

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.
Phone Melrose 530

NO 8—WHOLE NO. 243

International Press Correspondence

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1922

Member The Federated Press

FIVE CENTS

OIL INTERESTS START REVOLT IN MEXICO; CHAOS PREVENTS TAXATION

Threatened Outbreak Is No Surprise at Washington. Army Airplanes Put Into Action To Help Exploiters.

El Paso.—Esteban Cantu, former governor of Lower California, is one of the leaders of the Mexican revolutionary movement, according to Noel B. Clark of Mexico City, vice president of the international commercial exposition, who is in El Paso on his way to Los Angeles. "While Cantu is mixed up in the revolution," Clark said, "I doubt that he is financing it. Oil interests are financing the revolution. As long as oil men can keep Mexico in a state of chaos, they will not have to pay production taxes, which amount to 75 centavos a barrel." Five thousand American troops have been mobilized at Fort Bliss "to protect the border, and army airplanes have been put into action.

MILL OWNERS APPEAL FOR TROOPS TO CRUSH 50,000 TEXTILE WORKERS

(Federated Press.)

Providence, R. I.—With upwards of 50,000 men, women and children on strike in the New England textile mills, and a strong probability that the number will be greatly increased; with the employers attempting to force a 20 per cent. wage reduction on the pretext that they cannot compete with the still cheaper labor of the Southern mills; with state troops awaiting orders to move into the Pawtucket district; with thousands upon thousands of families in desperate want and the whole situation becoming hourly more serious, this section of the country may within the next few weeks witness one of the most bitter struggles in industrial history.

In Rhode Island several thousand cotton mill workers have been out for more than a fortnight in protest against the wage cut and the mill owners' demand for an increase of working hours from 48 to 54 per week. Now the strike has spread to Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and even to some extent, to Vermont. About one-half of the approximate 200,000 mill workers of New England are affected by the pay cuts and the hour increases, and more than one-half of those affected have quit work—in most cases effectively and completely closing down the mills. The seriousness of the situation is shown on the one hand by the characteristic appeal of numbers of Rhode Island mill owners to the Governor for troops, and on the other hand by the fact that for months both the United Textile Workers and the Amalgamated Textile Workers have been organizing throughout the New England districts, and preparing to give every possible aid to the workers affected.

The attempt to still further re-

"Kiss Of Death" For Children

Did you ever hear of the "Kiss of Death"? That is an operation to which thousands of children in Rhode Island are introduced at the age of 14, and which they perform hundreds of times a day! It is a quick intake of the breath by which they thread the apparatus with which they work, and in doing it they suck into their lungs innumerable fine particles of lint and dust and fragments which fill the dusty air.

Several years ago a textile worker invented a simple apparatus which would enable this process to be done by blowing instead of inhaling. He thought the invention would be welcomed by the mill operators, but he could not even interest them. It would cost something, you see, to equip their mills with the new bit of apparatus—not much but something. And human lives cost the owners nothing.

—Fed. Press.

HUNGRY GUARDS TRUE TO COMRADES

The Soviet is co-operating with all agencies working for relief. Not a single pound of food is diverted. "It is the death penalty for any one stealing food". In fact, it has been noted that guards have stood on watch, hungry and cold. They do not touch a crumb of food! It was not the death penalty alone that restrained them. The discipline that arose during the four years of civil war, when the Soviet Government of the workers went through a life and death struggle, when treachery and deceit were the daily practice of the enemies of the Workers' Government, it their efforts to overthrow the Government—this discipline has made them true to their word,—made them true to DEATH! It has created a sense of comradeship that comes from common misery. It has awakened a sense of unity in the face of great disaster. It has aroused a bond of brotherhood that has maintained the Russian people in the midst of great calamities. And now it is the same close bond of international solidarity of the working class that is bridging the chasm that capitalist governments tried to dig when refusing and hesitating to help the starving Russian millions.

duce the already low wages, and to force up the work-week to 54 hours constitute only the "exciting" cause of the strike. The shameful conditions which for years have existed in the industry—and which perhaps have been at their worst in this state—are such that these latest assaults of the mill owners seem only to bring them to a climax.

For many years Rhode Island industry has been dominated by the mill operators. Not even in the coal districts of West Virginia, where the coal barons wield a power over the lives of the workers as despotic as that of ancient feudalism, is the industrial autocracy so complete. The mill owners own the community. They virtually own the police, the courts and the military. They literally own the mills, and in scores of cases the homes of the workers, the stores at which the workers must buy their food and clothing. They have extended and developed their domination until it pervades every part of the lives of the workers, even to their worship. Thousands of the mill operatives have to trade at company stores, be attended in sickness by company doctors, even, in some instances, go to company churches. And, finally, they live in fear of the most detestable and indefensible thing called the "blacklist".

These, sketched briefly and in bare outline, are some—only some—of the factors in the lives of the cotton mill workers in this section who have been forced into a strike in defense of the pitifully small wage scale which the operators propose to cut down by one-fifth.

Washington.—While the war department had no official advice as to the situation at El Paso which led to orders holding troops of the First cavalry division at Fort Bliss, it has been known for some time that a revolutionary movement at Juarez, across the border, was brewing and apparently close to an outbreak.

While the American government is desirous of a happy restoration of relationship with Mexico, it was said at the White House that there has been no change in the situation prevailing for the past eleven months.

Proposals by certain interests to the state department for recognition of the Oregon government, it was said, had been found to lack official authority and the belief of the administration some four weeks ago that a way had been found for restoration of relationship had proved unfounded.

It was said that the American government always was ready to take up any proposal for recognition of Mexico that bore the stamp of official approval, but that persons desirous of obtaining recognition to serve their personal ends would find the situation unchanged. It was emphatically stated that there was no special representative, no personal agent, and no other person with authority to speak for the United States anywhere in Mexico other than the regular diplomatic officials assigned by the state department.

Mexico City, Mex.—There is "no reason for the alarm of the United States authorities over threats of rebellion along the frontier", according to Acting Secretary of War Serrano. He said: "There are no rebels of importance close to the boundary, and the few desperadoes in Chihuahua do not dare attack a single Federal military unit, much less threaten Juarez."

"Sufficient troops have been placed on the border to repel any attack, and the garrisons at Juarez and other border points are competent. The fears in the United States are absurd."

R. R. Strikers of Cork Establish Soviet Rule

London.—Growing fear of a battle along the throne border, "soviet" rule established by railroad workers in Cork, and a general air of tension all over Ireland, caused English capitalists to look forward anxiously tonight to the coming week end.

Trouble in Ulster has a habit of becoming more severe over Sunday, when shipyard workers have move leisure for their battles.

Unionist forces along the Tyrone border were prepared for a possible siege over the week end. Sinn Fein workers across the frontier were reported extremely active.

Soviet Rail Rule

A large part of the south faced the prospect of soviet service on its railways or none at all. Strikers who seized the large terminal at Cork held control of 200 miles of track and were planning to start their first communal train out tomorrow.

The amnesty for Irish prisoners held in England for political offenses was announced recently by the colonial office. This applies to all offenders arrested previous to the Irish truce. Hundreds of British troops were sent to aid the owning classes in Ulster.

MASTERS DICTATE SCHOOLS OBEY

The taxpayers of Duluth are now paying for the instruction of strikebreakers in the printing offices of Duluth. A class has been established, composed mostly of the dubs who have fallen into the print shops on account of the strike. It holds a session twice a week in the Washington school.

The Typographical union has been on strike for eight months but the pressmen's union gave up the fight many months ago, consequently no class has been established in press work. The class is a strikebreaking proposition pure and simple.

Raw Work Of Spies

(By The Federated Press)

Butte, Mont.—In a decision denouncing the deportation practices of the Department of Labor, Federal Judge George M. Bourquin, District of Montana, has ordered the release of Nicholas Radioeff, former local secretary, I. W. W., arrested January 19, 1920, and held since then for deportation as a "dangerous alien."

"That the proceedings were unfair and prejudicial and denied due process of law to the alien is clear," reads the decision.

"The frequent great injustice in deportation proceedings, in part, has been incited by a theory that obsessed the department that it is enough to accuse the alien to justify deportation; he cannot show cause to the contrary. That is, that the government need not prove him guilty but on the contrary he must prove himself innocent."

"It is the psychology of executive power, that would be arbitrary everywhere and responsible nowhere."

"In justice to the inspectors, they but obeyed instructions of the time, secret instructions intended to take an unfair advantage of aliens rightfully relying upon public law and rules. Comment is unnecessary. And that injustice afore-said, doubtless only partly disclosed by many cases in the books, is responsible for the argument advanced that too often it is, in relation to controversies between employer and employees, a recognized strategy in breaking strikers, and that the employers' interests are the occasion of both exercise and abuse of power of deportation."

Department of Justice spies who appeared against Radioeff admitted on cross examination that they worked in close touch with officials and attorneys of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the industrial dictator of the Butte district.

Almost Like America

Youth Gets 10 years for a Cry in Court

Vienna.—When several revolutionary students, on trial before a court martial last summer, were sentenced to 10 and 15 years' imprisonment for their opinions, the 16-year-old Zoltan Weinberger arose from amid the spectators and shouted, "Long live the innocent who have been condemned!"

For this interruption of the court's procedure, Weinberger himself has been brought before the bar and sentenced to 10 years at hard labor.

Margaret Sanger Denied Passport By Japanese

San Francisco.—The Japanese consulate here late today announced that instructions had been received from Tokio to refuse a visa to the passport of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, head of the birth control league, who is in San Francisco preparing to start on a tour of the far east.

LENIN'S PLAN FOR ELECTRIFICATION OF RUSSIA IS NOW TAKING SHAPE

Sweden Expected Soon To Be Turning Out Turbines And Other Needed Machinery And Materials.

Premier Lenin's long talked of scheme for the electrification of Russia appears to be crystallizing into action and if the present plans announced by officials of the Soviet government go through, Sweden will be engaged in turning out high-power turbines and other electrification materials and machinery for several years to come, says a Stockholm dispatch.

In order to fill contracts said to have been entered into by the biggest electrical works of Sweden, the Swedish manufacturers will have to purchase enormous quantities of raw materials from the United States, where they are already buying a great deal of copper for Sweden's own electrification projects.

Professor Crastio, head of the Russian Department of Electrification, recently arrived at Trollhaettan, in Central Sweden, and began negotiations with Gunnar W. Andersson, head of the large industrial combine which is now delivering locomotives to the Soviet government, for the purchase and delivery of turbines; and other needed machinery for the Russian power stations to be constructed within the next few years. Trollhaettan is one of Sweden's largest manufacturing centers.

While the details of the Russian order cannot be given at this time, it is said that three of Sweden's largest mechanical works will have to be pressed into service to meet the Russian contract. Professor Crastio said the Russian electrification plan involves the building before 1930 of about 10 large power stations with a total of 1,000,000 horse-power.

One of the largest of these power stations is to be located at Wolchow, about 70 miles south of Petrograd. Two stations are to be constructed on the Swir river between Onega and Ladoga lakes.

The Russian electrification plan contemplates also the erection of a large number of steam power centrals.

Should this ambitious scheme of the Russian Soviet government go through as scheduled, it is likely that Swedish electrical and mechanical engineers will be drafted to install the machinery in the Russian power stations.

—Mpls. Tribune.

"Dangerous" Women To Be Tried

Kans.—For participation in the recent marching of women in the miners' strike in Kansas, 49 coal miners' wives are to be tried before Judge Curran February 27 at Pittsburg, Kansas.

The crime with which they are charged is "disorderly conduct and unlawful assemblage". The women are now all out of jail, their bonds ranging from \$1500 to \$7000. One marcher, a Mrs. Youran, 71 years old, was forced to give a bond of \$7000 because she was considered a "dangerous" woman by the mine owners.

Welfare Workers Lie To Aid Exploiters

By The Federated Press

Honolulu, T. H.—The sugar planters have launched a drive for signatures to a petition asking congress to permit the importation of Chinese coolies into the territory under the guise of "affording the necessary relief required to save the industries of Hawaii."

Special attention is given to securing the names of Hawaiians, especially the women who are wives of workers, and it is the declared purpose of those in charge of the work to secure 30,000 names of American citizens.

The drive is mostly in the hands of society women and welfare workers who are reported to have received their instructions from the governor of the territory. Some Hawaiians have been told that the petition is merely to assist labor; others that it is a list of American citizens; again they tell the women that if she signs it will keep her husband at work or secure him a job if he is unemployed.

HUNGRY HUNDREDS SEEK CHORUS JOBS OFFERED 25

By DANIEL MARKELL

One hardly expects to find tragedy in a burlesque theater, but for three days William Koenig, manager of the Gayety theater in Minneapolis has had a view of the darker side of life.

Recently Mr. Koenig inserted a little advertisement in the papers—"Wanted, Chorus Girls".

And for three days girls have come, from 50 to 100 of them a day, girls out of employment who have sought jobs elsewhere and have not found them, girls seeking to escape from "blind alley jobs" paying \$11 and \$12 a week, girls—but few in number—who are stage smitten.

"Few of the girls have had any experience whatever", Mr. Koenig said today. "Many of them are out of work, destitute, coming to us with the vague hope of finding a job. They are pretty girls, young girls, and I wish we had a dozen choruses to fill so all could find a job."

"Everyone knows now that the stage is the hardest of task masters. The girls know that to make the chorus they must perhaps work harder than ever before. We are going to give 25 of these girls jobs."

He told of one girl that applied yesterday.

"At first we didn't think much of giving her a trial," he said. "She was rather pretty but her face was too thin, there were hollows in the cheeks that should have been rosy. We told her we thought she was too thin."

"She looked as if she were going to cry. 'I'll fill out when I get to eating regular,' she said. 'I've been out of work for the last three months and—well—I haven't been eating regular.'"

"She told us she had been getting along on one meal a day. We are going to make a chorus girl out of her if we have to work overtime to do it."

Mr. Koenig enthusiastically affirms that Minneapolis girls make the best "ponies" and show girls in the world. "These girls that have come to us are the prettiest bunch I ever saw", he said. "Some of them haven't had enough money to dress very well, and so at first glance don't appear to be as pretty as they really are, but when you've studied faces with a view to how they will look on the stage, you realize their beauty."

But there is the girl who can't qualify. There are bound to be some of them.

"That's where it sort of gets us", Mr. Koenig said. "Some of them really need the jobs and we hate to turn them away. Sometimes we think it is too bad that the public insists on only pretty girls in the chorus."

—Daily Star.

Professors Threaten To Break Their Chains

(By The Federated Press)

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Proposals for a "free college" in which the faculty instead of business men shall control the policy have been made by a group of about 50 American university professors, according to a circular issued by Prof. J. E. Kirkpatrick, department of political science, University of Michigan. Kansas City has been suggested as the location for this experiment in educational freedom and guild control.

"Such a college, if a new institution", the circular states, should seek to serve the employed classes and others not provided for by existing institutions. It should use its freedom for the purpose of pioneering in the field of higher education and should hold closely to "quality production". Public school buildings with their equipments and public libraries might well be used in the early and experimental period."

The plan has been endorsed by educators like John Dewey, Albert Bushnell Hart, David Starr Jordan and Alexander Meiklejohn.

As worked out by its advocates, the proposal provides that full professors with permanent tenure constitute the legal and incorporated body of the college. An advisory board of laymen to whom the financial and property interests are to be entrusted will have equal voice with the faculty in the cabinet where the general policies of the school will be formulated, final action resting with the faculty. Provision also made for student representation with equal voice in the cabinet on all matter pertaining to what are loosely known as "student affairs."

"There is no immediate prospect", the circular concludes, "of clothing this idea in flesh and blood, but there is a hope that some city needing a college to complete its educational system will be attracted by the program. In such a community the professors will be willing to begin their experiment in a very modest way. For the early years of the experiment they would ask for no more than a small guarantee fund. They have assurance, too, that they could organize a faculty stronger in personnel than is usual in new schools."

"The professors believe, as one of their friends has expressed it, that no more important experiment than this can be suggested in the field of education."

The Shame of California

The Reproach of America that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings Should Rot in Prison—the Frame-Up Victims of Perjured Testimony.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Owning Class In Calif. Savage Foe Of Labor

San Francisco.—Attention has been called to the serious condition in California in regard to the suppression of free speech, by a letter addressed to the San Francisco Police Commission by the Civil Liberties Union. In the letter it is pointed out that whereas prosecutions under criminal syndicalism, criminal anarchy and peacetime sedition laws have practically ceased elsewhere in the country, in California they have increased in number. There are now nearly thirty labor men serving time in San Quentin alone under the criminal syndicalism act, mostly I.W.W. and many more awaiting trial.

The letter especially protests against the repeated raids without warrant on the headquarters of the Marine Transport Workers. "We desire to say," the Civil Liberties Union states, "that should this continue we shall be compelled to institute proceedings calculated to put an end to these violations of legal rights."

The California District Defense Committee is also sending out a circular letter to prominent citizens of California setting forth the situation. According to this letter, there are 27 criminal syndicalism prisoners in San Quentin, four in Folsom, and 13 awaiting conviction. All but six of these men are American born.

In recapitulating the situation the letter points out "the most ironical perversions of justice. For instance, Howard Welton and Wallace Fruit, two overseas veterans, are in San Quentin on the testimony of a man, Coutts, who has himself served a term in San Quentin for burglary. This Coutts claims that, 'as an I. W. W.', he set fire to a wheat field five summers ago. So, while these men were overseas, this burglar was firing a wheat field, which act was to send these soldiers to the penitentiary on their return home."

Although Los Angeles and Alameda counties have been the chief offenders, San Francisco will soon

prosecute its first criminal syndicalism case since Brady became District Attorney, when Evans Lohne is tried. Lacking the cooperation of District Attorney Brady, the San Francisco police up to the present time have had to content themselves with illegal raids and arrests on unproved vagrancy charges. Lohne's case, it is feared, will be used as a precedent for further prosecutions, unless something can be done to prevent the prosecution. With this aim in view, and hoping to assist the work of the Civil Liberties Union, an emergency committee of San Francisco, women met recently to formulate plans to bring back California to what once were considered American ideals of freedom.

—Fed. Press.

120,000 R. R. Workers Urge Joint Action With The Miners

New York, Feb. 16.—The proposed alliance between the United Mine Workers of America and the sixteen standard rail unions and brotherhoods was unanimously approved here recently at meetings of the New York district council of the United Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Laborers, and the New York Harbor council of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, representing approximately 120,000 workers in this district.

In the resolution adopted by the latter organization an unqualified demand is made that the international officers of the rail workers' organizations confer with the miners' officials "and do everything in their power and control to bring about the amalgamation of the rail workers and the miners in the economic industrial field, to the end that the best interests of all concerned be attained and class consciousness and solidarity can best be stimulated in all labor organizations by that example.

MILITANT YOUNG WORKERS CALL A CONVENTION

A convention call has gone out from New York to all young workers' organizations in the United States to help organize Young Workers' Leagues of America. This convention is to be held in New York City beginning April 15th, 1922.

The league that is to be launched will be the fighting vanguard of the working class youth. The convention will aim to secure

(1) UNITY of all existing militant young workers' organizations in this country. Unity, not in words alone, but the unity which comes from an understanding of their common interest in the struggle for working class emancipation.

(2) THEIR AIM TO BE THE ABOLITION OF CAPITALISM by means of the WORKERS' REPUBLIC—a government functioning through the power of the proletariat to the exclusion of all other classes—as the first step towards the establishment of an INTERNATIONAL CLASSLESS SOCIETY, free from all political and economic slavery.

(3) A MASS ORGANIZATION. The attitude must be to educate and to organize as large a section of the Young Workers' class as possibly be reached. In order to accomplish this they will strive to reach them at whatever points they congregate or work (shops, factories, stores, mines, schools, farms, trade unions, etc.) The tactics must be such as to win the broad masses of working youth to their point of view.

(4) A MILITANT ORGANIZATION. The first step towards making the Y. W. L. a mass organization can be accomplished if it is made an active, aggressive body that fights for the interests of the working class in general and the young workers in particular. It must show its sincerity and purpose, not

only through words but through DEEDS.

(5) EDUCATION THROUGH ACTIVITY; that is to say, education through active participation in the everyday struggles of the working class as the ESSENTIAL FEATURE in training the young workers. Study classes, lectures, debates, etc. must likewise be carried on in every league to furnish the theoretical MARXIAN background for the youth.

A tentative constitution has been prepared and will be submitted for discussion by the National Organization Committee of the Young Workers' League.

JOBLESS SEAMEN ORGANIZE UNION

New York.—Organization of an American "union of the unemployed", to be governed by the workmen's council system of representation which prevails in soviet Russia, was accomplished at a meeting of 1,000 jobless seamen, at the seamen's church institute here.

Isadore Amter, secretary of the unemployment council of the Workers' Party was the principal speaker. Another was P. J. McCarthy, who was introduced as a recent worker for Irish freedom.

Leaders announced that the movement would be carried to every city in the country in an effort to compel government and capital to provide work or supply the jobless with compensation at union wage rates.

Formation of workmen's councils among the jobless with direct and indirect affiliation with organized labor taxation of capital to provide work and sustenance for the unemployed, complete disarmament, opening of the mansions along Fifth avenue "while the owners are sunning themselves at Palm Beach with Mayor Hylan", were advocated as means of relieving the situation.

It was announced that other branches of the "union of the unemployed" were being formed in Brooklyn and the Bronx.

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

LAKE PARK HOTEL

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

NEXT SUNDAY

If the unemployment situation does not improve within a month or two, there is not the slightest doubt that there will be serious trouble.
The very fact that Congress is considering the bonus is a sign of the condition of things. They know very well that there will be no bonus law, but they want to bluff the ex-soldier, in order to have him on their side in case of trouble.

MATT DALY

Is the speaker for the evening. He will show that there is but one way out for the workers, and that is by becoming bosses of their jobs. He will speak on—

"The Unemployed Must Be Organized"

Entertainment by Vivian Johnson, assisted by others.

Workers' Hall, Sunday, February 26th
19th Avenue West and First Street

Admission 15 and 35 cents. COME EARLY!

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

The Bolshevist Advance on India

By Eiridar Ikbali Ali Shah
A recent sojourn in the countries of the Middle East, which are at present under Bolshevist dominion, has convinced the writer that the actualities of the political position in those regions has most assuredly not been brought home to the press and public of England and America. It is of the first importance that the people of all the civilized countries should be well-informed as to what is actually taking place in those lands which constitute the only barrier between Communism in Russia, with its ambitions for extension, and the Indian Empire.

In order that a clear view of the whole situation may be gained, I will briefly summarize the achievements of Bolshevism in the Middle East. On the collapse of Tsarism the bureaucrats who took upon themselves the burden of its duties were at first inclined to grant absolute autonomy to those Asiatic dependencies which their predecessors in power had labored so strenuously to retain. But when the first fine careless rapture of revolution had passed and they began to settle down more firmly in their departmental chairs, they looked back with regret on this act of generosity. Russia, starved for food and raw materials, looked hungrily across the Caucasus to ward the lands she had let slip and recognized that in sacrificing so much to keep them, her murdered autocrats had been inspired by something like self-preservation. Grain, petroleum, coal, copper, the very sinews of a modern state were there for the taking. Georgia, Khiva, Bokhara, the former vassal states, must be retained at all costs, and minds at once more practical and more ruthless than those of the Tsarist administrators resolved upon the creation of a vast Transcaucasian possession which would be productive of those alimentary and mineral supplies which the republic so urgently required.

Overrunning the Caucasus

The Leninist Government commenced operation with a cautious survey of conditions in those regions which had formerly been loosely dependent upon the Imperial power. Daghestan had declared its freedom, but had no sooner done so than officials from Moscow were dispatched to guide its destinies so that it might not swerve from the true path of Leninist doctrine. A violent propaganda was initiated in Azerbaijan, and here also, when a Soviet authority was set up, the

reins of government were immediately seized by Bolshevist delegates. When, later, the native element displayed a natural restlessness, the country was occupied by a Red army which stripped it of everything moveable. The peoples of these states were informed that, now that everything was held in common, all available wealth must be concentrated at Moscow, but that it would later be distributed according to the necessities of each community. The seizure of Azerbaijan gave the Bolsheviks a firm hold on the Caspian region.

The Conquest of Persia

The next step was obviously the penetration of Persia, toward which Russia had formerly cast covetous eyes and where she had occupied a sphere of influence. On essaying its coast-line the Reds were at first joined by certain Persian malcontents, who, on beholding the approaching ruin of their country, became the most implacable enemies of the invaders, and have not since ceased to harass them in their attempts to subjugate it. But the Bolshevist advance had been arranged with care and skill, and continued irresistibly. Time and again they were forced to retire from the southern province of Mazandaran, but by continued raids they finally succeeded in looting it so thoroughly that nothing now remains but stone and lime. The rest fell after repeated assaults, and the treaty with Persia, which is now exciting widespread interest, seems to mark the end of conquest. The Shah, it is reported, wishes to retire to Europe, where he will no longer be at the mercy of those who have already assassinated one Eastern monarch and dethroned two others.

The focus of Bolshevist effort at present is Turkestan and Afghanistan. A long struggle with the White army, which was entrenched in Turkestan, prevented the Bolsheviks from penetrating this region for many months, but at last Krasnovodsk fell, and the command of the railway, and therefore of the whole province, came into the hands of the Reds. But almost at once they were confronted with a serious difficulty, for the native population did not take kindly to their ideals, which clashed utterly with the Islamic and conservative traditions of this simple but naturally shrewd people, and it was only by bribing the priesthood to spread abroad the impression that Bolshevism was merely a modern

form of Islam that they succeeded in overcoming in some slight measure the distrust they had instinctively inspired in the minds of the Turkomans.

Methods of Oriental Propaganda

It soon became apparent, however, that if progress were to be made in the exploitation of the country a much more extensive system of propagandist work would be necessary. The Leninist Government addressed itself to the task with its characteristic enthusiasm for such work, and "Oriental Institutes" were founded at Moscow, Orenburg and Tashkent, where men of ability were trained as propagandist lecturers, whose task would be to initiate the untutored Turkoman in the intricacies of Communist philosophy. From the centres indicated, propaganda trains are constantly run to Khokand, Bokhara, Merv, and Krasnovodsk, and these, indeed, are an elaboration of a system radiating from Central Russia, the farthest extension of which penetrates to Chinese Turkestan. The Bolshevist agent at each town or village announces the date of the arrival of a propaganda train some days beforehand, so that when it arrives a considerable concourse of people, collected from the outlying districts, is present at the stations to receive it. From a rostrum on one of the carriages a lecturer addresses the ignorant but not unintelligent Turkomans, his theme being the excellence of that Bolshevism which, he tells them, they must regard as the later gospel of Islam.

A bulletin of "news" which has been unblushingly manufactured while the train was in transit, is then distributed along with other literature of a propagandist nature, and lastly the cinematograph is brought into play. Pictures of a humorous character are at first released, and when an attitude of attention has been created a "story" is thrown on the screen, the motif of which is a monstrous burlesque of capitalist methods. With this Parthian shot the train steams on to its next stance, where the programme is repeated. The evil seed has been sown, and the minds of the unsophisticated Uzbeks have been "enlightened" regarding the nefarious economic system and ultimate fate of those countries which do not share in the blessings of Communism.

This system of spreading the Bolshevist doctrines by rail leaves nothing to chance, for in a single train the several carriages include

a library, a wireless apparatus, a printing plant, a miniature newspaper office and a cinematograph apparatus, as well as accommodation for the staff. The most extraordinary distortions and caricatures of the capitalist state are painted in lurid colors on the outside of the carriages, and in these the laborer is invariably represented as the dupe or the victim of the profiteer.

Proof of the Red Designs

Lest these observations seem in any way strained, or lest the friends of Bolshevism should regard them as lacking in truth and arising merely out of hostility to the cause of "freedom" in the East, it may be as well to substantiate them by quoting briefly from a document which recently came to hand, exposing definitely the nefarious aims inspiring the efforts of the Red Council of Action and Propaganda in the East. This is a confidential instruction for trade agents, and is signed by Pavlov-Veltman, N. Bukharin, and Berezin, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Third International, and is the measure of the precise value of the pledge made by the Soviet authorities in connection with the recently concluded trade agreement to abstain from all Bolshevist propaganda outside Russia.

"In aiming at the achievement of a world-revolution", this precious document begins, "and the destruction of the capitalist regime, the following instructions must seriously and conscientiously be observed". The first instruction lays down that "trade relations must always subserve the purposes of Communist propaganda." The lines on which propaganda work should be carried out are indicated thus: "the spreading of discontent among the workmen and soldiers, and the initiation of strikes and disturbances". Efforts are to be made to buy the press, the "merciless persecution" of the officer class is to be proposed to the troops of the several Oriental Powers, and the organization of militant workmen's Soviets, prepared to struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat. The usurpation of state control is suggested, and it is insinuated that new "war scares should be invented", and that the "application of terror is not excluded". "Secret revolutionary staffs", adds the order, "should be firmly established."

—Independent.

Refinish Your
Own Car.
It's
Easy
with

Effecto Enamel

For \$2.50 you can
buy enough ENAMEL,
VARNISH and a good
BRUSH to refinish most
any car.



SHE'S A GREAT CAR UNDER
THE HOOD BUT WHO WOULD
KNOW IT BY HER LOOKS?
GIVE HER A COAT OF
Effecto
AUTO
FINISHES

COME IN AND LET US TELL YOU HOW.

MARTIN ERICKSON HARDWARE,

2005 West Superior St. Rex Hotel Building.

Stäng Dörren Käring och Professorn njuter landtluft

De två mäst skattretande teaterstycken som någonsin
blivit uppförda i Duluth, komma att givas av
Svenska Dramatiska Sällskapet

å WOODMAN HALL

21st AVENUE WEST & FIRST STREET.

Söndagen den 26 Feb., kl. 8 e. m.

Dessutom uppträder Fru Eriksen med deklamationer,
Aug. Berg med glada visor och Carl J. Nordmark med
roliga historier. — Musik utföres av West End Musikkår.

Den trevligaste afton som Duluths skandinav
upplevat på långa tider garanteras.

KOMMEN MANGRANT! INTRÄDE ENDAST 35c

WHY SHOULD I CALL EARTH CIVILIZED?

By HAL BROMMELS.

It burns my ears to hear the apologists of this terrible capitalist system speak dainty phrases of our "civilization" and "progress". We are today as far (if not further) from what could be called civilization as the world was 100,000 years ago, when men lived in crevices and hollow logs.

Today in the age of scientific-mechanical barbarism. Mercy, justice, humanity and kindness are nearly completely banished and, with civilization, are more readily to be found in a dictionary.

The greatest crooks, liars, politicians, murderers and scientific-savages receive honor. An inventor of a machine gun, or a poison-gas, is photographed for the gallery of immortals. A man whose industry exploits, thousands of workers is considered a benefactor of man, even tho his workers (the common people) go sick and hungry.

Babes are being born in the slums of our cities who die before maturity—poorly fed, uncared for, they die before blooming. Who knows but that these youngster might include inventors, scientists, orators and writers? While an idiot may inherit a fortune and a mansion!

Capitalism! It is ALL wrong: this system of production and distribution, which is the cause of all of our evils. Abolish profit and with it go ALL these evils. In the place of greed and selfishness will then come kindness and justice, sanity and truth, freedom and equality. And then—only then—can CIVILIZATION come!

STATE DEPT. GIVES PASSPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES BUT RUSSIA

By LAURENCE TODD

Washington.—War-time restrictions against travel in Europe are virtually ended. Anyone in America who has the necessary money, and is not known in his community as a dangerous character, can now visit every part of the Continent, except perhaps certain parts of Russia and the border states. If an American citizen or an alien, there is no likelihood that he will be stopped in going or returning, provided his absence from this country is not more than six months.

In the visa office of the State Department they assure you that it is still their duty to keep "dangerous bolsheviks" out of the country by refusal to give the passport of all such, but the actual situation appears to be that the international sport of red-hunting has become a bore, and the department is swinging back to the old policy of letting aliens in with the expectation of making good Republicans or Democrats of them in due course. Hence any coal miner in Iowa who wishes to go home for a visit to Germany or Yugoslavia or Italy, without having secured his final citizenship papers here, may rest easy in his mind. His membership in a trade union disapproved by a Kansas City Federal judge will not lead to his being refused permission to return from the trip.

Take the case of this Iowa miner, not yet a citizen. If he came from Serbia or Montenegro or Dalmatia, he applies to the nearest consul of the Yugoslav government, in this country, for a passport. The passport, and the visa, costing \$10, are all the papers necessary to identify him and prove his right to return.

If he is naturalized here, he goes to the clerk of the nearest court authorized to naturalize aliens—a county or Federal court as a rule—and offers proof of his citizenship with his application for an American passport. A fee of \$10 is charged for the passport, which the clerk of the local court will obtain by writing to the State Department at Washington. Then he must get a visa from the Yugoslav consul, at a cost of \$10. And he must get a further visa for each European country in which he is to travel, by application to their consuls in the United States.

The Visa Office furnishes the following schedule of visa charges in various countries: Austria, \$10 for persons over 14 years, \$5 for persons under 14 years; Belgium, transit visa unnecessary, stopover privileges granted without visa; Great Britain, transit visa required, charge \$1; Bulgaria, visa \$2; Czechoslovakia, visa required, but charge not stated; Danzig, no passport, visa, transit visa or stopover visa required; Cuba, no passport or visa of any kind required; Den-

mark, visa \$10; Finland, visa \$3; France, visa \$5; Germany, visa \$10, persons under 15 years \$5; Greece, visa \$10; Hungary, visa \$10; Italy, visa, \$10; Luxemburg, visa \$1.50, no transit visa required; Monaco, visa—required only when entering from France—60 cents; Netherlands, visa, \$1.50, but no stopover or transit visa required; Norway, visa \$10; Palestine (British), visa \$10, stopover privilege granted without visa; Poland, visa \$10; Portugal, visa \$10; Roumania, visa \$10; Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia), visa \$10; Spain, visa, \$10; Sweden, visa \$2; Switzerland, no visa or transit visa required.

Large numbers of aliens going back to Europe to visit are making inquiry of the Bureau of Immigration and of the Visa Office as to whether they can safely count upon getting their relatives admitted to the United States, under the new immigration law, if they see fit to bring such relatives back with them. For the information of these travelers, and for persons intending to send money to relatives abroad to aid them in reaching this country, the Bureau of Immigration is issuing a monthly summary of the immigration figures for each country that is furnishing the United States with immigrants. The total number of immigrants within the limited class who may be admitted between now and the end of the fiscal year—June 30th—together with the number from each country thus far admitted, is shown in this monthly report. Anyone may learn the recent trend of immigration from each country, and guess on the probable speed with which the admission quota of immigration will be filled.

Thus, Germany has sent only 11,295 out of a possible 68,039 who can enter before July, while Bulgaria, up to January 31 had sent all but 14 of her possible 301 of common immigrants. Czechoslovakia had sent all but 797 out of her possible 14,269, while Poland had exceeded her quota of 25,800; Greece had exceeded her quota of 3,286, and Yugoslavia had exceeded by 197 her quota of 6,405.

If an alien remains abroad on a visit over six months, he must come in as a new immigrant, and if the quota from his country is full he must wait until the next fiscal year begins. Persons delayed abroad by reason of attendance on the last illness of a parent have in certain instances been readmitted despite this time limit.

Russia, of course, is not included in the foregoing assurance of normal conditions in travel. The State Department issues no passports to Russia, and Russians who wish to come to the United States or who wish to leave the United States to travel in other countries are having very serious difficulties. Esth-

American Farmers!

There are 25,000,000 peasants and workmen in the Volga District of Soviet Russia starving to death. They and their children are without food. The drought and the famine have eaten up their stock and now they face slow, sure death.

American Farmers!

You have often enough faced a similar situation. Very often crops have burnt up here in America; yet somehow you have managed to bridge over the situation. But in Soviet Russia, as a result of the seven years of Imperialist and civil war and the Allied blockade, the whole transportation system has broken down, and the people are without food.

This year there is plenty of grain in America. You have a large surplus, which you cannot get rid of. In the West, farmers and power plants are using it for fuel. Think what that means: CORN IS BEING BURNED AS FUEL, WHILE MILLIONS ARE CLAMORING FOR FOOD!

Farmers of America! You are fighting against the same conditions that the peasants of Soviet Russia fought against and freed themselves from. You are fighting the big capitalist interests, which are throttling you. The Russian peasants and workers put an end to the power of these combines and are now free to work out their own salvation.

But they are starving! They and their children face death in the harsh bitter Russian winter, without food to eat and clothing to keep them warm.

Farmers of America! Give of your surplus to the peasants and workers of Russia. Manifest that solidarity of class which alone is saving you in America and alone will free you from the hand of exploitation all over the world!

DON'T DELAY! HELP TODAY!!
National Office of The Friends of Soviet Russia,
201 W. 13th St., New York City.

onia, Lithuania, Latvia, the Caucasian republics and the Far Eastern Republic are treated by the department as part of Russia; they are not recognized, and travel to and from those countries is not encouraged.

96 CHILDREN UNDERNOURISHED

Virginia.—Child welfare work on the range is progressing favorably, according to report from nearby district. This afternoon a demonstration of methods used by the university extension department in conducting child nutrition clinics was given at the library here, by Miss Lucy Cordiner. Representatives of organizations taking part in this work attended.

Recently 96 children who are more than 7 per cent below normal weight, were selected in the Mountain Iron district selected in the Mountain Iron district by School Physician McDaniel, and nutrition experiments started.

Omaha Woman Offers Unborn Babe For Sale

In Omaha recently an unborn babe was offered to the highest bidder, by a mother who already had six little ones. The mother does not want money but the successful bidder will be the one who can give the child the best home and education.

Such a procedure by a mother to obtain for the child what she cannot provide is an all too frequent story in these days of unemployment. It is one of the many means of retrenchment forced by poverty on the workers' families. The orphan asylums everywhere receive their hundreds of nameless babes, and thousands of half starved, undersized children take up the role of earning their bread before their minds are developed enough to know what it is that their fingers are laboring at. There is no solution for the child problem on this side of capitalism, and cheap sentimentality about the sacrifices of the mother in giving up her child is good sob stuff for the readers of capitalist dailies. Birth control finds fertile ground for argument, but the only way to solve these riddles is to kill the source of such monstrosities—which is capitalism.—G. W. (Solidarity.)

Who Gets The Steak? Farmer Robbed of Cow Pays for Being Robbed

Stamford, Neb., Star: In view of the recent experience of John Williams, of Stamford, it is no wonder that the people of Nebraska are complaining of the burden of taxation imposed upon them by the horde of inspectors and grafters who are drawing salaries from the state. We have a raft of state sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, oil inspectors, scales inspectors, cow inspectors, hen inspectors, tadpole inspectors, booze hounds, gopher hounds (sometimes called county agents), bank inspectors that lock the barn after the horse has been stolen, blue sky inspectors and a horde of other parasites living off the hard earned money of the Nebraska farmers. And nineteen-twentieths of it is pure bunk—simply an excuse for putting a lot of tinhorn politicians on the state pay roll.

Recently one of these inspectors came to Stamford to inspect cows from which milk was being sold to local consumers. The veterinarian decided that Mr. Williams' cow had tuberculosis and ordered him to ship her to Omaha. This was just an average cow, and as to outward appearance showed no signs of disease. She was fairly fat and sleek, was docile and cheerful, and took a deep interest in her rations. Mr. Williams was loth to part with her, but, of course, had to comply with the edict of the inspector. He inquired as to the freight rates to Omaha, and finding that the shipping charges would be more than \$20, in order to save trouble he requested permission from the authorities to kill the cow and burn the carcass. The permission was refused. So he turned her over to the mercies of the railroad's freight department and kissed her goodbye.

Mr. Williams prepaid the freight, which amounted to \$23.69. There fore he was somewhat surprised by the report he received a few days later from the commission firm, which was as follows:

Weight of cow	810 pounds
Passed inspection	
Sold at \$2 per cwt	\$16.20
Freight on 3000 lbs at \$1.15	\$34.50
Prepaid	\$23.00
	\$11.50
Switching	\$3.00
Cleaning and disinfecting	2.50
Hay at Red Cloud	.52
War tax	.51
Yardage	.35
Fire, insurance	.15
Commission	1.00
	\$19.53
Balance due commission firm	\$ 3.33

Thus it would seem that after Mr. Williams had prepaid the freight, amounting to \$23.69 (including war tax) somebody found a way of collecting \$11.50 more freight and \$3 switching charges. The net result is that Mr. Williams is out one perfectly good, robust, family cow (the only one he had), is \$23.69 out of pocket, and still owes the Omaha firm \$3.33. Besides, he had to pay a fee to the state's inspector, who got him into all the trouble.

We presume that today Mr. Wil-

The Slaves' Answer

"Work hard.—Buy what you want.—Prosperity is just around the corner"—Rotary Club.

Fine optimism, dear Rotarians, we certainly want to work, but, where's the job?

Now suppose, (if it might happen) we do get jobs and "work hard". Does it mean that we can "buy what we want"? If a poor half-starved slave is lucky (?) enough to get work just now, he finds the pay so small that it is a puzzle to decide what to buy, a pair of socks or a square meal, (to get both is impossible).

And when you say that "prosperity is just around the corner", we don't know whether to weep or to smile. After having warked for starvation wages from time immemorial and having listened to the preacher and politician year after year about "better times ahead", we've been growing more and more disgusted. Then came the war, which is now followed by more starvation (minus the wages). Now, when despair, pestilence and death seem to come closer and closer all the time, you come and tell us that "prosperity is just around the corner". Gosh! Honest, dear Rotarians, we cannot appreciate those beautiful words. . . .

—The Workless.

STARVATION WAGE IS PAID FOR ROAD WORK

Loman, Minn. — Road workers in this locality have gone on strike, believing that it is better to play for nothing than it is to work for nothing.

Until recently, Loman workers on the state roads have hauled gravel for about four miles at \$1.48 per cubic yard. A short time ago, fourteen teams started to work one morning, fully expecting to get the very modest wage they had been receiving.

About noon, the road boss from Bemidji showed up and informed the men that their wage would be only \$1.13 per cubic yard, despite that long haul.

As the news spread around, the men began to stop work and to take their teams home. By quitting time no crew was left.

The local feeling is that if this is the way the rich and powerful state of Minnesota is going to serve the unemployed and those trying to carve out homes in the wilderness, the time has come to quit and demand a new deal.

Men compelled to furnish, feed and drive their own teams in the midst of winter at hauling gravel nearly four miles for a wage of \$1.13 per cubic yard, might as well be slaves. They declare that they can live easier and better at hunting rabbits and producing rutabagas. Facts like these ought not to cause the politicians in the marble capitol building to wonder why farmers join the nonpartisan league. The real wonder is that they do not become anarchists.

—Rip Saw.

What's Your Number?

The present number of TRUTH is 243. 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!

First Class Goods at Rock Bottom Prices

Get Your Winter Clothes From Us

Special This Week!

20% Off 20%

on

BALL BAND
Lumbermens' Rubbers



10 N 6TH AVE WEST

A. KYYHKYNNEN,
Mens Outfitters From Head to Foot

Williams' cow is being retailed to Nebraska consumers as choice steak at 30 cents a pound.

Another election is coming, which will give us an opportunity to send a lot more mulletheaded to the legislature to make more fool laws.

Politicals Suffer

(Federated Press Staff Corresp.)
San Quentin, Calif.—New prisoners at the penitentiary here are supposed to start work in the jute-mill. But the jute-mill has "hard" and "soft" jobs, and the hardest are always given to the social rebels, the criminal syndicalism victims.

When the nine men sent up from Los Angeles in December—the I.W.W. members told by Judge Willis to "stick around, kid, and you'll find out"—reached San Quentin, one of the hardest of all the jute-mill tasks was given to Matlin, an unskilled 18-year-old boy. Matlin was unable to "make the task", and accordingly was thrown into the "dark hole", on January 27.

Immediately his fellow workers—some of those convicted with him in Los Angeles and some from the slightly earlier Oakland trial—although they were well able to perform the work assigned them, refused to profit at Matlin's expense, and had themselves also thrown into the dungeon.

The men concerned are Casey, Sanchez, Dunn, Ryan, Allen, Hannon, Olsen and Gaveel. All but Sanchez and Hannon are still in the "hole" at the time of present writing.

STARVATION WAGE IS PAID FOR ROAD WORK

Loman, Minn. — Road workers in this locality have gone on strike, believing that it is better to play for nothing than it is to work for nothing.

Until recently, Loman workers on the state roads have hauled gravel for about four miles at \$1.48 per cubic yard. A short time ago, fourteen teams started to work one morning, fully expecting to get the very modest wage they had been receiving.

About noon, the road boss from Bemidji showed up and informed the men that their wage would be only \$1.13 per cubic yard, despite that long haul.

As the news spread around, the men began to stop work and to take their teams home. By quitting time no crew was left.

The local feeling is that if this is the way the rich and powerful state of Minnesota is going to serve the unemployed and those trying to carve out homes in the wilderness, the time has come to quit and demand a new deal.

Men compelled to furnish, feed and drive their own teams in the midst of winter at hauling gravel nearly four miles for a wage of \$1.13 per cubic yard, might as well be slaves. They declare that they can live easier and better at hunting rabbits and producing rutabagas. Facts like these ought not to cause the politicians in the marble capitol building to wonder why farmers join the nonpartisan league. The real wonder is that they do not become anarchists.

—Rip Saw.

What's Your Number?

The present number of TRUTH is 243. 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!

THAT'S ALL WE DO

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

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.

SAVE MONEY

JEWELRY and WATCHES
Sold and Repaired by
M. GOLD & COMPANY,
1019 N. 5th St., Superior, Wis.
OGDEN 542-Y

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.
1806—1608 WEST SUPERIOR ST.
MELROSE 1273.

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.

John Hill

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

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.

ALWAYS

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

Duluth Furniture Co.

1903 W. Superior St.

B. M. HANSEN

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

WM. BIRD'S

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

GUST HJELM

We carry a complete line of
FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES
1810 Piedmont Ave. Cor. 2nd St.
Phone Melrose 6060.
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.

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!

WORKERS! --- READ, LEARN!

Now is your chance to get some of the best and most educational books.

War of the Classes by Jack London, clothbound, reduced to 50 cents

The Russian Revolution, by Wm. Z. Foster, paper bound 50 cents

The Red Labor International, A pamphlet containing Resolutions and Decisions of the First International Congress of Revolutionary Trade and Industrial Unions 50 cents

Any of these valuable books will be promptly mailed to you, postpaid, for 50 cents. Send orders to TRUTH, Duluth, Minn.

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.