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MEATCUTTERS AND BUTCHERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

After two months of struggle to keep the owning class in the meat industry from reducing their meager wages, the workers are told, by union officials, to return to their jobs. Have they lost the strike? Even if they return at less pay, have they lost the strike? Not if it has made them more intelligent fighters. Not if it has put iron into their blood. Not if it has made them see that the workers' job in the long run is not to get a few more dollars from the exploiters but to kick out the whole rotten system which is based on exploitation. If the stockyard workers had obtained a big raise and had returned to work satisfied then the strike would have been lost.

It is not lost now, if they have learned that the government is the tool of the owning class. If they are wiser in regard to the cruelty of capitalism. And if they have determined to scrap the system. The strike is a teacher—a cruel teacher. Time will tell what lessons were learned.

EGYPTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY SENDS WORKERS MANIFESTO

(International Press Service.)
The butal and aggressive tone in which the British militarists and colonial officials have replied to the sacred demands of the Egyptian people have opened the eyes of the most naive and credulous among us. The veil has been torn and the hideous features of our oppressors have been revealed in all their ugliness.

With pride and dignity we hurl back the deft thrown in the face of the Egyptian people by the British militarists and imperialists. Forty years of foreign occupation have not been able to weaken for a single instant our firm resolution to fight and to make all the necessary sacrifices for the conquest of our independence.

1919 demonstrated to the world and to our oppressors the vitality of our people which did not recoil before any menace to proclaim on high its right to national life and liberty. It is not by diplomatic steps and negotiations between ministers or delegations which do not represent the wishes of the people that independence can be obtained. Only the workers and peasants, conscious and organized, can win it.

The Socialist ideal which is the expression of the renaissance of the peoples of the world has appeared on the scene of Egyptian political life. The Egyptian Socialist Party will place itself in the vanguard and in the first ranks of battle for the demanding of our rights to complete national independence, freed from all imperialist and capitalist enslavement, domestic as well as foreign.

The Egyptian Socialist Party, standard-bearer of the proletariat and party of the class-struggle, declares that in the union of the entire Egyptian people in its supreme fight against the oppressive power of British imperialism it will integrally maintain its Socialist program and will not renounce its struggle against the Egyptian capitalist tyrants and oppressors, accomplices and associates of the tyrannic foreign domination.

Egyptian intellectual proletariat

will cease all collaboration, of whatever nature it may be, with our oppressors and whoever will adopt a contrary attitude will be a traitor to the higher interests of the people and of the holy national cause.

The Egyptian proletariat workers and peasants, extend a fraternal hand to the world proletariat and particularly to the proletariat of Great Britain, so that together they may mount to the assault of the imperialist citadel which under its weight suffocates not only the enslaved peoples of the Orient, but also pitilessly exploits all the laboring and producing masses of Europe. The peoples of the Orient count on the assistance and support of the world proletariat in their struggle against the common enemy.

The struggle for the conquest of independence on the part of the peoples of the Orient is also a struggle bearing a clear Socialist character. The world proletariat is enslaved and exploited by the same enemy—rapacious capitalism.

Let the diplomats plot intrigue and betray the interests of the masses. We, the proletariat, are ready for a long and bitter struggle, are forming our battle-lines, are organizing our forces in the trade-unions and are bringing together the workers of the city and country. Let the intellectuals go to the peasants to create a united political and economic front which will at the same time act as a counter-balance to the influence of the bourgeoisie.

Without hesitation and without fear let us group ourselves around the banner of the international for the final struggle against our only enemy, British imperialism, which is to-day the highest expression of world capitalism. On the victory of Socialism and on the seizure of power by the proletariat depends the independence and emancipation of the peoples of the Orient. And by the indissoluble union of the workers of the West and of the East we will vanquish our common enemy—capitalist imperialism.

RUSSIANS INVADE GERMANY WITH BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA

By Karl H. Von Wiegand.
BERLIN. — The Russian invasion is not a matter of phrase but a matter of fact. One hundred thousand subjects of the late czar are now the "paying guests" of the city, duly registered at the police stations, to say nothing of the indiscriminate thousands who crossed the border by some underground route after the revolution and have so far managed to elude the vigilance of the municipal authorities.

They form a heterogeneous assemblage of all classes and conditions of men; there are princes and paupers, exiled ministers from the government who have variously attempted to steer the Russian ship of state before and since the debacle; there are scholars, students, merchants, physicians, soldiers of fortune, actors, and artists—in fact, "the rich man,

poor man", and perhaps also "the beggarman and thief" of the nursery rhyme are here represented. Strange stories are told of Russian refugees arriving in Berlin with a small handbag as their sole piece of luggage and otherwise bearing all the earmarks of poverty. But the little bag was a gold mine in disguise, as within a few days the entire family would appear in silks, furs and jewels, to say nothing of the overpowering musk with which the Russian woman loves to saturate her person.

Instead of living from hand to mouth, they live from jewel to jewel, this luxury being paid for by the sale of an occasional pearl or ruby, and the sale of precious stones, now one of the most flourishing industries in Berlin, is due in a large measure to the Russian element.

But the class which emerges

MANY IN DEFENSE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES

Baltimore. — Men and women from the American Federation of Labor, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Industrial Workers of the World, Church League of Industrial Democracy, and business and professional groups in this city have formed the Maryland Committee for Civil Liberties, which will cooperate with the American Civil Liberties Union.

Officers chosen are: Miss Elizabeth Gilman, chairman; T. S. Weiler, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee: Rev. Mercer G. Johnston, Broadus Mitchell, H. F. Wilkie, Mrs. R. A. Spaeth, S. U. Neustadt and B. Russo.

LACK OF WORK CAUSE OF SUICIDE

Paducah, Ky. — A blazing torch, William T. Carneal, 51, rushed through the streets of Paducah. He fell in the street several blocks from his home, weak from the loss of blood as result of a slashed throat. His entire body was burned black. Lack of regular work and his financial condition was responsible for the suicide.

Carneal arose before daylight and went to an outhouse, where he saturated his clothing with kerosene. Before setting fire to his clothing Carneal cut his throat with a razor. Rushing through the yard, neighbors thought the residence was on fire and the fire department was summoned.

Physicians say that the burns produced death, as the cut on the throat was not sufficient to have killed Carneal. He is survived by his widow and four young children. Recently Carneal had been employed in a local pottery.

Memphis Commercial Appeal.

most distinctly from this kaleidoscopic picture is not the rich, but the "intelligencia", who displayed the strongest proclivity for Berlin.

It is the "intelligencia" which is enrolled at the Berlin university in large numbers, is editing newspapers — four dailies and four scientific journals — is at the head of the Russian publishing houses which have sprung up like mushrooms; is introducing a strong Russian note into the repertoires of the theaters, concerts and cabarets; is connecting itself with the Russian departments of the big banks, now amplified into important adjuncts of these institutions; and is the head of the manifold commission firm which will serve as a starving point for official trade relations between the two countries.

Russian activity here centers in the publishing houses. There are between 50 and 100 of these firms. They specialize in Russian classics and scientific works, the latter being either Russian or translations from the German. Not only do they have a big market in Germany for their publications, but also in the new created border states of Estonia, Latvia and Finland.

An enormous amount of Bolshevist propaganda is coming from the Russian presses in Berlin and Communist agitation flourishes here. This Russian invasion presents an intensely interesting problem; will Germany absorb the Russians or will so large a foreign body grafted onto the still loosely rooted German republic form a political menace to the state?

Stockyards Strike Off Advised, Return to Job

Chicago, Feb. 1. — Messages were sent to all unions affiliated with the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butchers Workmen of North America recommending that the strike of packing house employees be called off immediately. Dennis Lane, secretary of the union, announced tonight.

The message recommending that the strike in all packing centers be ended, also advised the union men to secure their old jobs, Mr. Lane said. He said that the union executive council had decided to make the recommendation and that there would be no further concerted strike action. He refused to comment on the action, saying no statement would be issued by the union at this time.

The unions asserted that most of the packing plants were crippled and that more than 50,000 were participating in the strike. The packers asserted that their plants were operating at almost normal and employed nonunion workmen. Disorders in several cities were reported due to picketing.

Sells Shoes For Food Then Takes Gas

Milwaukee. — John Glaj, 43, reached "the end of the trail" Friday. He had a wife and two children. For the last two months he has been without work. Late Thursday he had sold all of his belongings with the exception of two pairs of shoes, using the money to buy food. He sold the shoes last night, early today his wife detected the odor of gas in the dingy home. Upon investigation, she found the door of her husband's room locked. Police who responded to the woman's cry for help broke down the door and Glaj was found asphyxiated on the bed. Efforts were made in Emergency hospital to revive Glaj, but they proved futile.

Insull Says Hungry Dogs Are Good Diggers

(By The Federated Press.)
Chicago. — "The line at the gate, asking for work is the most persuasive thing in the direction of increased efficiency that I know of," said Samuel Insull, head of most of the public utilities in northern Illinois and moving spirit in the Citizens Committee to introduce the "open shop" in the local building industry. Insull was being "cross examined" by Donald Richberg, special attorney for the city of Chicago in the motion to reduce the exorbitant gas rates exacted from the consumers which was being heard by the Illinois Commerce Commission. He said the gas company was getting more work out of its employees on account of the fear of unemployment which the present situation produced in the minds of the work ers.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce carried a headline a few days later "Employment in Illinois Shows Further Drop." "No Cause for Alarm" was one of the subheads employed by this organ of Chicago employers.

"Political" Lose Appeal In Master Class Court

(The Federated Press)
NEW YORK.—The convictions of James Larkin, Edward Ferguson and Charles E. Ruthenburg for alleged "criminal anarchy," have been upheld by the appellate division of the State Supreme Court. The court ruled that they received a fair trial.

All three are serving terms of from five to ten years. When the appeal hearing took place last month before the appellate division, Ferguson, who is a lawyer, was permitted to come here from Sing Sing under a heavy guard to argue for a reversal of the trial court verdict.

He made the point that the publication of the "Left Wing Manifesto" in the "Revolutionary Age" of July 5, 1919, for which he and Ruthenburg were convicted, could not properly be charged against them because neither of them had anything to do with the drawing up of the manifesto or with the publication of the "Revolutionary Age".

He asked that the prosecution show whether the publication had caused anyone to try to overthrow the government by force and violence. The State did not even try to show that anyone had been so influenced in fact, but the court ruled that such showing was not necessary.

Not Enough Profit In Eight Hours Work

Amsterdam. — Efforts of the employers of Switzerland and France to do away with the eight-hour day and their schemes to line up the government behind them are set forth in a communication of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Deputy P. Messier has a bill in the French chamber proposing that the "Council of Labor" should draw up a list of those industries where the Act could be applied without any restriction, as well as a list of those concerns which should be permitted to depart somewhat from the provisions of the act. After having heard both employers and workers, the Minister of Labor should draw up definitely a list of those concerns in which a lengthening of the working day would have to be permitted.

According to the author of this bill, "the serious condition of the economic life of France" necessitates the lengthening of the hours of labor in certain industries.

The "Peuple", which is the organ of the French trade union movement, has uttered a vigorous protest against this campaign to abolish the eight-hour day. The running expenses in French industry are unreasonably high owing to the uneconomical manner in which the various concerns are managed, says the journal. "It is not the eight-hour day that is responsible for the fact that French industry has become incapable of competing either in the home market or in the international market. The cost of the late war is the real millstone, it adds.

As against the allegation that France is really the only country where the eight-hour day is enforced, the "Peuple" points to Germany where the eight-hour day law is strictly observed, and seven shorter working hours have been obtained.

COMMUNISTS FORGE AHEAD WHILE RULING CLASSES FIGHT

(International Press Correspondence.)

The Hungarian counter-revolution has fallen into a decisive crisis because its ruling classes which until now fought upon common ground are now driven to war against one another by the Trianon Peace Treaty.

This inner struggle reached the stage of open civil war at the time of the Karist putsch. At first glance it seemed that with the disarming of the royalist Oostenburg troops and the extradition of Karl Habsburg, the counter-revolution was personified and found strength in the figure of Horthy. But the truth of the matter is that for the second time the inner conflict between the counter-revolutionary classes resulted in open civil war. Budapest became one large barracks. Various points of the city are occupied by gendarmes, police-guards and military formations.

Horthy troops are disarming the Hejjas troops just returning from Western Hungary in nightly raids. An armed insurrection is planned for the liberation of the royalist leaders Rakovszky and Andrássy. At night the streets resound with programs against Jews and with the tumult of the "Awakening Magyars". And at the bottom of all this are the disarmed royalist Oostenburg troops which the royalists are supposedly able and willing to turn against Horthy.

The "Szozat" is quite right in asking the following surprising question: "Will the civil war go on?" The civil war of the counter-revolutionary classes in Hungary is going on. Yesterday the Hejjas troops seized Oostenburg, to-day the troops of General von Soos are attacking the Hejjas troops, and tomorrow or the day after tomorrow the troops of Lukatsch and Oostenburg may attack Horthy's Ofener Burg.

The Hungarian civil war is again raging and is even beginning to spread. In its first phase it meant solely the inner struggle of the ruling counter-revolutionary classes. To-day however, when the counter-revolutionary classes are weakening each other in the struggle, those social classes which could not participate in the government of the counter-revolution or

which are groaning under the counter-revolutionary suppression, are beginning to be heard. This time the Hungarian counter-revolution is actually in a decisively critical situation.

And how does the proletariat fare under these circumstances?

No matter what the outcome of the crisis may be, and no matter whether Horthy remains or not, one thing is certain, that this crisis will lead to absolutely new political formation and that it will smoothen the road of the class-struggle of the Hungarian proletariat.

The proletariat is living under complete oppression. Its only organizations adapted to the class-struggle, the trade-unions, are in the hands of a traitorous trade-union bureaucracy, which sells the organized working-class in the open market and with a most disgraceful shamelessness. Its organ "Nepszava", writes quite openly that in the struggle between the Karlists and Horthy, it will side with those promise it the most.

The organized working-class, the proletariat, can today become an actual and mighty power in Hungary. The number of organized workers reaches 300,000. Under revolutionary Communist leadership this mass would in the midst of the counter-revolutionary chaos become a overwhelming force. But this great, organized mass is today led by Social-Democratic traitors, who like street walkers are willing to sell themselves to anyone. They are ready to support Horthy if he revives the "historical tradition" of handing out portfolios to the trade union bureaucrats; they are also ready to aid the royalists to power if they only take the first step and give the Payer-Peidl-Vanczak clique parliamentary seats and ministerial portfolios.

The Communists know that the time is not yet ripe for the dictatorship of the proletariat in Hungary, but they also know, that the time has come for serious proletarian fights. At this time definite measures for reinforcing the working-class can be undertaken. Now we can and must fight for and win amnesty for the political prisoners, general liberty, freedom of the labor press, unemployment benefit and a 100% wage increase.

MINNEAPOLIS SENDS RUSSIANS SUPPLIES VALUED AT 25,000

Minneapolis, Jan. 31. — Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of supplies mostly clothing was dispatched on its long way to the famine region of Russia to-day by the local conference of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

The shipment included 933 pairs of shoes which had all been neatly repaired by the volunteer work of shoemakers in Minneapolis; 126 pairs of rubbers; 2,117 pieces of men's clothing; 2,977 pieces of women's clothing; and 2,287 pieces of children's clothing. Much of the children's clothing consists of new garments made by women's sewing clubs. The second hand clothing had all been dry cleaned or washed

ed by the dye houses and laundries of the city. The value of this service alone is about \$1,500. Tailors and women put the clothing in good repair after it was cleaned.

In addition to the clothing there were sacks of flour, beans, rice, sugar, canned goods, miscellaneous groceries and soap. The Minneapolis conference has sent in to the national office to date \$6,300 in cash. It will continue its drive for money food and clothing, laying special stress from now on the collection of food, seed grain and money.

STELLA CAMPBELL, Georgian Sec'y Minneapolis Conference.

Law Against Trusts Used On Picketers

ST. PAUL.—Organized trade boycotts violate the Minnesota anti-trust law, the state supreme court ruled yesterday in one of the most important decisions handed down in recent years. In the specific case decided yesterday, the court held that conspiracy to boycott a motion picture theater is an unlawful restraint of trade.

The supreme court upheld District Judge W. W. Bardwell of Hennepin county in granting an injunction July 12, 1920, restraining labor unions from picketing the Wonderland theater, Minneapolis, and from proclaiming it in the official labor organ as "unfair".

In a second decision the supreme court upheld Judge Bardwell in committing Dan W. Stevens, Leslie Sinton, Lynn Thompson and R. D. Cramer to jail for contempt, for their refusal to abide by the injunction. His action in this case is modified, however, eliminating a \$125 fine assessed on each man for the benefit of J. J. Campbell, proprietor of the theater, but the supreme court holds that a \$100 judgment against the four men for attorneys' fees was levied properly.

The decision in the injunction case lines the Minnesota courts up with recent decisions of the United States supreme court, and for the first time defines clearly the rights and the limitations of action in labor disputes. Injunctions against unlawful picketing have been sustained in the past under the common law, but the decision yesterday applies the anti-trust section of the Minnesota statutes, holding that it covers boycotts and that injunctions may be issued under it to prevent "irreparable injury to property for which there is no adequate remedy at law."

Major Kills Negro Who Refused To Cut Bread

WASHINGTON.—Resuming its inquiry into charges of alleged illegal executions of American soldiers overseas the senate investigating committee was told by Henry Gentry, negro, of Lawrence, Kan., that in France he saw Maj. Joseph Phillips of Orange, N. J., a negro shoot William Patterson, a negro private, for refusing to help a cook cut bread.

Gentry, who testified while an ambulance waited outside the senate office building to take him to a hospital to be operated on for appendicitis, said Patterson later died, according to general reports, and that, so far as he knew, the negro major was not tried.

Hanging of a negro soldier at Belleville, France, was described by Col. James P. Barney of the army war college, who said the courtmartial was composed of seven negroes and five white officers, with a negro as judge advocate. The soldier was convicted for assaulting a French woman, 60, he said.

Testimony of Charles P. Green, a former service man, previously heard by the committee, that nine soldiers were shot and killed by the military police and taken to Base Hospital at Chateau Roux in December, 1918, was denied by three medical officers on duty at the hospital at the time.

THE CRIME OF WASTE

Coal is high, the bottom has fallen out of the corn market, and the farmer, having corn to burn, is burning it. By order of the County Board, all county buildings in Pocahontas County, Iowa, are to be heated with corn this winter. Various firms in the Middle West are following suit, and no one knows how many individuals are heating their houses by the same method. Corn is good fuel. A New York combustion engineer has estimated that a pound of corn averages 8,000 heat units as against 1,000 to a pound of coal. The same engineer corroborates Secretary Wallace's statement that corn at twenty cents a bushel is equivalent to coal at ten dollars a ton. Nobody can blame the farmer for preferring to turn a wagon-load of corn into heat energy rather than trade it in for one pair of slightly worn rubber boots—probably he can make his last year's boots do. But when 20 millions of Russians are reported to be starving what is to be thought of the coal owners who help to make such a condition possible? Hard coal is the one important commodity which did not drop a cent in price in the depression period, but has actually increased steadily.

—The Nation.

CUTTING THE PRICE OF BREAD

By ALBERT COYLE.

Bread Produced for Three Cents a Loaf.

The farmer is getting less for his wheat today than at any time since 1913. The price of flour has dropped from \$13 a barrel to \$6.50 within a year. Yet the bakers have not only failed to reduce bread to pre-war prices, but in several large cities they are now announcing an increase in price of from one to two cents a loaf.

Everybody eats bread. About twelve billion loaves of it are consumed annually by the American people. It is the mainstay of every worker's table. The poorer the worker is, the more completely he relies for his existence on the "staff of life." The profiteer in bread is to pinch men's stomachs. It is only less criminal than would be monopolistic extortion for the air men must breathe or the water they must drink.

Except greed for profits, there is no reason why a pound loaf of bread should cost more than 5c today. And that would leave 2c margin for the baker and retailer. The flour in a pound loaf costs less than 2½¢, according to Senator E. F. Ladd of North Dakota, the eminent authority on grain. The total cost of the other ingredients—yeast, salt and sugar, does not exceed ¼¢ a loaf, and the same amount will cover the labor cost of making and baking under large-scale machine production. Surely 2c out of a 5c loaf is adequate compensation for those who make and distribute our bread.

100 Per Cent Profiteers.

The workers are now compelled to pay 7c to 10c for a pound loaf. Who grabs the extra profit? Statistics just presented to Commissioner of Markets O'Malley of New York City by expert economists representing the Bakery Workers' Union prove that the big bakers of that city are profiteering from 75 per cent to 100 per cent, in bread and other bakery products. A Congressional committee investigating the highest cost of living in the District of Columbia found that one of the large bakers made a profit of \$315,059 in one year not counting his own salary of \$30,000. Flour then cost twice what it does now. And yet within the past week this same baker has announced an increase of a cent a loaf in his products! During the four years of the world war, Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium sold a pound loaf of bread made from American wheat, with heavy transatlantic freight costs added, for less than half the price we had to pay for it in America.

But the bakers and retailers are not the only ones who are profiteering on the people's universal need for bread. The wheat millers stand convicted by the Federal Trade Commission, in its report on profiteering to the U. S. Senate, of squeezing the people

for an average profit of 33 per cent, profits that are indefensible, considering that an average profit of one for six months of the year shows as high as \$2 a barrel, as against an average profit of 13½¢ a barrel before the war. A Nebraska court of inquiry finds that one of the large mills in that state secures \$2.61 a hundred for the products of wheat costing \$1.80 a hundred. Today the British Co-operative Wholesale Society is selling its best flour, made from American wheat, at 2c a pound, while the lowest quotation in the big markets of this country is 3.3c a pound.

Wheat Gamblers Make Millions at People's Expense.

Next to the miller stands the jobber, through whom all but the biggest bakers buy their flour. The Federal Trade Commission reported that jobbers who were content with an average profit of 15c a barrel in 1913-14 have increased their exaction to 50c a barrel. Between the miller and farmer stands the owner of the grain elevator, the wheat speculator and the whole horde of brokers, wheat pit manipulators and other parasite middlemen. Each one of these gets his dig out of the price of wheat, which is added to the cost of flour and to the ultimate price of bread to the consumer. The enormous profits of the elevator men are notorious, while within the past three months one of the big "operators" is estimated to have cleaned up from five to ten million dollars in the Chicago wheat pit on "transactions." The wheat gamblers add their graft to the price the people must pay for bread.

Farmers Sell Wheat at a Loss.

Back of all these middlemen stands the farmer-producer. Instead of making a profit on his wheat, every bushel he sells is at a loss. The grain barons, the big millers, and their baker associates have "defeated" the farmer until he is receiving for his grain about half the cost of production. The progressive farm organizations of the country are demanding that the Government revive the U. S. Grain Corporation which existed during the war, and stabilize the price of wheat at not less than \$2 a bushel. In justice to the farmers, some such arrangement should be speedily made. Nor would a fair price for the farmer's wheat increase the cost of the worker's bread. With wheat stabilized at \$2 a bushel, the value of wheat in a pound loaf would be 3.3c.

How European Workers Get Bread at Cost.

The workers can cut the cost of bread if they want to. There is no reason why they should not have at least one thriving co-operative bakery in every city of the country, which would insure them bread at cost of production. Bakers are one of the commonest and most successful forms of co-operation

all over Europe. The late George Hawkins, one of the English co-operative pioneers, declared that the bread trade was the foundation of their great co-operative success. The London society is now turning out over 200,000 loaves a week for its members. The United Co-operative Bakery of Glasgow has recently compelled all bakers of the Scotch metropolis to cut the price of bread to meet its competition. Similar action has been taken by the Workmen's co-operatives throughout Italy, where private bakers have had to meet co-operative prices or go out of business. In Germany almost every town has its co-operative bakery, intent on supplying the people with bread at cost. The great bakery of the Berlin co-operative produces 100,000 loaves a day, while in other large German cities nearly the entire bread trade is in the hands of the co-operative societies. The Belgian co-operators, following the remarkable success of Edward Anseele in Ghent, have built up a whole system of political, fraternal, social welfare and co-operative activities around the bakery. The citizens of Christiania, Norway, own the largest bakery in the Scandinavian countries, capable of supplying the needs of 120,000 people. The state-owned bakeries established by the Labor movement Government of New South Wales, Australia, supplied bread during the past year at 2½¢ a loaf cheaper than private bakeries, and in addition returned a profit of \$2,000 to the government.

Successful Co-operative Baker in America.

Co-operative bakers have been equally successful in this country. Up in Utica, New York, 92 workmen started a co-operative bakery in 1915 with a capital of less than \$15 each. The bakery is now the second largest in the city, turning out about 8,000 loaves a week and doing a business of \$150,000 a year. In Greater New York there are now three wholesale co-operative bakeries with a number of branch distributing points. Of these the Brownville and East New York bakery is the largest, serving through its four branches 2,300 co-operators with over \$200,000 worth of goods a year and all on a non-profit basis. Starting with a small business in Worcester in 1917, the Jewish workmen of Massachusetts now have ten large co-operative bakers in as many cities, several of which are doing a business in excess of \$100,000 a year.

The cost of bread can be cut by co-operation. While the farmers are co-operating to slice down the juicy profits of the wheat speculators and the milling trusts, the city workers should co-operate to take the "ake" of their bakery bills by establishing their own co-operative bakeries.

—The Toiler.

CONTRIBUTIONS

T-bone Slim.

Some farmers have an auto—some farmers have nothing. The capitalist press is overcome with grief publishing broadcast that, "every third farmer in United States has an auto."

What's the matter with that—why haven't the other two farmers an auto—

(Reader please note: A tin tizzie must be classed an automobile to keep figures straight)

—Now every third farmer has an auto—you betcha. A regular car . . .

Among his possessions also may be found plows, binders, mortgages and other farm utensils—(that is, of course, every third farmer).

To have auto—and mortgage, isn't bad, but to have mortgage—and, no auto (to go with it) is hell . . . Nearly every banker has an auto or two—engines running; ready for emergencies?

Two out of three farmers have no car. Why? Is it because freight rates, on cars, are too high?—No. You know a flier, too, is on wheels . . .

No, I don't think the freight rates are too high. As it is—I cannot see how these myriads of stockholders, bondholders and cigarette holders, can transfer our freight as cheaply as they do . . . There is a quite large, and happy family, of these manured "freight handlers." They are our "best people"—and must live . . .

A farmer, on the range, that a joke was being played (on him) when he received a bill for freight, on two car-loads of hay . . . On the way to Duluth, the freight "ate" up the hay—"must have been poor hay?"—No, the hay was of good quality . . .

The reason the hay wouldn't pay the way—was because it was shipped over a very fine railroad—it enjoyed all the comforts of a box car; the most beautiful scenery in the world—why, even the switch lights turned green with envy to see common "fodder" traveling, over the jointless "thread" of steel in a palatial "peddler"—the small town "manifest."

A farmer in Nebraska shipped a carload of corn to Montana. He lost only fifty cents (and the corn) in so doing.—He was lucky to retain his land—otherwise he couldn't raise any more corn—

Potatoes will not bring enough to pay the rate-of-freight the railroads take.—Farmers should remember: These roads are of very fine texture—and that, if they expect a common "spud" to travel on these luxurious "rolling stock" they must be prepared to pay the penalty—or agent . . . (the "flies" of which company are open to inspection to "booblic"—or any body else.)

Why should farmers bring the food.—Why not bring the appetite to the food?

If the rates are lowered—farmers could ship food to the workers—

The workers with their bellies full of farm "produce", would refuse to work for less than a living wage—

Will the rates come down?

I know of only one good reason why rates will not come down. If the rates are lowered, our "best people" will be forced to lower their standard of living, because of said rate . . .

If they refuse to lower their standard of life, then, some of their number will be obliged to work for a living (provided of course, rates are lowered).

Will our "best people" lower the "rates" to lower their own standard of living?

Will our best people lower the "rates" to shunt their compatriots to the point of production? These are questions I refuse to answer.

There are 110,000,000 reasons why the rates should be lowered. Strong reasons—too.

—Ever notice how these coupon clippers, themselves, set the amount you must contribute toward their upkeep.

fine, constructive program for the maintenance of American standards."

Sugar planters are seeking to get 30,000 names attached to a petition for the coolie labor measure which is now before the United States Senate.

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Night—dark, long, bloody, fierce, painful. Thru that, tragically slow, the dawn came. This is the beginning of a new day—this chaotic, unsettled morning.

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The morning begins with the Struggle: between those who graft to gain and work to live; between bad and good; between uselessness and usefulness; between Capital and Labor; between unsocial traditions and Science.

The great message of progress is being heard in every earthly nook of life.

The signs ascertain that today is the age of searching, thinking and planning for a better Earth—a significant change.

Awaken, makers of the New Age! Arise, great men of the Great Today! THE TIME HAS COME!

—HAL BROMMELS.

GOVERNOR INCITES LEGION TO VIOLENCE; DEBS NOT WORRIED

The American Legion recently held a meeting at Indianapolis, Indiana, their National headquarters. The Governor of the State, Warren T. McCray attended this meeting at which the commander of the department of Indiana declared in a very excited manner that when the Legion of the state held its forthcoming convention at Terre Haute, the members would march to the residence of Eugene V. Debs and there shout "Traitor" and otherwise teach him a lesson for his "treason." Governor McCray endorsed and encouraged this program of threat and violence. Let this fact be placed on record for future reference. We shall have occasion to use it hereafter.

In connection with the foregoing interesting "law an order" program, the following communications are self-explanatory:

"Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 16, 1922.

Hon. Warren T. McCray, Governor,
Indianapolis, Ind.,

Sir:—

"My attention has been called to the report of a meeting of the American Legion in a recent issue of an Indianapolis paper of statewide circulation at which you are reported as having made the following statement:

"I am sorry, extremely sorry that the one arch-traitor of our country should live in the state of Indiana. I believe he will be taught a lesson by the American Legion."

You will oblige me by advising if you are correctly quoted in this statement, and if so, it would seem to follow that you must also denounce the President of the United States in the same terms for releasing an arch traitor from prison and inviting him to the White House.

But this is aside from the present purpose. A Committee representing the miners and other workmen of this city and vicinity have just called on me to ask you if you as Governor of the State, sworn to uphold its laws and preserve order, endorse and intend to back up the program of threat and violence against the 'arch traitor' in question, incited by your remarks, and announced in the same report of the same meeting."

Very respectfully,
Eugene V. Debs.

To the letter the Governor replied as follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17, 1922.

Mr. Eugene V. Debs,
Terre Haute, Ind.,

My dear Sir:—

"In reply to your favor of January 16th, I wish to say that in my brief remarks at a recent meeting of the George Dewey Post, American Legion, I did not speak from notes. What I had to say at that time was entirely extemporaneous and, therefore, I am not sure of the language quoted in the paper which you repeat, but in the main it was what I said.

As my authority for the statement I refer to the fact that you were tried and convicted in the Federal court and served three years of the sentence imposed."

Very truly yours,

Warren T. McCray,
Governor of Indiana.

It will be observed that the Governor's answer is somewhat evasive, but that he does not deny having approved and encouraged the march of the Legionnaires on the home of Eugene V. Debs.

A little while ago the American Civil Liberties Union presented to the American Legion officials a list of 59 cases of flagrant, open, undenied acts of violence, by Legionnaires. This list was only a sample of hundreds of cases all over the United States varying all the way from threats to murder. In view of this lawless record and in view of recent threats of violence the governor's speech is a direct incitement to mob violence an inspiration to crime. Not only so; it is also an advance declaration of executive sympathy for the acts of the mob in 'teaching Debs a lesson.'

As to the intended march upon his home by the Legionnaires, Eugene V. Debs has this to say: 'Let them come! I have not the slightest objection. It will be a humiliating exhibition. Were I so inclined I could easily muster an army of a few thousand to make their reception an interesting one. But I shall do nothing of the kind. Were I to call upon my friends at all it would be to see to it that the marchers were unmolested. I do not object to being called a 'traitor' under certain circumstances for I certainly am a 'traitor' to the powers and personalities of Wall Street that are looting this nation, corrupting its government, debauching its politics and robbing and starving the people, including the boys who went overseas at their command to 'save civilization' for which many are now facing starvation as their reward.

"Some of these latter boys have called to ask me if I needed protection against threatened assault, volunteering their services, which I thankfully declined. I need no protection, fear no man and no mob. All my life I have worked among men, of all kinds and in all places, unarmed and unafraid. I am inclined to think the Legionnaires will change their minds about marching to my home but whether they do or not they will find the road clear and they may stand there and shout 'traitor to their hearts' content. It is to be hoped that Governor McCray will not fail to take his proper place at the head of the marchers'.

HOW THE MASTER CLASS ADVERTISES

Recently the supreme court handed down a decision that picketing was unlawful if carried to the point of "importunity". This sent the unthinking public to the dictionary to find the meaning of the word "importunity."

Wise birds, however, did not have to look into the dictionary to understand the court's decision concerning picketing. They knew it was but another notch gained by the master class in their fight against working men organizing.

Recent papers carried another report of another decision of the supreme court about the same thing and the master class makes another notch in the fight for open shop.

As in the last decision, the high muckamuck of the court, Chief Justice Taft used some more phraseology that is calculated to bewilder the impassionate proletariat, and unthinking masses.

The decision came as a result of a case in Arizona, the report goes, where pickets had paraded in front of restaurants with signs announcing the restaurants were unfair to labor. Though this is regarded as peaceful persuasion, and peaceful persuasion is taught in our public schools and sanctioned by our constitution, Chief Justice Taft says such picketing is illegal.

He further states that its illegality is "without doubt fundamental" which must be assuring to some that at last certain human beings have become infallible. All that is necessary, it appears, is for the group of men with the "without doubt demeanor" to put on long black gowns of the supreme court and talk with supreme and divine right authority.

If black gowns are not available, the next best alternate is to purchase a white one from the nearest noble for ten dollars and help carry out the session of the infallible supreme court.

—ROSTAN QUILLAN.

ASHLEIGH'S STATEMENT

Charles Ashleigh, the lyrical poet of the Revolution, has been released from the Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Ashleigh attributes his release to the interest and publicity excited by his poetic work in various literary magazines. He states that he cannot understand why a number of men who were convicted with him should remain behind the prison bars, and that he should go free.

"I have emerged into freedom at a time of great interest and tumult," said Ashleigh. "This is indeed a crucial stage in the history of the world. Abroad we have the spectacle of bankruptcy and industrial deterioration as a result of the great world war. We may see the workers of the various countries aligning themselves according to a new revolutionary orientation. The war has indeed been an excellent means for separating the sheep from the goats. On the one side we have the reactionary leaders of the working class, the social patriots spouting their phrases of middle-class liberalism, and leading the workers ever deeper into these stagnant morasses of parliamentary bickering and bourgeois reformism. On the other hand we have those new virile elements, which have arisen in the world's proletariat, inspired by the great revolution of Russia, which are striving to guide the proletariat toward the realization of the workers' world republic through the creation of organs of workingclass power.

"Here in America we may witness the terrific onslaught of the open shop campaign of the master class upon the labor unions. In their present condition of craft division of middle class timidity and reactionary leadership, the leadership, the labor unions of America will find it hard indeed to combat these dark forces of capital. It is the task of the intelligent and militant American unionist to work incessantly within his organization for the perfection of an

improved union structure, which will give the direction of union affairs to the militant rank and file, and for the unmasking and overthrow of the reactionary union leadership.

"On the political field the workers of America have been led by the nose by a clique of petty schemers, mouthing the phrases of the class struggle, but acting politically along the lines of discredited bourgeois liberalism. Truly it may be said of these politicians of the Socialist Party as was said by the aged and blind father of Israel: 'The hands are the hands of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob'. The hands are the hands of the vote-hungry wire-puller, even if their voices occasionally ring falsely with the rounded phrases of the revolution which they themselves impede.

"There is indeed need in this country of a party which will understand clearly and announce frankly the impossibility of using the parliamentary machine of the capitalist state for the benefit of the workers. There is need of a party which will rally round its banners all the scattered working class elements in America and will unite them for the heroic task of constructing the workers' republic. Such a party, it seems to me, has at last entered the political arena. I believe that the Workers' Party brings with it a new hope and a new inspiration to the faded and depressed elements of the various branches of the American revolutionary movement. I believe that it will give strong and uniform direction to that discontent which smolders in the heart of the American proletariat; and I believe it will be the means of giving a new impetus and a new life to the American labor movement."

Ashleigh is shortly to be deported to England, where he intends to resume the activities of the Labor Movement in that country which he relinquished upon his departure from there some years ago.

Twenty Years Of Hell For Organizing Strikes

By Miriam Allen De Ford.

Sacramento, Cal. — The end of one of the most famous industrial tragedies of America is being played in a little village in Florida. But because it is here that the hero met his fate, let us date the item in Sacramento.

Labor men of middle age will well remember when Walter D. Witt Worden was sentenced to be hanged in Folsom Prison, for his part in the American Railway Union strike for which Gene Debs served his first jail sentence. Worden was a western organizer for the A. R. U. A train of Pullman cars to be operated by the Southern Pacific Railroad was wrecked on a trestle near Sacramento, and the strike-breaker engineer and three soldier guards were drowned in the Sacramento River. In spite of a proved alibi, in spite of appeals from the union and from President Cleveland, Worden was sentenced to death for wrecking the train. Five other strikers were tried, and the cases dismissed. On November 26, 1894, Worden entered the death cell at Folsom. He stayed there until June 16, 1896, when Governor Budd of California commuted his sentence to life imprisonment.

In 1911, after seventeen years, Worden was paroled to his brother

in Japan. Family disputes led to his going to China. There in 1915 an extra territorial court decided he had violated his parole and sent him back to the United States. He was pronounced insane and committed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington. In June, 1915, six weeks later, the government doctors found him sane and he was returned to Folsom. He spent six and a half years more as a convict in Folsom, and then at last, on December 28, 1921, was — not pardoned — but paroled to a cousin in Florida, with whom he will spend his few last years of liberty — for Worden was a drummer boy in the Civil War, and is not likely to live much longer. In all, more than 23 years of his life have been wasted in martyrdom, because he helped to organize a great strike of a railway union; for no one was ever able to prove that the wreck was due to sabotage, or, if it were, that Worden had anything whatever to do with it.

Moral Lawyers Weep Over Moral Turpitude

Seattle. — Efforts are under way here to disbar Hulet M. Wells from the practice of law. Wells recently toured the country in the interests of the Friends of Soviet Russia famine relief fund. He is charged with "moral turpitude" by the King County Bar Association.

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J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

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BIG BUSINESS FOR A GOVERNOR

Warren McCray, governor of Indiana, is in big business. He advises the Legionnaires to march to the home of Gene Debs and to shout "Traitor".

The Legionnaires have given evidence enough of stupidity. They are too asinine to see that it was for them and for millions of other young men like them that Debs went to prison; that he wished to save them from the hell of a war for profits. They can not see that. They are stupid excitable, gullible, young things who may wake up some day.

Governor McCray is also stupid. Only a moron type of mind or one blunted by the cruelties of capitalist civilization would call Debs a traitor to our country. Our country consists of the masses of human beings who toil. Debs was not a traitor to them. He was a traitor to the Wall Street looters — to the war makers. They are comparatively few. They are not our country. They just have temporary control of it. McCray's mind is too dull to see that.

But in addition to being stupid the Governor is vicious. He would incite the thoughtless Legionnaires to "teach Debs a lesson" and he uses his official position to give them a feeling of security in any act of violence they may commit against Debs.

He is in big business — very big business for a full grown man sitting in the governor's chair.

AMERICA CAUSED BREAD RIOT

Frank A. Vanderlip in a recent address in New York City said "America is directly responsible for the food riot that is taking place in Vienna."

The Paris Peace Conference left Austria only a narrow strip of Alpine country upon which to raise food for 6,500,000 people. It could not be done. The robber-bank League knew it could not be done. So they appointed some financiers to figure on making the Austrians another loan. The kindhearted financiers did not want the Austrians to starve. Dead men cannot pay debts. So a syndicate was formed to loan them \$35,000,000. All past claims against her for debts due other European countries, were to be forgotten for the time being.

But the United States wanted the \$24,000,000 that Austria owes us for wheat that we sold her since the armistice. We would not subordinate our claims. Vanderlip says: "We did not refuse it. We really did not give it consideration at all, and the salvation of Austria was chucked in with the whole question of inter-allied debts." No suspension of debt for us.

And so the people starve and fight for food. But with their bellies empty, they may think a few thots that have not been handed down to them by the master class. It may lead to worse things for the capitalist class than suspension of debt.

A LITTLE JOB FOR MR. HAYS

The movie magnates are making money. That is why they are in the business. But like true Americans they want more money. They want to cut out the waste which means inefficiency in the money business. Inefficiency means lost dollars.

In the movie world three different groups are bumping into each other as they reach for our dollars. They are the mass producers of the films in factories, the renters who exhibit these films, and a group of individuals, directors or stars, who produce and rent or sell independently. There is duplication and confusion and some of the dollars are lost as these groups scramble. Mr. Hays, your little job is to bring order out of this confusion.

The distribution of films is bungled. Movie experts say a million a month leaks out that way. Mr. Hays, plug that hole.

Just how much they can charge and get the maximum profit can also be more scientifically figured out if the dumb-bells in their own bunch are brot into line and the chronic buckers crushed.

Line them up, Mr. Hays. Make for greater movie efficiency. The capitalists all are with you. Your recent work at Washington will make you very useful to them.

Movie efficiency means that Wall Street can tell every dub farmer over-night who should be president. It means that, over night, every wash woman can be told where her boy must shoulder his gun tomorrow to protect capitalism. To put this across a few dollars for the pockets of the movie magnates are also necessary, of course, as well movie efficiency. But what are a few dollars between friends.

Then, too, Mr. Hays, you are to keep the producers from getting too raw for our masters class morals. The ladies are to wear beads at least, or the preachers and teachers and other would-bes will not go—when anybody is looking. Besides they may stir up a muss about censorship. Watch that too, Mr. Hays, old boy, and for this little job you will get one hundred fifty thousand dollars a year.

WILL THE PRESIDENT ACT?

We still have over one hundred twenty-five political prisoners behind the bars.

This is in America, the land of freedom. It is in the land where "we hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are endowed with certain unalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Italy boasts less of freedom but she declared general amnesty November 19, 1919; France did it, October 24, 1919; Belgium, October 31, 1919; Canada, December 20, 1919. No general act of amnesty was necessary in Great Britain because no sentence of over six months had been passed for written or spoken opposition to the war, so that at the time of the Armistice only a few were in prison and they were shortly freed.

This is February 1922. This is America.

President Harding should grant general amnesty at once. History will record Wilson's failure to do so as a tragic mistake.

BAUBLES AND BAUBLES

The editor of the Duluth Herald recently had a pain. It was caused by the fact that somebody in this country paid a big price for a pearl necklace — "A million and a half dollars for a bauble". He virtuously said:

...But it is fortunate for those who toil on farms and in factories, in offices and in stores, to create the wealth that supports such luxuries, that there are not many such transactions.

Then in the same issue, with the same breath he said:

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation is out to raise a million dollars with which to endow periodic awards in Mr. Wilson's name for distinguished public service.

The idea is more to make a monument to the Wilson ideals than to the person of the former president; and as there is a vast deal more in those ideals than humanity seems yet to have come to the capacity to get for itself, the plan of keeping them before public thought in this manner is good.

How is this for a bauble? We to hang a million on Wilson's neck because he mouthed fine ideals while he fooled the masses. We are to present Wilson a bauble for fine speeches he made while in the blood-fest.

Ordinary baubles and subtle baubles. Like ordinary murderers and subtle murderers.

The ordinary murderer stabs our child with a knife, all hate him. We dispose of him quickly. He is locked behind strong bars. He is not permitted to kill more children.

But the subtle murderer, who kills our child and millions of others by adulterating or by cornering food, gets by. The minds of the people are confused because the murderer's hand is farther away and because it is a less bloody death.

So with baubles. Anyone can see that it is a crime to hang a million and a half dollars on one woman's neck as an ornament, while another woman must sell her body for bread. If all facts stood out as clearly as that the workers would soon end the profit system.

But when the bauble is a million dollars to be hung on the neck of the hypocrite who preached peace while he planned war, it is a more subtle atrocity than hanging jewels on a woman. And like adulteration and cornering of food the effect on society is worse and the chances for getting by with it are better.

So on with the Wilson bauble! The Herald likes fine ideals when they are mouthed by a hypocrite. The Herald's baubles must be subtle. It will not stand for the ordinary kind.

THE DEBT WE OWE THEM

As Frank H. Nobbe, president of the tile trust, is released from jail, J. O. Bentall is clapped into the Leavenworth bastle. Nobbe was convicted of conspiracy to raise prices and so rob the people. He was sentenced to four months in jail.

Bentall during the war was a farmer, was at work on his farm when arrested for making a speech in which he exercised his constitutional right to inform the public of the right to petition against the draft law. He was convicted under the espionage law, now repealed.

Nobbe served but one month of his four-month term when he was released by President Harding. For Nobbe is a business man and big business financed Harding's campaign. Jails are not for the rich.

With Bentall in jail are many workers who spoke the truth during the war and were jailed for it. Harding hopes, through the release of the best known and most popular prisoners, like Debs, to bury these men in prison, believing that the public will forget them.

Often we wonder if the people realize just how much they owe these prisoners. Suppose no man had displayed the courage to exercise the right of free speech during the war? Does anyone imagine that

NEW ART OF BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA

Russia's isolation from western Europe during the last few years has in no wise affected her art, writes M. Y. in Novy Mir (Berlin). Contrary to general expectations, Russia has not only not suffered from the lack of new ideas from abroad, but, on the contrary, has even benefited by being thrown upon her own artistic resources. The writer goes on:

"The year of forced isolation from the West and the center of artistic ideas — Paris, seemed to many years of trial for art in Russia: there was no place from which to get inspiration. To those who took this view, Paris appeared a world-fountain whose spray contained the vital milk of ideas without which art could not exist. Lacking the influence of Paris, there would be no originator of ideas, no 'style,' no innovation — consequently nothing for the artists to do.

"Russian art has not suffered the fate predicted. It is true, the world-fountain has ceased to spray — the vital stream which ran from Paris to the whole world has dried up; the decline of pure art in Europe is evident. But in Russia art is alive, and, can tell, perhaps something new is being brought in travail into the world, something eagerly awaited.

"Whatever has been done during the last three years, whatever has manifested itself in these years, has assumed definite forms, is undoubtedly an inner necessity, not accidental, but organically connected with the surrounding environment, with the soil of Russia."

The foremost representative of this new art is Vladimir Tatlin, the creator of several monuments and of a projected "Ladder of the Internationale" which is to exceed the Eiffel Tower in height. Tatlin is the leader of the "materialist" movement, which conceives the aim of painting, sculpture and architecture to be the study and chiefly the "uncovering" of the material itself. Combining not only all possible materials such as iron, lime, copper, tin, wood, tow, wire, rope, but also the forms of these materials, their inter-relationship, varying the closeness of the materials, Tatlin makes them "uncover themselves," show their "substance."

Besides Tatlin, who has a largely attended school in Petrograd, there is in that city another of the "young" artists, Altman. But Petrograd, according to the writer, is provincial when compared with the artistic life of Moscow, where all or nearly all of Russian artistic talent is concentrated. He continues:

"In the studios (formerly occupied by the School of Sculpture and Architecture) there are about 1,500

this right would have been restored when peace came again, even to the extent that it has been if it had not been for these dauntless men and the protest which their imprisonment aroused?

But for them free speech would be non-existent now, as it was in war times. It was these prisoners, through their sacrifices, who have saved the right of free speech.

And it will be indeed an ungrateful public that will not use that right to raise such a storm of protest around the president, who has released the business thief Nobbe from jail, that he will be glad to act to release from jail those workers who, thoughtless of themselves, perpetuated the right of freedom of speech.

We owe the prisoners a debt that will only be partially paid when we gain their release from the capitalist jails. —Labor Review.

HOW SILLY IS ANNE?

Most of you are old enuf to remember the old problem to the mathematicians of earth asking the very simple question: "How Old is Anne?"

We never figured it out.

Now comes another Anne question that promises big to beat the first one.

We think so at least.

This pertains to our much beloved Miss Anne Morgan, sister of the Wall street King.

Anne — Miss Anne Morgan, was somewhat of a goddess during the war. It is reported that she consoled the bruised feelings of the soldiers with the promise that she would visit the foreign battle fields after the war was over and see if she could find a thrill therein. She has kept her promise. She is a wonderful dame this Anne. She would not promise such great and inspiring courtesies and life giving service to the boys on their deathbeds in the clay and mud trenches if she had not intended to keep them. Not Anne Morgan.

According to the papers she has had a change of heart since she saw the way the earth was thrown up and the bleached bones of four million soldiers scattered over the ruined land. She has been converted, so to speak. At least the papers say so.

For, as you know, and as the papers remind us, Anne was the promoter of pugilistic battles at Madison Square Garden, New York. Society attended these fights for "sweet charity's sake", it is reliably reported. This was her way of financing her charities in those murky days when the smoke of battle was still curling liesurely toward heaven as a savory sacrifice to god.

It seems now that her conscience is pattering at her silk corset and that she wants a more religious method of staving off the hunger of the world's population and incidentally get into the papers.

So she has decided upon repentance and a new heart and will henceforth get her charity money by staging "Salome" and arrange for bridge parties, social functions, newspaper popularity contests. Isn't it grand?

And all this hard labor she performs in order to fulfill faithfully her sacred duty as chairman of the executive board of the American Committee for devastated France.

It is so wonderful that our emotions get the best of us and we weep salt tears at the very loftiness of the methods of this particular Anne.

We are entirely out of sympathy with the cruel Bolshevik who snickered when he saw the big pictures of Anne in the morning wonder, with pica, double column splurge, announcing the exciting and throbbing news.

Then he ran away and piped in that disrespectful way: "How silly is Anne?"

When Teddy Roosevelt called A. B. Anderson the "jackass judge" he was no nature faker, by gum.

A six hour day would put the jobless workers to work. A three hour day would put the idle parasites to work.

COMRADES! HELP TO RELEASE J. O. BENTALL!

Cut out the petition below and get signatures. Get additional lists. We need thousands. Get them at once.

All petitions must be sent to T. E. Latimer, Security Bldg., Minneapolis, Minnesota. Personal letters to President Harding and to Attorney General Daugherty will also help. Send copies of personal letters to T. E. Latimer.

Inasmuch as the war is over; we, the undersigned, ask the release from Leavenworth of J. O. Bentall, who was convicted of offenses (during the war) involving expressions of opinion.

From The General Defense Committee

There seems to be an erroneous idea gaining ground in some localities as to the position of the large majority of the I. W. W. members imprisoned here. Some people, perhaps many people, seem to have the idea that there are only a few of us who still adhere to our convictions and that the majority are anxious for individual clemency. Still another idea seems to be prevalent among some people, and that is that those of us who signed the resolution sent out of here some months ago, in which we stated, unequivocally, our position, were led to do so by one or two men who were actuated by selfish motives. What these motives could be that compel one to stay in jail in preference to going free has not been made clear. Over eighty of the one hundred and three members of the I. W. W. then imprisoned here signed the resolution and still adhere to our convictions that acted in the best interest of all. I will not repeat our reasons for issuing the resolutions as you already know them.

All of us desire our freedom, or as much of it as can be had under the present economic and social system, but we also wish to leave here with our heads up and with the knowledge that we have done nothing of which to be ashamed. To us there are but two alternatives; either we may retain our manhood at the cost of a few more months or years of imprisonment, or we may strive to gain our freedom at the cost of our manhood. We prefer the former alternative.

We wish to reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the I. W. W., and to condemn again the seeking of individual clemency.

Will you kindly see that our position is again made clear to those interested in Amnesty for political prisoners?

(Signed) ARCHIE SINCLAIR,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

GENERAL AMNESTY DAY

The General Defense Committee February 12th (Lincoln's Birthday) as GENERAL AMNESTY DAY, on which to demand the release of the remaining political prisoners who are still being kept in prison on account of their opinions.

Why choose Lincoln's birthday? Let him answer. Here are some of the things that he said:

This is a land where freedom of speech is guaranteed.

Let the people know the truth and the country is safe.

This country with all its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it.

Understanding the spirit of our institutions to aim at the elevation of man, I am opposed to whatever tends to degrade them.

This nation cannot live on injustice.

Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better.

It has been said of the world's history hereto that "might makes right" it is for us and for our times to reverse the maxim, and to show; that right makes might.

If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify a revolution, — certainly would if such right were a vital one.

If it must be that I go down, let me go down linked with truth.

Current Opinion.