospel stand now where I stood then. The workers stand now where I stood then. America and Europe and Asia and Africa and the whole world stands now where I stood then.

I was right. The other hundreds of workers who have suffered and are still suffering in the dungeons for these principles were right. I go to join them. I am happy to go for a right principle. I would rather be in prison and be right than to be outside and be wrong.

I shall fight the same wrongs when I get out. I shall use my strength to get rid of the system that puts people in prison because they were right a year or two ahead of time. I shall fight for a social and economic order that will honor the right and condemn the wrong.—J. O. BENTALL.

J. O. BENTALL GONE TO PRISON FOR SPEECH MADE AGAINST WAR

J. O. Bentall left yesterday for St. Paul to meet the United States Marshal this morning (Friday) at 10 o'clock and taken to the federal prison at Leavenworth.

The following letter from his attorney said simply this: "We have just learned that you must report to the U. S. Marshal not later than January 20th at 10 o'clock. This is at St. Paul. Latimer & Latimer."

The case against Bentall has been fought for four years and seven months. It grew out of a speech he made in Hutchinson, Minn., July 31st, 1917. A few days later he was arrested while driving an engine pulling two self-binders cutting oats. He was taken to Minneapolis and lodged in jail where he remained till bond could be furnished.

Later in the summer he was arrested on the fake charge of having opposed registration. He was

tried and sentenced to one year in jail which he served during 1919.

The present case was appealed after the first trial and was reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. A new trial resulted in a two year sentence to Leavenworth and this was sustained by the appeal court.

The decision to "drop the proceedings at this point and not go to the supreme court, was reached after consulting the attorneys and the defense treasury and it was unanimously agreed that it would not pay to spend over \$600 to gain a matter of 30 to 50 days. Had the chances been even for a review by the higher court it would have been taken up.

Bentall has been editor of TRUTH since October 1920. The board of directors have arranged with a new editor who is now in charge, and TRUTH will go forward as usual.

MEAT STRIKERS HAMSTRING PACKING PLANT EFFICIENCY

By ART SHIELDS

Kansas City, Kan. — The Kansas City packing houses, which rank next to those of Chicago in industrial importance, are rounding into their seventh week of strike with production 50 per cent below normal and accompanied by enormous waste.

While 70 per cent of the former number of workers are strewn through the plants, efficiency is hamstrung by the absence of such a large proportion of the skilled butchers. The strike is especially strong among the rooms and the packers find it very difficult to replace these men.

Untrained cutters slash in the wrong places as the carcasses slide rapidly past on pulleys or belts. The waste is especially bad in the casing rooms where unpracticed knife hands mangle the valuable intestines and other internal organs.

The packers' strikebreaking scouts are combing the surrounding states for trained butchers who could readily be adopted to the work at Armourdale, but are meeting with comparatively little success. Getting unskilled labor is much easier and already there is nearly as much as can be utilized

under the present crippled condition.

More than a thousand strikebreakers are making their homes in the stockyards, sleeping in company property at night, for fear of the strikers outside. The Amalgamated Meat Cutters is now investigating a report by William Pairros, one of these men, that he was kept within the stockyard walls in involuntary servitude, after coming into the yards on the understanding that the strike had been settled. Pairros was brought out by Policeman Cashion of the Kansas City force after a fellow Greek had carried the story of his predicament to police headquarters.

Systematic picketing has been carried on since the outbreak of the strike in spite of the Industrial Court's ruling against such action. The numerous arrests which have been made took place under local police direction and had no relation to the Industrial court law.

"The Industrial Court has demonstrated again its unworkability," said W. E. Freeman, president of the Kansas Federation of Labor, to The Federated Press in the headquarters of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters in Kansas City. "Before the strike it threatened dire

penalties if any one quit work. They quit work anyhow; then the Industrial Court withdrew to a second line trench and accepted the fact of the strike, but issued an ultimatum against picketing. The strikers picketed, regardless and then the court quit."

Judge Huggins of the Industrial Court admitted in a statement recently that the law had failed. He blames Governor Allen. Labor men, however, say that the law would have failed with any governor, no matter how able, because of its inherent impracticability.

Mayor Burton of Kansas City has also publicly stated that the law is a failure. The mayor is admittedly doing all he can through his police to end the strike, but he charges that the Industrial Court is useless in this program.

Packinghouse strikers have been greatly inspired by the resistance which the Kansas miners are putting up to the anti-strike, and every reference to Howat at their meetings brings cheers.

HARBOR WORKERS IN GENERAL STRIKE

New York. — New York is again facing a complete tieup of harbor traffic following a proposed wage cut of from \$20 to \$50 a month in the pay of the 6,000 workers employed on the tugboats which are used to bring all but the smallest of the ocean-going craft to the piers. The crews of several towing and lighterage firms already have walked out and, unless the unexpected occurs, all the boatmen, including masters, mates and pilots as well as the crews, will follow.

A committee representing the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association agreed to the proposed cut, which it is said would average over \$30 a month, but it immediately became evident that the rank and file of the union would reject the agreement.

"I believe the sentiment among the harbor workers is such that a

general strike is inevitable," said Capt. William A. Maher, manager of the United Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots. "We are staring straight in the face of the fact that the employers have proposed starvation wages and conditions tantamount to slavery. We are asked not only to take this unwarranted wage cut, but to accept a 72-hour week. We cannot submit and if a strike comes we will fight to a finish."

Union officers declare that the contract they are asked to accept means a 12-hour day at straight time, as against the fact that formerly there has been extra pay for the eleventh and twelfth hours. It also is specified that Sunday work, for which formerly time and a half was paid, under the proposed agreement would only be paid for at straight rates. So also would holiday work, which formerly has received two and a half times the basic scale.

"Grub money," under the proposed contract, would be reduced from 85 cents a day to 70 cents.

COAST BRANCH OF THE L. W. I. U. OF C. AFFILIATES WITH RED INTERNATIONAL

Labor unions all over the world are at present being faced with a question that not only is of supreme importance to themselves, but also of importance to the entire working class of the world over; that question is: "Affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions." In every country in the world, members of trade unions are discussing and voting on this question, on the question whether they are in favor of the Red International of Labor Unions, or the Yellow Amsterdam International.

The Red International of Labor Unions is an international embracing the organized workers in all countries who stand for the abolition of capitalism, and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In this sense, it is a One Big Union of the International proletariat; an O. B. U. which takes in all trade unions all over the world without breaking them up.

The fact that the convention of the Coast branch of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada, with only two dissenting votes, passed the following resolution, is of peculiar significance at this time:

"That the Coast branch of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada, unconditionally adopt the principles laid down by the Red International of Labor Unions, and calls upon the general organization of the L. W. I. U. of C. to immediately apply for affiliation with

that body. In the event of the general organization refusing to affiliate with the R. I. U. of C., the Coast branch Executive to immediately apply for and secure the affiliation of the Coast branch of the L. W. I. U. of Canada with the Red International of Labor Unions."

The adoption of this resolution is the greatest, the most far-reaching step ever taken by the Lumber Workers Union. The fact that the largest branch in the organization has decided on affiliation; and also decided to recommend that the general organization immediately affiliate, shows the progressive nature of this organization; because the Lumber Workers is the first Labor union in North America to ask for affiliation with the progressive workers of the world, although other trade unions have gone on record as being in favor of affiliation.

The Red International of Labor Unions came into being last July, and already its affiliated membership numbers many millions. The exact figures of the present membership is not known here; but over seventeen millions of workers were represented at the first congress, which was held in Moscow last July, and a large number of labor unions have affiliated to it since then.

The fact that the Lumber Workers are aligning themselves with the militant workers of the world

with the working class of Russia, thus putting into actual practice the famous words of Marx, "Workers of the World, unite" will make the Lumber Workers Union the rallying ground for all workers who are in sympathy with the working class of Russia. This affiliation will link the Lumber Workers of Canada up with all radical organizations in all countries, and will receive practical and moral support of the militant workers of the world.

Affiliation with the Red International means something more than merely passing a pious resolution. It means that all workers who are in favor of the abolition of capitalism, all workers who desire to give their practical support to the Russian people, must get busy, help to organize the workers, and actively participate in all activities of the organization. That is what Moscow regards as the duty of all class-conscious workers, and if they fail to fall in line, that failure will brand them as belonging to the renegades who are willing to do nothing else than talk, and very little of that. Here is the opportunity for all workers in the Lumber industry who are in sympathy with the revolutionary working class of Russia to get in and do some real organizing and educational work.

—British Columbia Federationist.

FAKE INJUNCTION AGAINST THEMSELVES TO FOOL WORKERS

By HARRY GODFREY.

New York. — For the first time in American industrial history an organization of workers has won a court injunction to compel their employer to keep an agreement. The order made about a fortnight ago temporarily restraining the employers of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association of New York from taking concerted action to violate their contract with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been made permanent by Justice Robert F. Wagner of the state supreme court. The contract does not expire until next June, and it was the deliberate and open attempt of the employers to break it that brought about the garment workers' strike which has been in progress here since the middle of November.

The injunction restrains the employers from taking any concerted action to carry out their resolution, adopted last October, to enforce a return to the obnoxious "piece-work" system, with its accompanying sweatshop conditions, and the 49-hour week.

"This court order," said Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the I. L. G. W. U., "brands the employers before the public as agreement-breakers, and the union will take steps immediately to bring damage suits against the individual employers for the wages lost to the workers in the course of the strike."

"I believe this injunction, and the precedent it sets, is a great victory for labor in America."

In his decision Justice Wagner said:

"While this application is novel, it is novel only in the respect that for the first time an employees' organization is seeking to restrain their employers' organization from violating a contractable obligation."

"It is elementary, and yet it sometimes requires emphasis, that a court of equity is open to employers and employees alike. Heretofore the employer alone has prayed the protection of a court of equity against threatened irreparable, illegal acts of the employees."

The employers contemplated, the court continued, "a material breach of said contract, which was actually carried out."

The garment workers' strike has been marked by other unusual legal phases, one of them being the recent issuance of an injunction by Justice Alonzo Hinkley a few days

ago restraining the union from paying strike benefits, picketing peacefully, and holding strike meetings. This injunction, however, did not become operative, Justice Hinkley having suspended its enforcing clauses pending further hearing.

The strike, which quickly spread to the other large garment making centers, has been won by the union in Chicago and Philadelphia. New York is the only remaining one of the larger cities where the workers have not won their battle. But of the 55,000 who went on strike here in November, 21,900 have returned to work on the union's terms in 900 shops, including 32 members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association.

The two biggest cloak centers in the country, after New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, have been recaptured by the union. In both these cities all the old conditions under which the cloakmakers have been working and which the manufacturers attempted to abolish, have been won back. These include the week-work system, the 44-hour week, and all the former work standards.

Admit Mother to U. S. Exclude Infant Born in Poland

New York, Jan. 16. — A ruling by immigration officials at Ellis Island, admitting Mrs. Dionisio Zalewaska, a resident of Chicago for eleven years, and three of her children, but excluding her 3 months' old infant, born in Poland, because the immigration quota for Poland had been exceeded, has rallied several welfare organizations to her aid.

Her appeals for the baby failed, and the distracted mother had to go to Ellis Island with the four children from the steamship Megantic, which brought them Saturday. Persons interested in the case expect to obtain her release to day.

—Duluth Herald.

(If the above facts had been stated in Truth some working stiff or sanctimonious preacher would have informed us that we lie and that it hurts the cause. —Editor.)

RUBBING IT IN

"This is our country, yours and mine. We fought for it—Let's work for it," so sayeth the Rotary Club. Now, then—altho I am learning to admire the truthfulness of the Rotary Club, I must point out that the statement "Let's work for it" makes it appear we should re-earn it.

Of course, if the Rotarians have not "worked for it," I can readily understand their enthusiasm—and nothing should be put in their way to prevent them earning a country for themselves.

We have "worked for it"—and even so, as the Rotary Club mentions it, "This is our country, yours and mine."

Ah slaves!—The Rotarians say, "We have fought for it"—the childlike, unadorned, truthfulness of that statement has completely overwhelmed me—"We have fought for it."

You betcha, dear Rotarians, we fought for it—and, we will fight for it again, if necessary. The necessity may not be so far away as it used to be.—It is ours. "Yours and mine"—The Rotary Club says so and they must know.

Are we to presume the revolving club will raise no objections if we taken immediate possession of that what is ours?

"Let us work for it." Now, what do you know about that?—After we have "fought" for it—after we have been leaking blood, for years, for it. It makes me smile.

It reminds me: A pleasurable accident befell me just the other day. I was walking out on the ice when one of the ice-harvesters fell in the icy waters and drifted under the ice—This left the boss short handed—on spying me, he inquired, "Are you a married man."

Well sir, says I, (racking my memory in a hurry) I've got eleven kids, starving.

The boss was kind enough to give me the job, paying \$2.50 per day, to support those kids that, luckily I have not.

I see the impartial Literary Digest is wondering "If the wages will come down, if the prices come down? This sets me wondering, if the wages will go up if the prices go up?"

A "price tag" is a polite death warrant—If a man has twenty nine cents, a price tag marked thirty cents, effectively, prevents man eating said meal, so marked.

But—prices are arranged according to the size of our "pile."

"You can have Prosperity if you pay for it." Prosperity appears to be a commodity—same as labor.

You can have labor if you pay for it—and jobs also are being sold.

You can have a job if you pay for it. Prosperity is a commodity (under this system)

Parting shot: For two years the slaves have been dodging around, on and off the job, trying to keep out of the I. W. W.—every time the boss "ran across them", he gave them a cut in wages—and now the slaves have no money to join any organization—Slaves, you are sure out of luck—You have my entire sympathy and moral support.

I wish to christ I could do something for you.

T-bone Slim.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN COMING

The tide of protest against the conviction of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomew Vanzetti, Italian radicals in Massachusetts on a first degree murder charge, has risen to every state in the Union. A meeting to demand a retrial for the men whose case has roused the labor elements of the whole world will take place in this city on the evening of Feb. 1st at Workers Hall with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, as principal speaker.

Miss Flynn has been identified with the agitation in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti from the time

NOTICE!

Duluth Scand. Local meet every Tuesday Night at Workers Hall, Cor. 19th Ave. W. & 1st St. —New Members welcome!!

to their arrest almost two years ago and is therefore thoroughly conversant with all the facts of the case. She is a prominent labor leader, and perhaps the outstanding woman orator in the country. She was especially prominent in such battles between capital and labor as the Lawrence strike, the Paterson, N. J. silk strike, and the Mesaba Range strike.

The two Italians were arrested by state police officers on May 5, 1920, and according to their own version of the facts, they believed they were part of the haul in Attorney General & Palmer's anti-red dragnet.

Two days later they learned, however, that they were being held in connection with a hold-up and murder several weeks previous, when a paymaster and his guard were killed and robbed in South Braintree, Mass.

Miss Flynn is expected to deal with the evidence in the case, outlining in detail the testimony of the many witnesses, and discussing the bearing upon the question of guilt or innocence. Local labor and radical groups are confident of a big turnout to hear her.

Minneapolis

Grand Entertainment and Dance will be held Sunday, Jan. 22nd, Plymouth Auditorium, 257-261 Plymouth Ave. Proceeds will go to Bureau of Education of Minneapolis, Minn. Tickets 25c. Ladies and Children Free. Entertainment Starts at 3 o'clock. Refreshments Served. Dancing at 8 p. m.

ONE THING AFTER ANOTHER

San Francisco. — About a fourth of the union sheet metal workers in this city are out on strike, following a wage cut of 75c a day. Fifteen shops attempted to enforce the cut, and their employees, about 75 in all, immediately struck. Men in shops not enforcing the reduction stayed on the job.

Vallejo, Calif. — This shipyard town is completely tied up by a strike of all union workers in the building trades, caused by an arbitrary wage cut ordained by the Builders' Exchange. Approximately 100 men are affected.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Announcement that wages of 4,200 Minneapolis and St. Paul street railway employees had been reduced "approximately 12 per cent" January 1st, was followed by these two moves: Employees of the railways took steps to organize to fight the reduction. Labor councilmen of Minneapolis announced that they would renew their fight to repeal the percent six-cent fare ordinance. The six-cent fare, they pointed out, was given the company so that the extra cent might be used to increase wages of street car men.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Members of three independent unions of shoe workers will vote on the question of amalgamating as a result of a conference recently held here. The unions affected are the United Shoe Workers of America, with 40,000 members, the Shoe Workers Pro-

tective, with 25,000 members, and the Allied Shoe Workers, numbering 20,000.

Chicago. — Twenty-four lithographing plants here are tied up as a result of the refusal of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America to accept a cut of 12½ per cent proposed by the employers; 400 workers are involved.

The National Association of Employing Lithographers is campaigning for the reduction all over the United States but the union refuses to take the cut.

Des Moines. — A survey of 331 industries in 20 Iowa cities during the past 40 days shows that 21,115 persons are now employed, compared with a working force of 36,445 at the peak of business activity, it is announced by A. L. Urlick, state labor commissioner.

San Francisco. — Organized women workers of the Bay district have met to organize plans for a campaign against the proposal to cut the minimum wage for women from \$16 to \$12 a week. This reduction would give girl apprentices a pittance of \$8.50, instead of the \$12.50 they must now receive. The cut, will be opposed before the Industrial Welfare Commission by a committee of the working women.

Denver, Colorado. — Plans for a mass meeting or parade of union labor protesting the decision of the

state industrial commission in the packing house workers' case and the action of District Judge Clarence J. Morley in ordering the packing employees to call off the strike and sentencing the leaders to jail for their refusal to obey the order, were made at a meeting of 300 representatives of Denver unions at Painters hall Tuesday night.

At the meeting steps were also taken to appeal to the Colorado supreme court, and the United States supreme court, if necessary, Judge Morley's mandatory writ, ordering the strike called off, and his action in sentencing to jail the strike leaders for failure to revoke the strike call.

Plans for a city and state-wide appeal for funds to provide, the necessities of life for the 700 men still on strike, and their families, were also made at the meeting, according to President James C. Bulger of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, who left Denver Wednesday for Colorado Springs and Pueblo, where he will meet with the central labor bodies to secure their assistance in the drive for funds.

E. L. Jackson, international representative of the Electrical Workers' union, was named chairman of the committee of international representatives to appeal the case of the striking employees to the supreme court.

James Myers of the City Employees union was named chairman of the committee to solicit funds for relief of those on strike. There are 500 members of the union on strike. Bulger declares. Packing house officials declare that all places of the strikers have been filled, and that they are now opera-

ting their plants with normal forces.

Harry Livingston of the Railroad Carmen's union was named chairman of the committee to make arrangements for the protest mass meeting or parade. The industrial commission's findings that the packers' wage reductions were reasonable will be protested, it was stated.

The New Mexico Supreme Court has thrown out the state sedition act as a violation of the free speech clause of the constitution—the second of the 33 state syndicalism laws to be held unconstitutional.

BEWARE THE HENS.

Hub—Those two old gossipers have been setting on the piazza all the afternoon. Wife—Not setting, dear: you mean sitting. Hub—I mean just what I said I'm sure they're hatching out trouble for somebody.—Boston Transcript.

WHAT'S YOUR NUMBER?

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EFFORTS TO RELIEVE RUSSIAN FAMINE SITUATION MUST CONTINUE

The latest news from the famine area in Soviet Russia it (1) that both workers' relief and relief sent by capitalist governments combined had fed only about one-twentieth of the starving adults and one-fourth of the starving children and (2) that the hungry are beginning to eat their dead; that between five and ten million are doomed to die unless every relief agency doubles and trebles its efforts.

As a result of this general situation the Friends of Soviet Russia has received the following mandate from the All-Russian Famine Relief Committee, Moscow:

"A unanimous decision has been reached to continue relief work indefinitely. In conformity with this decision, all organizations and relief committees are called upon to give undivided attention to the relief of the starving in Soviet Russia and to grant full support. We expect the entire workers' press and every workers' organization apparatus to cooperate, to sacrifice, to show a willingness to aid so that help may be rushed to the famine districts."

It is earnestly hoped that every Friends of Soviet Russia affiliation, every workers' paper, every sympathizer will continue IN ACTION, will show the same generosity in contributions and aid as has been shown to date. Assistance to the famine stricken must not be discontinued until the official relief committees in the famine districts give the word. Today's word is "continue indefinitely." This is an order to us. It is an order to you.

Fraternally,

A. B. MARTIN, National Secretary.

Why Russian Soviets Have Adopted New Policies

By EDWARD H. SMITH.

Communist Russia is trying to establish capitalism. The soviet government is taking the lead. It is a bolshevik plot. The mensheviks and the moderates are bitterly criticising the step. But the communists are determined. They have fastened their rule upon Russia, they are sure, to a point, where there is no further danger of being overthrown, and they don't seem to care a hoot for anybody's criticism. They are going to establish capitalism in Russia—that's what—and no true communist will interfere.

Is it or isn't news? To tell the truth, I had begun to feel a little fed up on Russia myself when I ran across A. A. Heller the other day. Mr. Heller had just returned from a six months' visit. He had the best of opportunities to study the whole situation. Furthermore, although he is a prosperous New York business man, his sympathies have always been with Russian bolshevism ever since Lenin and Trotsky came into power. Partisan, you might say, and you would be right; but to understand certain situations it is necessary to go to partisans. If an ordinary New York business man had returned from Russia and said to me what Mr. Heller said I should have taken his statements with a grain of salt.

But Mr. Heller is an out and out socialist, a member of the socialist party up to the time of the left wing split. His sympathies since then have been all with the Third Internationale and they are still. For some time Mr. Heller was associated with the Martens Bureau here before the deportation of the "soviet ambassador." He continued after that to interest himself in the initiation of trade relations between the two countries, and went to Russia, at his own expense, to survey the situation with that particular end in view.

"Did Russia surprise you?" I asked him. "I did," he said, "in many ways. No matter how interested in the subject an American may be, and no matter how accurate his sources of news, it seems to be impossible for a person in this country to get the Russian situation clearly before his eyes. I was not surprised, of course, as much as the average business man would be, and certainly not as much as the dreaming idealist who has manufactured a country which he calls Russia out of his own suppressed desires; but there were a great many ways in which my conclusions had to be corrected.

"In the first place, I supposed that Russia's most urgent need was machinery—locomotives, rails, engines and factory equipment. The fact is that Russia today has more locomotives in running shape than can be put into commission; while her factories, so far from being destroyed by the revolution, have been kept as far as equipment is concerned in pretty good order. Still, they are only producing from 2 to 30 per cent of the pre-war output. While it is not true that Russia needs no machinery from abroad, it is true that she has much more at home than her people are now able to use."

No, Mr. Heller had not become a convert to capitalism. He declared himself as much a believer in socialism as ever and he believes that the Russians have taken the right course generally.

"What is the cause of that?" I asked. Is it because she lacks industrial science?"

"No," he answered. "True, she does lack industrial science, but even that does not express her greatest, most urgent need."

"Well, what is her greatest, most urgent need?"

"Capital," said this socialist.

"But modern enterprise," he said, "is impossible without capital; and this applies just as much to modern communist enterprise as to enterprise of any other sort. Those who deal only in dreams and theories may not recognize this; but the bolshevik government is not dealing in dreams and theories. It is dealing with realities. It is dealing with events. And just because it is dealing with realities, it doesn't have to be forever justifying itself. It just goes ahead and deals; and the only justification it looks for is the justification which the eventualities bring.

"Industry is not stagnant in Russia, but it is at a very low ebb. The communists know this and they do not pretend otherwise. They don't go in strong for Christian Science; and when the shops are shut down they don't believe that any statement to the contrary will set the machinery going. They ask instead why they are shut down and they have found the answer. They have found that there isn't enough capital at hand to keep them going; and—because they are dealing with events instead of theories—they have decided to let the necessary capital accumulate."

"And the masses are starving," I interjected, "because of the lack of money with which to pay the workers?"

"There are only two errors," he said, "in that statement. In the first place, the masses aren't starving. In the second place, money isn't capital. Russia is not a mystery and it can be understood, to some degree at least, if we are as willing to face the facts as Lenin and his government have been. If we persist in not looking at the facts, of course, we may do so but that won't hurt the facts; they will go on just the same.

"I said that the masses of Russia are not starving. I was not

speaking then of the famine district in which, I am told, 25,000,000 people are facing a desperate situation; and I certainly do not want any word of mine to interfere with the work for Russian relief. But 83 per cent of the Russian population is agricultural and the peasant population outside of the famine district is better off than it ever was.

"It is true that they have not grown as much grain; but what they have grown they have largely kept for their individual use, and they have exchanged what surplus they did raise on term which have been most advantageous to themselves. This ought not to seem strange. If the peasants were not better off than before the communist regime, that regime would have been overthrown long ago. The peasant is not a communist in theory. He is a realist. He has liked the situation in which he has found himself; and for that reason it has been impossible to start among the peasants any counter revolutionary movement."

Mr. Heller told me that he had visited scores of peasant villages, both near and far from the great industrial centers; and in the peasant homes, he said, he frequently came across articles of luxury which were absolutely unknown in the days of Czarism. Peasant girls on Sundays were wearing silk dresses and were often bedecked in unfamiliar jewelry. Silk stockings were by no means unknown. Inside the simple huts he often came across walnut and mahogany furniture and great mirrors whose very presence seemed incongruous. No, they had not secured these things through looting the bourgeoisie; that is, not directly. They had sold food to the bourgeoisie, who had no other recognizable wealth with which to pay for it.

Mr. Heller, New York business man, had no particular tears to shed because of this rather grotesque change of fortunes. To a communist it had no great social significance. It did not mean the establishment of a new order, and no permanent prosperity could be expected from any such situation. But as to the injustice of it—why, where did the treasures come from in the first place? Had they not been acquired by the aristocrats and bourgeoisie because necessity compelled the peasants and workers to toil for what they could get? Now the shoe was on the other foot. Old Man Necessity had swapped horses—that was all.

"But while the peasants individually have been thriving," said Mr. Heller, "they have not been producing food which could be used as

I Wanna Free Miss Liberty

(Tune:—Sunny Tennessee.)

Slowly.

While the moon was softly shining
On my cot—as I lay pining,
Thinking of the day long passed away—
Came a drowsy feeling o'er me—
And Joe Hill stood there before me—
I seemed to hear this joyous fighter say:

Faster.

I came to free Miss Liberty from the bonds of slavery—
From Mock-Democracy—From inequality,
I wanna feel no ron heel shall disgrace our peaceful shore
That all the world would do away with war,
I love to dream the old, old dream, that tomorrow I will find
Men of kindred mind—Who love their fellow kind,
I long to make this plea—Say not, that it cannot be—
I wanna see the whole world free from the chains of slavery.

2.

Let us all be up and doing—
Greater times, and things are brewing—
Organize the One Big Union way,
Workers of the world awaken—
All the wealth you make is taken—
Oh, break your chains I hear the spirit say.

(Chorus)

Encore.

Tighter are the class lines drawing—
Hunger at our vitals gnawing—
My reason sways and I long to pray—
Rises then, again, before us—
Spectres of a martyred chorus—
I seem to hear these sterling fighters say.

(Chorus.)

T-BONE SLIM.

DOES MORGAN OWN THE COURTS?

By CARL HAESSLER.

Through lawsuit instituted by J. Pierpont Morgan and extending over more than six years, an old friend and confidential agent of the elder Morgan has been practically stripped of his property and forced into the bankruptcy courts.

By taking advantage of a now obsolete Delaware statute the present J. P. Morgan was enabled to prevent J. A. Owenby, a confidant of Morgan's father, from appearing in the Delaware courts in which Owenby's property was being taken away from him by legal action to satisfy a civil suit. Although Owenby sat in the courtroom, he was not allowed to defend the action because he did not have the money to make a legal appearance.

This judicial outrage was sustained on appeal by the Delaware higher courts and by the United States Supreme Court, which refused to save Owenby from the arbitrary law, "because it cannot be deemed so arbitrary as to render the procedure inconsistent with due process of law when applied to a defendant who, through exceptional misfortune, is unable to furnish the necessary security" to be permitted to appear and defend himself, as the decision reads.

The case was begun by the Morgan interests in February, 1915, and is still open, a petition for rehearing before the United States Supreme Court being Owenby's last chance to save his fortune. At the same time he is involved in bankruptcy proceedings because of the Morgan prosecutions, according to his statement. Owenby's entire estate consisted practically of a one-third interest in The Wootton Land and Fuel Company, a Delaware corporation which owned coal mines and ranch lands in Colorado and New Mexico. The elder Morgan and his heirs controlled the rest, but Owenby was vice-president and general manager.

According to evidence offered during the litigation Owenby had been a confidential agent of the elder Morgan at Washington and elsewhere and had been rewarded with shares and the management of the Wootton corporation. The money needed to develop the properties was advanced from time to time by Morgan for the company, with the written agreement that the money was to be repaid out of the first surplus of the corporation earnings. But the elder Morgan died three years after the agreement, and one year later his executors, including his son, the present head of the house of Morgan, began suit in the Colorado Federal District Court to secure an accounting from Owenby and to get control of the corporation.

A special accounting ordered by the court proved however, according to Edward C. Stimson, the special master, that the corporation owed Owenby \$53,280.67, which it was ordered to pay to him with costs. Appeals and counter appeals kept the case in the courts until on April 25, 1918, a receiver was ordered to account and hand the company property back to the corporation. Further appeals have kept the property tied up in receivers' hands.

Meanwhile the Morgan interests brought suit in the State courts of Delaware. They obtained a writ of foreign attachment by which property of a non-resident of Delaware is held by the sheriff to be sold to satisfy a debt if the debt is proved in court. All of Owenby's stock in the Wootton corporation, constituting his entire estate, was tied up by the writ.

By design or otherwise the Morgans were able to take advantage of a dubious Delaware law, inherited from England in colonial times, by which no defendant may answer such a suit in court unless he furnishes "special bail," in addition to the property attached and equal to it in value unless the plaintiffs (the Morgans) permit a lower figure. Owenby was in a critical situation. His property had first been thrown into receivership by the Morgan suits in Colorado, then attached by a Delaware sheriff through a Morgan writ and its value reduced from Owenby's original figure of \$2,000,000 to about one-tenth that sum.

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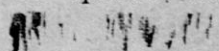
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The Workers of Duluth Never say Die. It makes no difference what obstacles are put in their way they walk right over them. Now they are short on regular speakers. But they should worry. They just draft members of the local to do the job. Next Sunday will be the

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Bring your friends and come early and pack the hall. The subject is a big one and the speakers are good.

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Morgan sued for an amount in excess of \$50 and demanded "special bail" in the sum of \$200,000. Owenby tendered his stock for security but the court declined to accept.

He further pleaded through the attorneys that he owed the Morgans nothing and that he could not furnish the special bail because of the Morgan litigations. The Morgan attorneys succeeded in having this defense ruled out on the ground that Owenby had not "appeared" in court. Judgement against Owenby accordingly went by default and on April 29, 1916, his stock was ordered sold to satisfy the alleged Morgan debt which was fixed at \$200,168.57 and costs in excess of \$69,000. Owenby's series of appeals through the Delaware courts and the United States Supreme Court held up the sale of the stock. At each step he argued that he could not obtain bond for the special bail to put in a legal appearance, because his property had become doubtful security through the receivership instituted by the Morgan and the writ of attachment also instituted by them.

The courts uniformly sustained the Morgan contentions, ruling that Owenby had no legal right to appear in his own defense until he had furnished the special bail demanded by the Morgans. The Delaware Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Pennell, admitted the special hardship and misfortune of Owenby, but the Morgans had their way. Nevertheless the glaringly unjust Delaware law was changed at the 1917 session of the Delaware Legislature. This change undoubtedly influenced the United States Supreme Court in its ruling in 1920 favoring the Morgans. Meantime one of the Morgan attorneys had been made a federal district judge.

At no point in the proceedings was Owenby permitted to prove his contention that he was not indebted to the Morgans. At no point was the case tried on its merits, the Morgan attorneys steadfastly refusing to permit Owenby to appear without furnishing the impossible special bail.

The legalized enormity in the Delaware statutes so thoroughly exploited by the Morgans under which a man's property can be taken from him without giving him a chance to be heard has been abrogated; but the Morgans used it to the full before its repeal and have been upheld by the Supreme Court in their action.

Louis Marshall told the Supreme Court that Owenby has seen his fortune ruined "by reason of the acts of plaintiffs done under the forms of law." Legally the Morgans had the law all their own way, their attorney stating that "the case from a lawyer's standpoint was handled superbly."

But that is about all that can be said for it. From any other standpoint than a lawyer's the Morgan procedure would appear as an astute denial to the victim of elementary rights through the meshes of an ancient law used for his destruction by his assailants.

The larger bearings of the suit affect the Rockefeller-Morgan rivalries in the mountain states. "The Wootton holdings adjoin Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the concern connected with the shooting and burning of coal miners' tent colonies at Ludlow in 1913 and 1914. During the Ludlow strike Owenby was sympathetic with the miners, helping them with gifts of money, shoes, food and other supplies. The rivalry for coal markets between the two corporations had been strong and it is possible that Owenby's one-third interest in the Wootton corporation and his management of it has interfered with the extension of the Morgan grip on American national resources.

At all events the Owenby litigation has shed a powerful and unflattering light on methods by which the house of Morgan proceeds to gain control of properties that it desires. The elder Morgan, ruthless and unscrupulous as he was, doubtless did not dream that his son would pounce upon an estate granted by himself to an intimate and confidential agent as a reward for delicate services performed in the interests of the house of Morgan itself.

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Wage-Raising School Cuts Own Printers

Seranton, Pa. — The International Correspondence Schools, self-styled wage-raisers and man-promoters, may be great at getting higher pay and better jobs at shorter hours for workers in other plants, but they have just locked out their union printers because the printers asked a 44-hour work week such as in effect in practically all union shops throughout the country.

The International Correspondence School are the only concern in Seranton employing printers which has not agreed to the 44-hour week. The lockout at this plant is the first labor trouble the local Typographical Union has had in the 54 years of its existence. The union is regarded as the most conservative in the city. It has done much to promote a friendly spirit between employers and workers, and many of the men now forced out by the international have worked there for long periods of years.

Many of these same men, several years ago when the International Correspondence School were in financial difficulties, dug into their own pockets to help save the organization, while the union itself loaned some of its funds to the same cause.

No normal announcement has been made to that effect, but it is regarded as certain that the schools will attempt to run its print shop on the so-called "open shop" basis. The union will stand solidly back of the locked-out printers and expects to have the backing of the international officers.

On May 1st, when the 44-hour week went into effect at all commercial plants employing union printers, no attempt was made to install the shorter work week in attempt because the printers' contract with the employers did not expire until December

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J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

"Entered as second-class matter November 12, 1920, at the post office at Duluth, Minnesota, under the Act of March 3, 1879."
Subscription: 1 year \$2.00. — 6 months \$1.00.



HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS

"Great Britain will make friends all over the world by releasing the Irishmen now confined in prisons in England and Ireland. No fewer than forty have been under sentence of death."

Thus begineth one of the editorials in the Duluth Tribune, and as almost all editorials of this nature in that paper are boilerplate, it may be assumed that this is the expressed opinion of the entire press of this country.

Great Britain has been notorious for her treatment of political prisoners during the fight with Ireland. It has been the scandal of the age. Only one other country has been able to keep up with her in the infamy of handling political prisoners. It is not necessary to name that country.

And in their insane and barbaric treatment of political prisoners the rulers of the United States have been ably backed by all the papers of the Tribune stripe.

To a logical mind it would seem that the Tribune might say something like this: "The United States government has made for itself enemies all over the world by its dogged policy of keeping political prisoners confined in its dungeons while the other nations released their political immediately after the Armistice was signed."

It could also add that the best way for this nation to gain respect among the decent people of this world and the world to come would be to release immediately all political prisoners still incarcerated.

Nothing has so stirred the world to respect for America as the release of Debs and the other political offenders that came out with him.

This should be a lesson to the thick-skulled bull-necks that have quite successfully made this nation a by-word and a stench to other nations.

For after all there is nothing so touchy as the question of justice and liberty. Let a nation step on these qualities ever so little and it loses out among its own people as well as the people of the rest of the world.

America has stepped on these fundamentals and she will not get over it for generations to come. One day of imprisonment for an innocent citizen by the caprice of the government does more harm than a thousand bombs of anarchists. For you can hunt up the violators of social security when they are irresponsible individuals and bring them to justice but when the government infringes upon the rights of its citizens and violates the most touchy of all laws—the law of justice and freedom—then there is slight hope of remission. Every nation that trifles with fundamental liberty must pay the penalty to the full and drink the cup of remorse to the dregs.

Neither England nor the United States will be able to regain their respect. They have sold their birthright and will not be able to buy it back tho they seek to do so with tears.

IF GERMANY HAD WON

The main deceptive excuse for the idiotic policy of the government in hurling this country into the hell of war is now that if Germany had won she would menace this country.

Which excuse looks so good.

It is very clear that neither France nor England nor America won the war. It is also just as clear that Germany did not lose.

The thing that happened is that the profiteers and exploiters won the war and the people lost it. That the people of France and the people of England and the people of America and the people of Germany lost the war is quite evident.

The people never win. The exploiters always win.

Will you condescend to look at this fine slip on the part of our unworthy contemporary, the News Tribune, on this subject? Says the Trib:

"The Newberry-Ford contest was something more than a struggle between two citizens of Michigan. The chief issue of the war was a cardinal part of the campaign before the voters of their state three years ago. Ford once wanted the war abandoned, and it does not require much study to realize that if the "out of the trenches by Christmas" program had gone through, Germany would today be the dominant element of Europe and the United States would be the one white nation of which it would be jealous.

Already, some of Mr. Ford's friend are talking of him as the Democratic nominee against Senator Townsend or John G. Emery or whoever may be the Republican nominee. If Mr. Ford runs, the issue will be substantially the same as in 1918."

Seems as if the fight three years ago was over the war—and Germany had to be defeated.

Seems that the fight next fall will be over the war—and Germany is supposed to be quite defeated.

Seems the question is war whether we have war or not. Patriotism must be nurtured and the war spirit conserved at all times.

You bet. Germany has to be the excuse for all the scoundgery that the profiteers put over on the people from now on till there is another war and a new excuse of the same refined nature.

That the brassy robbers can still keep the people in the firm belief that we got something out of the war is a monstrous monument to the idiocy of the masses. After the virtual bankruptcy of all Europe—after the virtual bankruptcy of England, of France, of Italy, and after a virtual bankruptcy of America and all the nations who went into the war and who won the war these thickskinned bull necks come along and tell us that we would have been worse off if we had not gone into it. That Germany would have dominated and would have menaced the rest of the world.

But is not all the world robbed and left in a pool of blood as it is?

And yet the next fight in the elections will be over the same war question as in 1918.

You can hardly beat it.

THAT NEWBERRY VICTORY

Senator Newberry is now senator. He came pretty nearly not being. If the people who voted at the election which "elected" him had their votes counted Ford would have been senator.

If a majority voted for Newberry and against Ford then Michigan has not the brains she is credited with. That millions of dollars went into the campaign to defeat Ford has never been denied. That those millions were corruptly used is just as clear, tho denied officially by Congress. That Ford actually was given a big majority is not doubted by the fellows on the inside or the intelligent people on the outside.

But Newberry is there and the people got just what they didn't want. Which is always — almost — always — the case.

Yet we are not crying about a little thing like this. For if there was corruption and thievery in the Newberry election there was straight voting in most of the other cases. No doubt that Knute Nelson, for example, was elected by a majority. So were the rest of the senators. So was the president. So were Governor Preus and Governor Allen and all the rest of the tyrants that infest our land. The boneheaded boobs voted for them and have nobody to blame but themselves. They were misled and swindled and bulldozed and hornswoogled and flimflammed. They do not seem to care to be set right. They still listen to the bosses and do as they dictate. They have the brainy way of voting for the bosses and striking against them. Then the governors that they voted for give them the club on their ivory tops and tell them to go to work at a cut wage. The cut is supposed to pay them for their intelligent vote.

No. Do not kick on Newberry stealing his seat when the boobs freely scramble to give the rest of the robbers a huge majority of votes.

Will the majority ever learn? Hardly. It becomes quite clear that unless the minority is able to teach the rest this minority will have to do the job of overthrowing the obedience to their brute masters.

THE UNION CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVE

You have noticed the announcement of the Union Consumers Cooperative store in TRUTH for several weeks. As union men and workers you are therefore interested.

In the first place you want to know what is behind this cooperative effort. The very name gives you the information to a certain degree. This store was organized by union men of Duluth, mostly in the railroad industry. These workers saw the enormous profits made by retailers during the war and felt that some of these profits might as well remain in the pockets of the workers as to be handed over to profiteers.

So these workers got together and put in money to start the store. They own the fine brick building in part of which the store is located and the other part is used for a restaurant. It is proposed to use the whole building in the near future making a dry goods and clothing store out of the part where the restaurant is.

The building is suitable for adding a second and third story and, in the near future this will probably be abandoned as business increases. There is a great opportunity for the workers to make a big institution out of this undertaking. There is hardly any limit to the purchasing power that the people of the West End might give to this store by uniting their efforts and by agreeing to patronize their own establishment.

The present manager, Henry L. Morin, is

HENRY FORD OFFERS TO HELP THE GOVERNMENT

Henry Ford will again surprise the world by his new offer to the government.

Recently he offered to cut freight rates 20 percent and was promptly denied the privilege.

Now he comes with an offer to take over the government's nitrate and water power projects at Muscle Shoals, Alabama.

He proposes to develop these properties and make them among the greatest undertakings in the entire world. His genius is probably equal to his proposals. For it must be admitted that Henry Ford is the outstanding industrial wizard of the century. He overshadows by far such men as Carnegie or Rockefeller or Hill. He has put the fear of god into the hearts of all the captains of industry in this country.

What he intends to do now, if congress allows him, is to develop the nitrate plant. That is big in itself.

But the big job he intends to undertake is the development of water power.

He claims, and he is right about it, that there is enuf water running down hill to create all the power necessary for every purpose in this country.

He shows that the Mississippi river can be harnessed to do all the work that the millions of tons of coal now do.

That is, if power plants are put in at convenient points of the Mississippi river electricity can be produced to run all the railroads and all the factories and furnish all the light and all the heat that is now furnished by the use of coal.

Of course there are other water courses that might be used, but Ford says that the Mississippi can do the job and pay with it as if it were a pastime.

Ford means to put this over. That is the reason congress has been busy for over six months considering his propositions. Not because congress thinks he might fail, but because it thinks he is certain to succeed.

Nor is congress blind to the advantages of the new proposals. It knows full well that the use of water power would be better in every way. Electricity is cleaner and cheaper than steam. After the power plants were built it would take very little for upkeep.

But congress is heckled by a thousand petty interests that are tied up with the use of coal.

There are the coal barons. Their graft is threatened most assuredly. There are the railroad companies—they get a very big proportion of their freight from hauling coal. Without this freight they could not run the roads and pay dividends. There are the locomotive makers. It is a big industry with fine pickings. There are the stove and furnace manufacturers with their dividends to conserve. Then there are the vast number of stationary steam engine plants with boilers and buildings.

All these interests are slow to give up their graft for a new and improved system of power.

Another consideration is labor. We do not know whether congress has brains enuf to see that the one

pushing ahead and organizing all the forces for a sound development of this great enterprise. He tells us that as trade increases there will be big savings to the purchasers. When overhead and other necessary expenses have been paid the profits will go to the members of the Cooperative and to the purchasers.

In private enterprises, it makes no difference how big the trade is, the profits always go to the private owner. If the workers only understood the value of cooperation and pulling together they could control most of the retail business and be the winners.

We do not say that the cooperatives will solve the problem for they will not. But they are of great benefit to the workers if conducted right and supported by the workers in an intelligent manner.

In the long run the workers will own all their distributing centers as well as their manufacturing and producing plants and the workers will then get the full benefit of their combined efforts.

But while we learn to do the greater work we may well profit by cooperating with the workers who are doing what is possible at the present.

Boost the Consumers Cooperative and make it a big success. The bigger the business the bigger the returns to the members and purchasers.

SOOTHING SIRUP FOR BABES

The editor of the Evening Herald has a thought. He thinks the Bible is a book to revere. In his kinder moments he thinks it should be read. Not simply for its literary gems but to make us happy—"for the hope that makes life worth while."

We think it sounds like a half-grown girl's erotic musing. Filled with the Jesus lore she breathes to Him her troubled prayers. In the imagery of His loving arms she stills her restless longing—until she gets a bean.

It is a hard world now. The struggle for bread is hard. The struggle for intellectual honesty is harder. This is true because the desire for food is stronger and older than the intellect. Our civilization makes men barter their intellectual honesty for bread. It punishes those who remain intellectually honest. It makes them go hungry. It jails them. It denies their children education. It crushes the children's minds and bodies with the factory wheels. Ours is a cruel civilization.

But to ease the pain of living by dreaming about a future sky-heaven is too weak, too childish. As well tell an intellectually grown man to play with a toy horse again. It once stilled his pain. It once made life worth while for him.

We dream of an earth-heaven where all shall have a chance to live, where all will be partners in the good things of life. We do not want the mental death that the psychology of the sky-heaven produces. We want minds unfettered by superstition—free minds that can conceive hard facts. We want minds that can direct the desire for a full life, into action. Action which will sweep this earth-hell out of the way and will help build the new earth-heaven.

DON'T FORGET TO WRITE

Write a letter to Comrade J. O. Bentall while he is in prison. He will be anxious to hear from his many friends and told TRUTH to ask all who want to send him a word to be sure and do so. He is allowed to receive all the letters that his friends may write but he will not be allowed to write more than two every month to begin with. So do not expect a reply right away. But write just the same whenever you care to. Just address Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

LAMENT

DAYTIE RANDLE.

I am a Negro Woman.

Through my veins runs the rebellious blood of a mother who once beat her singing drums under the hot skies of Africa.

My body is toil-scarred, and my hands are gnarled and swollen from the never-ending drudgery of the wash tub.

My mate is as strong as the oxen in the fields and as tender.

I have known the sorrows of Mary, Mother of Christ. One bitter, black night my son, my first born, was torn from my arms by a band of ghostly, hooded riders and burned alive at the stake.

The soft summer air is sweet with pink honeysuckle, but its fresh perfume brings no joy to me. My nostrils are filled with the unforgettable stench of burning human flesh.

I look up from my wash tub and watch the cloud-curdled sky. But I see no beauty there, for I have also watched the blue spirals of smoke curling upward from the charred body of my son.

My daughter is coarse and ignorant because of lack of school advantages. But she is a comely Negro girl, therefore the lawful prey of all men. And I grow cold with dread when I look into her eyes, for their deep prisoned secrets.

It is, because of these things that my heart has become a sorrow-blasted wound, with stumps of raw, bleeding nerves.

Oh God! If death indeed brings peace and forgetfulness, then I long for death.

—LIBERATOR.

Stop Wearing Out Two Million Children

ALICE PARK.

Lord Dundreary in the old play used to make his audience laugh when he read two advertisements from the same newspaper. One offered to lend money. The other asked to borrow money. In his inimitable tones, he used to ask why one advertiser didn't lend money to the other one.

Many people are asking seriously now, why the jobs of two million children are not given to two million of the adults who are begging for jobs. Seven million was the estimate of unemployed adults in the fall of 1921. Many of these are parents living on the wages of their own children.

Children work for low wages, and are unorganized. Machines are so perfected that even young children can use them. The federal law affects only a small percentage of child workers. There are 48 kinds of state laws and more than 48 standards of enforcement. All these reasons together, keep children enslaved.

No one can say truthfully, "I don't use goods made by children." Everybody who eats food, wears clothes, uses material, reads anything, or plays with anything, uses articles produced, in part, by child labor. The children's share may have been done far from the store where the customer pays the final price. But somewhere children have slaved, producing, labeling, handling, or packing the goods.

Wearing out two million children is a mean crime.

The richest country in the world can afford to set free all children to learn, to play and to grow.

CHEER THE POLITICALS

Who will send a bit of cheer to some of the political prisoners?

Three of them have birthdays in January. Send cards, letters, or packages to them. Then keep it up. It is such a little thing for us to do. It may mean a lot to them. No packages are allowed at San Quentin. O. Gordon belonged to the Wichita case. He has spent two years in Kansas jails and two years in the penitentiary at Leavenworth. They all sacrificed freedom in order to defend their ideals. Here are the addresses.

O. E. Gordon, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

James McLaughlin, Box 35666, San Quentin, California.

C. W. Davis, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

FROM A FARMER

January 9th., 1922.

TRUTH, Duluth, Minn.

Dear Fellow-thinker.

Enclosed find \$1.00 to apply on my subscription to Truth. I am in arrears now but I hope I may be able to come with more soon.

"Normalcy" has left me a bankrupt farmer, but in that I am not alone for many farmers here have for quite a while refused to pay any interest or taxes. The great majority of the farms here are passing into the hands of mortgage holders. Tho in most cases the farmers are remaining upon the land yet and intend to use it until the time of redemption expires.

Some here have secretly taken a vow never to pay any debt or direct interest or taxes, this if practiced generally should bring the small investor and petty politician to their senses. "Normalcy" is perhaps after all a blessing in disguise, but what an awful price for a little education for the masses. I've been in this fight to recover the product of his labor for the producer for fifteen years and I can see no remedy or means workable which will bring victory except the one which history has shown us.

Yours in the fight,

IRA SIEBRASSE.

War Critic Unrepentant

Providence, R. I. — Joseph M.

Coldwell, arrested for seditious utterances during the war and recently released from the Atlanta Penitentiary with Eugene Debs and other "political prisoners", deliberately repeated the words for which he was jailed in speaking before the Independent Young People's League of Rhode Island upon his return here.

"The Grand Jury indicted me," declared Coldwell, "because they said I had said that war is organized murder, and that soldiers are

uniformed murderers. Whether I said it or not, I still believe it. I repeat, war is organized murder; soldiers are uniformed murderers. They can put us in jail and we will hear it, but don't let them get away with murder.

"The most important task before Socialists today is saving Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair."

Coldwell said he did not believe in overthrowing the Government by force. "This Government, like all others, will fall of its own rottenness," he declared, "and when it does we want to be there to pick up the pieces."