

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

NO. 6—WHOLE NO. 241

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1922

FIVE CENTS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

Phone Melrose 530

THE ARMS CONFERENCE CONFAB

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington. — When Secretary Hughes read out before the Arms Conference the terms of the naval treaty under which the five dominant naval powers of the earth are to abandon at once some 1,800,000 tons of big warships, and are to spend no more money on such ships for ten years, he emphasized the enormous sums of money that would be saved by this reform of national habits. He asserted that this treaty would put an end to the race of naval armaments, and would begin the era of world peace.

Back of him, in the American advisory committee, and to right and left of him, in the foreign expert advisers' groups, were men who had spent many days and nights in figuring the cost to the several governments of any alternative course. They had convinced themselves and the official spokesmen of their countries that the one alternative to disarmament was world-wide bankruptcy. For it was inconceivable that any one of the big powers would permit itself to fall out of the race until it had dragged down others with it to ruin. France and Japan had given sufficient demonstration of that spirit in the past ten weeks of secret negotiation. The naval treaty was a public confession that all five must sink or swim together, and as they agree to swim they would strip off all unnecessary weight of guns. They retained only a "reasonable" weight of firearms to remind other swimmers that the five still dictated the political fate of the world outside of Russia.

The Senate of the United States will ratify the naval treaty. It will ratify even more readily the agreement that poison gas shall be banned from warfare, and that submarines shall not sink merchant ships until the crews and passengers of such ships shall have been removed to a place of safety. There is apparently nothing in either treaty to which the Senate can seriously object. Probably a treaty of actual disarmament of the naval powers—one cutting the navies down to a mere coast guard—would have been fought much more desperately in the Senate than this five-power pact will be. The naval officers' social lobby in Washington is powerful, and it will do its best to save jobs and the prospective promotions and salaries and pensions of all naval officers, even against the treaty proposed by this Conference. It still more jobs are imperiled, the lobby will be still more strongly convinced that American institutions are tottering.

Again it must not be forgotten that aircraft are not brought under regulation, and that chemical warfare, except as to poison gas, has not been impeded in any way. The DuPont Corporation may go right ahead with its experiments, and if a war should break out it is wholly likely that the general staff will be prepared with something even more effective than the weapons now discarded. War and armaments are not ended, despite Hughes' optimistic assurance.

This economy program is accompanied by the announcement of a settlement of the Shantung dispute, whereby the Chinese government at Peking, dominated by the Tokyo foreign office, gets possession of the province of Shantung, while the Shantung railroad is kept under the control of a Japanese traffic manager for at least five years and possibly fifteen years. Japan refused to accept the \$18,000,000 payment from China, due for Japanese improvements in the property, until 1927 and preferred that the mortgage run until 1937. China is not permitted to get the \$18,000,000 outside her own boundaries. The powers refuse to grant China freedom to fix her own rate of custom tariffs, from which she could raise the money in a few months.

The Twenty-one Demands remain unrevoked. Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, remain, thus far, under Japanese control. If they are to be given up in fact, no sign of such intention on the part of Japan has been made visible in Washington. And of course Japan remains in forcible possession of Vladivostok, Northern Saghalien and the Maritime Province of Siberia.

Ma So, representative here for the South China Government, says that the Shantung arrangement will be rejected by the Chinese people, who will continue to hold the Japanese to have no rights whatever in Shantung, Manchuria or Mongolia. The delegation of the Far Eastern Republic continues to assert that there can be no peace in the Orient while the Japanese remain on Russian soil. The Korean Commission declares that until Korea is evacuated by Japanese troops there will be no peace in Korea. Americans recently returned from the Orient seem agreed that all three groups are right in their prediction. Japan has won a diplomatic advantage in this conference, but she has not won peace. She clings to three-fourths of her loot.

However, the Senate will ratify the naval treaty, and try to forget the Orient. It is planning on ways of using the money that naval retrenchment is expected to save.

CAPITALISTS TO PREPARE FOR WAR WITH JAPAN

By REAR ADMIRAL FISKE.

President of United States Naval Institute.

The United States has recently emerged from a tremendous war, and is now congratulating itself on the success attending the present conference. This, of course, is proper, for the world needs peace.

But there are signs which say that the United States is about to swing to the anti-militaristic extreme with greater violence than ever before. Because the conference has made it probable that war will not come for at least ten years millions of people seem to be saying to themselves that this means that there will never be another war. What each person hopes is that it will not be in his lifetime.

Now ten years is a very short time. Under the Roman Empire the civilized world was in a state of general peace, disturbed only by wars with the barbarians on the distant frontiers, for more than three hundred years.

The United States was at peace from 1865 to 1898, a period of

thirty-three years. Germany was at peace from 1871 until 1914, a period of forty-three years. Japan had no external wars between 1643 and 1894, a period of 251 years. Yet think of the wars in which all these countries have recently been engaged!

Let us remember that the world is now so covered with railroads and steamship lines and telegraph wires and cables, and the air is so filled with wireless telegrams and telephone messages that events can happen very much more quickly now than they used to happen.

Let us remember, too, that the development of the waste places in the world, like those in China, is just beginning, and that innumerable causes of friction and hostility are certain to spring from them.

Prosperity Won by War.

Above all, let us never forget that Japan and Germany are not at all in sympathy with our ideas regarding peace and prosperity, for the simple reason that prosperity has never come to them by peace but always by war. Japan and Germany have no more sym-

pathy with our longing for a languorous and unending period of prosperity and peace than a rough boy of ten has with his sister's longing to play with dolls.

Japan and Germany are the most efficiently governed nations in the world. They are poor now and they are far apart. But between them and connecting them lie the vast areas of Russia, teeming with undeveloped wealth, for both to draw on and exploit.

The United States is so fortunately situated geographically, and her natural resources are so great, that it will be easy for her to preserve her prosperity.

America Will Suffer the Same Fate as Carthage Unless It Arms

— Against Japan.

If Americans follow the example of the Carthaginians and neglect everything except the making of money and the pursuit of pleasure, nations like Japan and Germany poor but strong and brave, will some day destroy her as Rome destroyed Carthage, and as hundreds of other tribes and nations that were great in wealth but mean in spirit.

RED TIDE RISES IN POLAND

By L. DOMSKI (Warsaw).

The Polish White Terror is continually demonstrating that it is powerless to stem the rising red tide. The persecuted, illegal Communists, for whom the Constitution does not apply, prove in every public test of strength with the pro-government "workers' parties" that the revolutionary movement which spontaneously arises from the needs of the masses is not to be rendered inarticulate by repressive measures.

The latest occurrence of this nature took place in archiepiscopal Posen, which since the establishment of the German Empire in 1917 had never given a Socialist candidate more than an infinitesimal vote. The entire province of Posen was always a citadel of reaction. The agrarian character of this province, the insufferable national suppression by the German Government which limited the mental development of the people and the struggle in the East between the various nationalities made the development of class-consciousness in the masses almost an impossibility. During the first election to the Sejm even the social-patriots were unable to hold public meetings. Moraczewski's single election meeting ended in a riot and the speaker was severely beaten. An outspoken Communist could not show himself at all; a "Bolshevik" ran the risk of being lynched in the streets.

However, the economic disintegration of Poland accelerated by the war against Soviet Russia, gradually began to react upon the former Prussian provinces. The abolition of the custom boundary between these provinces and the rest of Poland brought about an unprecedented increase of prices, and in its wake an uninterrupted strike wave. Since the authorities intervened in a brutal manner open conflicts often occurred (street battles in Posen in April 1920 and riots and bloodshed during the last strike of the agricultural workers.) The general revolutionizing of the masses brought with it a rather rapid development of the social-patriotic P. P. S. in the provinces of Posen and West Prussia. On the other hand its organization was in this district very radical and came forward in the beginning of 1920 with a proposal for affiliation to

the Third International. The energetic disciplinary intervention of the entire Posen organization, which then openly made its appearance as Communist.

Since the P. P. S. was as good as done for, the main struggle of the Communists was directed against the National Workers' Party (N. P. R.) For decades this Party had been the only organization of the Posen workers. It is supported by the bourgeoisie and is under the patronage of Pilsudski, in whom it saw an ally in its struggle against the National Democratic Posen bourgeoisie. In a monster mass-meeting arranged by this Party in Posen in September 1921, the Communist deputy Dombal took the floor and won a complete victory, putting through a Communist motion. Armed students who attempted to break up the meeting were disarmed by workers and thrown out.

The Communist prospects (that is, the prospects for the slate of the red trade-unions) in the municipal elections appeared very unfavorable. The leader of the Reds (Ponikiewski, Warkocz and others) are imprisoned, the membership terrorized and the National Democrats have recently organized an armed Fascist against the Communists. Under these circumstances the election results could not show the real strength of the Communists. Therefore, when the powerful National Workers' Party received 6,243 votes and obtained 7 seats while the Communists obtained only 4,272 votes and 5 seats, it can be comfortably said that the election would have been won by the Communists if not for the interference of the above outside influences. When it is added that the German Social Democrats (S. P. D. and U. S. P. D.) won only 2,232 votes and 2 seats and the P. P. S. 1,739 votes 2 seats, it can be safely said again that the Communists are now the leading workers' party in the "citadel of Polish reaction" and that they are here on the way to become no longer a party, but the party of the Polish proletariat, as is already the case in Warsaw, in the coal-regions and in many other places. The reaction may rage as much as it likes and pass the most brutal extraordinary laws—the rise of the red tide will only assume a stormier form.

Hylan Asks Children To Smile While Hungry

Next week is to be "Smile Week" in New York. The 1,000,000 children in the city's schools are to be asked to smile whether they are cold, hungry or in need of a doctor.

"Every one likes to see a happy face," says Mayor Hylan. Probably that is why he is leaving New York City for Florida, the winter playground of America's parasites.

In New York City, aided by the lack of proper housing, disease goes stalking abroad. Tuesday, there were 812 new "flu" cases, 186 new cases of pneumonia. The deaths from pneumonia on this day mounted from 35 to 91. Deaths from the "flu" went up from 8 to 12.

Says You Should Be Warm. "One thing I must insist upon is that apartments and tenements be kept warm," is the hypocritical advice given by the Health Department to the city's unfortunate. —Worker.

R. R. Strike In Germany

The first general railway strike that Germany has ever experienced is now tying up all traffic in the nation, although union officials are under arrest and the strike funds of at least one branch of the railwaymen's organization have been confiscated by the Social Democratic government.

In the district occupied by the Allied troops trains are running but only within the borders. At the boundary line the strikers are picketing the lines and stopping all trains. The security police and the various organizations of ex-officers are controlling the lines and guarding the railway stations. Noske is mobilizing a corps of strike-breakers, and there is little evidence that the government intends to consider the demands of the railwaymen until all coercive means have failed.

The situation is the most critical faced by the government since the Kapp "putsch"; drastic measures against the strikers may arouse the entire working class against a government already despised, while granting the wage increases demanded means an additional financial burden the government dare not assume. Germany is a tinder box that may burst into flame at any moment.

One result of the strike has been the suspension of many capitalist papers, among them the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung belonging to Stinnes, because of inability to get paper.

Big Strike In Naples

(By The Federated Press)

Naples. — The partial shutdown on the Ilya shipyards here, throwing thousands of men out of work has resulted in a general strike in practically every factory and commercial establishment in the city. Street cars were at a standstill.

The bank failure of the Roman Banca Italiana di Sconto, which has branches in every Italian city and foreign branches in New York and elsewhere, has reverberated through the entire business structure of Italy. The government has declared moratorium on the bank's debts. The losses will amount to several millions of lire.

"Children's Crusade" For General Amnesty

(By The Federated Press.)

Washington. — Organization at St. Louis of the "Children's Crusade" made up of the children and wives of political prisoners, who are to come to Washington and present to the Department of Justice and the President the facts in the individual cases of these politicals, is attracting the notice alike of government officials and amnesty advocates here.

The department has professed its willingness at all times to hear new evidence concerning any individual case in the list of these prisoners. The movement started at St. Louis by Kate Richards O'Hare, Mrs. Walter Reeder and Mrs. Stanley J. Clark proposes to furnish the facts and to bring material witnesses here to face the attorney general and the President.

The plan is to assemble in St. Louis all possible of the women and children of the families of the political prisoners, and to send them in a body from town toward Washington, a meeting to be arranged by the friends of amnesty in each town so visited. Each meeting will be asked to raise funds sufficient to pay the fare of the crusaders to the next stopping point.

Upon their arrival at the national capital the crusaders will appeal to the President and to the attorney general at the first possible moment that interviews can be had. They will probably remain here as long as funds for their maintenance are available, or until the President has signified his willingness to act on the new evidence.

Workers' Party Begins Educational Work

New York. — The workers' party formed in this city Christmas week has, by action of the national executive committee organized a library and literature department. Elmer T. Allison has been placed in charge of this department.

Many Speakers Booked. The touring of speakers, organization of study-classes, lecture courses and other educational work will be centralized under the supervision of this department. The placing of a number of national speakers in the field is contemplated immediately. Among those who will take the platform for the workers' party are Floyd Ramp, William Thurston Brown, Bruce Rogers, Hulet Wells, Elia Reeve Bloor, Wm. F. Dunn, James H. Fisher, Charles Baker. The department plans to keep at least a score of national speakers in the field constantly, besides supplying locals and districts with speakers under their own supervision.

To Publish Literature.

The development of an extensive literature business for the party is planned as a most important part of the department's work. Realizing the possibilities in this direction, the selection of the best literature of the revolutionary movement is under way. The department is renting sufficient space for the stocking of thousands of dollars' worth of books and pamphlets dealing with every share of the labor problem. The establishment of a network of retail book stores throughout the country with the co-operation of the locals, is projected as an invaluable asset in the party's education work.

Admits They Had Them

The following editorial taken from the Duluth Sunday News Tribune needs no comment.

NO MORE OUTSIDERS.

The city commissioners of Superior are through with out-of-town detectives. By ordinance, the city treasury is closed to this form of expense for "clean-up" purposes.

The average "sleuth" for clean-up purposes is usually a cheap stool-pigeon, and the average stool pigeon has the respect of nobody—very often, he has none for himself. The nature of his labors has a tendency to increase his sneak qualities.

The professional sneak or stool-pigeon is outside the pale in the eyes of clever and efficient detectives and police officers, as indeed he is outside the pale with high-class prosecuting officers.

BROMS IS COMING

ALLAN S. BROMS, who will give an Illustrated Lecture on RUSSIA'S STRUGGLE at the Workers Hall on Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1922, at 8 p. m., was the National Secretary of the FRIEND OF SOVIET RUSSIA during the first months of its remarkable famine relief campaign. He has just put in several months securing pictures of Soviet Russia and the Famine Conditions and is now presenting a choice collection of wonderful, hand-colored photographic views illustrating the story he is to tell of the Workers' seizure of power of the vicious attacks by the counter-revolutionists, of the successful defense and now the bitter famine.

Without a doubt, this is the most vivid presentation of the realities of Russia's Struggle for Freedom yet given in America. Others have told the story by word of mouth and by the printed page and found eager and anxious hearers and readers among both friends and enemies of Soviet Russia. But the best of them gave but an inadequate conception of the bitter realities. Mere words could not describe the struggle. But now come the pictures, the intense struggle made visible. Every picture is chosen, each one tells a story. In addition, the lecturer gives the story in swift, significant comment. One listens enthralled, one leaves with sober understanding.

On account of the many demands upon Broms' time, he is available for only a three weeks tour of the United States. Only where big meetings are assured, can he be booked at all. If you would hear the story as he tells it, this is probably your only chance.

You should be on time. The

hall must be darkened for the showing of the pictures. We advise that young children be not brought to this lecture on account of the famine pictures.

Food Low In Ukraina

Kiev, Ukraina. — The Ukraina has been long known as Russia's sugar bowl and flour bin, but the sugar bowl has been empty for three or four years and now the flour and cornmeal are so low that it is doubtful whether the Ukrainians will have enough bread to carry themselves through to another harvest. The hungry folks from the Volga famine district have invaded the Ukraina by hundreds of thousands. Moscow and Petrograd have drawn on its bread supply to the limit of their power.

Besides the snows were so late in coming last fall that much of the grain seed was frozen in the ground before the snows came to give it protection. Consequently the Ukraina faces the possibility of a small grain yield next year. Even an extraordinary spring sowing cannot compensate for the unfavorable condition of the crops planted last fall.

M. Rakovsky, the Roumanian Socialist, who is now president of the Ukrainian Socialist soviet republic, has been able, with Moscow's aid, to suppress all the larger movements against Russian domination of the Ukraina. Communism exists in the Ukraina with the help of M. Zinovieff, chairman of the executive committee of the Third International and other Marxists.

Prisoners Send Money

New York. — From inside the walls of penitentiaries there have come three contributions for the starving of Soviet Russia. Two of the contributions were sums of money that were sent as Christmas boxes to these comrades in prison. But these prisoners radicals as they are, sent them to the FSR, well realizing that, however disgusting the food is in a penitentiary in "civilized" America, the hunger in Soviet Russia has the first claim.

The third was from a man in San Quentin Penitentiary, California, who, with thirty-five others, is paying the penalty for activity in behalf of the working class. He writes: "Having recently been sent up here from one to fourteen years from Los Angeles, because of the crime of 'criminal syndicalism,' and thus being assured a place to eat and sleep for quite some time, thanks to the great state of California, I am enabled to send you the sum of \$50.00. This money was a nest egg that I had put into the hand of a friend with which to buy grub, tools and powder to work some mining claims that I had located while prospecting this summer."

F. S. R.

Steel Towns of Britain Have 200,000 Jobless

Washington, Feb. 10.—Personal observations in the principal steel towns of Scotland and northern and central England reveal strikingly the prevailing and widespread unemployment in those centers says Trade Commissioner Smith at London in a report to the department of commerce. With the exception of the South Wales tin plate activities, it is doubtful whether more than a fourth, certainly not above a third, of normal activity is now being maintained in the British steel industry.

The latest estimates as to the unemployment in the iron, steel, and allied engineering trades for these steel centers give the number in Newcastle as 61,000, in Middlesbrough as 40,000, in Sheffield as 40,000, in Sunderland as 17,000, and in Glasgow as 20,000. Adding the figures for Birmingham and Barrow, the total of these chief districts would surely reach more than 200,000 persons, and thus would represent families and dependents to the extent of 1,000,000 people.

But even these large totals do not present the true picture. They record only those actually idle the full time, as reported by labor exchanges or by government agencies which are called upon for unemployment dole payments.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ONE THING AFTER ANOTHER

Feb. 9.—If there's going to be any "next war", Chicago is one city in the country that will be prepared. Maj. Beals, commander of the R. O. T. C. in Chicago public schools, is turning out hundreds of expert riflemen each year. The Chicago Evening American, to encourage this work, is offering a silver trophy to the championship team.

—Chicago American.

Newark, N. J. — Investigation here by Department of Justice agents shows that retail meat dealers are charging for steak exactly three times what they pay wholesalers for it. Sirloin steak, the figures show, costs the retailers 15 cents a pound, and it is sold for 45 cents.

In the case of "plate beef" the profiteering is even more outrageous. This costs the retailer 5 cents a pound, and he sells it for 20 cents.

New York.—The fur workers of New York City have won a complete victory over the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., which has withdrawn its demands for increase of work hours of 44 to 49 weekly and for abolition of those features of the old contract which provided the ten holidays a year with pay and wage reductions. The manufacturers' organization, faced by a strike of about 10,000 workers, signed an agreement continuing

for two years from February 1, 1922, the present wages, hours and working conditions, including pay for all legal holidays.

"Not one standard has been lowered; not one point lost in the new agreement", it was said at the headquarters of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15.

The 40-hour week, for which the local fur workers conducted a brave struggle in 1920, will be the next objective of the Joint Board when the new contract expires on January 31, 1924.

San Francisco.—Recent statistics by the San Francisco Tuberculosis Society show that one-third of the children of this city are underweight, 10 per cent. have anemia, and 35 per cent. have glandular enlargement, always associated with tuberculosis. Lack of nutrition is given as one of the principal causes of this condition.

Baltimore, Md. — The 44-hour week, continuance of the 1921 wage scale with a minimum wage of \$42 a week for day workers and \$45 a week for night workers, are provided in an agreement signed here between the Typographical Union and the Baltimore newspaper plants. The contract runs for one year.

The 44-hour week is to be accomplished by cutting the working day down from 7½ hours to 7 hours and 20 minutes.

The union job printers who went on strike last May for the 44-hour week are still out except in a number of Baltimore shops which have signed a 44-hour agreement.

Sydney, N. S. W. — The New South Wales Labor Government has opened up a coal mine of its own for supplying the State-owned railways, tramways and other State-owned enterprises with fuel. The Labor government declares it sees no reason why it should be exploited by private mine companies when it can have a mine of its own. Coal has been struck at a depth of 252 feet, some 50 miles

Central Trades And Labor Council of New York Endorses Famine Relief Work

Wm. Z. Foster addressed the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City. He appealed to the delegates present to join with the FSR in relieving the famine situation. A resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the famine relief work. A committee of three was elected to take charge. The Local Conference of the FSR will lend every aid and cooperate fully with the Central Trades and Labor Council in an effort to secure contributions from affiliated organizations.

west of the City of Sydney. The coal is equal to any found in Australia. The mine will be in full swing in the near future. The latest machinery for developing and working the mine is now being installed.

New York. — American shoe manufacturers in 1921 sold to foreign buyers 44,000,000 pairs of shoes for an average price of \$3.65, according to official Department of Commerce reports rectified here. The same reports show that Americans are paying an average price for shoes of \$9 per pair.

Printers' Letter—

Four hundred and sixty-five unions of the International Typographical Union have established the 44 hour week for their members, 40,369 members of the Typographical Union are working 44 hours per week.

Still there are some localities where the employer have their heads in the sand, hiding from the inevitable.

They are attempting to print with school children, ex-commercial artist, structural iron workers, carpenters, blacksmiths, second rate newspaper reporters, and stenographers, aided by night schools and a few deserters from the ranks of the union printers commonly known as rats.

Charles Ashleigh, Poet, Guilty As Other I. W. W.

By ART SHIELDS

Kansas City, Mo. — "Is President Harding also among the friends of the poets."

This question was inspired in my mind by his remarkable action in including Charles Ashleigh, the lyrical poet, in the list of political prisoners to be freed with Eugene V. Debs on Christmas Day, and at the same time refusing to release some 140 other members of the I. W. W., most of whom were convicted on the same Chicago Espionage indictment as Ashleigh.

I had read some of Ashleigh's poems in the Century Magazine, The Liberator and other papers, and liked them, and wondered if Harding had done the same, and if so what that had to do with the Espionage Act. So when I met the young Englishman in Kansas City just after his release on bond from the deportation authorities who had seized him on leaving the penitentiary I asked him about it.

"No, it looks just like a case of yielding to pressure," said Ashleigh. "It looks as though I was let out just to quiet the outcry from some well known literary men and other persons of social prominence in England and America. When H. G. Wells and others began giving the case international notoriety it began to prove embarrassing. I don't know why the persecution of a poet is any more shameful than the persecution of any other innocent man, but there you are."

"There's no justice in the way a few of us were let go, as a sop to public opinion, while the great mass of the boys are still imprisoned. Every one of the I. W. W. and other labor prisoners in Leavenworth and the other federal penitentiaries deserves his freedom as much as I did. It's a sad commentary on American justice that only those are released about whom the most fuss is made."

"We were sent to prison because we opposed the rule of the industrial exploiters during the war, just as we had always opposed them."

We were organizing the workers for the shorter work day and the ultimate control of industry, as we had always been doing.

"And we haven't changed our purpose. I believe in the rule of industry by the workers as much now as when I was doing the Everett case publicly that aroused the enmity of the lumber interests."

"The boys I left behind in Leavenworth believe the same thing now as when they were conducting the 1917 fight for the 8-hour day in the lumber and copper and other industries which caused their railroading to prison on the Espionage Act excuse."

"If they are guilty I am guilty, and if I deserve to be released so do they. The fact that H. G. Wells and others went to the front for me would make no difference, if justice were even-handed."

Ashleigh is on his way to New York, where he will place some manuscripts with publishers and then give his energies to the campaign for the release of the fellow-workers left behind. After deportation he will continue agitation for the same cause from across the seas, as other deportees are doing, and will at the same time resume an active part in the British labor movement which he regards as part of the same world-wide struggle that is going on over here.

Howat and Dorchy Released From Jail

Pittsburg, Kans., Feb. 6.—Alexander Howat and August Dorchy deposed president and vice president, respectively, of District No. 14, United Mine Workers of America, were released from the Cherokee county jail at Columbus tonight.

What's Your Number?

The present number of TRUTH is 241. If the number on your address slip is below that, you are behind on your subscription and all that is necessary is to send in the renewal. Thank you!

Farmers Wake Up In Kans. And Nebr.

(By The Federated Press.)

Washington. — Reactionaries in the Harding agricultural conference were beaten on the first test of strength on the issue of hostility to the organized labor movement when the conference rejected, by a vote of 83 to 64, a committee report demanding "the immediate repeal or amendment of the Adamson law covering the national agreements" for the purpose of securing reduced freight rates.

After two hours of heated debate, the report of the committee on Costs, Prices and Adjustments, in which this attack on labor was made, was referred back for redrafting. The report contained what John McSaparran of the Pennsylvania Grange described as a "gratuitous slap at labor, when you cannot prove your assertions." It declared:

"What would the cost of production of farm products be if farm labor were allowed a wage commensurate with that received by the coal miner, the railroad worker, the brick mason, or the factory operative? . . . No price received, even at the peak of prices, will give the actual producer of farm products a wage comparable in any way with that normally received by all classes of union labor."

When this report, demanding repeal of the Adamson Act, was presented, Stackhouse of the implement manufacturers' group offered an amendment, declaring that "Whereas, railroad wages and mining wages are still about 100 per cent above the pre-war level, while the cost of living is only about 7 per cent above the pre-war level," the conference calls upon the railroad brotherhoods and coal miners' unions to "readjust their wages until these wages were no further above the pre-war level than is the cost of living above that level."

Lansdon of the Kansas Farmers' Union replied, saying that 50,000 organized farmers in Kansas, and the Nebraska Farmers' Union by unanimous vote of its convention a week ago, had refused to ask the repeal of the Adamson eight-hour law or to seek by any other means to pull the wage-worker down to the same condition of slavery as the farmers now suffer. They wanted the farmers to move up, not the wage-workers to sink lower.

He challenged the claim that freight rates could not be reduced except at the expense of rail wages. One great railroad corporation operating in Kansas had recently declared a dividend of 32 per cent on its common stock, another had paid 31 per cent, and another 30 per cent. The average railroad worker got only about \$800 a year and it was time that the farmer joined hands with organized labor for their mutual benefit by resisting the attacks of their common enemy.

THESES

On The United Front of the Proletariat and On Relations to the Workers Adhering to the Second 2½ and Amsterdam Internationals and to the Workers Supporting the Anarcho-Syndicalist Organizations.

(International Correspondence.)

1.—At the present time the international labor movement is going through a unique period of transition which raises new, important tactical problems for the Communist International and its various sections.

This period is in the main characterized by the following phenomena. The world economic crisis is growing worse; unemployment is increasing. In almost every country international capital has gone to a systematic offensive against the workers, which manifests itself in open attempts of the capitalists to reduce wages and the entire standard of life of the workers. The bankruptcy of the Treaty of Versailles is becoming more and more apparent to the laboring masses. Washington has clearly shown the unavoidability of a new imperialist war or even of many such wars, if the international proletariat does not overthrow the bourgeois governments.

2.—Under the pressure of reality the revival of reformist illusions in the masses, which arose in connection with a number of other circumstances, is beginning to make way for another spirit. The "democratic" and reformist illusions of the working-class which arose again after the end of the imperialistic butchery (on the one hand the "aristocracy of labor", on the other, the most backward and politically least experienced workers) are beginning to fade before they really attain full bloom. The proceedings and the conclusion of the further "labors" of the Washington Conference will shake these illusions even more severely. If six months ago one could speak with a certain justice of a general swing to the right of the laboring masses in Europe and in America, there can to-day be no doubt of the beginning of a shift to the left.

3.—Furthermore, under the pressure of the increasing attacks of capital, there has grown among the workers a spontaneous striving for unity which is literally not to be restrained and which goes hand in hand with a gradual increase of the confidence of the laboring masses in the Communists.

Ever-increasing numbers of workers are now beginning correctly to appreciate the courage of the Communist vanguard, which charged into battle for the interests of the working-class at a time when the whole immense mass of workers remained indifferent or were even hostile to Communism. Ever-growing groups of workers are now convincing themselves that only the Communists have defended their economic and political interests under the most difficult circumstances and sometimes at the greatest of sacrifices. The respect for and the confidence in the uncompromising Communist vanguard of the working-class are again beginning to grow since even the most backward workers have realized and understood the uselessness of reformist hopes and that the only salvation from the marauding attacks of capitalism is the fight.

4.—The Communist Party can and should now reap the fruits of the battle it then carried on in the very unfavorable environment of the masses' indifference. But while the masses are being permeated by ever greater confidence in the uncompromising, courageous elements of the working-class, the Communists, they manifest, as whole, an unprecedented desire for unity. The strata of the workers with less political experience, now awakening to activity, are dreaming of the union of all workers' parties and even of all workers' organizations and hope to increase their power of resistance to capital in this manner. New masses of workers, which often took no active part in political struggles before, are now beginning to test practical plans of reformism on the basis of their own experience. Together with these new masses other important masses of workers which belonged to the old Social Democratic parties are no longer satisfied with the campaign of the Social Democrats and Centrists against the Communist vanguard and are beginning to demand the coming to an understanding with the Communists.

But they have not yet lost their faith in the reformists and considerable masses of workers still support the parties of the Second and Amsterdam Internationals. These masses do not formulate their plans and desires clearly enough, but on the whole the new feeling in the masses can be traced back to the desire for the establishment of the united front and to the attempt to cause parties and unions of the Second and Amsterdam Internationals to join with the Communists in the battle against the capitalist offensive. Up to this point this movement is a progressive one. In the present general situation of the working-class, any serious mass-action, even when it only is a fight for immediate demands, will unavoidably bring up for consideration general and fundamental questions of the revolution. The Communist vanguard can only win when new great masses of workers convince themselves by their own experiences of the illusoriness of reformism and of the inevitable fate of compromise.

5.—In the initial period of the rise of a conscious and organized protest against the treason of the leaders of the Second International these latter had the entire apparatus of the organization of the workers in their hands. They utilized the principles of unity and of proletarian discipline in order ruthlessly to suppress the revolutionary proletarian protest and to place the entire power of the organization of the working-class at the service of national imperialism imperialism without opposition. Under these circumstances the revolutionary wing was compelled to obtain for itself at any price freedom of agitation and propaganda—that is, freedom to bring home to the workers the historically unprecedented betrayal of the workers by their own parties, a betrayal which they are still committing.

6.—After having assured for themselves complete freedom of intellectual influence on the proletarian masses, the Communist parties of all countries are now aiming to attain a more comprehensive and more complete unity of these masses for practical action. The Amsterdammers and the heroes of the Second International preach this unity but in practice sabotage it. After the failure of the attempt of the Amsterdam compromisers to suppress the voices of protest and of revolutionary appeal, they are now seeking the way out of the blind alley for which they are themselves to blame by the introduction of splits, of disorganization and of organized sabotage of the fight of the working masses. It is one of the most important tasks of the Communist Party to expose in fragrant these new forms of the old treason.

7.—Profound inner processes, which have begun to develop in connection with the new economic situation of the working-class in Europe and America, compel the diplomats and leaders of the Second 2½ and Amsterdam International, however, to emphasize the question of unity on their part as well. Although the slogan of the united front really is the manifestation of the sincere desire of the broad masses of the inexperienced workers, now awakening to a new, conscious life, the setting up of the unity slogan is for the bureaucrats and diplomats of the Second, 2½ and Amsterdam Internationals a new attempt to deceive the workers and in a new way to lead them back to the old path of collaboration of the classes. The nearing danger of a new imperialist war (Washington), the increase of armaments, the new imperialist secret treaties concluded behind closed doors—all that does not cause the leaders of the Second, 2½ and Amsterdam Internationals to sound the alarm and to support the international unity of the working-class in word as well in deed. On the contrary, the same dissensions and divisions inevitably arise in the Second and Amsterdam Internationals as appear in the camp of the international bourgeoisie. This phenomenon is inevitable because the solidarity of the reformist "Socialists" with the bourgeoisie of "their" own country is the cornerstone of reformism.

(Continued in next number.)

SAVE LIVES!

25,000,000 Adults & 9,000,000 Children ARE STARVING IN RUSSIA

A recent cable informs us that to date less than one-half of these starving children and about one-twentieth of the adults have received relief. In some regions the starving are eating their dead. You must help save lives.

BUY BOOKS

HELP In The PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

"THE FAMINE IN PICTURES AND APPEALS"—A 32-page pamphlet of Russia and the famine. Order a quantity to sell to your friends. 25c per copy. Proceeds for famine relief.

"THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA AND CAPITALISM ABROAD"—A 32-page pamphlet telling about the Russian famine and the reaction to it by capitalist governments. Order a quantity for sale. 15c per copy. Proceeds for famine relief.

Famine Relief Edition.

"TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORD", by John Reed—A graphic account of the first ten days of the revolution in Russia—ten days that made the world sit up and wonder. \$1.00 per copy. Net proceeds for famine relief.

Special Famine Edition.

"THROUGH THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION", by Rhys Williams—2.00 per copy. Net proceeds for famine relief.

FAMINE PICTURES POSTALS—A set of 16 for 25c. Use them to "bring home" the famine to your acquaintances.

The magazine of information and original documents. Now the official periodical of the Friends of Soviet Russia. Subscribe and secure first-hand information. \$2.50 per year. \$1.25 for six months.

DON'T DELAY! HELP TODAY!!

National Office of The Friends of Soviet Russia
201 West 13th Street—New York City.

NEXT SUNDAY

There Will Be a Speaker
—At—

Workers' Hall

19th Avenue West and First Street.

MUSICAL ARTISTS: { MR. HODGES, Pianist.
MRS. J. A. JOHNSTON, Singer

Good Program. Music and Dancing

Admission free till 8 o'clock Thereafter 15 & 35 cents

TWO NEW BOOKS

JUST OFF THE PRESS

"The Revolutionary Crisis in Germany, England, Italy & France", By Wm. Z. Foster. Price 25c.

"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.

DON'T BE WITHOUT

—AN—

EVEREADY FLASHLIGHT

Lights the way to the garage, barn or furnace and keeps you on the path of safety wherever you go. We carry a complete line.

MARTIN ERICKSON HARDWARE,
2005 W. Superior St., Rex Hotel Bldg.

The success of the Co-Operative movement is contingent upon the support of the workers.

THE UNION CONSUMER'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,

1911 West Superior St. Phone, Melrose 321

TO BEN H. FLETCHER:

(Negro Educator)

I have heard the stirring word
Of orators who speak for men;
I have met no leader yet
Who'd fill the place of Brother Ben.
In con'ring tone he stands alone,
A symbol of a coming pow'r—
Which swiftly moves beyond the
grooves
Of thralldom—neering ev'ry
hour!
Keen, fiery, eloquent—
A flower of the trodden race!
Abloom within Oppression's base!
Fresh, bright, unbent.
—HAL BROMMELS.

THE UNION OF ART WORKERS

Russia.—In view of the peculiar individualism and sense of independence which have been the distinguishing features of artistic temperament in all climes and ages, it is something of an achievement that Russian artists have shown sufficient understanding of their common interests to establish a strong and efficient trade union. The peculiar conditions of life in present-day Russia, added to the unrelenting efforts of the organizers, helped to bring success to an attempt which in other circumstances would probably have been an utter failure.

Moreover, not only were painters of all schools—from the extreme Futurists down to the tamest of the academicians—brought together to co-operate in the solution of problems affecting their professional interests, but they were also induced to join the larger union in which all workers in arts combine in one organization. In this union painters, sculptors, architects, photographers, and workers in applied arts and in museums form a separate section headed by the "Bureau of Representative Arts", while each group has its own committee and sends its delegates to the Bureau. At the present time the Bureau numbers about 2,500 members, composed of 500 painters, fifty sculptors, ninety architects, 336 photographers, and 1,500 workers in art collections.

In the sphere of its strictly professional interests the Bureau's principal work has for its object the betterment of the conditions of life for its members. It secures, where possible, extra rations of food and clothing, protects the interests of artists in cases of house-raising, requisitioning of art works and materials, etc., and supervises the distribution of colours amongst its members. A special wages commission attends to the question of remuneration

for artists' work. By agreement with the Soviet authorities, all accounts for work executed for Government institutions must be approved by the Bureau, and the latter has often had to raise or to lower, as the case may be, the rates of payment previously arranged between the authorities and the artist.

Apart from the protection given to its members in their individual interests, the union also acts as the representative of the profession as a whole. In this capacity it has its delegates on all the art bodies and institutions under Government control, and through a special commission makes recommendations on various matters connected with the development of art in the country.

On the whole, the Bureau has completely succeeded in laying firm foundations for a professional organization of workers in representative arts. The interest shown in its work by its members seems to prove that the traditional indifference of artists to joint co-operative effort is now largely a matter of the past. The Bureau's conferences attract sometimes as many as 200 members.

—Russian Trad. Delegation.

SOVIET RUSSIA KILLS CORRUPT OFFICIALS

By EDWIN HULLINGER.

Moscow. — (By Mail to United Press.) — With a fierceness that recalls the previous trade on pillagers and street bandits which made Moscow's streets the safest in Europe after nightfall, the bolsheviks recently began a war against corruption among public officials.

They are proceeding against the dishonest officials as they did against the bandits — with the firing squad. Death, in the Cheka's execution cellar within forty-eight hours after conviction, is the penalty awaiting grafters caught and convicted of bribe taking or embezzlement of government funds or stocks.

Public Sees Executions.

"We intend to keep on shooting until the grafting stops," a judge of one of the higher revolutionary tribunals remarked to the correspondent.

The difference, however, is that while the bandits were frequently stood up against a wall right on the spot where captured and immediately shot, the grafters are tried publicly in open court partly on the theory that the greater the publicity the greater the object lesson. Intimate relatives—wives, mothers and children of the accused—and mere spectators are admitted impartially.

In trying to uproot bribery and corruption the Kremlin is attacking

an institution almost as deep rooted and ancient in Russia as government itself. Bribery was always common in Russia. Under the czar. Officials from cabinet ministers down to office boys sold themselves time and time again under the old regime.

Bribery then offered the only way we had of getting anything done with dispatch," one Russian said to me. "It was a popular saying that only a fool extended an empty hand as he shook hands with an official; a wise man crumpled a rouble in his palm."

The practice extended throughout Russia. When a new official installed himself in a village the town gossipers immediately began speculating as to whether he took "big bribes or little ones." Far-seeing merchants habitually included in their ledger a certain percentage for bribes and losses through thefts by personnel.

Under the czar very few were actually punished for this offense. The bolshevik government set up amidst chaos and disruption of life in every possible way of course could not eliminate all graft at once. The inevitable demoralization of public morale and sense of ethics following the czar's regime, appears sometimes in the new bolshevik regime.

Some former underofficials — clerks, petty police, and administrative people — quickly turned Red and got back into government offices and stockrooms.

Graft finally reached such proportions that the authorities felt they must take extreme measures and stamp it out at whatever cost. If the government succeeds, it will be accomplishing something no previous government ever achieved.

(Here we electrocute and imprison those who expose corruptions.—Editor.)

"Big Five's" Dynamiter Admits Taking Bribe

(The Federated Press)

Hastings, Minn. — The confession of O. F. Duburriel, admitted dynamite plotter, that he had been given a \$50 bribe by W. H. White, general manager, Armour & Co.,

in the presence of W. F. Rhinow, adjutant general commanding the state troops called out against the packinghouse strikers, seems to have turned Dakota County Grand Jury sentiment in favor of the men fighting for a living wage against the Big Five packers.

Duburriel is said to have admitted to the grand jurors that his signed confession now in the hands of Henry Crepeau, St. Paul police chief, is genuine, and that he accepted \$60 in marked bills from Detective Putnam Smith of the St. Paul department.

This money was for first payment of the \$500 he had demanded of Joe McCoy, secretary and treasurer of the union, for the purchase of dynamite with which he had offered to blow up Armour & Co.'s power plant at South St. Paul. George Beckhoffer, Armour's police chief, is a Pinkerton detective and a stenographer were at his home on Reaney street when he made his proposition to McCoy. These had come to his home, he told the grand jury, when he had informed the Armour police chief he had a meeting arranged to receive money for the dynamite job.

The lawlessness, violence and rioting laid at the door of the striking employees was instigated by hirelings of the "Big Five" according to testimony presented to the grand jury. Incidents were related of imported workers at the Armour plant racing through the streets of South St. Paul brandishing razors and knives.

About three weeks ago seven of the strikebreakers were taken into custody by the local police. Shortly after, guardsmen swooped down on the city lockup, released the prisoners, and returned their knives, according to the testimony of George Anderson, member of the South St. Paul School Board and a trustee of the union.

Joe McCoy informed the grand jury that Armour & Co. had purchased 350 revolvers and these were distributed promiscuously among strikebreakers.

All of the strikers testified that the guardsmen now occupying South St. Paul were insulting girls and women on the streets and street cars, and were invading homes of strikers.

DUTCH IMPERIALISTS EXPLOIT EAST INDIES

(International Press Correspondence.)

As is well known the Dutch minister of foreign affairs van Karnebeek, played an important part at the session of the League of Nations in Geneva; he even acted as chairman. In Washington he is not officially in the limelight; he is very active however behind the scenes. He plays his part not because he is such a clever diplomat, nor because he speaks French so beautifully, but rather because he is the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, that is, the representative of a great Asiatic power. The Dutch capitalists control not only little Holland, but also the peoples of the Indian archipelago, the East Indies.

There are 55 million brown-skinned natives, there, who until now were willing subjects of exploitation, but who are gradually beginning to awake. For the present however the Dutch rulers are little disturbed by this phenomenon. They are more worried by the fact that the rich islands in the Indian Ocean represent a doubtful and shaky possession which they will not be able to claim and hold when the great struggle for the control of the Pacific Ocean breaks out. The Dutch imperialists have already surrendered themselves body and soul to British imperialism for this future struggle. The great Petroleum Trust, "The Royal Dutch Shell", which, as is well known, is an English company and only Dutch in name, dictates to the Dutch government how to act. In spite of the protest of the United States, the vast oil-fields of Djambi were given over to the Royal Dutch Shell. The ruling clique in Holland has a great interest in petroleum. Without fear of serious contradiction, the Communist member of parliament, van Revestein was able to make the following statement in Parliament: "The whole gang is bought!" Corruption has actually risen to the unbelievable.

In the meanwhile the natives, the Japanese, and with them the inhabitants of the other islands are the victims of this policy. The Dutch have always considered the East Indies only as an object of exploitation, and have never done anything for the natives. The existing economic system together

with native culture and art was destroyed. Penal expeditions teach the natives who the master is. This was also taught to the brave population of Atjeh, which had fought the Dutch tyranny for nearly half a century. Those surviving are completely broken; a whole nation was driven to lunacy.

Central and Eastern Java contain the sugar industries. There European industry leases the ground from the Javanese peasants and plants sugar-cane. As a result there is a shortage of "padi" (rice) this means hunger and proletarianization. A whole nation of small peasants has already been transformed into a nation of expropriated coolies.

The Dutch East Indies are famine-stricken; epidemics like typhus, malaria, cholera and the plague are raging there; the housing situation is miserable; reading and writing are possessed by only very few. ("In 1917 the number of adult men in Java, who could read or write to some extent amounted to no more than 15 out of every thousand."—H. Maring in his report to the Second Congress in Moscow. No. 21 of the Library of the Communist International.)

The young East Indian Communist Party is carrying on a bitter struggle. The Dutch exploiters do not camouflage their actions with "democratic" phrases. In the East Indies, the Communists are outlawed. If they happen to be Dutchmen they are deported and sent back to Holland; if they happen to be natives, they are sent to prison or are exiled to other islands and thus rendered harmless to the rule of the Dutch robbers. But in spite of persecutions the Communist as well as the "Sarekat Islam" movement are growing. The "Sarekat Islam" movement is religious in name only; in reality it is mainly an economic-political movement. The Dutch ruling class hopes to secure its rule through terror, but in the East Indies as in all the other eastern countries a new spirit has risen.

The Dutch Communists know that the Dutch bourgeoisie in the East Indies must be attacked, and they will therefore do everything within their power to bring about the revolution in the East Indies. At the last convention of the Dutch C. P. the Communist Party

First Class Goods at Rock Bottom Prices

Get Your Winter Clothes From Us

Special This Week!

20% Off 20%

on

BALL BAND
Lumbermen's Rubbers



10 N 6TH AVE WEST

A. KYHKYNNEN,
Mens Outfitters From Head to Foot

THAT'S ALL WE DO

EXAMINE EYES AND FIT
GLASSES.
BUT WE DO IT RIGHT
Drs. Larson & Larson
Specialists
BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA

NOTICE!

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

DANCE

At Workers' Hall
19th Ave West and 1st St.
Every
Thursday Night
Good Music! — All Welcome!
Admission 15c and 55c

UNCALLED-FOR TAILORMADE SUITS

Also Lot of Slightly Used Patrick
Men's and Boy's Overcoats.
\$10, \$15, \$20, 17 1/2 5th Ave. W.
L. SIEDEN, MEN'S TAILOR.

of the East Indies was represented
by comrade Darsono.

He pointed out the need of closer co-operation between the Dutch and East Indian Communists. The Congress decided to issue the following proclamation to the population of the East Indies. It was translated into the Javanese and Malay languages and reads as follows:

"On the occasion of its 12th anniversary, the Dutch Communist Party sends greetings to its sister party of the East Indies, which constitutes so small yet so brave a vanguard of a different race, and which has taken up the struggle against the colonial exploitation of the East Indian peoples by Dutch and international capitalism, as well as the fight for the final overthrow of race as well as class rule.

"The Dutch Communist Party will do everything in its power to inspire and reinforce this fighting vanguard, inasmuch as it will particularly seek to stir the Dutch proletariat wherever possible against the Dutch regime in these distant countries.

"The Dutch Communist Party expresses its sincerest sympathy not only with the suffering of the oppressed, but also with the beginning of a reawakening and a revolt against capitalist rule, no matter in what form it may manifest itself among the masses of the East Indian peoples, in Java as well as in the rest of the East Indies, among the peasantry as well as among the proletariat. The Dutch Communist Party is conscious of an inner bond with the hopes and ideals of these masses which constitute a part of the whole international, embracing millions of workers and exploited.

"And we promise to use all means at our disposal to aid and reinforce these masses in their struggles and aims. One great aim in particular must be achieved. — The solidarity of the Dutch proletariat and of the millions of workers and peasants of the East Indies."

GUST HJELM

We carry a complete line of

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES

1810 Piedmont Ave. Cor. 2nd St.
Phone Melrose 6660.

Prompt and Courteous Service.
Quality Goods.

UNION MEN!

Every time you buy a Suit of
Clothes without a Union Label
you are boosting the Open Shop
and knocking the UNION SHOP
and also your own union.

O. P. LANGDAHL, TAILOR

18 NORTH 21st AVENUE WEST
Only Union Tailor in West End.

ALWAYS

A reasonable price on Stoves
Heaters, Furniture, Kitchen
utensils and Gen. Line of
Dishes at the

Duluth Furniture Co.

1903 W. Superior St.

GUST LANDIN PHOTOGRAPHER

Framing, enlargements and
Kodak finishing.
24 NORTH 21st AVENUE WEST

Furniture-Stoves-Rugs

New and used furniture, stoves and
Rugs, Bought, Sold and Exchanged.
We sell your furniture for you at
15 per cent. Try us once.

Bindler and Davis Co.
1606-1608 WEST SUPERIOR ST.
MELROSE 1273.

B. M. HANSEN

Cash Grocery & Meat Market.
Headquarters for fresh meats
& fancy groceries.
1909 W. Superior St.
Phone Melrose 2349.

O. T. ROSAAS PHOTOGRAPHER

Phone Melrose 9219
2030 West Superior St.

N. SETTERBERG

PAINTING and DECORATING
PAPER-HANGING—GRAINING
Call Melrose 4748
320-21st Avenue West, Duluth.

New Oliver Cafe

Always fresh food on hand.
We serve the best
CHOP SUEY
in town.

New Oliver Cafe

Is made for you to enjoy.
2013 WEST SUPERIOR ST.
DULUTH, MINN.
GOOD THINGS TO EAT.
HOME MADE PASTRY.

WM. BIRD'S

UP TO DATE
BARBER SHOP
1922 West Superior St., Duluth

SAVE MONEY

JEWELRY and WATCHES
Sold and Repaired by
M. GOLD & COMPANY,
1619 N. 5th St. Superior, Wis.
OGDEN 542-Y

LAKE PARK HOTEL

ROOM & BOARD
Lunches at all hours
A. Saari, Mgr.
212 S. 1st Ave. East, Duluth

G. Tapper Coffee Co.,

2518 West 3rd Street
Phone Calumet 1065-W
COFFEE AND FINE GROCERIES

John Hill

26 N. 6th Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
Dealer in
Clothing, Shoes, Suit Cases and
other merchandise. — Clears, Tobacco, etc. — Prices right.

O. F. Wennerlund JEWELER

Best Watches
and Jewelry at
Lowest Prices
1919 W. SUPERIOR ST.

TIRES

Fisk, Lee and Blekre
Guaranteed Tire Repairing

ALBERT THALIN,

Phone Melrose 7556
1908 W. Superior St., Duluth, Minn.

Go to West End Provision Company

For Your Meats
For Which You Get
Quality, Service and Price
Phone Melrose 3745
1902 West Superior St., Duluth
GUST V. PETERSON, Manager

Support our advertisers!
Patronise them! — Tell
them that you saw their
ad in TRUTH!

SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA

SHIPMENTS TO THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS, MOSCOW, BY VARIOUS FAMINE RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA (FROM OCT. 15 TO DEC. 24, 1921)

Per S. S. "Margus", "Floridian", "Elzasier", "Eastport", "Gascogne", "Eastern Coast".

Wheat-Grain, 68,088 bushels, value \$86,404.32, donated by Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Wheat Flour, 1,647,860 lbs., value \$47,153.21, donated by Amer. Fed. Rus. Fam. Rel. Com. Komor Workmen's Circle Philadelphia Rel. Com., St. Nicholas Sec. Kenosha.

Corn Flour, Corn Grits, Corn Meal, 3,092,400 lbs., value \$47,821.72 Amer. Fed. R. F. R. C. Kimpson Buffalo Rel. Com., Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Beans, 656,768 lbs., value \$16,696.73, donated by Friends of Sov. Russia, Amer. F. R. F. R. Com. Amal. Clothing Workers.

Rolled Oats, 575,960 lbs., value \$15,830.87, donated by Am. F. R. F. R. C.

Rice, 35,000 lbs., value \$1,680.00, donated by Amal. Clothing Workers.

Milk (Condensed), (48-14 oz.) 13,240 cases, value \$63,617.50, donated by A. F. R. F. R. C. Am. Com. for real. of Russ. Children, Amer. Clothing Work., Workm. Circle, A. M. Rodd.

Sugar, 2,000 bags, value \$7,000.00, donated by Amal. Clothing Workers.

Cottonseed Oil, Pork (100 lbs. ca), Sides, Fat Backs, Oleomargarin, Lard 404, 302 lbs., value \$40,910.06, donated by A. F. R. F. R. C. Workmen's Circle.

Corned Beef, Pickled Beef, Smoked Butt, 314,800 lbs., value \$20,680.00, donated by A. F. R. F. R. C. Canadian Relief Co.

Bacon, 23,849 lbs., value \$4,737.60, donated by A. F. R. F. R. C.

Cocoa, 1,918,850 lbs., value \$16,897.55, donated by A. F. R. F. R. C. Amal. Clothing Workers.

Chocolate, 6,720 lbs., value 1,276.80, donated by A. F. R. F. R. C.

Drugs, 73 cases, value \$10,868.71, donated by A. F. R. F. R. C.

Russian Red Cross Workmen's Circle, Rhinol Co., A. M. Todd.

Soap, 320 lbs., donated by Friends of Soviet Russia.

Cotton Piece Goods (20 bales), Gauze, 30,000 yards, value \$2,299.64, donated by Workmen's Circle.

Clothing, 145 cases, value \$34,575.00, donated by Amalgamated Cloth. Workers, F. O. S. R., A. F. R. F. R. C. Russian Red Cross.

Automobiles, 15 cases, value 20,000.00, donated by A. F. R. F. R. C.

Projectors, 12 cases, value \$1,434.00, donated by A. F. R. F. R. C.

Films, raw, 200,123 feet, value \$5,768.42, donated by A. F. R. F. R. C.

Miscellaneous, 41 cases, bags, value \$273.00, donated by F. O. S. R. Rus. Red Cross.

Total \$445,925.46. (Insurance & freight not included)

NOTE: The Friends of Soviet Russia is the largest contributor in shipments of A. F. R. F. R. C.

TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.

J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

"Entered as second-class matter November 12, 1920, at the post office at Duluth, Minnesota, under the Act of March 3, 1879"

Subscription: 1 year \$2.00, — 6 months \$1.00.



GENERAL AMNESTY

To favor general amnesty simply means to recognize one injustice and to ask for its removal. It means to say that war time measures are not needed now that we have peace.

There are millions of people in the United States who say this. It is not like being a Communist, a Socialist, an Industrial Worker of the World, or a Single Taxer. Each of these groups has a program that each claims will reduce all injustices to a minimum. To imprison men in times of peace for expression of opinion is one injustice. This injustice can be recognized by millions of people who have no conception of the class struggle. It can be recognized by millions who have no program of action to remove other social injustices.

To ask for the return of freedom of speech is like asking for air. We must all have it or we die — we die as individuals, we die as a nation. Governments can shut it off for a little while but it makes us ill. We suffocate.

Why not ask for air? You in the shops, in the offices, in the mines, on the farms, in the kitchens. Never mind the misspelled words, never mind if the period is left out, never mind if the paper is dirty. President Harding liked your dirty hands when they marked the ballots for him. He will listen to you now. He likes to live in the White House. He is a politician. He wants to know what people are saying. He has both ears open wide.

If all who want amnesty, black and white, rich and poor, farmers and workmen, officials and preachers, those who are class conscious and those who are not, pound on Harding door, the twenty-second of February, the prison doors will open. There is no doubt of it.

Write! Send telegrams! Knock on his door. Let it not be said of us that we are too near death to ask for air.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM

Should the working class be alarmed? Dr. Copeland's analysis of the birth statistics of New York shows that American born mothers, although sixty percent of the total number of mothers, bear forty percent of the children. The birth rate for the foreign born is 38 per thousand; for the native born, 16, and for the most typically American district, 7 per thousand. Nor can the American mothers plead the excuse of better babies, if fewer, since they lose in the first year after birth, 90 babies per thousand as compared with 43 for Scotch mothers, 58 for Swedes, 64 for Russians.

It is deplorable that our civilization offers so little to life. These figures show that the American group does not find life worth perpetuating. It is a disgrace that such conditions exist — that life is so hard. But having these conditions, it is a good thing for the working class that not many children are born into the one-hundred-percent Plymouth Rock American group.

The children from this group are the devitalized victims of the capitalist psychology. They absorb it from babyhood up. They swallow their parents' ideas with their food. "You ought to see them dirty furiners eat at the shop. They have meat! We would have meat if the government would keep those furiners where they belong." They not only get such ideas at home they get in school, in the street, on the job. They have not one rebellious thought against the class that is robbing them as well as robbing the foreigner. They are the mumbler of the ideas that the owning class has taught them. Shout for our country. Despise the foreigner. Jail the men who dare to think for themselves.

The workers cannot hope for strength from this group to help break the chains. They will only be in the way. When the crisis comes which will put the workers in control, this group will clog the machinery at first. But as soon as they see the workers' power they will bow down to it as they have always bowed down to the capitalists' power. They will not change from sheep to bulls over night. They will follow power.

But when that day comes, the workers will need more vital stuff in their ranks than mere followers. Therefore it is well that the birth rate in this group is low.

We do not rejoice over the high birth rate in the foreign families. The native mental ability of these children will not be developed. The kind of work and the conditions, under which the children work, do not make for the best development either of brain or of body.

It is disheartening to see our industrial system destroy the latent possibilities in these children. Therefore we do not rejoice over the large families.

But in spite of all the hardship which these children endure, a germ of life is left.

Their parents had hopes and aspirations. That is why they came to America. The children are born into a home atmosphere of disappointment. The parents resent the fetters that keep them tied to menial jobs and small pay. They resent the fact that their children must be hitched

CHEER THE "POLITICALS"

Miss Irene Benton sends us the February birthday list of the political prisoners. Send letters, cards or packages to them. No packages are allowed at St. Quentin. Those fellows are glad to get even a two-pound box of loaf sugar. It is such a little thing for us to send but it will bring them a bit of cheer.

Feb. 10, Charles Bennett, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Feb. 12, John Martin, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Feb. 13, Vincent Santelli, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Feb. 14, G. J. Bourg, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Feb. 15, Peter R. Green, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Feb. 17, F. J. Gallagher, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Feb. 18, Louis Parenti, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Feb. 22, Charles McKinnon, Box 7, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Feb. 5, Honard Welton, Box 35568, San Quentin, California.

Feb. 5, J. M. Rangel, Box 32, Hunstville, Texas.

Feb. 21, Eugene Barnett, Box 520, Walla, Wash.

J. M. Rangel has been in prison eight years and deserves especial attention.

Eugene Barnett is one of the Centralia defendants. Do not forget him.

to the factory wheels. They had dreamed of education for them. So they could be lawyers or doctors or preachers — something else than machine slaves.

The children from this atmosphere will also hear master class ideas in the shop, in the church, in the school. But during the short period they are in school they question the teacher's wisdom. "Vell that aint what pa sez. Teacher don't know." They will have these ideas injected but they will not take. There is too much vitality in their make up. Their parents had it before them — that is what brot them here.

It is this vitality that the working class can use not only to break the chains but also to help build anew.

If children must be born into this barbarous civilization, it is will for the working class that they are born to the "furiners."

HARD HEADS GET AN IDEA

The editor of the Duluth Sunday News Tribune says that most of the leading New York papers are now beginning to approve of President Harding's refusal to send a representative to the Genoa conference. It showed that "American leaders have hardheaded common sense." Then he adds:

As a wily diplomat of the kind that were conspicuously absent at the Washington conference, Lenin could hardly fail to increase the work of the Genoa meeting by a lack of confidence among its constituent members. America has succeeded in keeping this country free from any dominating influence by the followers of this able but unscrupulous man. Should he reach Genoa whole front pages of the press will have to be given to an exposition of his works and beliefs. It will undo much good that has been produced in many countries by suppression of Communist propaganda at considerable expense.

So it would be terrible to have an "unscrupulous" man like Lenin airing his views.

An unscrupulous man is a man who has no principles. Lenin has principles. He comes from a country where all the people, except a few wrecks from the Czar's regime, believe in very vital principles. The principles are so simple that everyone can understand them without the aid of lawyers or diplomats. These are the vital principles that Lenin and his Russian comrades believe:

Goods should be produced for use and not for speculation.

Children must be in school and not hitched to factory wheels.

All able-bodied people must work in order to eat.

When government officials steal from the people or take bribes they are shot.

They will not fight wars for the capitalists.

Is it not terrible!

How do these principles look in comparison with the principles of the representatives of the capitalist countries? These are the principles they believe and practice:

Goods should be produced for profit. The profit goes to the owners. The producers get a stall to sleep in and a loaf of bread.

Use cheap labor—children from ten years up, in order to increase profits.

Keep the men idle, if profits are not high. Lock up the food and let the unemployed starve.

When government officials take bribes show them honor and let them make the laws. When they steal hire a lawyer.

Start wars between the workers of different countries when profits are low. Or else take an undeveloped country away from weaker peoples to get a market for goods so that profit can be made.

These are the principles all the other representatives who will be at Genoa, believe.

To which representative will the people of the world listen?

The editor of the News Tribune knows and the "leading Americans" know. They are not so dumb. Their ivory domes got the idea.

But what they do not seem to understand, yet, is that the principles which are being worked out in Russia are already talked about all over the world. Like germs they have gotten into the workers' blood. To stay away from Genoa will not help. Nothing can keep the workers of the world from putting these principles into effect in due time. It is the next evolutionary step—the survival of the fittest. Russia took it—the world will take it whether the capitalists take their "hard heads" to Genoa or not.

FAT JOBS STILL SAFE

Two thousand employes of the Pennsylvania and Long Island railroads, above forty-five years old, are to lose their jobs on the first of April. At the request of the board of directors of the two corporations, they are to go on the scrap heap.

During the war when the young men were doing the killing for the owning class the railroad magnates were willing to use these men of mature years. But many of the young bloods, who secured democracy for us, are now in the bread line without jobs. The railroad directors can get more profits with the young men in their shops — until the next war anyway. Away with the mature men, into the refuse pile.

Many of them are the sole supports of their families and many are not fitted for other tasks. They can then be made especial objects of capitalism's charity. The lovely wives, of the lovely husbands who are the stars in the exploiting game, can now be the stars in the charity game. And the dear ladies can have their conferences to discuss whether it would be better to give Tom Jones a handout or to have him come and clean out Mrs. Much Bluff's basement first.

And in the meantime the holders of the fat jobs of all the roads are still safe. Some of them are long past forty. Some have never done any productive work in their lives. They are not being laid off, their salaries are not being reduced. They are too near starvation to have their pay cut. Look at the following list, is taken from records of salaries "earned" by these officials.

J. N. Dickinson, receiver, C. R. I. & P. railway, \$120,732.90.

R. S. Lovett, chairman, ex-com. U. P. railway, \$104,104.16.

J. Kruttschnitt, chairman, ex-com. S. P. railway, \$88,860.00.

A. H. Smith, president New York Central railway, \$78,360.00.

F. D. Underwood, president Erie railway, \$77,950.00.

Walker D. Hines, chairman, A. T. & S. F. railway, \$77,210.00.

E. P. Ripley, president A. T. & S. F. railway, \$75,400.00.

William H. Trusdale, president D. L. & W. railway, \$75,399.88.

Hale Holden, president C. B. & Q. railway, \$65,000.00.

A. J. Earling, president C. M. & St. P. railway, \$75,319.00.

Samuel S. Rae, president Pennsylvania railway, \$75,460.00.

These salaries have not been cut. But it is necessary to cut the wages of the toilers who get less than \$1,500 a year.

A LITTLE ABOUT COAL

While we working people sat and chewed our cuds, a few grasping individuals who were not chewing cuds, got the coal mines into their control.

Perhaps not many of us know what a wealth of potential power is stored in a lump of coal. Some of us have no conception of the loss we endured while we chewed our cuds.

In addition to what coal does for us by providing light and power it gives from within itself vast numbers of things that are very useful to us in our lives.

Go to the gas works and see coal go thru various processes which turn it into coke. Two other things — ammonia and tar — are produced when this is done. We know the uses of ammonia but for a long time we thot that tar had little value. We knew it would make roads water proof and that it would keep wood from rotting.

Now we know, also, that by distilling tar we obtain carbolic acid, the most powerful of all disinfectants. We know we get benzole and benzoline which can be used for cleaning clothes and for running motors. From tar we also get naphthalene, which comes to most of us in the form of mothballs.

Coal tar is also used to manufacture a substitute for sugar. It is called saccharine and is three hundred times sweeter than the lump you put into your coffee.

From tar we get aniline, the basis of most of our dyes, which give us wonderful soft delicate colors.

During the war the owning class had the workers make the explosive T. N. T. They made it from toluol which comes from coal. It was convenient to have in the killing game.

One authority on coal says:

"Oil may possibly supplant coal for heating purposes and for the driving of machinery. But coal will always hold its own in other ways, for oil has little to give us in the way of by products. When we burn coal we use it in the most wasteful way possible, obtaining from it less than a fifth of the heat which it is capable of giving out, and making no use at all of the colors, the sweetness, the disinfectants or the healing medicines that are hidden within it."

Go to the library and get acquainted with coal. It may give you pep to help wrest it from the few exploiters who use it to enrich themselves at the expense of the masses. It may make you join the classconscious workers who say that coal and all other wealth of the world should be used for the wellbeing of all the people and not to enrich a few.

HORSE SENSE LACKING

Have you ever noticed how many supposedly intelligent people lack common horse sense? Here is an example. Harriet Monro, the editor of "Poetry" says that "poets make war by exalting it. Poets must disarm if the world will have peace."

Let us see. Why do poets exalt war anyway?

For the same reasons that butchers, teachers, hod-carriers, editors, and shoemakers exalt war.

Some believe in war because the war lords have told them to believe in it. Some do not believe in war but they believe in eating. And since the war lords and the meat-ticket lords are the same, they become hypocrites and sing war and eat. Some do not believe in war and say so. They sing but they eat in jail or else eat grass.

Poets are like other people under the capitalist system. If they sing peace, they eat irregularly if at all, and most of them like to eat.

Suppose all the poets died for their ideals of peace, would war end? No. There are plenty of other singers left, just as effective for crude capitalistic purposes as the musical words of poets.

Suppose all the poets should sing peace and eat in jail. Would there be peace? No. Many went to prison during the war. That did not stop the war. It would not stop war if all were in.

Common horse sense says that to get rid of war we must get rid of the system that makes war lords and meat-ticket lords, and that gives the war lords and the meat-ticket lords the control of people's thinking machines. Then we will be rid of all the war singers whether they be butchers or poets.

A GOOD REBEL SPEAKER

Speakers come and speakers go. We pigeon-hole many in the course of a year—good, better, superb. We might even call an occasional one poor, if we did not hear the best in the church world talk once in a while. Then we are convinced that the poorest labor speaker gives more truth in five minutes than the average liberal holy man in an hour. Then we are ready to call even our poorest speakers good.

But real talent in getting the message across is a wonderful asset. We are in a receptive mood. Many of our stomachs are empty. Still we do not always react to the message. Some speakers marshal their facts logically but they do not seem to get under our skins! The punch is lacking.

Not so with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. She puts the Sacco and Vanzetti case before us. The facts prod themselves into our system until we squirm. She gives a detailed analysis of the whole grim plot. She holds her listeners to the end and gets their breakfast money.

The Workers' Defense has secured an able woman. The political prisoners are fortunate to have Elizabeth Flynn on the outside. So are the rest of us.

SO-CALLED

The plutocratic press says there are "so-called political prisoners" in the United States.

It is true. They were dragged from their so-called homes, their so-called wives and their so-called children, tried before so-called hand-picked juries, bullied by so-called prejudiced judges, misrepresented by a so-called corrupt press, and denied their so-called rights under the so-called constitution of their so-called country. They are confined in so-called dungeons, shut off from the so-called air, oppressed by the so-called darkness, hung up by their so-called thumbs, and beaten with so-called whips on their so-called backs. They are forced to sew so-called labels bearing so-called lies on so-called garments. They are driven insane by so-called mistreatment, denied their so-called legal rights and deported in so-called ships across the so-called ocean. They have been lynched by so-called mobs, assaulted under cover of the so-called darkness by so-called cowards, placed in so-called solitary confinement and treated generally with so-called lawlessness. By so-called frame-ups they have been sentenced to so-called death and have been driven to leaping from so-called windows, ten stories above the so-called pavements, breaking their so-called bones and destroying their so-called lives. Indeed, there are so-called political prisoners in the United States.

FREDERIC RAPER,
—Liberator

?

Tis' said, of Labor, he's ungrateful
Let us see — if this be so?
Is the man a graceless scoundrel —
Whom from all our blessings flow?

Should he break out with thanksgiving —
Really now, twixt you and me —
When his life aint worth the living —
Should the man exhibit glee?

Should the man "cutup" high didoes,
In exuberance of bliss
— With his wife and children starving?
Will you kindly tell me this?

Should the slave, bereft of reason,
Rhapsodize in fervent song for-sworn —
Of a soul for—sworn and bartered —
Of a daughter's whispered wrong?

Yes, tis said, that he's ungrateful —
Let us see — let us explore —
Is the man ungrateful, really —
What should Labor thank you for?

T-bone Slim.

STEPS TOWARDS PEACE

After twelve weeks of words the Washington Conference to promote peace is over. Capitalistic papers all agree that great progress has been made.

Of course Greece and Turkey are fighting today. France is supplying money to Turkey, and England is doing the same thing for Greece. That shows progress. The United States must now prepare for war with Japan. Rear Admiral Fiske, president of the United States Naval Institute says so very frankly.

A shipment of American guns and ammunition for Abyssinia was held up recently by French authorities at a French port on the gulf of Aden.

How does it happen that this country is shipping guns to Abyssinia, when France, Great Britain and Italy in 1919 signed an agreement not to ship arms there?

Italy's representative was frank at the conference, and said Italy could not reduce armaments. They must be ready to keep down the working people.

So after twelve weeks of stepping steps towards peace the world can now slip back to where it was before the stepping occurred. The slip will not be far.

WILL THE TIE-UP COME?

The first of April is the time when the miner's national wage agreements expire. It looks as if the railroad workers and the miners might get together then and say to the owning class: — If you cut our wages, we will tie up industry. You can not have light or power. You cannot have heat.

It would be a wonderful experience to have the miners and the railroad workers unite their forces. It would help much to give the workers a conception of their power. When they once see what they can do thru united organization, bigger things will result than maintaining the present wage scale.

The government officials know this. They are preparing to prevent the union of the forces.

If the tie-up comes the resulting temporary hardships will be borne cheerfully by the class conscious workers. They will be borne cheerfully because they know that the tie-up means a growth in power which will some day free the working class from slavery. Temporary hardships endured for such a cause is quite a different story from the everyday hardships due to chronic exploitation of the capitalists.

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.