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FIVE CENTS

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN COMES TO DULUTH

THE workers in Duluth should go in mass to hear her at Workers Hall, February first at eight o'clock. Miss Flynn is a remarkable woman. Her activities in the labor movement have led to her being imprisoned in seven different jails in the United States but she is still fearless. — Miss Flynn has been especially prominent in such battles between capital and labor as the Lawrence strike, the Patterson New Jersey silk strike, and the Mesaba Range strike. She has probably swayed more working men and women than any other person of her sex in the United States. She is now identified with the "Workers Defense Union."

BETTER AMERICAN FEDERATION TO SNARL AT FRISCO WORKERS

California, Jan. 26. — The Better American Federation, which is a Los Angeles product, has been tremendously successful in stirring up bitter class feeling wherever it has gotten a foothold. Just now its leaders are crusading through the state, asking support for their campaign to suppress labor organizations, repeal progressive legislation and to jail those who don't agree with them. They are due in San Francisco today (Thursday).

Until very recently, the San Francisco authorities have been wise enough to realize that you can't solve any problem by clubbing men over the head or throwing them in jail. Mayor Rolph

once pointed that out to a certain hot-headed citizen who wanted to use the Police force to fill the hospitals and jails with strikers and labor organizers. He reminded them that Napoleon's whiff of grapeshot is out of place in a democracy. But lately the police have taken to raiding the headquarters of sailors who are suspected of having sympathy with the I. W. W. The prisoners were charged with vagrancy, and when their cases came up in police court, they were dismissed for lack of evidence.

California District Defense Committee.

JAIL DOORS ARE OPENED FOR NOBBE, CONVICTED CRIMINAL

(Federated Press)
New York. — A secret order from Attorney General Daugherty, containing a commutation by President Harding, has swung open the jail doors for Frank H. Nobbe, president of the Tile Trust, after Nobbe had served only one month of the four months' sentence imposed on him November 23 for conspiracy in restraint of trade—criminal conspiracy.

Thus ends the most conspicuous of the cases which, in the words of United States District Attorney Hayward, was to have served "as an everlasting warning and guide for business men who want to keep out of trouble." The "everlasting" warning lasted just one month.

Nobbe, with three other members of the Tile Trust, received the first and on jail sentences ever actually inflicted and carried out under the Sherman anti-trust law. Nearly thirty other members of the Tile Trust who pleaded guilty were let off with fines when they stood before the court—self confessed criminals whose depredations had mounted into millions and whose defiance of the law, in aggravating the housing shortage, undoubtedly had weakened the health and perhaps cost the lives of hundreds.

The manner in which the release of Nobbe came about is interesting. Its every detail was kept secret. It did not become known, in fact, until ten days after he left the Essex County (N. J.) jail a free man, when it was discovered by accident.

Hardly had the fact become known when the federal officials directly concerned—District Attorney Hayward and the jail warden besides Nobbe's attorneys, rushed to make denials that there has been any "intentional" secrecy.

Yet what had happened was that the jail physician had quietly certified to the District Attorney that Nobbe was sick and might get worse, and the District Attorney had quietly telegraphed to the federal judge in San Francisco who imposed the sentence, and the judge as quietly telegraphed to the President recommending Nobbe's release, and Attorney General Daugherty, still quietly and secretly, telegraphed to the jail warden the President's order of release.

Not even the release from the Atlanta penitentiary of Banker Charles W. Morse by President Taft was attended with such secrecy. In the case of Nobbe there was not even a conventional governmental inquiry into his condition. District Attorney Hayward in a statement declared that he

was "taking the word of the jail physician" that Nobbe was a sick man. The jail physician's affidavit was supported by three specialists. It took just three days after these recommendations reached Washington for the President not only to order Nobbe's release, but to convert Nobbe's \$4,000 fine to a judgment.

Nor is that all. It has become known that Judge Van Fleet, who inflicted the sentences and fines, had relieved Herman Petri, who received a two months' sentence, of the \$3,500 fine originally imposed on Petri.

Nobbe, according to the jail physician, is tubercular. The three other members of the Tile Trust who were sentenced with Nobbe, it was said at the District Attorney's office, also have filed petitions for commutations, pleading ill-health.

The four members of the Tile Trust are reported to have received special consideration in the Essex County jail. They not only sent out for their meals but were permitted to write all the letters they wished and in effect to continue in large measure to transact business.

Of all the hundreds of persons and corporations indicted for criminal conspiracy as a result of the exposures of Samuel Untermyer in the building trust investigations here, jail sentences have been imposed in only one other instance — and those sentences were suspended by the court immediately. Still other criminal conspirators have pleaded guilty by dozens and have been let off with fines. The members of the Terra Cotta Trust, who entered pleas of guilty last December, escaped with fines of \$3,000 each at the hands of Federal Judge Learned Hand. The case in which prison sentences were suspended was a state case, on similar charges, involving nineteen members of the Marble Industry Employers' Association. Justice John V. McAvoy fined each one in sums varying from \$250 to \$500 and imposed sentences of from six months to three years in the penitentiary "during good behavior."

Indictments still are pending here against members of the Cement Trust, the Eastern Soil Pipe Manufacturers' Association and the Window Glass Trust.

In one of the recent cases here in which business men were convicted of conspiracy in restraint of trade and other noxious and illegal practices, the judge in fining them declared they were men "of high standing and good reputation" and so he wouldn't send them to jail! The release of Nobbe gives added

HARDING'S BANKERS SWIFTS AND BARNES HAVE A LOVE-FEAST WITH THE FARMERS

(Federated Press.)

Washington. — Has President Harding summoned the Agricultural Conference in order to assist the poverty-stricken and desperate farming population of the United States, or in order to prevent the creation of a dangerously powerful agrarian party in the national field?

This question is raised by the assertion in industry the mouthpiece of the policies of the National Association of Manufacturers, in its current issue: "The agricultural conference is needed right now to tell members of the 'farm bloc' to stop playing with political dynamite, in other words a possible agrarian third party, and this for the good of the country and all the people."

Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers' National Council, speaking from the opposite point of economic view, has likewise declared that the Agricultural Conference is stacked with corporation tools and with the enemies of the emancipation of agriculture from its present state of mortgaged bankruptcy.

In the same article in Industry, quoted above, the editor says: "The conference will focus national attention on the agricultural depression, its causes, its results, and the possible remedies. It is time. That part of the effect of the agricultural trouble, especially of the Western States, which has already materialized into politics, is visible and evident in the 'farm bloc' in Congress. That part of the effect which has not yet materialized except in faint outlines, and which will be fully unveiled in whatever guise it may develop, is now appearing in the form of a radical third party movement based on and including doubtful plans for farmer assistance,

government ownership of railroads, paternalistic schemes for marketing and warehousing, price fixing and government buying of crops, flat money and cheap credit."

It goes on to suggest that whether a new party is born or the control of one of the old parties is captured, as was the case in 1896 the point of crystallization of sentiment for the movement is the "farm bloc" in the Senate. That bloc must be destroyed, or the country may be swept into "communism, paternalism, state aid, flat money and state socialism."

The way to kill the "farm bloc" and the agitation which now threatens the business interests. Industry argues, is to put one or more farmers on each of the important Government boards and commissions, to guard against mistakes in policy affecting the farmers.

"While the 'farm bloc' fights in the Senate for a 'Capper-Somebody' bill, corn drops below 40 cents a bushel," says Industry, "and a rising tide of populism and agrarianism threatens to sweep a Ford, a LaFollette, or a Capper, and soft money, government marketing, price fixing, and government ownership, into presidency and power."

As the list of Armours, Swifts, Barneses and representatives of other anti-farmer interests who have been invited to the agricultural conference lengthens, the point in Industry's appeal becomes more clear to members of Congress. They see the conference as an anaesthetic required for further financial operation upon the farmer, who might otherwise resist the operation and organize a very serious counter-attack upon the operators.

Its function, apparently is to engage the farmers in reading the

newspapers accounts of speeches which will be made and reports which will be drafted by the bankers, railroad managers, grain speculators, manufacturers, merchants and other "allied" authorities whom the Secretary of Agriculture has included in his invitation. These speeches and reports will express sympathy with the farmer's condition, and will urge him and the country to stand by the Harding administration in doing whatever the administration may decide to do concerning railroads, the credit system, banks, the foreign debt, armament, Muscle Shoals and the metric system. The debate will probably bring out the "farmers' criticisms of the wages which railroad employes and coal miners are supposed to receive. Ignoring the facts of unemployment, the conference may be counted upon to urge reductions in the wages of railroad men and coal miners. It may demand lower freight rates at the expense—not of the railroad stockholders, but of railroad employes.

Having thus done the trick required by the administration, the conference will be permitted to urge the appointment of farmers on the Federal Reserve Board, Interstate Commerce Commission and other public bodies. After that, cheered by eloquent remarks by Fall, it can adjourn. Or, if the Secretaries Wallace, Hoover and "farm bloc" still shows signs of robust health, the conference can announce a nation-wide survey of farm problems. Anything, in other words, that will divert the farmers' attention from their opportunity to strike a telling blow for emancipation by a political movement in harmony with organized labor in the congressional primaries of this year.

But will the "farm bloc" in the Senate lie down and die?"

PACKERS INSTIGATE DISORDER; WANT AID OF STATE TROOPS

(Federated Press)

Oklahoma City. — The lynching of a negro strike-breaker by unknown persons in Oklahoma City, January 13, has given the anti-labor press and the packers a long sought opportunity to charge the crime to organized labor.

Without waiting for the official investigation it is freely charged that because the negro was a strike-breaker his lynchings must have been strikers, and on this excuse a demand for state troops has been made.

The governor has thus far refused to call troops.

The county attorney, looking about for a victim, has announced that he will arrest every I. W. W. in town and "as fast as they get out on habeas corpus he will put them in jail again on new charges."

Although the I. W. W. has not been implicated, the fact that they have recently established a headquarters here to organize oil field workers has given the excuse.

If real trouble does not arise from the present tense situation the corporation press will have failed signally.

The only evidence thus far offered has been that of the negro's wife, who declared that five negroes and four white men were in the car which abducted her husband. She did not know any of them.

Two negro strikers and their wives are held in jail, one negro being a member of the strikers' relief committee who reported the fact that the hung man had gone

back to work. This was merely to notify the union to take him off the benefit rolls.

The strikers have offered assistance to the county attorneys to trace the real perpetrator and when found they declare that they have confidence that the strikers will be cleared of suspicion and that the crime will come home to roost under the wing of the masters whose interests the whole affair best serves. The sheriff has arrested several outsiders, who claim to be union men and are ringleaders in the stone-throwing. The county attorney puts them down as I. W. W. At least one of these alleged I. W. W. was found to be an employee of a detective agency masquerading as a union man and recruiting strikebreakers on the side from among the unemployed at the Salvation Army.

Commenting on the case Frea Kemp, secretary of the butcher workers, said:

"The packers know our cause is just," they know that we have public sympathy. They hope to bring about a situation whereby they can ask for state troops. Such events as the lynching of Jake Bracks will react favorably to the packers if they can apparently fasten the blame on union men.

"No man with the principles of unionism at heart would do a thing which could only bring injury to the just cause of the strikers.

"I hope the perpetrators of the lynching will be caught and punished and the Butcher Workers' Union will give all the aid possible to help bring the lynchers to justice.

BOUGHT AND PAID FOR LIKE CHEAP DUKE OR TEXAS STEER

(Federated Press)

Washington. — History will probably award to Senator Norris of Nebraska the palm for the most concise discussion of the Newberry case, as is will award to Senator Borah the honors for analysis of its legal aspects.

Said Norris: "Mr. President, they had a public sale up in Michigan. The property that was placed on the auction block was a seat in the United States Senate. The sale was public, the bidding was in the open, and the property was knocked down to the highest bidder. Every citizen of Michigan had an opportunity to get in and bid. Why, then, Mr. President, all this fussing and fanning? The only question before the Senate is: Shall that sale of a seat in this Chamber be confirmed?"

"The sale was public; the price was adequate. In fact, it seems to me as though the purchaser paid more for the blamed thing than it was worth. Why, then, should Senators hesitate to confirm this sale so made, so conducted, before the people of the entire country?"

"It is said by some who are opposing the confirmation that this would establish a precedent by which the poor man would be eliminated from the Senate Chamber."

"Suppose it does. What business has a poor man here, anyway? . . . As I look at it, this is just exactly what it is intended it should be, the establishing of a precedent so that we will have more men of means in this Chamber, and that seats will be put up in the market place, just as seats in the stock exchange. This will insure a high-class membership."

"But, Mr. President, it does not follow that we mean any hardship

for the poor man on that account. If the poor man has not money enough to put up the ante in the senatorial poker game, let him go game the back alley and engage in a game of craps. If he cannot raise enough money to run for the United States Senate, let him run for constable, road overseer, or even for that ancient and honorable office, justice of the peace."

"It is not intended by the establishment of this precedent to hurt the poor man. Senators do not realize how important this question is. If we do not confirm this sale, the first thing we know we will have a lot of poor men here. Mr. President, there will be farmers in the Senate, a 'bloc' of farmers whom you cannot control by loaning public money on cotton or inviting them to a presidential dinner—farmers with whiskers, yes, whiskers which will put in the shade the beautifully trimmed beard which adorns the face of our illustrious leader (Lodge)."

"Mr. President, if we only knew it, we will accomplish much more when we confirm this sale than we realize, and it has been decreed by our masters that this sale shall be confirmed. It is all right for Senators to insurge and go against the machine occasionally, but we have come to a time now when you have to show your colors and obey the command, or in some future election you will find yourselves without friends and without money. . . . What has the evidence to do with this thing, anyway? This is a question of obedience."

"It was proposed that Mr. Newberry be summoned before the committee. He had been silent. That was very properly blocked by this very dutiful committee, and he was

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

PROMINENT LABOR SPEAKER WILL SPEAK

at **WORKERS' HALL**

19th Avenue West and First Street

Wed., February 1st, at 8 o'clock

Come Early and Get a Seat—You Want to Hear Her

point to the statement of Attorney Untermyer last December that the large building materials trust seem immune from effective prosecution.

"The federal Government has signally failed," Untermyer said at that time, "to make any real effort to stop the illegal operations of the most lawless and dangerous of the building materials trusts. Of the forty or more related industries in which there have been, as I believe, violations of the

federal anti-trust law, involving over 2,000 individuals and corporations, the violations in only four of the industries have as yet even been presented to the federal grand jury. Four out of forty!

"It is impossible, for some reason that I cannot understand, to force the department of Justice to bring these rich and powerful malefactors to trial. The higher you go in the scale of relative power and importance of the offenders, and the more dangerous they are to

the community, the more difficult it becomes to get the government to bring them to trial."

A conservative is one who wonders why senator Watson makes such a fuss about the murdering of a few plain private.

The difference between civilized and savage peoples is that savage peoples sometimes trust their neighbors.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

not requested and not subpoenaed, and would not perhaps have been permitted to testify if he had appeared. That helped us out on the record a great deal, because there is now nothing to show that he knew anything about any of these things. It is uncontradicted . . . Then, Mr. President, how humiliating and embarrassing it would have been to have subjected a United States Senator to a cross-examination by an ordinary representatives of the common people.

"It is said that anyone who votes to confirm this sale will be defeated for re-election if he is a candidate. Now, that is a threat that is unworthy of a Senator to make. In addition to that, it is poppy-cock, and there is nothing to it. The people will forget it. Let me say to my friends who are threatening us with that dire disaster before the people that the situation is pretty well cared for now. It has always been the custom of both of the great political parties to arrange soft berths for the lame ducks who are wounded while faithfully following the commands of our masters . . . They will be properly cared for when the time comes, with a salary larger than that which attaches to a place in this body.

"It is going to be said of us when we get through as was said of some other great people: 'He seen his duty and he done it.' To the faithful, those who are faithful to the end, will come the reward for hard labor and for duty conscientiously performed, and when we have established this precedent we will have a Senate to be proud of, composed of men of means; we will make Washington the social center of the world. We can then employ experts to do our thinking, and Senators will have more time to give to golf and other kindred social duties."

Least Resistance The Reason

... Men are hungry today because other men, who have never produced anything, have been eating good meals all their lives—

The funny part: Men who never have produced anything have plenty to eat, today.

These so called parasites have been eating the very meals labor is missing now.

Funny part no 2: These non-producers appear to have food to give away (as charity) to working men.

It stands to reason when less than half of the population is working at useful labor there is bound to be a shortage of biscuits, sooner or later—My Gosh! editor, this wont jibe-in with over production, will it?

Of course it want—I never that of that—Let's see . . .

Oh yes, I've got it—There's enough food, alright, but the men who produced it, haven't it—and the men who have it, never produced it—

That's so. Now, isn't it?—and these men who have the food are hanging on to it in hopes that we will "turn-to" and produce another "bunch of food," cheaply, so that they may again take charge of it for us—Glory be, its easy, when you "look" at it.

Now, in my own case—As a general rule I go about rough-lock'd or "corked" as the swamper would say—yet, my highly moral foot slipped morally, the other day—

I partook of a stolen biscuit. Immediately I sunk my teeth into its perfidious vitals I knew something was wrong with the very innocence of its appearance.

A common, ordinary, observer, observing a common, ordinary, biscuit associated with a Bun of apparent character and integrity instantly and . . .

Intuitively, recognized the true moral standing of this biscuit and I was very properly horrified. The brazen effrontery! The unmitigated nerve . . . of it, to intrude itself in my virtuous presence in a stolen condition—

Masquerading itself among my finer feelings—undermining my principles and playing general-all-around havoc with my moral stamina (which I've been nursing lately)—causing my foot to falter and skid on the path of righteousness and rectitude or correctitude, if you please—said paths laid down by our illustrious forebears and fathers, as well and no less worthily than the present day up-

TO THE WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES!

Capitalism Is Preparing For New Wars

International Press.

The pathetic peace speeches of the opening session of the Washington Conference have died away. The gossip about the bombastic program, about the limitation of armaments is no longer to be heard. The Washington Conference of the world conquerors has retired to the dark chambers of the secret commissions. Now they are haggling behind the scenes over deadly weapons, territories and capitalist privileges. The public only learns of what is going on behind the scenes from time to time. Whenever one of the robbers wants to limit the booty of the other, they come out into the open in order to defend their "legally obtained" rights, shouting like Billingsgate fishwives.

Although thousands of newspapers report that armaments have been restricted in Washington, the stock quotations of not one munitions factory has sunk on the stock exchanges. The sharks of world capital, the cannon and warship manufacturers, are not scared by this stammering about peace. They know their democratic and civilized governments too well to fear for one moment that Messrs. Harding, Lloyd George, Briand and Kato can decrease the profits of armament capital. They know very well that the American Republican government, the government of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, that the government of Lloyd George, the friend of Sir Basil Sacharoff, can not begin a struggle against Vickers and Armstrong. They also know that the Briand government, dependent upon the Bloc National, is at the mercy of Schneider-Creuzot. But even if the rulers of France, England, America and Japan were not so intimately connected with armament capital, how could they renounce armaments? They are not in position to reconcile their capitalistic interests in any way whatsoever. Driven on by the lust for profits, they are watching each other with the deepest mistrust, are always ready to spring like beasts fighting over a bone, at any time ready to sink their claws in the others' throats.

A limitation of armaments, not to speak of their abolition, would then be possible, if the capitalist governments were in a position to arise at a general agreement concerning the partitioning of their rule over their subject nations, which would at least create some sort of order on a capitalistic basis. The victors in the world war have laid upon Germany a burden under which the country is collapsing. In order to exact its tribute from a country on the road to inescapable bankruptcy, France maintains an army of 880,000 men, which swallows a sum of 5,000,000,000 francs per year. It has only half a billion left over for social welfare. With this army and the armies of its vassals, equipped by France—Poland, Roumania and Czechoslovakia—France dominates Europe. Its main rival in Europe, British imperialism, holds its own against France by the maintenance of a fleet which holds all the approaches to the states of Europe under its guns. England is attempting to strengthen its position against France by inciting Italy to increase its armament. England desires to obstruct France in the Mediterranean Sea, through which England's most important lines of communication with its Asiatic colonies pass, by means of the Italian fleet.

France demands the right of having, alongside the greatest army in the world, a second-class fleet and complete submarine equipment in order to be able to intercept England's food supplies in the Atlantic Ocean in time of war. This situation in the Atlantic Ocean and in the Mediterranean, as well as upon the European continent, renders it impossible to diminish the burden of armament expenditures by an agreement upon armaments in the Pacific. In the Pacific, things are themselves extremely complicated. Japan, the young self-assertive bandit of the Far East, not only enriched itself during the war, at the cost of its allies, but added the rich province of Shantung, stolen from detestable China, to previously annexed Manchuria and extorted a large number of coal and iron concessions. The United States of America, overflowing with capital and enriched by the war even more than Japan, is attempting to deprive Japan of its booty. It therefore demands that England abrogate its alliance with Japan and it attempts to forbid Japan to have a fleet larger than 60% of the American fleet. Not only the surprised Japanese robbers are protesting against this move. In spite of all honeyed phrases about the solidarity of the Anglo-Saxon nations, England is attempting to preserve its relation to Japan in some form or other, for the United States is England's most dangerous competitor in the world market. Should England actually terminate its alliance with Japan, should it bind itself not to build a larger fleet than America, the position for British imperialism in the council of the capitalist powers for the distribution of the world booty would be considerably weakened.

A tangle has arisen from all the differences in Europe and Asia, from all these conflicts about Germany, Turkey and China, which the victors of Versailles cannot unravel. The Washington Conference will finish nothing, even if the great capitalist powers create a paper agreement which verbally proclaim to all nations the right and expresses the desire of lightening the war burden under which the nations are staggering.

The Danger of New Wars is Not Past.

The munitions factories and the naval dockyard will not interrupt their labors. Capitalist diplomacy will not cease to force new alliances, each one a conspiracy against peace. All capitalist governments are very much afraid of new wars. They all fear that the working masses will not let themselves be driven into a new world war for capitalist interests. This fear will continually impel the capitalist governments to new attempts to arrive at an understanding, but each attempt will end with a intensification of the international situation. Capitalism means international competition and the latter breeds new wars. If the international working-class does not unite for iron self-defense, over and above all internal differences, if it does not take the relations between the peoples of the world in its own hands, it will one day again be placed before the fact of a new world conflagration. The struggle

right and sturdy champions of honesty, Neuman Trueberry, and little Lenny of Mingo—in days gone by when biscuits were openly arrived at—same as oysters.

Well, I suppose you "want" to know how this biscuit of ill-fame came into my possession—I was going to tell you . . . without asking. A farmer raised the grain and "donated" it to the speculators—By the way—a sheriff auctioned off the farmer's land and made a tramp of the farmer—

No biscuit can stand much of that stuff and remain unsullied—A bakerman built a fire under this grain turned to dough and supervised the baking of dough into a rosy-cheek-biscuits, after which, he rushed out to take his place in the soup-line—

Then, here comes a business man and sells me this biscuit—deliberately, sells me this biscuit with a past—and a record fairly reeking with iniquity and moldy, besides, (because) he had to hold it until I was able to raise the price which same (he hoped) would save him from bankruptcy, but which didn't . . .

How'd I know the biscuit was stolen? Huh, that's easy—I could taste it . . .

T-bone Slim.

against the capitalist policy of exploitation and war must not be postponed until the ghost of a world war again becomes a terrible reality which strangles the proletariat in its arms. The fight against the danger of new military adventures, of new deeds of violence, must now be begun in all countries with iron energy and at once.

Against the Pillaging of Germany.

New complications are threatening in the near future in two places. In the winter and spring months of 1922, impoverished Germany has to pay new tribute to the allies. Germany, a country in which the prices of food have doubled in the last few months, is supposed to pay the allies new billions, to ruin its industries still further. French imperialism understands that it is impossible, understands that Germany is at the end of its resources. But the capitalist French government which employ more than half its income to pay interest to the war profiteers does not dare to tax the propertied classes. It does not in the least intend to reduce its war expenditures which are 42% of the remaining expenses. It has decided to cover the increasing deficit in its budget by compelling Germany to pay, at the point of the sword. The International proletariat has no sympathy for the German bourgeoisie, one of those principally responsible for the world war a bourgeoisie which has built its present rule on the bones of 2000 proletarians slaughtered in the revolution and mended it with the blood of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. The international proletariat knows the misery of the towns of Northern France, devastated and burned to the ground. But the international proletariat and above all the French working-class must realize that the allies will extort their tribute not from the German bourgeoisie, but from the German proletariat, that they will condemn the German proletariat to the life of a coolie, that through his cheap labor they will prepare competition for the workers of the French government. Do not let yourselves be deceived through Therefore we say to the international proletariat, therefore we say above all to the workers of France:

"Raise to-day your warning voice against the preparation for the invasion of the Ruhr. Prepare for the fight against the criminal policy of the France government. Do not let yourselves be deceived through the negotiations concerning a moratorium, etc. For such measures will only postpone the crisis and in the end lead to so much the severer conflicts."

The Danger of a Polish Attack Against Soviet Russia.

In Poland the bourgeoisie is continually showing itself more incapable of stopping the monstrous decay of finance and industry which was brought about by its military adventure against Soviet Russia. The growing economic ruin is producing an ever growing revolutionary ferment. The influence of the Communist Party is growing in spite of the raging persecutions day by day. At the same time the differences in the camp of the bourgeoisie are coming to a head, for the rule of Pilsudski's military clique does not appear to the propertied classes to offer a sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of the capitalist order. Harassed from the left by the growing revolutionary wave and from the right by the frightened bourgeoisie trembling for its power, the military oligarchy of Poland is preparing to proclaim its dictatorship in the interior and to drown the proletarian movement in blood, and at the same time, if it only can, to prepare for war against Soviet Russia. It is speculating upon the possibility that the French government will add further sums to the 20,000,000,000 francs that it has thrown into the jaws of Polish militarism, in order to obtain in this manner payment for its hitherto sacrifices by the setting of a White Guard government in the saddle in Russia, which would immediately begin to extort the interest on the Czarist debts out of the Russian people. The Polish government has protected itself in the event of war by an agreement with the Roumanian Bojars, and it has recently signed an agreement with the Czechoslovakian bourgeoisie, which assures it the free passage of munitions. These criminal plans must be opposed with all the energy at our disposal. The workers of all countries, above all those which are Poland's neighbors, must do everything in their power so that not a single railway wagon, not a single ship with war equipment enter Poland this winter and spring.

The Working-Class Must Fight!

Workingmen and Workingwomen! Only when you oppose world capital in a determined manner, when you in the Parliaments, in your press and in your meetings educate the masses of the people of all countries to the threatening dangers, when you call them to fight against the new war plants will you develop and collect the power which is necessary to call a halt to the policy of armaments and the policy of preparation for a new world war. All these armament programs, all demands for the curtailment of the expenditures for war equipments, every cry for the decreasing of tax burdens are only useless words if the workers of all countries do not collect all their forces for a united front against the bourgeoisie and its policies. Only when the workers in each country unite for a common struggle against the bourgeoisie will they be able to lay the burden of the last war upon the latter's shoulders. Only then will they be able to call a halt to armaments, only then will they find ways and means to agree internationally for concerted reconstruction, not only of destroyed Belgium and Northern France, but also of ruined Serbia and devastated Poland and Russia. Only in so far as they turn their arms against the bourgeoisie of their own country will they be able to build an international front of the fighting proletariat. Only then will they be able to unite all the productive forces of the world for the clearing away of the ruins of the world war and for a building of a new society. As long as the workers of all countries will not understand that, so long will the world economic crisis condemn them to unemployment, will the countries of the world which used to produce raw materials and goods decay, and will the hyenas of world capital function in a world transforming itself more and more into a desert.

Sick Wob Freed From "Caps" Bull Pen

New York.—William Weyh, a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, convicted with the Chicago group and sentenced to five years imprisonment in Leavenworth Federal penitentiary, had his sentence commuted by President Harding Thursday, it was announced at the headquarters of the Workers' Defense Union.

Under the terms of the commutation Weyh's sentence will expire at once. Ever since Christmas, when it was learned that Weyh was seriously ill from pulmonary tuberculosis, the union has been striving to obtain his release. Prison authorities recently admitted Weyh was so ill that there was little likelihood of his living unless he were released and permitted to go to some more salubrious climate.

The Department of Labor has a deportation warrant pending against Weyh, and it is believed that under the terms of his release this warrant will not be served until Weyh has had an opportunity to go to New Mexico and regain his health. After that he will consent to his deportation to Germany.

Jobless And Starved

Charles Kronback, who was found by the police in a half-frozen and starving condition Monday night, was arraigned yesterday before Judge T. F. Brady on a charge of vagrancy. He clamored all night and yesterday for food, and although he was frequently fed it was impossible to satisfy his craving for eatables. It was concluded to send him to the work farm where he would get plenty to eat. He was committed there for fifteen days.

—Hibbing Daily News.

DOUSED TO DEATH IS LATEST CHARGE

Washington, Jan. 25. — Charges that soldiers who had committed minor offenses had been "doused to death" under an icy shower of water at Scavency, were laid before the senate investigating committee today.

James Elliott of Newark, N. J., swore that he saw guards punish men who were late for sentry duty, by holding them for twenty minutes, with their clothing on, under a stream of cold water and that several of the men died from the effects of exposure.

A Stoolpigeon

He was a deputy sheriff from Idaho, and was swapping yarns with fellow passengers on a U. P. train when some remark was made about "stoolpigeons."

"Stoolpigeons," he said, "I want to tell you—and I've had some experience—are the dirtiest things on earth; they're lower than a snake, and it crawls on the ground."

"Look here. In order to get the 'dope' on anyone the 'stool' has to mix on terms of friendship with really decent people, who, believing him their friend, would do anything to help him, and then he turns around and spies on them and gets them 10 or 20 years in the pen."

We have our opinion of deputy sheriffs, but appreciate the opinion of a deputy on his assistance.

A Gift

Many a woman who has never taken up law can lay it down.

The man who leads a double life usually has a full name and then another name he uses when he's sober.

An auto party is frequently also a slaying party, judging from the number of accidents reported.

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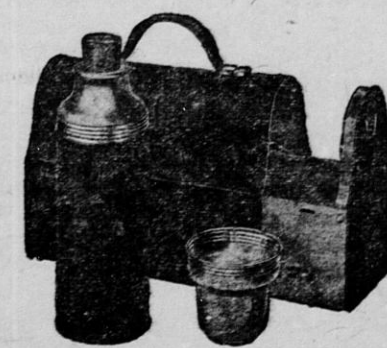
"Theses and Resolutions of the Third Congress of the Communist International" (June 22 July 12, 1921). Price 50c.

Lyceum-Literature Department Workers Party of America, Room 405—80 E. 11 St., New York City.

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THE GREATEST HOPE OF ALL

By HAL BROMMEL

There is one hope in my heart that is greater than all others. It is a hope borne by millions of people, speaking many different languages, in every country. It is a hope which millions of married people hold, for it means happiness and security for them. It is a hope that throbs in the hearts of millions of single people for it means love, life, a home and opportunity for them. The hope of the truest, greatest, noblest and most sincere people today is—INDUSTRIAL COMMUNISM.

FARMERS ON THE ROAD

"In my native state of Iowa thousands of farmers have been turned off their farms on to the roads," said Herbert Quick recently in an interview in the New York Evening Post.

Turned off; how? Why, by foreclosures of mortgages and by evictions for failures to meet the high rentals.

Mr. Herbert Quick is in a position to know what he is talking about in any matter concerning Iowa farms and farmers. Possibly we can, however, give him a little information as to the destination of some of these dispossessed Iowa farmers whom he leaves on the road.

Announcement has recently been made that Minneapolis and St. Paul interests have completed a large land deal in North Dakota and Montana. These interests have secured 98 improved farms containing over 30,000 acres. The deal is said to have come to \$1,500,000.

How did these North Dakota and Montana farms happen to be on the market? Who were the sellers? Why, the farms were thrown on the market by foreclosures of mortgages and the sellers were trust companies and banks.

One of the twin city buyers has this to say concerning the deal: "Colonization plans have been worked out and farmers from Illinois and Iowa will begin moving on the farms in March."

So the farmers Mr. Quick saw on the roads in Iowa are to be brought up to North Dakota to fill the places of those farmers who have been put on the roads in the Northwest.

Nothing is known so far as to where the dispossessed farmers of North Dakota and Montana will go and whom they in turn will succeed. But a description of this process of chasing out Peter to make room for Paul is given by our local land speculator. He calls it a "returning of prosperity."

—MINNESOTA DAILY STAR.

GROWING IMPOVERISHMENT IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

By Ing. Stransky (Brunn).

The impoverishment of the masses is proceeding slowly, but irresistibly. The wages of the working masses not only not remained at last year's level, in spite of the fall of the crown, but the capitalists are attempting to further reduce wages and salaries in order to be able to meet foreign competition. Since, at the present time, there are over 50,000 unemployment according to official figures, that is, 50,000 who receive unemployment support it may be stated without over-estimating that the total number of unemployed is about 150,000. As a result of this condition of affairs not only the unemployed, but the workers in all trades are compelled to accept whatever terms the employers are prepared to offer. The methods which the organized workers are employing for defense have no brought the hoped-for success. If, after the expiration of the collective agreement, wages have remained at the same level, it is due to the fact that the working conditions have been rendered worse through the lengthening of hours and the substitution of the piece-work system for pay by the hour day or week.

The agricultural workers have been especially hard hit, since as a result of the summer drought all farm work was finished earlier than usual. As the threshing period was very short owing to the ever-increasing introduction of machinery and as in the sugar industry the labour for the year was finished from two weeks to one month earlier than in normal year, the agricultural workers were thrown out of work in the middle of November.

Wages in Checho-Slovakia are at present between 12 and 75 crowns daily or 72 to 450 crowns monthly; salaries range between 500 and 1600 crowns per month, with the exception of the higher government officials. It may be stated that on the average salaries do not exceed 2400 crowns.

When these figures are reduced to their gold value, that is, the pre-war value of the crown, it is seen that the worker receives a daily wage of 0.67 to 4.20 crowns, or when paid by the week, 4.02 to 25.20. The salaries employees and officials receive from 28.80 to 89.60 per month which averages at about 78.40 crowns. These figures compared with those of the pre-war period are under any circumstances insufficient. It is therefore incontestable that labour's remuneration has been generally reduced.

If the depreciation of the crown is set at only 1705 per cent, the prices of absolutely necessary food-stuffs are as follows.

According to the official statistics (of course somewhat one-sided, but very good for purposes of comparison), the prices of foodstuffs had increased in the first half of 1921 by the following percentage over the pre-war figures: rye flour 2580 per cent, wheat flour 2630 per cent, potatoes 1160 per cent, beef 1160 per cent, milk 2810 per cent, sugar 1040 per cent, eggs 1700 per cent, cotton and linen goods (average) 1714 per cent, shoes 1768 per cent, hats 1500 per cent. In the open market the prices are much higher and range according to the commodity from 1863 per cent to 7333 per cent.

It is readily understood that under such conditions, the population has laid in little if any reserve supplies, since in times of need only cheap goods are bought which are also of inferior quality. Such clothing and footwear is very soon worn out so that to-day a large part of the population is actually going about in rags.

Those who still have at hand spare clothing from before the war are of course in a better situation; these from over 90 per cent of the better clothed. But these spare clothes will naturally also not last forever and if it can be so expressed, the wear coefficient of these clothes is the visible measure of the poverty of the people.

But in other circumstances are also at the root of this impoverishment.

In the first place the state itself. The major share of the foreign debts are entirely unjustified from the standpoint that Checho-Slovakia is a member of the Entente and therefore a victorious state, a supposition which the government has actually led the people to believe. The actual debts of the state are growing from day to day. Thus, since January 1, 1921, the government debt has increased from 40 to 53 billion crowns. The government budget is far too large in comparison to the national wealth, since in the first place, the state when to-day has nearly one-third of former Austria-Hungary's area and population, maintains nevertheless just as many officials (300,000) and just as large an army (300,000). Secondly, it has introduced even greater expenditures and taxes than the former dual monarchy. Thus for instance, taxes to-day are ten to fifteen times as great as they were in old Austria.

The bourgeois German deputy, Dr. Kostka, severely attacked this waste and extravagance in the National Assembly and declared, among other charges, that taxes amount to at least 1500 crowns per year, so that a man with a wife and two small children, must pay 6000 crowns per year in taxes.

Direct taxes—land, house and inheritance—form but 15 per cent of the total, indirect taxes 60 per cent, monopoly and other state controlled sources of income 25 per cent, so that the greatest share of the state income is borne by the proletariat.

Another way in which the state contributes to the growing im-

poverishment of the masses is the confiscation of the money destined for orphan support and its transformation into government bonds. By means of various manipulations, all these bonds were then recognized by the republic with the nominal value of 75. Thus the orphans receive only 4.20 crowns in gold value for every 100 crowns paid out, which certainly does not suffice for the support of the orphans; although, if the sums for their support were paid in gold as to interest on the orphan capital fund they would more than suffice. The same holds true for the old-age pensioners who before and during the war had received sufficient income. To-day these pensioners are doomed to no other fate but miserable starvation. To-day through these manipulation of the authorities the none too extravagantly calculated pensions are to-day only worth 1.20 of their former value.

Private industry is just as impoverished. Only the state administration is well off and this latter lives in splendor. The state appears to exist only for the support of the bureaucracy.

I OWN A SLAVE

About a week ago I discovered that I was the proprietor of a slave. Theoretically I had always known that I was the proprietor of a good many slaves, and that somebody was more or less the proprietor of me, some misty person in Wall Street, who could foreclose on me whenever the fancy seized him, or the needs of his career. But last week I actually came face to face with the slave of whom I am proprietor, or at least part proprietor.

His name is George. He is an Italian of about sixty winters. For it is in the winter that I most completely own him and that therefore he exists for me.

About a week ago my mother called my attention to the fact that our coal supply was being used up too rapidly. (I live in one of those horrible products of the Grant Period known as a private house.) In order to stop this too rapid consumption I was to speak to the furnace man, threaten him with a reduction in his wages and even unemployment if he did not mend the tenor of his ways.

So George was summoned before me and interrogated. I then discovered the following facts:

1. George is an old, prematurely decrepit Italian of fifty, but with the appearance of seventy.

2. He goes staggering from house to house all day long from seven in the morning to nine at night feeding private house furnaces. When there is snow he has to clean the sidewalks as well. He also has to bring up scuttles of coal from the cellar for the kitchen ranges of irate cooks of the fifteen private houses he is serf to, and carry out heavy barrels full of garbage and ashes.

3. George has been improvident enough to have married twice. He has not attended birth control meetings, and therefore or, at any rate, whether or no, has two sets of children, in all seven (7) still living.

4. Of these seven children, ranging from two years old to fourteen, two or three are constantly sick, and not infrequently the surviving Mrs. George is sick at the same time. During the course of his two marriages George has buried three children.

5. The family lives in two pretty dark rooms, without the usual sanitary arrangements considered desirable in my class of society. So that if one child gets measles, the rest of the children are apt to get it, too.

6. When George was summoned before me I went so far out of my class as to shake his hand. I always believe, like Mr. Schwab, in preserving the forms of democracy, especially when I am about to sin against its substance. I was surprised to note that the old man's hand burnt mine like hot iron. I said:

"Are you sick?"

"Doctor," he answered, "tella me I gotta go to bed; I gotta verra high fever. But how I can go to bed when I gotta sick babies home an' my wife sick?"

George, I learned, has about fifteen or so houses to keep heated and snow clear. He gets ten dollars from each house monthly, but has to pay a helper, who consumes almost half of his earnings.

7. George dare not be sick, therefore, else the helper will jump in and take all the houses.

8. George, therefore, I was pleased to learn, is my serf, in everything but the legal sense. He is chained to my house; he dare not leave for fear of starvation of self and family. He must stagger along from house to house doing serf labor until he drops. And by that time, I hope, there will be a little George to inherit his father's obligations toward our landed property.

9. Although George is my serf, yet I have none of the obligations toward him I would have were the relation legal. I do not have to see that he and his family are fed and clothed and my women-folk feel no obligation to visit his family when they are sick, or in need. We can simply allow George and his family to rot away. There are always other serfs ready to chain themselves to our three-story-and-basement house.

Moreover, though he is tied to my house, my home is not tied to him. He dare not break the chain that binds him to No.—West—street on pain of death by starvation. But I can kick him out of my house at any moment, paying him the balance of his month's dues. And he has no redress whatsoever. I think if I had sadistic impulses, he would let me beat him or his wife and children in part payment of my feudal perquisites, if only he could continue to be allowed to feed his heart out to my furnace every month.

I finish where I commenced. I am the proprietor of a slave, and the knowledge of that fact has made me proud and happy.

HENRY G. ALSBERG.

HOW THE MASTER CLASS ADVERTISES

Press notices in the daily papers have reached a high development in America. Actresses and noted persons in all lines of endeavor keep on their pay roll press agents whose business it is to have their master's name before the public.

Various devices are used to accomplish this, but the old trick which the press agents fall back on in dull seasons is the death and bomb threat.

This never fails to gain an audience. Thus in Chicago recently the casual reader read that Mary Garden, head of the grand opera, had received a death threat. The death note was published as was also the fact that she was to appear in Salome and that this was a grand year for the opera.

About the same time the united states director of prohibition came to town; and he pulled the same stunt. Everybody found out that he was here and what he was going to do.

It is such stunts as these that bring back reminiscences of the Palmer days, when front porch bomb explosion stories were the preliminary to a presidential campaign.

This feeling is further heightened by the Willie Burns story of the Wall street blast capture. This was planned it is said, to offset

favorable action on the release of political prisoners. At any rate, this bit of press news has been discredited now even by some of the papers which first purposely carried it on the front page.

It appears the editors have some respect for the intelligence of the readers of the front page—not much but some. But these big modern dailies also carry what is called a Sunday supplement. Modern papers are supposed to appeal to every class. The Sunday supplement must appeal to to pervert minded—it is the monger of the dime museum type.

In the Sunday edition of the Herald and Examiner between the pages of the supplement appears the sensational capture by Burns, the world's greatest detective, of the Third International spy who was alleged responsible for the wall street explosion.

As the whole bomb plot has literally proved a fizzle nothing more need be said, except to name the titles of the other articles in this same supplement. Perhaps it may explain why this particular press bomb sensation has dodged from the front page to the Sunday supplement.

The other articles are as follows: "Confessions of Bogus Nobelman," "Is There a Thirteen Inch Waist in America?", "What the Prince

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All the above accompanied by graphic illustrations. The title of the short story was "Go And Sin No More."
Rostan Quillian.

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