

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

NO. 7—WHOLE NO. 242

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1922

FIVE CENTS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

Phone Melrose 530

AN INDUSTRIAL COLONY WILL BE STARTED IN KUZBAS

According to a communication from P. P. Cosgrove, formerly connected with the Friends of Soviet Russia, he is now one of the men who is taking a leading part in a project to start an autonomous industrial colony in Kuzbas Siberia.

Six thousand workers—at least several hundred of them Americans—are sought to go into the Kuznets Basin in Siberia to participate in the greatest industrialization scheme ever seriously proposed. The project is to develop that vast, rich and almost incredibly favored region on a cooperative plan in which every worker will have a voice, and which will be managed and operated by engineer, technicians and industry scientists for use and without the limitations of capitalist industry—rent, interest, and profits.

It is a wonderful district, upon which all the future of Asia swings. It has absolutely unlimited quantities of the best type of coal, in conjunction with magnetic ore which averages 89 per cent of magnetic iron and not a trace of sulphur; it has an agricultural belt that runs a thousand miles east and west, and 300 miles north and south. With an unequalled water transport, which in the summer months can land your mid-Siberian coke at the Ural blast furnace for iron production. The Kuznets, Buzk and Barnaul district, with its 900,000 population, produced in the czar's time a surplus food supply of 300,000 tons annually.

The prospectus of the project is in type and on the press, and will be issued soon.

This is a list of the workers desired.

For Komerowo and Tomsk, Kuzbas. Agricultural workers for 10,000 dessertains (27,000 acres) with steam tractors, gas plows, mowing machines, thrashing machinery for a modern industrial farm of grain, truck, dairy, poultry, etc. 500; timber exploitation, Kuzbas lumber jacks, 200. Operation of two Swedish saw mills and one

modern American saw mill, 50. General construction workers, exploitation of line 50. Cement 50. Glass 50. Brick 50. Carpenters etc., 50. Teachers, doctors, dentists, other social workers 50. Railroad construction workers to operate one work train, 400. (Including earth works and bridges, Fresno gang). Coal barge builders for water transport, 100. Metal and machine industry to operate a thirty ton blast furnace, small foundry machine shop, millwrights, electricians, etc., 350. Coal miners, underground, 500. Coke and by products plant, 200. Operation of leather plant and shoe factory, 100. Total 2800.

In the above is to be included the overhead technical personnel and the also such workers as cooks, bakers waiters, laundrymen, tailors etc. necessary to maintain such efficient social standards as would result in average American efficiency for the above enterprise.

With the 2800 above workers, accommodation has been made for women and children not to exceed 1200.

Workers needed for Nad. Zavod Steel Plant. Timber workers for operation of one Swedish saw mill with seven frames and planning machinery in woods, 1000. In connection with the steel plant and auxiliary industries at N. Z., 2,000. Total 3,000.

Women and children not to exceed 1500 can be accommodated. In connection with Nad. Zavod steel plant will be operated a modern foundry and machine shop for mass production under American methods of agricultural implements; a modern tool works and jobbing shop, as well as rolling mill, sheet mill, wiring mill, iron ore mines, coal mines, brick kilns, flour mill etc.

Those wishing to communicate with Mr. Cosgrove can write him at 208 West 14th Street, New York City.

COMMUNISTS IN IRELAND WANT LARKIN DEPORTED

Ireland is rejoicing at the home-coming of many of her best and bravest sons. But they are not all being set at liberty. There are some—exiles, in fact—who have been sentenced for offences committed in England; these have yet to be set free. There is another: "Jim Larkin." He is in jail in America—popularly known as the land of the free. But "the land of the free-lunch and the home of the slave" is thousands of miles away, and in that fact is the danger—the danger of forgetfulness. Have you forgotten what Larkin meant, and still means, to the Irish Workers' Movement?

Do you realize that Jim Larkin who breathed a soul into the Irish Labour Movement, who created Liberty Hall, the cradle of the 1916 Rebellion—our Declaration of Independence and military plans being written within its walls and the man who founded the Irish Citizen Army is under a ten-year sentence in Comstock Prison, New York State?

He was "framed-up" because the British Government wanted to keep him out of Ireland.

The chief witness against him was sent from Canada at the expense of the British Government.

The British Embassy at Washington forwarded the records of his conviction in Ireland to the trial judge. All the might of the British Empire was exerted to get this innocent citizen of the Irish Republic caged behind steel bars.

When President McKinley was killed by a crazed foreigner named Czolgosz, in the height of the public resentment the New York Legisla-

ture enacted a law to visit summary justice on such assassins.

This law was never once used until Sir Matthew Nathan, the Dublin Castle spy, who was assigned to the case, manipulated the arrest of Larkin on the eve of his sailing for home. It was used by Nathan and his associates to "frame-up" this innocent Irish man as a "criminal Anarchist."

Larkin has been in jail one and a half years. There is no protest from the millions of his countrymen in America.

Are we to leave this fine-fibered citizen of the Irish Republic to rot for ten years in an American jail?

No, we are not, and cannot. It can no longer be urged that to demand Larkin's release would embarrass those working in America for Irish Independence.

Ireland is an alleged nation. She is to be invited to sit as an equal with the Great Powers; therefore, the Communist Party of Ireland, call on the Provisional Government to make representations to the Government of the United States to have Larkin deported to Ireland. In the event of a refusal, we call on the Provisional Government to declare a boycott on all American Shipping coming to Irish Ports until their demand is complied with. The Dockers of Ireland will readily assist, as only they can, in enforcing this boycotting. Once started here, the Communist Party of Great Britain would honour the bond given to their Irish Comrades. They would see to it that the same fate was meted out to American Shipping in English and Scotch and Welsh Ports. American Bosses, like all others, do their

FOUR HUNDRED HUNGRY CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF DULUTH

"Up to date there are four hundred children in the Duluth school, who are below normal physically." This is the report made by the doctors who helped to make a survey in the Duluth public schools in connection with the Associated Charities.

Among the schools in the West end and West Duluth that have been reported as having a number of underfed children are the Irving, Madison, Adams, Webster, Emerson, Jackson and the Stowe school at Gary. All of these schools are in working class districts. This condition is directly connected with the unemployed situation, as it has been found in most cases that the fathers of these children are out of work and are not able to supply the necessary amount of food.

It is well known, that the total number of hungry children in Duluth far exceeds four hundred. The parochial schools also have children who come from the homes of jobless workers. And the survey naturally did not touch the children in the homes who are too young to attend school. It is a safe estimate to say that for every hungry child in school there are two or three at home.

Add to this list the hungry parents from these homes, the hungry in homes that have no children of school age, and the homeless men and women who are flopping in the cheap boarding houses, hoping from day to day to find work, and the number of hungry grows to thousands.

The usual antics are carried on by the kindhearted but unthinking social workers in the various relief organizations in the city. They run the ambulance for the big interests and pick up the wounded after the big interests have shoved the workers over the precipice. The exploiters who oppose every effort of the workers to help themselves thru organization, now are busy giving small sums to the various relief agencies for the social workers to dole out.

The Associated Charities is prominent in this work. Bread lines have also been established and soup houses serve meals to the unemployed who have become so hungry that they are forced to accept free meals.

The Superior Public Welfare Association decided to furnish milk for the hungry school children in both public and parochial schools. The money from the sale of Christmas health seals, which amounts to \$1,726 will be used for milk.

The American Association of University Women and College graduates, who never do any constructive preventive work, are giving their efforts to this patch-up work. They sing as they work—sing praises to the system that causes the starvation.

Tickets have been placed on sale for a "jobless ball". This will enable some unthinking heads from the working-class to mingle with the vacant heads from the East side. These empty heads can have a rattling good time as they dance and the proceeds will buy soup.

The directors of the Children's Home also met to discuss how they could help the situation by taking the children while the homes are broken up due to unemployment. There are now eighty children in the home but more can be accommodated.

thinking through their pockets. Drive into their thinking boxes the unwholeness of further depriving Larkin of his liberty. Only in this way will our efforts be crowned with success.

Here for the moment will we leave this issue. The Communist Party of Ireland is concerned only with securing the release of Larkin. The proposals laid down above are not all we have to bring forward. There are other cards we have which will see the light of day when our small trumps are beaten.

There is no valid reason at this juncture for any of Larkin's so-called friends holding back. The Workers' Movement in Ireland needs him just now; but if it never needed him he should be free. Therefore, "Get Larkin Deported" is our slogan. Take it up, workers of Ireland. Make it echo from end to end of the land. Force it on the attention of our new Kings of the Castle. If they are "the servants of the people"—let them prove it. —Workers Republic.

WORKERS HERDED LIKE CATTLE

The New York Legislative Committee says:

"The congestion among the masses of people in the great cities, and particularly in the City of New York, is increasing to such an extent that it has become a menace to the lives, health, morals and safety of the entire community. In many districts there are from three to four times as many human beings housed in the same number of cubic feet of living space as before the war.

"Your committee is satisfied that as a result of the shortage in this class of living accommodations, the lives and health of the population of the City of New York ARE IN GRAVE DANGER FROM THE RESULTS OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, APART FROM THE PERILS THAT LURK IN THE UNHEALTHFUL SURROUNDINGS IN WHICH THE POORER CLASSES OF OUR POPULATION ARE COMPELLED TO LIVE."

Teacher Blacklisted For Helping Strikers

Kansas.—Because she participated in the recent demonstrations of the wives of the striking coal miners, Tillie Roitz, a Crawford County teacher has been called before the State Board of Administration to show cause why her certificate should not be cancelled.

Another Raid Staged In This Free Soup Land

The book store at 1829 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo., having been raided and all supplies as well as literature confiscated, do not send any more mail to the above address until further notice.

Protest From Moscow

Members of the I. W. W. conversant with the situation in Russia, protest against the statement of the General Executive Board defining the attitude of the I.W.W. toward the Red International of Trade Unions. It is based upon the fabricated and prejudiced reports of delegate George Williams. We will submit our opinions in writing and request the members of the I. W. W. to withhold judgment until such time as they have an opportunity to learn the truth about the Red International and revolutionary movement in Russia. (Signed)

Wm. D. Hayward, George Andreytchine, Wm. Shatoff, Leo Laukki, Simon Bergis, Bernard Beika, V. Lossieff, Fred Jakkola.

Bosses Create "Riot"

Grabbing for the July prize of more than \$31,000,000 annually, employers of the State of California have developed a new line of attack to bring the already low minimum of \$16 a week for women workers to \$11.75.

Before the compulsory minimum wage statute was written into the laws of the State, the usual method of lockout was resorted to in order to make the more or less unorganized woman worker yield to a reduction in pay. Now the method it to inform the women that business is bad and that the factories cannot "survive" the industrial depression unless workers are ready to make the sacrifice of "accepting" a wage decrease.

Use! Workers

With the women facing starvation, employers in the State very openly advice their employees to make application to the State Industrial Welfare Commission to in some way nullify the minimum wage provisions and permit the reduction to less than \$12 a week.

As a result of this devilish scheme to get the women virtually to cut their own throats, employees of the California Cotton Mills, a number of them said to be starving or facing starvation in their families, stormed the office of the commission in San Francisco, de-

manding to be allowed to return to work at \$12 a week, declaring, "We are hungry. There is nothing to eat."

"Riot" Staged

The "riot", of course, was very carefully staged. The girls were led by a comfortable-fed woman used by the cotton mills to "steer" them after they had been called together through written notification. The episode was so obviously a fraud to influence anti-welfare legislation that even the commission was forced to dis-

announce the attempt. Almost coincidentally came the report from Boston that society women investigators who tried to live on a \$12 minimum collapsed after a few days' test.—Mooney's Monthly.

Spain Gives Big Five Right To Rob Morocco

(By The Federated Press)

Madrid.—The economic reason behind the obstinate persistence of the Spanish government in fighting a costly war ever since 1909 against the Moroccan tribesmen, was officially recorded in the proclamation of a recent royal decree authorizing five corporations to exploit the mineral wealth of the Rif region around Melilla in Morocco.

Melilla is the district where the Spanish army suffered disaster last summer when practically an entire regiment was taken prisoner or annihilated and the commanding general committed suicide.

It was rumored at the time that the tribesmen had been supplied with up-to-date rifles by the French. Confirmation of this suspicion may perhaps be found in the fact that the same royal decree which grants concessions to the five companies rejects the application of a French corporation for similar rights.

The favored companies are Spanish with a large injection of English capital. They are: Morocco-Rif Mining syndicate, Compania Espanola de Minas del Rif, Compania Minera Setolazar, Compania la Alicantina and Isaac Benarroch. The unsuccessful French company is the Syndicat Minier du Nordest du Maroc.

Claim To Make Peace But Need Rules For War

The Washington Arms Conference adopted a resolution to call another international conference to rewrite the laws of war. The American Government will select the exact time and place of meeting.

HAITIAN INDICTS U. S. OF DECEIT AND VIOLENCE

(Federated Press.)

Washington.—Prof. Pierre Hudicourt, Haitian member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, who has come to Washington to testify before the McCormick senatorial committee which was instructed by the Senate to report upon the American administration in Haiti and the basis for the presence of American authority there, has made sensational charges, in a talk before the National Popular Government League forum, touching the Wilson administration on the one hand and the friend of Chairman McCormick on the other.

"John A. McIlhenny, appointed by President Wilson as financial adviser of the Republic of Haiti, to help prepare its national budget in Port au Prince", he says, "is here in Washington, helping to force a \$14,000,000 loan on the Haitian people which they don't want, but which the National City Bank of New York, the Haitian-American Sugar Corporation, and R. E. Forrest, exploiter of cotton lands, president of the West Indies Trading Company and personal friend of Senator McCormick, do want.

"For this, McIlhenny is drawing his salary of \$10,000 a year, plus \$500 in gold per month for 'traveling expenses' while working for these interests. Haiti is not receiving his services. No national budget for Haiti has been prepared since McIlhenny was appointed two years ago."

As this is a challenge which Prof. Hudicourt intends to repeat to McCormick's committee within a few days, it is likely to force an answer from McIlhenny on the one hand and from McCormick on the other. The report that McCormick had a close friend who was interested in the further American occupation of Haiti, and that since meeting this friend on his recent trip to the island McCormick had measurably changed his attitude toward the seizure of Haiti by American armed forces acting for the National City Bank, had been current in Washington since the return of the investigating party.

He describes the present condition of his country as one of "complete vassalage" to American commercial and banking interests, which have swept aside the clause in the Haitian constitution which forbids the ownership of land by foreigners.

CHAS. ASHLEIGH DEPORTED IN AN IRON-BARRED CAGE

New York. — Charles Ashleigh, young English idealist and poet, has been deported by the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

The U. S. government seems to have been in great fear of this young man who never carried a weapon and who believes wars and brutality are wrong, because, when he surrendered himself at Ellis Island for deportation, the United States, through its duly authorized and accredited agents, took him below decks on the steamship "Aquitania," thrust him into an iron-barred cage and turned the lock on him until the boat should have left the harbor.

The fact became known by the merest accident. None of Ashleigh's friends were permitted to know when the deportation was to take place; but thirty minutes before the liner sailed he was permitted to telephone his attorney, Harry Weinberger. It happened that Weinberger had just collected a sum of money for Ashleigh from friends and sympathizers. The boat's whistle was sounding "all ashore," when Weinberger reached the docks, but the attorney managed to get aboard.

There was no Ashleigh in sight. All over the big liner Weinberger raced in a fruitless search. Finally one of the ship's officers took him below. There was Ashleigh, caged. The money was handed to him through the bars. He didn't want to accept it, but was practically forced to.

"They seem to have put me here," he said, "for fear the statue of Liberty might see me as I go by."

"Perhaps it is well for me to leave America caged, for it seems to be symbolic of the American heart and mind which have also been regimented and caged."

Ashleigh, who was sentenced to five years in Leavenworth for membership in the I. W. W., was freed by President Harding last Christmas on condition that he be deported. Among those who petitioned for his release were Hudson Maxim, Mary Heaton Vorse, Rachel Lindsay and Capt. Alexander Sidney Lanier, who during the war was with the military intelligence office.

In a statement just before presenting himself at Ellis Island for deportation, Ashleigh expressed his thanks to those who aided him to secure his freedom.

"But my enjoyment of freedom is marred," he said, "by the thought of the men I have left behind in that gray place of stone and steel. I can not forget Ralph Chaplin, his strong artist's soul being gnawed away by the slow rat-like minutes of a 20-years term with such splendid courage and gay gallantry. I cannot forget none of those splendid youths and men, poets, artists, workmen, who lie in prison for having uttered their opinion." — Federated Press.

MR. DAUGHERTY'S DUTIES

By GEORGE WOODSTOCK

Inasmuch as the cases of the I. W. W. war-prisoners will come one by one before Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty for review and recommendation to the President, it is well for the public to know precisely what are the functions of the Attorney General as head of the Department of Justice.

His duties are outlined here because Mr. Daugherty has lately been impelled to issue highly prejudicial propaganda against the Industrial Workers of the World in responding to requests for information as to the legal status of I. W. W. members in prison at Leavenworth.

Mr. Daugherty has made statements against the I. W. W. based on misconception. He unfortunately confuses organizations of divergent times and at different places, accusing one body of alleged acts introduced in evidence against the other group.

In defining the present legal status of the I. W. W. the Attorney General continues to assert that the I. W. W. war prisoners were convicted of sabotage, ignoring the fact that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the trial court's conviction on the sabotage and industrial counts. (See Page 795, 268th Federal Reporter, U. S. vs. Haywood.)

The Department of Justice was created on June 22, 1870 by an act of Congress which erected the old office of the Attorney General into the Department of Justice, but which did not create a new department.

Defining the duties of the Attorney General the Encyclopedia of American Government (Appleton, 1914) states:

"He does not determine questions of fact; his decisions are not subject to review; he does not answer hypothetical questions or questions not concerning the work of the Department seeking his advice; he does not pass upon questions in controversy before the courts; and while he furnishes information to Congress, he does not furnish opinions to that body nor its committees."

A. Mitchell Palmer, the immediate predecessor of Mr. Daugherty, has expressed himself upon this subject in Bulletins 70-75 issued by the United States Bureau of Education. He said:

"The duties of the Attorney General as head of the department are so exacting, the details of the administration of the business concerning which he must give direction are so numerous, and the necessity of giving verbal advice to the President and to the other Cabinet officers is so frequent that he has no time to prepare pleading or briefs, or personally conduct or argue any except the most important cases."

William Wirt, attorney general during the administration of President Monroe, said on April 3, 1920: "As my official duty is confined to giving my opinion on questions of law, I consider myself as having nothing to do with the settlement of controverted questions of fact." (House Executive Document No. 123.)

Wirt's opinions, which fill several books, have long been utilized as precedents by his successors in office. Mr. Daugherty, however, seems to have overlooked the passage quoted above.

Why does Mr. Daugherty go out of his way to assail the I. W. W.? Why is his office used as a center of anti-labor propaganda? Can it be that he is not the real head of the Department of Justice?

—FROM 1001.

LETTER FROM WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

To the Editor:

The cops here hold in their masterly tangles firmly and completely, every source of human life and comfort except the air and sunshine.

The small home owners are being forced to surrender their holdings for interest profits and taxes—the latter being almost equal to normal rents. The more wealthy are compelled to collect unreasonable rents and profits in order to survive; of whom many are falling into bankruptcy nevertheless.

Hundreds of able-bodied men, willing and anxious to earn their living, huddle in squads on the streets—the masters do not need them. It is indeed a mystery why so many of our toilers and business men still try to defend the capitalist system which is daily pushing them into deeper and deeper helplessness and servitude. I believe many of our union officials and publishers are largely responsible for this.

Reading the February number of "The Railroad Trainman" I was struck with indescribable disgust while reading an article headed:—"Seamens Union Saved From Bolshevism". It sounds like the roaring of an alarmed capitalist attempting to frighten the workers from discovering their natural and constitutional rights and liberties exposed in the "opportunistic" and "Bolshevik" propaganda.

Yet it is written by a union leader published in a union periodical without a protest. It alarmingly points the danger arising from these propagandists successfully "capturing" (enlightening) the workers, "destroying" (solidifying) their unions and leading them to seek justice against the existing order by its overthrow, because of the present great prevalence of (destructive) unemployment.

Saved from Bolshevism! Yes, and might be consistently added—"and preserved to traitorism". Bolsheviks were opening the eyes of the seamen to the injustice heaped upon them by the masters and to their natural and legal rights as human beings.

This inclined them to demand the enforcement of their rights and justice from the masters, but the union leaders were on the job—just in the nick of time—"saved" the union from its acquirement of wholesome information which would lead to freedom, justice and virile manhood under admitted natural and constitutional law—Bolshevism.

After appealing to the Seamen, reminding them of what great liberty the government has given them, the devotion of their leader "who for more than a third of a century has given his life to furthering the interests of the seamen" and after quoting the California law enacted against Saboteurs, the author himself, unconsciously admits that said law conflicts with the constitution of the United States and further acknowledges the very grave danger of its enforcement to strip the unions of their just rights, he nevertheless uses the potent arguments of the Tories in Washington and Patrick Henry's day concerning the British laws sent to the Thirteen Colonies in America—"It is not a question of whether such a law is really wise". "It is not a question of whether it is in accord with what you may believe to be fundamental Americanism". "It is the law of this State". "It is your first duty, whether you be a citizen or merely a temporary resident in this state, to respect and obey its laws".

"A very large number of men and some women have been convicted under this law, and are serving terms in prison under its provisions". You seamen have no rights entitled to respect either by the nation or state, this patriotic leader virtually declares. Therefore you are not entitled to protection from either.

It is generally known that not only the states but private corporations have enacted laws against all rights of workers and to enforce them; have employed thugs and gunmen, machine guns and armored cars. Workers have been arrested, put in jails and been cruelly maltreated for defending their legal rights, and in the eyes of the leaders of the seamen's and some other unions, the workers' legal rights, recognized and supposed to be protected by the government, are not worth fighting for. And because the holy kings of industry object the workers enjoyment of them, the employer is justified in violating the constitution and laws of the United States by enacting and enforcing conflicting statutes. Verily such patriotic (?) leaders having no protest against the maltreatment of their rank and file evidently consent to this treatment from the thugs and gunmen employed by the corporations, warn their workers to abhor Bolshevism and submit like good slaves to their masters.

In conclusion,—let the red-blooded rank and file of the unions rise up, discard and stamp out such black-hearted traitors and pussy-foot cowards, who are really entitled to a lower gradation and hurt the union worse than the scabbiest scab in the organization.

Yours for Justice,
A Reader.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM FAMINE RELIEF CONFERENCE IS DETAINED

New York.—Edgar T. Whitehead, "I have come direct from the the British journalist, who attended the International Conference in Berlin. The reports that the delegates of the famine relief conference in Berlin, and was sent to America to investigate the work being done here, was detained at Ellis Island, done particularly by the Labor Unions and Workers' organizations that the Friends of Soviet Russia were most illuminating. All over Europe the workers are as busy as bees, doing their utmost for the starving millions in Soviet Russia. And at that the authorities limited his stay to six weeks.

The very idea of obstructing the work of one who comes on the mission that has brought Com. Whitehead to America is disgusting. Is all this feeling being manifested by the American government for the starving Russian people only humbug? The treatment of Com. Whitehead would seem to confirm this.

Com. Whitehead was emphatic in his denunciation of the authorities in attempting to exclude him. "The very fact that they tried to exclude me and that only with difficulty was I released shows that the authorities have not a very high regard for public decency. Such things cannot happen in England. The very mission that I have come on should have opened the doors at once.

DENIED WORK, MEN TOOK FOOD

(Federated Press.)

"Glac Bay, Nova Scotia, Canada. Five alleged ringleaders charged with being responsible for the recent raids upon the Dominion Coal Company's store at New Aberdeen were placed under arrest at Glac Bay.

Local papers chronicle thus a chapter of one of the most romantic incidents in the history of Nova Scotia. It is the law exacting its penalty for the boldness of a community of miners in "borrowing" from its employer food to sustain life after the employer denied the men an opportunity to earn their daily bread.

To understand the crime you must know about the place of the Dominion Coal Company in the life of this community.

Glac Bay situated on the most easterly tip of the American continent, is a town of 1,000 people whose sole industry is the mining of soft coal. In Glac Bay and surrounding towns live 6,000 miners who are employed by the Dominion Coal Company. This company is capitalized at \$23,000,000 and is one of the subsidiary companies of the Dominion Steel Corporation, capitalized at \$50,000,000, which in turn is a subsidiary of the British Empire Steel Corporation, with headquarters at Montreal capitalized at \$173,000,000.

This huge corporation, in order to pay dividends upon large quantities of watered stock, has been fighting the 12,000 miners in the Province of Nova Scotia who are organized as District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America. As part of its policy of wage reduction this corporation has closed down half its mines, throwing 3,000 men out of work in Glac Bay and vicinity. At the beginning of the year the corporation slashed the wages of its datal men from \$3.80 a day to \$2.44. It reduced many of its contract men to datal pay, this cutting their wages over 100 per cent.

The Dominion Coal Company runs company stores commonly known as the "Pluckies." It owns the houses in which the men live. It deducts church dues, doctor's dues, water rates, house rent, store bills, and so on, from the pay slips of the men so that for months on end some of the miners do not see one cent.

Lately the Dominion Coal Company shut down Colliery No. 9 in Glac Bay and when the men went to get food for their families from Company Store No. 2 the company refused to supply the goods, although Assistant General Manager H. J. McCann had publicly stated that the Dominion Coal Company was advancing \$25,000 a week credit to help the unemployed. Frank McIntyre had always been a faithful worker. He had a wife sick in the hospital and nine children at home, the eldest a crippled boy of 14 years who can never work because of an injured spine. Frank McIntyre had no money because he had dealt in the company stores. His nine children had nothing to eat at home. The company had promised credit. When the store manager refused to give McIntyre any food he shoved the manager aside, took his usual order and asked the manager to weigh the goods and charge the stuff to his account. The manager refused. Other miners present followed his example. This was the celebrated raid that has been misrepresented in the capitalist press. This occurred Saturday morning, January 21.

In the afternoon of the same day, other men, having heard of the raid, gathered at the store and helped themselves. In the evening the company had its private police drawn up in front of the store ready to shoot. The miners gathered, rushed the police, who very prudently withdrew, and many people helped themselves to what they needed. A keg of molasses was rolled out and rolled from door to door, each housewife helping herself. Other foodstuffs were also distributed. Company officials claim a loss of many thousands of dollars. Frank McIntyre has been arrested as ringleader with four others. Labor in Canada is watching to see what men who, when refused their usual credit, helped themselves and are technically guilty of robbery with violence.

"I have not wavered in my adherence to the I. W. W. and its principles."

Mrs. Weyh is taking her husband to Roswell, N. Mex.

Cops Fear Discussion Will Make Bolsheviks

Denver.—Police raided the Labor Open Forum recently and arrested nine men for alleged "inflammatory" speeches.

The police acted under the impression they were attacking the World War Veterans, which had nothing to do with the meeting.

There was no disorder at the meeting.

PROPERTY FREES FOUR

Four of the nine men arrested were freed as soon as police discovered they own property in the city.

Five were in jail Monday awaiting "investigation."

No charges are booked against them.

The five held are:

John L. Fleming, 28, disabled soldier, 2508 Stout-st.

R. R. Ransom, 35, printer, 2238 Welton-st.

William Dietrich, 33, gardener, 801 S. Jason-st.

Michael Litman, 22, bookkeeper, 2757 Lafayette-st.

Jack Bradon, 30 disabled soldier, 249 W. 12th-ave.

NOT VETERANS' ORGANIZATION

The forum is not conducted by members of the World War Veterans.

Detectives attended the meeting of the veterans' organization Thursday night, but explained they were not there with the purpose of making trouble.

At the Sunday labor forum individuals are allowed to express opinions on any side of the question. The subject last night was "Internationalism."

Chief Williams says he "had heard" there is a Bolshevik faction in Denver.

"The police will not allow any such organization to take root here", he says.—F. Rengi.

Hate-Charged Atmosphere Influences Jury

(By EUGENE LYONS.)

Boston.—Professional jugglers and magicians know the value of "atmosphere" in obtaining their effects. By means of subdued lights a languid incense and the hocus-pocus of hand movements the audience is put into a receptive, believing mood and presto! the rabbit jumps out of the hat.

This method had its analogy in the trial at Dedham, Mass., where Nicola Sacco and Bartholomeo Vanzetti, Italian labor organizers, were found guilty of a hideous murder on circumstantial and contradictory evidence. Rarely in the history of American jurisprudence has a trial been conducted in a more hate-charged court. Guards, guards and more guards! Around the Court House, in the court room, watching the judge, the defendants, the jury... Spectators were searched for concealed weapons, the accused were held in a steel cage, they were led through the streets under heavy armed escort.

The total effect was worthy of an expert stage manager. The jury could not help understanding the accusation implied by these hysterical precautions against "riots" and "rescues". His Honor emphasized the implication by repeated pleas to the jurors to show courage in their decision. It would require no courage to return an acquittal, then why stress the idea?

The grim comedy was repeated during the hearings for a new trial, when the court was surrounded by State Constabulary armed with riot guns. The press was again fed with fake stories of "threats" to various persons, none of them ever supported by proof, and in most instance denied by the supposed recipients. Although the first

motion fell through other motions for a new trial are pending, and likewise the appeal to the higher courts

In a statements issued immediately after the trial the defense group charged that the unexpected death verdict was brought about in large measure by this prejudicial atmosphere. The statement read in part:

"On May 31, 1920, when the case went to trial, the Dedham courthouse was surrounded by a large group of uniformed and plain clothes, sent there ostensibly to preserve peace, but actually constituting notice to the jury that the authorities considered the defendants and their friends extremely vicious and dangerous persons. We hold in our hands a copy of the Boston Globe of May 31st, showing the two defendants going from the jail to the court house in man-

acles and surrounded by eight officers. This farce was re-enacted for each of the thirty-six days of the trial, all under the very nose of the jury. Four officers at all times, and many times more, surrounded the cage in the court room. Ostensibly to control the defendants, but actually constituting notice to the jury that the authorities believed that a rescue might be attempted.

"For the thirty-six days of the trial the jury were allowed to pass through the guarded doors to the courthouse, passing those who desired to enter and seeing those persons one by one being searched by the officers for concealed weapons. Is this an atmosphere that breeds respect for men charged with crime and a capacity to give just consideration to their testimony and the testimony of their witnesses?"

WHO GETS THE DIFFERENCE?

New York.—Soft coal is sold at the mines of Central Pennsylvania for \$1.75 a ton. In New York and Philadelphia it costs the consumer from \$14 to \$15—and if the consumer buys by the hundred pounds he pays twice that much and sometimes more.

Pennsylvania anthracite sells at the mines for \$4.20. It costs the New York and Philadelphia consumer \$15.

Who gets the difference?

The miners' unions in the soft coal fields are standing firm in their demands that their present wages shall be continued. The 145,000 workers in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania at their recent convention in Shamokin, Pa., voted unanimously for a general

wage increase of 20 per cent with a \$5.20 minimum daily wage, with full union recognition, extra overtime rates and the universal 8-hour day. Unless the operators shall have agreed to a contract embodying those provisions by April 1 the hard coal miners will strike.

The mine operators and their allied banking and railroad interests have already indicated that they will plead poverty. Then the coal miners will put the question before the country:

"If the mine operators cannot afford to pay the workers a living wage, who gets the \$10 a ton difference between the selling price of coal at the mines and the selling price of coal to the families which must have it?—Fed. Press.

Russia's Struggle FOR FREEDOM

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STARVING IN RUSSIA!

BY HAL BROMMELS!

I think I've never heard a tale
So heart-depressing in its woe,
And words to tell my throbs they fall
To come, for I am troubled so.
I never dreamt such suffering
And pain could e'er be permitted be:
So few, relief are offering—
The rest allow the misery!

I think I've never cried before
With tears that meant so much to me
Which flowed till they could come no more—
No more the tears as such to me!
I never thought such heedlessness
Could ever be in modern men:
To let this killing needfulness
Take millions as its toll again!

I think of children dying there—in Russia!
I think of women dying there—in Russia!
Has mercy left the human race?
Has Mammon conquered every place?
How can a human wish to live
Who will not NOW for mercy GIVE?

MANY ENJOY CREATIVE WORK INSTEAD OF PERSONAL COMFORT

By Anna Louise Strong.
Moscow.—Here in Moscow we have a comfortable six-room flat with hot water central heating and electricity, all furnished to us by the government. All persons who are doing recognized work get their lodgings, etc., through the government for nothing.

But press correspondents and concessionaires who are making money are lodged at a government hotel at regular New York prices, which are so much higher than

anything else in Russia that the result is a mighty howl!

Russia is quite different from anything you expect, which ever set of tales, good or bad, you have been believing. It is so much more solid, more realistic, so very little in the clouds, whether of disorder or of Utopia. There is more "law and order", more government control, than in any place I have ever been; there is also more widespread poverty.

This is no achieved vision of

Communism or of any other form of industrial reconstruction. It is a nation smashed and ruined by war and civil war, by pestilence and revolution. All the countries of Europe are more or less ruined, but Russia has endured three more years of war than any of them.

Russia is not even yet able to abandon a war footing, for even in the midst of her fight with famine, ultimatums have come from Poland; and there is no recognition or treaty or peace yet with the greater powers of Europe.

And yet even now, in the midst of these uncertainties, this Russia has for next year a bigger budget for education than she has for military purposes. This is the only country of the world of which this can be said!

For in the midst of the ruin and desolation, there is an organizing life. It consists in the comparatively small group of Communists, devoted, self-sacrificing, working themselves to death, not merely to reconstruct Russia, but to reconstruct it on entirely new lines. They hold power, not because they have anywhere near a majority, but because they are the strongest living force in Russia. Hundreds of thousands grumble at them, and take it out in grumbling; there is no other group that has anything like their will to achieve and to build.

You meet them everywhere scattered over Russia: men who have given up good salaries in America and come here "to see if they could help"; other men who were never anything but wandering workers before they came here, and who now hold positions of trust and have grown to meet that responsibility. People like this are happy in Russia, even while they kill themselves with overwork. For the person who wants to serve human-

ity, by a new invention, or by methods of education, or by technical ability, meets here no reactionary school board and no vested interests to interfere. He is given all that the government can give.

But the only people who can be happy in Russia are those who can make work take the place of luxury and personal comfort.

But one feels that the foundations have really reached bedrock, through the building has not yet been completed to the point needed for comfortable living. In the other countries of Europe one seems to be in an edifice more or less shabby and furnished, but rumblings and shakings come all the while from the foundations.

All the governments of Europe are talking about unrealities: boundary lines, customs, revenge, national prestige. This government is talking about concrete things: bread and how to get more of it; railroads and how to get locomotives. It is thinking how to stamp out illiteracy in five years throughout a great nation, and it is running village schools three shifts a day.

It is the only country I know that seems to be saying: "Regardless of past debts or past complications, regardless of national prestige and 'face saving', regardless of anything that is in the past, what is the thing we need NOW? Let's get it! What is the thing we want for tomorrow? Let's plan for it!"—Fed. Press.

What's Your Number?

The present number of TRUTH is 242. 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!

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)

(Author's Note: Donations may be sent to: Friends Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th Street, New York City.)

8.—The Executive of the Communist International is of the opinion that the slogans of the Third World Congress of the Communist movement as a whole demand the support of the slogan of the united front of the working-class by the Communist parties and by the Communist International as a whole and require that they take over the initiative in this question. In this connection the tactics of the Communist parties must be made to conform with the conditions in the various countries.

9.—In Germany the Communist Party at its last National Conference gave its support to the slogan of the united front of the workers and declared it to be within the realm of possibility for the Communist Party to support a "united working-class government", which would in some degree be disposed to take up arms against the power of the capitalists. The Executive of the Communist International considers this decision as absolutely correct and is convinced that the K.P.D. can make its way into the great masses without giving up its independent political position. In Germany more than in any other country the masses will with every day be more and more convinced, how right the Communist vanguard was when it refused to lay down its arms in the most difficult period and stubbornly emphasized the uselessness of the proposed employment of reformist remedies in a crisis which can only be gotten rid of by the proletarian revolution. By following this line of tactics, the Party will in time group around its banner all the revolutionary Anarchist and Syndicalist elements which today refuse to join in the mass-struggle.

10.—In France the Communist Party has the majority of the politically organized workers in its ranks. As a result the question of the united front is of somewhat a different nature in France than in the other countries. But here as well it is necessary to make the entire responsibility for the split of the united battle front of the working-class fall on the shoulders of our enemies. The revolutionary section of the French Syndicalists is justifiably carrying on the fight against the split of the trade-unions, that is, the fight for the unity of the working-class in the economic struggle against the bourgeoisie. Unity is also necessary in view of the rise of the reactionary wave and of imperialist policies, etc. The policy of the reformists and centrists led to the split in the party and today also threatens the unity of the trade-union movement, by which it will only be demonstrated that Jouhaux as well as Longuet serves the cause of the bourgeoisie. The slogan of the unity of the proletariat in the economic as well as the political struggle against the bourgeoisie remains the best means of thwarting the plans for a split.

However much the reformist C. G. T., led by Jouhaux, Merrheim and Co., may betray the interest of the French working-class, the French Communists and the revolutionary elements of the French working-class must nevertheless before the beginning of every mass-strike or any other revolutionary mass-action propose to the reformists that they support these actions of the workers and must systematically expose the reformists when they refuse to support the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat. In this way we will most easily win the non-party working-masses. Of course, this should under no circumstances cause the Communist Party to limit its independence, as for example, during the election campaigns in any way supporting the "Left Bloc", or the toleration of those vacillating Communists who still bewail the split from the Social Patriots.

11.—In England the reformist Labour Party has refused admission to the Communist Party. Under the influence of the growth of the above-mentioned sentiment among the workers, the London Labour Councils have recently decided for the acceptance of the Communist Party of Great Britain in the Labour Party.

Of course, England is in this connection an exception, since as a result of unique conditions the Labour Party is in England a sort of general organization of the workers of the whole country. It is the duty of the English Communists to begin an energetic campaign for their entrance into the Labour Party. The recent treason of the trade-union leaders during the coal strike and the systematic attack of the capitalists upon the wage of the workers have brought about a profound fermentation among the masses of the English proletariat, now becoming more and more revolutionary. The English Communists should, at any price, make the greatest efforts to obtain contact with the working-masses by means of the slogan of the revolutionary united front against the capitalists.

12.—In Italy the young Communist Party, which was most uncompromisingly opposed to the reformist Italian Socialist Party and the social-traitor Confederation of Labor, which recently completed their betrayal of the proletarian revolution, has nevertheless now begun to carry on its agitation under the slogan of the united front of the working-class against the capitalist offensive. The Executive of the Communist International thoroughly approves this agitation of the same direction. The Executive of the Communist International is convinced that the Italian Communist Party, with sufficient far-sightedness, can show the entire International a fine example of courageous Marxism, which ruthlessly exposes at every step the halfway measures and treason of the reformists and centrists who have "rapped themselves in the cloak of Communism, and can at the same time carry on a tireless, ever-widening campaign for the united front of the proletariat against the capitalists which will penetrate to the broadest masses of the workers.

In this connection the Party must of course do all in its power to draw the revolutionary Anarchist and Syndicalist elements into the common struggle.

13.—In Czechoslovakia, where the Communist Party has the support of the majority of the political organized workers, the task of the Communists is in several ways analogous to those of the French Communists. Securing their independence and breaking the last organic bands with the Centrists, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia must at the same time popularize the slogan of the united front of the workers against the bourgeoisie in their country and this finally expose before the last advance workers the leaders of the Social Democrats and the Centrists, who are really agents of capitalism. At the same time the Communists of Czechoslovakia must intensify their work in the conquest of the trade-unions which are still in large degree in the hands of yellow leaders.

14.—In Sweden, after the recent Parliamentary elections, a situation has arisen in which the small Communist fraction can play an important role. One of the most prominent leaders of the Second International, Mr. Branting, who at the same time is Premier of the Swedish bourgeoisie, is at the present in such a situation that in the formation of his Parliamentary majority the attitude of the small Communist fraction is of some importance. The Executive of the Communist International believes that under certain circumstances the Communist fraction of the Swedish Parliament should not refuse to support the Menshevik Branting ministry, as the German Communists have correctly done in several of the provincial governments of Germany (Thuringia, and Saxony). However, that does not at all mean that the Swedish Communists should in any way limit their independence or renounce the exposure of the nature of the Menshevik government. On the contrary, the more power the Mensheviks possess, the more will they commit treason against the working-class and the greater the efforts the Communists must make to expose the Mensheviks before the great masses of the workers.

15.—In America the uniting of all the left elements in the trade-union and political movement is beginning, which affords the Communists the opportunity of penetrating into the great masses of the American proletariat, while assuming the central position in this left organization. Building Communist organizations wherever there are a few Communists, the American Communists must at the same time stand at the head of this movement for the uniting of all revolutionary elements and must now with especial energy proclaim the slogan of the united front of the working-class, for example, for the relief of the unemployed. The chief indictment of the Gompers' trade-unions should be the fact that they refuse to participate in the establishment of a united front of the workers against the capitalists for the relief of the unemployed.

16.—In Switzerland our Party has been able to achieve several successes in the above mentioned manner, thanks to the agitation of the Communists for the united front they have been able to compel the trade-union bureaucracy to convene an extraordinary congress which will take place in the near future, and in which our comrades will be able to expose the mendacity of reformism before all the workers of Switzerland and will be able to push the work of the revolutionary uniting of the proletariat still further.

17.—In a number of other countries the question takes on an altogether different view as a result of entirely new local conditions. After this sketch of the general line of action the Executive of the Communist International is convinced that the various Communist parties will understand how to apply it in conformance with the conditions prevailing in each country.

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