

If the U. S. Labor Board would pay the R. R. strikers what scabs are paid there would be no strike

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

DULUTH, MINN.

Phone Melrose 530

NO. 28—WHOLE NO. 263

International Press
Correspondence

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1922

Member
The Federated Press

FIVE CENTS

GRAIN SOWN A YEAR AGO IS COMING UP IN VOLGA AREA

By Anise
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Moscow. — Volga provinces, reporting to the central executive committee, send word that grain sown a year ago is now coming up in some places. This fact bears additional testimony to the severity of the drought last summer, which did not even allow the grain to sprout.

It is not yet known to what extent this grain will bear. But the peasants, hailing this miracle with renewed hope, are returning home in thousands from the cities and outlying districts to which they fled.

Terrible need still exists. The Nansen committee estimates a million deaths before the harvest, and that undernourishment will be serious all next year. Lack of horses and man power for the seed sowing will undoubtedly leave many districts without sufficient food this fall.

But the Volga will not be blotted out as a food producing region, as was feared in the extreme depression last winter. It has sustained a severe blow and will have lost by famine and disease some 2,000,000

inhabitants, but it will recover. This means that Russia need retreat no further at present. It means that extreme concessions at The Hague need not be expected.

For nearly a year Russia has been retreating step by step, forced to serious compromise and concessions in order to save the bare life of her citizens. Some weeks back Lenin announced that the retreat was at an end. Signs of this appear already in Moscow. There is no longer the same desire, or even willingness to admit foreign capitalist, for mere "purposes of investigation."

There is a strong desire for trade and for foreign capital, from concerns which really mean business. Profitable concessions are still open; one of the recent ones is the turning over of large numbers of ruined houses in Moscow and Petrograd to a British construction company, which will put them in repair and charge rent for them for a period of years.

Giant irrigation projects in the whole Volga basin to ensure all future harvests wait only for capital. Mining concessions, forest concessions, factory concessions, represent not only opportunities for

foreigners to make money, but also needs of Russia.

Russia will not pay too high, because she knows she doesn't have to. Her good harvest prospects and her treaty with Germany assures that. If necessary, she can go forward without external help.

The assistant health commissar of White Russia said to me, as I passed through Minsk: "Last fall the word was everywhere: 'Retrench, retrench.' We cut down in every direction; we couldn't care for the children in our homes properly; we dismissed people right and left; we had to cut in places where we knew it meant death to cut. But this spring the word has gone out: 'Expand! The young generation must be made strong.' The work we do now has hope in it; it is not merely pouring all we have into a bottomless gulf to keep human beings barely alive; it is building healthy children for the future."

And that's why the nations at The Hague find Russia ready for trade, desirous of credit, and eager for general disarmament, in order to turn attention to constructive ends; but they do not find her willing to submit to any extreme concessions.

Chicherin Denounces Chicago Tribune's Berlin Correspondent

By Louis P. Lochner.
(European Director, The Federated Press.)

Berlin. — George Chicherin, commissar for foreign affairs of the Russian soviet republic, is in Berlin undergoing medical treatment after his labors at Genoa. He does not want to be interviewed and declares he is out of touch with affairs in Moscow for the time being.

Nevertheless he suspended his role of a private citizen long enough to pay his respect to the "world's greatest newspaper," and to denounce its Berlin correspondent.

"The Chicago Tribune," said the foreign minister, "declares have said t.a., so long as Russia has not been recognized by the powers, we will not withdraw our memorandum of May 11, the withdrawal of which is demanded by America and France as a condition of these two countries for participating in The Hague conference on Russian affairs. The inference is that, in case we are recognized, we may withdraw this memorandum."

"Never have I said that the government of the soviets would agree to renounce its principles for the sake of concessions to be made in return for recognition."

(The memorandum of May 11 is the negative reply of Russia to the demands of the capitalist governments assembled at Genoa.)

The news of the million dollar corporation formed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in America to establish nine clothing factories in Moscow and Petrograd seemed to please him.

Workers' Party Convention Called

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers' Party in its session last June 29th and 30th issued a call for a national convention of the party to be held beginning August 28th in Chicago.

During the discussion of the question it was argued that a convention of the party is necessary to clarify the party program and to strengthen the party organization. An agenda committee consisting of Robert Minor, J. Louis Engdahl, C. E. Ruthenberg, E. T. Allison and A. Tractenberg was elected. This committee will also make the preliminary draft of the party program.

The convention will consist of 75 delegates, which will be apportioned to the districts on the basis of dues paid for the months of March, April, May and June.

tire railroad system, which is capitalized at \$19,000,000. This huge mass of capital is controlled by a dozen banks, and if the truth were known probably a handful of industrial magnates control not only the railroads, but the steel industry and the mining industry and, in fact, practically the entire industrial life of the country.

"And against this concentrated mass of capital and power the workers employ a craft form of organization, which divides their strength. If the railroad men of the country were organized into one compact unit they could withstand the entire concentrated power of the capital of the country. Power is on the side of the workers if they use it properly."

Mr. Foster said that dual organizations never have succeeded in this country and never can get anywhere, that the sensible policy is to keep intact the labor organizations already in existence.

CLEVER CARTOONISTS WORK VIGOROUSLY FOR AMNESTY

By STEPHEN CARLETON.
Defense News Service Staff Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. — President Harding has been asked in a letter written by Representative Meyer London of New York to set a definite date for receiving the delegation of 50 notable men and women who will bring to Washington the million-signature petition for general amnesty circulated by the General Defense Committee of Chicago.

It is expected that the President will give an answer to this request at an early hour. Preference has been expressed by the defense committee for Friday, July 21, two days later than the date tentatively planned. This additional leeway is sought in behalf of delegates from the Pacific coast.

Six more of the war-opinion prisoners have been paroled or recommended for parole, in addition to the two recently released in this way, Charles Plahn and Olin B. Anderson, according to announcement at the Department of Justice offices. Names of the six are withheld, but it is known from other sources that William Benefield, one of the farmers convicted in the so-called Green Corn Rebellion in Oklahoma, was among them.

Benefield was an active member of the Working Class Union, concerning which gross misstatements have been issued by the Department of Justice. In a letter sent out by James Finch, pardon attorney, it was asserted that the members of the Working Class

Union, in opposing the war, had murdered Sheriff Grall and Deputy Sheriff Cross of Sasakwa, Seminole County.

Thereupon the Socialist Party sent Bertha Hale White to Oklahoma to investigate. She found both the sheriff and his deputy alive and well. The deputy had been wounded by a negro in a hunt for bootleggers, but that had nothing to do with Benefield and his fellow-farmers.

Mrs. White brought affidavits covering these facts to Washington many weeks ago, but the authorities have moved with the reluctance of an elephant with two broken legs and a sore throat. And now, instead of liberating Benefield unconditionally, the administration parades him, which means that he will have to report to the warden at Leavenworth monthly, will have his liberties restricted for the remainder of the ten years of his sentence, and that his citizenship rights will be withheld from him.

He can go back to his log-house on a back-road in Seminole county, and toil among the cotton in the heat with his wife and five children on their rented farm. But he cannot vote, he dare not enter a pool-hall even to purchase a sack of tobacco, he must not be seen with any man who is known to drink, he must not take part in any individual or organized protest against exploitation of farmers by landowners nor of workers by employers. He must confine himself to being a "good citizen," and must devote himself to industry.

Three cartoons, published in im-

portant journals, and then reprinted and widely circulated, have caused some annoyance to certain statesmen who would prefer to forget the amnesty question occasionally.

Henrik Van Loondrew an adroit pair of pictures for the Survey, showing one scene at the white House, and another at the pearly gates of Heaven. Identical signs are revealed at both entrances, bearing this legend: "No Petitions Allowed on These Premises. We shall make up our mind without your prayers." Van Loon mentions that the Children's Crusade was told that such supplications as theirs would tend to make President Harding become firm in his resolutions. And then the cartoonist says: "We hope this example has not yet been followed in another neighborhood where prayer thus far has been held in considerable esteem."

Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch offers a sketch depicting Harry M. Daugherty pacing outside the White House fence with a banner inscribed: "Please Let Morse Out of Prison." This picture bears the caption: "This Was No Children's Crusade."

And the New York Evening Journal and other Hearst paper went to bat with a four-column cartoon by O. P. Williams labeled "Sweet Land of Liberty." It portrays a big bloated war-contract grafter adorned with a silk hat being driven in an automobile past a prison containing "political prisoners convicted under the Espionage Act, now repealed."

FOSTER SPEAKS TO WORKERS; SAYS CRAFT UNIONS MUST GO

Industrial unionism must replace craft unionism if the labor movement in this country is to survive and progress, William Z. Foster, organizer of the Trades Union Educational League, told 600 workers at a mass meeting in Woodman Hall recently, in explaining his plan for amalgamation of unions by industries.

"Craft unionism is obsolete today," Mr. Foster said. "It cannot withstand the assaults of organized employers. All the other organized workers in the world are hooked up with one of the two great international unions but our A. F. of L. even finds the reactionary Amsterdam international too progressive. We are at the tail end of the procession of the world's labor movement."

"In Germany 13,000,000 men and women are organized into unions, one out of every five of the 55,000,000 population. We would have 24,000,000 in our organizations if we had the same proportion, but we haven't got 3,000,900. And we lost 1,000,000 last year."

"German unions are from 6 to 8 times as strong as ours. We have the most backward and the weakest labor movement in the world. Not only are our unions weak numerically but look at the structure of them. In the metal industry we have 24 national unions. In Germany there is one union in the metal industry. Ninety per cent of all the workers in metals are in this one union which includes every type of metal worker from jeweler to battleship expert. It has 1,800,000 members."

"The German labor movement is organized into 12 industrial unions. Here there are 117 unions in the A. F. of L. The Germans are much closer organized as well as 6 to 8 times as strong numerically."

"In Europe the workers have abandoned all hope in capitalism. They say capitalism must go. They differ as to how it is to go and as to what shall succeed it but one has to come to America to find an organization of labor that still believes in capitalism. We are stagnant, dead."

World War Example.

Mr. Foster said that the labor movement in this country should benefit by the lessons to be derived from the world war. The central powers, he asserted, were organized into one compact body and one leadership, where as the allies each maintained its own autonomous unit. The results was that whenever one of the allied nations launched an offensive it gained no headway, because the Germans despite their lesser numbers, were able to concentrate larger numbers along the front attacked.

"The reason the allies each maintained their armies as separate and distinct entities was jealousy as to who would be the leader," the speaker asserted. "But they finally had to come to the amalgamation idea, and when they organized under one head they won the war handsly. Autonomy—a word we hear so much about by proponents of craft unionism—nearly lost the war for the allies."

"What is true of the military field also is true of the industrial field," said Mr. Foster.

"How stupidly labor fights. It is like sending the infantry alone against a modern army. After the infantry gets licked then the artillery goes in for a licking. Labor is licked before it starts. What would you think of the artillery promising the enemy not to go in to fight while the infantry was fighting. That is what labor does. One group goes into a fight and another group is sewed up with an agreement not to fight. Some of the groups even say: 'What will you give us if we stand off on one side while you lick that bunch?' What would you think of an army that fought like that?"

Labor Board Controls R. R. Unions.

"Today the members of the United States Labor Board are the generals of the railroad unions. And the employers are telling the labor board how to fight. The board is the tool of the railroad owners. It is a means to crush the railroad workers. The labor board by

cutting the maintenance of way men ordered them out on strike. After that they cut the shop men. Did the shopmen want a strike? No. Why did they cut the maintenance of way men, clerks and shopmen at one time? Because they knew they could lick the whole bunch. As long as we have craft unionism we will have that sort of situation. Organize industrially and say to the bosses 'if you cut the wages of one group you will have the whole damned bunch to fight.'

"The railroad board have the telegraphers and brotherhoods on ice. It says to them, 'now you fellows stay back a while. We will lick this bunch first then we will take care of you.' The brotherhoods will get their cut next."

Roger Babson Advises.

"Roger Babson the economic adviser of the capitalists has a list of thousands of employers to whom he issues letters of advice. In recent letters Babson said: 'You need not be afraid of a general strike. This is only a bunch of unskilled workers. It would be a miracle if a general strike resulted. You have the state, the press, the pulpit. There is only one force you haven't got and that is labor and you can lick them.'

Intelligence as Well as Courage Needed.

"Why doesn't labor show more intelligence in their fights. Look at the maintenance of way men now pussyfooting around looking for a concession instead of getting into the fight."

"To win a strike it requires more than courage; it requires intelligence, and intelligent, scientific organization."

Mr. Foster declared that the struggle between the workers and organized capital is a struggle determined only by power, and the side which employs the most power wins.

"Look at the lineup in the railroad situation," the speaker said. "There is no longer competition among the railroads. The railroad workers are striking against the en-

RAILROAD WORKERS STUDY PLANS FOR AMALGAMATION

The Minnesota Railroad Shop Crafts Legislative Committee is submitting to the rank and file of the railroad workers a definite plan for amalgamation of the sixteen standard railroad unions. Bulletins containing the plan are being circulated and studied with unusual interest especially by those now on strike. The affiliated organizations presenting the plan are:

International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The main points presented are as follows:

Brothers Unionists:—

Railroad unionism is in danger. The full force of the "open shop" drive is now upon us. The companies are determined to wipe out the unions on the railroads and to establish a condition of serfdom for their workers. And they are all too successful in their efforts. Even the most powerful unions cannot resist their onslaughts, and as for the weaker ones, they are being crushed outright. Conditions are being worsened rapidly in every branch of the service. Wage cuts, lengthening of hours, abolition of overtime rates, re-establishing of piece-work and straight time for Sunday work, and the general elimination of union conditions, are the order of the day. Faced by a militant and relentless foe, railroad labor is in disastrous retreat.

In this great struggle, the companies are winning because they are thoroughly united, while the workers are not. All the important railroads in the United States are controlled by a dozen New York banks, which, in turn, are in the hands of a few financial pirates. Railroad Capital is one gigantic organization which fights as a unit all over the country. But railroad Labor is split into many fragments, into sixteen autonomous unions, amongst which real solidarity and concerted action is impossible. Against our mighty foe, we fight in little detachments, developing only a fraction of our power. That is why we are losing the battle. To oppose the mighty railroad combination of capital with single craft unions or loose federations of them is about equal to fighting the modern battleship with bows and arrows.

are thoroughly united, while the workers are not. All the important railroads in the United States are controlled by a dozen New York banks, which, in turn, are in the hands of a few financial pirates. Railroad Capital is one gigantic organization which fights as a unit all over the country. But railroad Labor is split into many fragments, into sixteen autonomous unions, amongst which real solidarity and concerted action is impossible. Against our mighty foe, we fight in little detachments, developing only a fraction of our power. That is why we are losing the battle. To oppose the mighty railroad combination of capital with single craft unions or loose federations of them is about equal to fighting the modern battleship with bows and arrows.

Unity the Supreme Need.

We must look the situation squarely in the face and act accordingly. There is one way, and one way only, in which we can defeat the offensive of the companies, and that is to develop our full power by thoroughly uniting our own forces. We must bring about unity of action among the entire army of railroad workers, from the engineer to the section hand. Like the employers, we will have to act as a solid body all over the country. To do this requires imperatively that we draw together our scattered and divided forces into one enormous organization of all classes of railroad workers. Such a gigantic combination would not only stop the "open shop" drive of the companies, but it would also enable the workers to forge ahead to new conquests. It would be invincible. With the 1,800,000 railroad workers standing united and making com-

mon cause together, there would be no industrial power in the country able to withstand them. The creation of this powerful organization would begin a new era of accomplishment, not only for railroad workers but for the whole labor movement.

Such a great railroad union would be strictly feasible. The employers have been able to combine the financial and technical sides of the industry. Surely, then, the workers have the intelligence to unite the human side of it. Indeed, the best proof that it can be done, is the fact that in many countries the railroad workers are already organized in single great unions covering every category of the service. All that is needed is the will, and a little horse sense. Yet the thing must be done at intelligently. To simply desert the old unions and to try to organize off hand a perfect organization, is a fatal mistake. That way lies dualism, disruption, and demoralization. We must act in accordance with trade union evolution. We must stay in our old unions and work diligently to merge them together through amalgamation. For almost forty years the railroad organizations, in a hundred different ways, have been gradually uniting their forces and expanding their fighting front. Their ultimate, inevitable goal is a solid organization of all workers in the railroad industry. That is the real meaning of the development of the system and division federation movements, the organization of the Railway Employees' Department, the agreements between the four Brotherhoods, and now the consolidation of the B. of L. E. with the B. of L. F. & E. We must fall in line with this process and rec-

Since its inescapable conclusion, which is one union for all railroad workers. Our task is to work ceaselessly for and to everlastingly insist upon the amalgamation of the sixteen railroad unions into one mighty all-inclusive organization.

Some Benefits of Amalgamation.

Many advantages would come to the workers through a general merger of the sixteen unions. Chief of these, of course, would be far greater industrial power. Amalgamated organizations are always infinitely stronger than federated bodies. The great war furnished a striking illustration of this principle. At first the Allied armies operated practically as autonomous units. But there was too much confusion and too little power. Enemy pressure soon forced them to federate. But even this did not give the smooth working mechanism necessary to concerted action and maximum power. So finally, when it seemed as if the war was almost lost they all had to amalgamate into one body under one general staff. This brought results. Thereby the strength of the combined armies was tripled or quadrupled, and the fate of the Central Empire was sealed. And so it would be were the railroad unions amalgamated; their present strength is hardly an indication of what their great might then would be. It would be the old story over again of the strands of hemp, which, while separate, are easily broken, but which, bound together into a rope, cannot be torn asunder. Complete amalgamation would give the railroad workers many times the power of the present craft unions.

Another important benefit of amalgamation would be the elimination of jurisdictional disputes between the railroad trades. For years these intestine quarrels, a cancer of the labor movement, have sucked the life-blood of railroad labor, while the companies have chuckled in glee. But amalgamation, the broad highway to solidarity, would put a speedy end to them. Once the railroad workers are all in one organizations, there would never again be seen the sad spectacle of one group of trades working while the rest are striking. That day would be gone forever.

Solidarity, Efficiency, Economy.

A further advantage of amalgamation would be the practical ending of dual unionism. The long-standing tendency of sections of workers splitting off from the unions and starting new bodies in a serious menace. It has weakened the unions greatly by withdrawing thousands of good workers from them. So serious is this menace that some day, unless it is checked, it may burst forth into a devastating conflagration that will destroy railroad unionism altogether. Dual unionism is peculiarly a disease of craft unionism. For the most part it is a striving, however ill-advised, for greater solidarity. Amalgamation, by achieving this solidarity, would destroy the very foundations of dualism. The launching of a general amalgamation would be the signal for most, if not all, of the independent organizations to join forces with it.

Still another advantage of amalgamation would be great financial economies in the operation of the organization. Consider the saving in rent and other expenses that would result from combining the many headquarters into one. Likewise the economy of merging all the journals, each of which has a separate editorial staff, into a single great publication. The fusing of all the executives, organizing staffs, system chairmen, etc., into one general management, would avoid the tremendous crisscrossing and duplicating of work now prevailing, thus making for great economy. It is safe to say that the business of the railroad workers could be handled much better in one union with a much smaller official family than is now the case. Considerable numbers of the officials, at present duplicating each others'

work, would be rendered available to organize the great numbers of unorganized in the industry and to carry on the highly expanded general activities of the amalgamated union. At present another item of huge expense is conventions. Some of these cost almost fabulous sums. The outlay for the last convention of the B. of L. F. & E. was \$600,000, that of the B. R. C. of A. \$500,000, and the B. of R. T. and others in proportion. The amalgamated union would make immense economies in this respect. Basing its representation upon the system federation instead of the local union, it could, with much more efficiency and just as much democracy, hold conventions not larger than any one of the several crafts does now. It would save at least \$1,000,000 per convention over the present system. All told, a general amalgamation would bring about economy in management to the amount of probably a couple of millions per year. This money could be put to real use in building up the organization. Besides its other virtues, amalgamation is especially a measure of great efficiency and economy.

A Plan of Amalgamation.

Three things we have made so far: First, the imperative need for one organization to include all railroad workers; second, that this industrial union must be brought into being by merging the existing sixteen trade unions; and third, the tremendous advantages that will accrue from amalgamation. And now let us consider how this amalgamated union should be constructed:

The objection must seriously urged against a general union of all railroad workers is that it would be such a confused body that it could not properly represent and defend the interests of the great number of trades employed in the complicated railroad industry. These interests, it is claimed, are too many and too diverse to be handled by one organization. Then it is further argued that an amalgamation would be a physical impossibility because of the widely differing standards of dues and benefits now prevailing in the many organizations, the contention being that it would be out of the question either to get the section men and other low dues-payers to assess themselves the three to five dollars per month that the train service men pay, or to induce the latter to abandon their insurance features so that their dues might be reduced to the lower levels of the other trades.

But those who reason thus know nothing of modern industrial unions, as exemplified by organizations in many parts of the world. In a general railroad union there would be no confusion of trades, no indiscriminate mixture of all classes of workers. On the contrary, there would be far more regularity and order in the respect than is now the case. Such a great union would be divided into a number of sections or departments, each one consisting of two or more closely related trades. In our diagrams we have worked the thing out on the basis of six departments. Practice might demand one or two more or less than this, but to elucidate the principle we will follow the number stated. Within these departments natural trade lines would be preserved. Men of similar callings would meet together and discuss their common problems. Their demands and needs would be efficiently developed and taken care of. But the several departments would have no autonomy in wage negotiations. They would all act together as parts of the one great machine.

Unity, Order, System, Regularity.

With its various departments, the amalgamated union would be built something similar to an army, minus, of course, the latter's stringent discipline. An army has many natural sections, such as infantry, cavalry, artillery, air service, signal corps, commissariat, etc., etc. The lines

between them are kept distinct, but all are nevertheless definitely dovetailed together so that they make up one compact unified organization. The whole thing is a model of system and order. Think what a helpless muddle an army would be if it allowed the various sections to operate independently. Yet, with our sixteen autonomous unions, we are doing exactly that impractical thing. It is indeed no wonder that we are so weak. Amalgamation would not bring confusion; we have that now with our chaotic system of craft unionism.

At the head of the general organization would stand an executive council (according to our plan) thirty-six members, together with the necessary secretaries. Each department would elect six members to this council, and of the six, two would come from each of the three natural divisions of the railroad industry, West, East and Southeast. Thus the executive council would be thoroughly representative, industrially and geographically, of the whole railroad service. Made up of delegates of every trade and every locality, it would be competent to formulate the demands of railroad workers as a whole and to organize a united battle-front to make them prevail. Essentially the same system is now in effect in the famous National Union of Railwaymen of Great Britain, and it is a pronounced success over the old system of craft unionism. In the departmental form of organization, there would be no element of confusion. It would be incomparably more scientific and efficient than our present outworn, haphazard system of trying to do business through sixteen more or less jangling and disconnected unions, which find it impossible to stand together even under the severest pressure from the companies.

Problem of Dues and Benefits.

The departmental form of organization would also solve thoroughly the problem of union benefits or insurance, which we have urged so often as an insuperable obstacle to amalgamation. There would be no pressing reason why this insurance, and the dues which are so closely related to it, should be standardized and made the same for all classes of workers. On the contrary, after establishing a basic rate of dues to cover the fundamental activities of the union, it would be not only practical but advisable to have different rates of insurance and dues prevailing in the several departments, according to the workers' ability to pay and to the customs and traditions of their respective trades. This could be accomplished readily by setting up a special office section to manage all the union's insurance features and to supervise the varying schedules in the several departments, or possibly sub-departments. Due to more economical management, the amalgamated union could furnish better and cheaper insurance than is now the case. The whole thing would be a simpler in fact than that which is daily carried on by insurance companies everywhere. Without any special technical difficulty, these companies operate vast system of insurance involving millions of beneficiaries and hundreds of rates and premiums. To say that railroad labor cannot do as much with its comparatively simple insurance problem and to urge that the latter is an insoluble objection to amalgamation, is to put a mean value indeed upon the abilities of the workers. It means that we railroad men have not even a fraction of the intelligence of an every-day insurance company.

Another favorite objection of the anti-amalgamationists is that the formation of a general railroad union would gravely injure the Machinists', Blacksmiths', Boiler-makers', Electrical Workers', Sheet Metal Workers', and Stationary Firemen's unions by splitting off the sections of their members who work on railroads from those who do not. But there is nothing to this. Amalgamation emphatically would not disturb those organizations. What would happen to their membership affected is this: Thereafter the railroad workers in those unions would directly elect their representatives to the executive council of the amalgamated union, which, therefore, would have full charge of all negotiations for them with the companies, and which would have control of their strike activities. The greater part of their dues they would pay into the railroad union, as it would be the most active in their behalf, but they would also continue to pay a portion of them into the old craft unions, to help finance the latter in their battle to maintain good conditions for these trades in other industries. That is to say, they would have a double affiliation, belonging to both the railroad in-

dustrial union and to their respective craft unions, to correspond to their double interests as railroad workers and as craftsmen who are likely at any time to be working in other industries. This principle is in harmony with the best practice all over the world in working out this problem. Instead of injuring the type of unions of which only one part of the membership work on the railroads, the amalgamation proposed would actually strengthen them.

There are no real arguments against amalgamation, but there are a hundred reasons in favor of it. All the unions on the railroads, even the strongest, have much to gain by merging with their sister organizations. Further progress of railroad workers as a whole depends upon the realization of a general amalgamation.

Amalgamation is the only effective answer Railroad Labor can make to the "open shop" drive. Indeed, the issue is clear and sharp. For us it is either amalgamation or annihilation. Which shall it be? It is up to you to determine. We are confident of your decision.

Discuss this matter in your meetings; take it up through your international journals; instruct your officers and delegates to work for amalgamation wherever they may be; have your local unions, local federations, system federations, division organizations, and international union and brotherhood conventions adopt the following resolution:

RESOLVED: That we favor the amalgamation of the sixteen standard railroad unions into one organization covering the entire railroad industry, and that we call upon our general officers to take the necessary steps so that a joint convention of all these organizations (or as many of them as possible) can be assembled to put this amalgamation into effect.

For further information, write to O. H. WANGERIN, Secretary-Treasurer, 411 Dakota Bldg., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Negligence of Coal Co. Causes Five Deaths; Manhole Not Covered

(By The Federated Press.)

St. Smith, Ark. — Four children and one man are dead from poison fumes arising from the open shaft of a mine belonging to the Central Coal & Coke Co., near here. A coroner's jury placed the blame on the coal company for negligence to keep the manhole of the mine locked and covered.

Six children, Yancey, Willie and Gladys Roberts and Edith, Dolly and Minnie Robinson, left their homes near Huntington to look for blackberries. They stopped to rest near the mouth of the shaft. Willie Roberts entered the shaft and was heard to fall. His sister, Yancy, ran to his aid and was overcome. Hearing her fall, Dolly and Edith Robinson followed and both succumbed.

"Don't come in, but run for help," was the feeble cry from Willie. The other children ran and got John Roberts and Bobb Dunlap, two miners. Roberts entered the shaft and started out with the body of Yancey, when he was overcome. Dunlap then entered and he, too, fell.

Roland Porter came and succeeded in rescuing Dunlap and Willie Roberts. He tied a rope about his body and re-entered the shaft. He lost consciousness. His foot caught between two boards and his companion's efforts to pull him out were unavailing. Canvas sheets were procured to choke back the fumes and the bodies were brought out of the shaft but life was not revived in any of the bodies save those of Dunlap and Willie Roberts.

The freest government cannot long endure when the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of a few, and to render the masses poor and dependent. — Daniel Webster.

The census of 1920 shows that there were 7,748 Chinese women in the United States at the time of the taking of the census.

The Poor Fish says there is always room at the top. It all depends on character and working overtime while the Boss is looking

THE INTERNATIONAL COAL CRISIS

By Gustav Sobottka (Berlin).

The question whether capitalist world economy has or has not overcome the crisis engendered by the war, is one of extreme importance for revolutionary parties and organizations. The state of affairs revealed in the world's coal production, one of the most important raw materials of capitalist economy, is of course only a part of the phenomena of capitalist production. But here also it is plainly apparent that yet there can be no talk of having overcome the crisis. The world's coal production shows that the crisis is becoming more acute. During the war when, particularly in America, there took place an enormous increase of productive apparatus, there was also to be seen up to the year 1919 an increase in coal production. In 1919 the coal output of the United States amounted to 502,534,410 tons. After the cessation of war business, coal production fell in 1920 to 386,000,000 tons. Although in 1921 an increase of about 62,600,000 tons took place it only brought the output up to 448,600,000 tons and remained about 63,924,410 tons below that of 1919.

In the remaining coal producing countries coal production between 1919 and 1920 showed an increase. In 1921 there followed a reduction in all countries with the exception of Germany, as the following figures (taken from the Frankfurter Zeitung) show: —

	1919	1920	1921
Belgium	18,342,380	22,388,770	21,807,160
Canada	12,411,338	15,088,175	13,300,000
France	22,341,008	25,300,000	20,000,000
England	23,487,478	23,216,071	16,992,000
Germany	116,500,000	140,787,433	145,400,000
Germany (Peat Coal)	53,800,000	111,854,000	120,000,000

The greatest decline took place in England where in 1921 the great coal strike took place. But after making allowance for this deficiency which, according to the Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung amounts in round figures to 52,000,000 tons, the production still remains considerably below that of 1920. As for attaining the pre-war level of production which in England amounted in 1913 to 285,000,000 tons, that is not to be thought of.

The decline in Belgium and France is worthy of notice. In these countries where the mines were in part destroyed by the war and de-

prived of part of their skilled workers, so that at first after the war in 1919 the restoration of the mines had to be undertaken, the increase shown in the year 1920 compared with the year 1919 is of course quite natural. With the restoration of the mines an increase in the coal output naturally took place. As we see, this is no longer the case in 1921. The coal production instead of increasing has declined in both countries. In France it is very considerable, amounting to about 20 per cent. Here it is evident that other than natural forces are at work which hinder the restoration of the mines and consequently the production of coal.

Things are otherwise in Germany. Here during the war the mines were exploited in an incredible manner. Development work and the opening up of new coal fields were completely neglected. It was therefore to be expected that after the war in 1919 there should be an enormous fall in coal production in comparison with the preceding years. In 1920 however we observe an increase of 24,257,430 tons and immediately after in 1921 a further increase of 4,642,557 tons. The great increase in 1920 was partly due to the introduction of overtime which took place by agreement in 1920 in the greatest German coal field the Ruhr. In spite of the discontinuance of overtime in 1921, coal production showed no decline, but even increased. The output of peat coal and the manufacture of briquettes has already surpassed the pre-war figures.

The increase of coal production in Germany however cannot be taken as a sign of recovery on the part of Germany as it is only possible because of the low wages of the German miners and the low value of the German currency which allows the German capitalists to export great quantities of coal. On the other hand the carrying out of the Versailles treaty and the Spa agreement has also resulted in a greater coal production in Germany, and as we can clearly see has at the same time led to a decline in Belgium and France.

With regard to the question whether capitalist world economy is recovering or is still further sinking, we have to take into consideration the whole world's coal production. According to the figures of the United States Geological Survey the world's coal production amounted in 1919 to 1,170,500,000 tons; in 1920 to 1,305,000,000 tons and in 1921 to 1,100,000,000 tons. According to this therefore the coal production shows a decline of 205 million tons in 1921 as against 1920. Even compared with 1919 it shows a fall of 70,500,000 tons.

All indications point to the fact that these contradictions are becoming more acute. In England the number of unemployed miners increases at the beginning of 1922. With regard to Northern France, the Deutsche Bergwerkszeitung reports that it is intended to put the miners on short time. From the Saar district now occupied by the French it is reported that the Government Commission intends to discharge 2,800 miners. If this should not be carried out the miners in the Saar District will have

to accept reductions of wages and short time. The Belgian mine operators are also announcing wage reductions and the Belgian miners stated at their convention in Brussels at the end of March that they are powerless against the despotic action of the capitalists. The latter would not hesitate to close down their mines as German reparation and competitive coal enables them to do this.

The case is the same in Holland. The Dutch miners are equally powerless in the face of these conditions. At their general meeting held on April 16th and 17th at Haarlem a resolution was adopted, laying the blame for the crisis in the mining industry on the Versailles and Spa Treaties.

These facts show conclusively and with striking clearness that a further decline of coal production will take place in these countries. In America also where the miners have been on strike since April 1st no further increase in coal production can be expected.

In Germany however we can already report a considerable increase in the coal output this year as well. According to the figures at present to hand the production of coal in the first quarter of the present year amounted to 37,039,861 tons. Peat coal to 33,379,874 tons, coke 7,182,772 tons and coal briquettes to 518,554 tons. In spite of this increase in the first quarter and in spite of the fact that the output per head and per shift by the miners has already, reached the pre-war standard the German capitalists are making the greatest efforts to increase the coal production still further. By means of the sinking purchasing power of the German mark they have reduced wages to about a one-third of the actual pre-war standard. Now they are attempting to prolong the working day by overtime or longer shifts. These conditions provide a further possibility of producing cheaper coal than that of the neighboring countries. The more cheaply produced German coal which is exported to France Belgium or Holland by way of reparations or through ordinary trade allows the capitalists of these countries to reduce wages and exploit the miners still more. Here we clearly see how the Spa agreement by which Germany was compelled to deliver coal to the Entente has only led to the greater exploitation of the miners. Its annulment would not, as the Belgian Social Democrat Vandervelde states, be of service to Stinnes but to the miners of the whole world.

Nowhere do we see more clearly than in the mining industry the efforts of capitalist society to overcome the crisis by increased exploitation of the proletariat. Whether the capitalists will succeed in this depends entirely upon the proletariat itself. The miners of all countries must above all see to it through their organizations that the International Miners' Congress which will meet at the beginning of August in Frankfurt does not silently pass over these facts but deliberates upon them and devises ways and means of safeguarding from slavery not only the mining but the whole proletariat.

—International Press.

A LITTLE SCIENCE

Dr. Georgine Luden has figured that the "average man" can be reduced to the following elements. Fat enough for seven bars of soap; Iron enough for a medium-sized nail; Sugar enough to fill a shaker; Lime enough to whitewash a chicken coop; Sulphur enough to rid a dog of fleas.

This may be rather a fantastic way to teach facts, but it shows that a scientist thinks it worth while to impress the public with some striking truths. He evidently knows that the average person will not remember exact figures anyway so he uses inexact familiar comparisons.

Dr. Luden analyzes the minute units composing some of the ingredients of the human body as revealed by the microscope and by microchemistry in the medical laboratories. The Journal of the American Medical Association recently reviewed the formulae thus worked out, showing how science treats as real and vital, as if they were tangible, units so small that the lay mind can hardly conceive of them.

"In medicine we often get so close to the details," says this authority, "that we do not see the whole; so close to the forest that we do not see the woods for the trees. Luden has called attention to this tendency and points out

a number of quantitative facts that are somewhat startling.

"For example, the entire volume of circulating blood, which about half fills an ordinary bucket, contains only a small teaspoonful (from four to six grammes) of sugar and a tablespoonful (32 grammes) of salt. When we consider the minute variations in the sugar content that the modern chemist can measure in a few drops of blood, we gain added respect for the science of quantitative analysis.

"The iodine in the entire blood amounts to but 0.01 gramme, or an average dose of atropin. When the physiologist tells us that epinephrin can be detected by biological methods in a dilution of 1,369,600,000 it means far less

than to say it is equivalent to diluting a small glass of whiskey (ten cubic centimetres), a very small glass, into the contents of 1320 city street-sprinkling carts, which would form a procession about six miles long.

"We all know that the normal blood contains about 5,000,000 red corpuscles in each cubic millimetre, but do we all realize that the entire blood therefore contains some twenty-five trillion 25,000,000,000,000 red cells and 30,000,000,000,000 leukocytes — figures that have an astronomical aspect? Do we realize that in all that mass of blood is distributed the insignificant quantity of from one to three grains of uric acid, which we assay accurately and speculate about vaguely?"

TOTAL OF 9 CENTRALIA JURORS REPUDIATE THEIR VERDICT

SEATTLE. — Five more jurors in the trial of the Centralia I. W. W. in Montesano have admitted that the accused did not have a fair trial. Although unwilling, because of economic and social pressure, to sign affidavits, they declared that important facts in the American Legion raid on the I. W. W. last Armistice day, 1919, were not admitted as evidence in the trial and that therefore their verdicts were biased.

This makes a total of nine jurors who have repudiated their verdict of second degree murder. Four have signed affidavits to that effect, declaring that in a new trial, they would acquit the seven I. W. W. now serving terms of 25 to 40 years in Walla Walla penitentiary.

SOVIET RUSSIA READY TO EXPORT LARGE QUANTITY OF FLAX

Rich Chance for American Importers

A splendid opportunity presents itself for American flax importers to obtain supplies of that material.

The commercial newspapers of the world and especially governmental sheets assure us day by day that Soviet Russia has nothing to export; that her production has completely ceased and that, even though she might be producing small quantities, the railroads are so demoralized that nothing can be transported. This is totally untrue. It was just as untrue when the American Relief Administration early in spring asserted that it would be useless to send more to the Russian ports, since they were congested and the railroads could not carry all the freight.

Soviet Russia is ready to do business in flax. American importers interested should apply to the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th St., New York.

THE IDEAL

I've sighted my star and it sails in the Night,
The rule of the Men of Greed;
It is hope for me for it's strong in its light
Tho it's sometimes hard to hold:
For the night is dark and the ground is rough
With many a rock and wall and bluff—
I've often said, "I have enuf—"
For I've suffered pains untold.

For here on my right and my left and my rear
Are wrecks of the march of Greed;
I shudder to walk in the gloom of the Here
'Mong those in the woes of need.
But my star is bright in its forward light.
I follow its course which leads to right,
It gives me strength with which to fight
For souls that must starve and bleed.

O star, hold my faith in my class, make me strong
To dare in the reign of Spoil;
It's killed what I owned in earth-joy, hushed my song
Which came when I sprang from the soil.
Lead me on, bright star, thru the marsh I'm in,
O hasten the time when can begin
True life, love life—make us soon win
The Freedom of all who toil!

—HAL BROMMELS.

An Ocean Liner as Big as 400 Houses

The White Star liner Majestic which, in May, was launched upon its transatlantic career, is the last and greatest word to be uttered in the shipping world. Built by the German firm of Blohm and Voss on the Elbe and christened as the Bismarck a few weeks before the outbreak of the war, the Majestic has a length over all of 956 feet, a beam of 100 feet and a gross tonnage exceeding 56,500 tons, her displacement when loaded to her marks being 64,000 tons. Her nearest rival in size is the Leviathan, launched as the Vaterland, which is a few feet shorter, a few inches broader, and some 2,000 tons less in measurement. The Berengaria follows, with a length of 919 feet, a beam of 93 feet and a tonnage of a little over 52,000, but no other ships in existence reach 50,000 tons, the Olympic and Aquitania, which come next, being both of about 46,000 tons.

As illustrating her size, we read, in the London Times, that the Majestic is longer than the river front of the House of Commons, and that if she were stood on end she would tower to more than twice the height of St. Paul's; and it has been calculated that in tonnage she approximates to the aggregate of the 135 ships of the Spanish Armada, and that the space inside her is equivalent to 400 detached suburban residences of eight rooms each. One consequence of her great length and beam is that at the moment there is no dry dock in England that can hold her. She is too big for the dry dock at Southampton, into which the Berengaria can just be squeezed, and the Gladstone Dock at Liverpool, which is large enough is not available for use at present. Due to the enterprise and good will of the London and South-Western Railway, a provisional agreement had been made whereby within the next 12 months a floating dock will be provided adequate for the purpose.

The full complement of the ship is over 5,000.

There are other statistics about this new White Star liner, of German construction—storerooms containing 9 tons of marmalade, 10 tons of cabbages, 30,000 pieces of china and so on.

—Current Opinion.

DINNER PAIR EPICS

By BILL LLOYD

Some millionaires who've gone the pace and hate to quit the pleasure's race, are making surgical demands that they be given some new glands. The surgeon takes a real good monkey and grafts its glands upon a donkey, or if the patient's rich as hell they find a veteran who will sell one of his glands for big price to fix the old guy up quite nice. Some soldier who ain't got no job will let the surgeon go and rob him of a quite important part, to make some rich man feel real smart.

It is disgusting sure to feel that any man's so out of heel that he will stand the surgeon's knife to earn enough to keep up life, or lose a part of his manhood to make a plutocrat feel good.

The rich man used to be content to buy a poor man's working bent, to put him at machines to work and watch him so he could not shirk, use up his strength in making things, so he could buy some pearls and rings. But science now

has gone so far that a rich plutocrat can scar the body of a young man, so he can be a pleasure "hands"; but now he wants to buy some glands.

If the poor man had work to do, he would not cut himself in two, but could keep busy with his hands and keep for use his own two glands, and if the rich would only work, their vital functions would not shirk. Their pep they would not have to buy, but would keep fit until they die.

If fighting well in Wilson's fray, they did not shoot your glands away, cheer up! you still can recruit and help out some poor capitalist, and part with some of your good tissue to help him so he meets the issue.

This world gets crazier every day—at least that's what Bill Lloyd will say.

Mexicans Object to Promoters' 50,000 Negroes

By HARRIET MANN.

Mexico City. — Colonization in Mexico is taking place with startling rapidity. A wide variety of races, including Negroes, Hungarians, Italians as well as groups belonging to religious sects, are applying to the Mexican government for land for agricultural colonies.

The development of agricultural colonies by Dutch, Germans, Swiss and Italians is one of the main functions of the department of agriculture. Enormous tracts of land, scattered throughout Mexico, fertile and uncultivated, are available for colonization.

President Obregon has given special powers as colonization agents to the inspectors of immigration on the northern frontier. These inspectors will have the power to grant custom and railway privileges to persons entering the country to form agricultural colonies. They will be in position to issue free second class transportation over the National lines, and to effect transportation of baggage for the colonists at a discount of 50 percent on the usual rates.

The Mexican public seems to object to any considerable influx of Negroes. A group of promoters in Chicago, attempting to effect the transportation of 50,000 Negroes into the hot lands of Mexico, where it was planned that they would grow cotton, met with loud objection from the Mexicans. The public attitude was shared by the Mexican authorities. After attempting, through lawyers, to force government acquiescence of the plan, the promoters got in communication with the Brazilian government and it is reported that the Negroes will raise coffee in Brazil, instead of cotton in Mexico.

LIBRARIAN AND ACCOUNTANT LEAVE FOR "KUZBAS"

San Francisco.—Frank Kennell and his wife Ruth Epperson Kennell, have left here for Siberia. Kennell will be accountant of the Kuzbas colony, and Mrs. Kennell, librarian. She is taking 10,000 books with her.

A LITTLE ADDITION

"That boy of yours is a chip of the old block."

"So they tell me. Did you know another splinter arrived last night?" —Judge.

THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TRIAL OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARIES

(By Karl Radek. Inter. Press.)

The Social Democratic press of all shades continues to carry on the concert which it began with the information that its accomplices, the Russian Social Revolutionaries, had been brought before the tribunal of the Russian working class to answer for all the crimes which they have committed against the Russian Revolution.

In South Africa, the workers were routed and shot down; the mining barons caused them to be arrested in hundreds and maltreated in the prisons. There was no outcry over this. The American press is full of reports concerning the White Terror which has again broken out in Chicago and the coal mining districts. There is no outcry over this. In Estonia, the leader of the Estonian Communists, Comrade Kingisepp, was shot 24 hours after his arrest in accordance with the sentence of a "democratic" court, for the sole reason that he was a Communist. In democratic Poland the Communist Peasant Deputy, Dombal, in spite of his immunity as a deputy, was thrown into prison and maltreated and will now be tried upon the ground of confessions which the Polish police extorted by means of torture. All this is of no concern to the guardians of democracy and the interests of the working class in the camp of the Second and 2½ Internationals. Their eyes are only centred upon Moscow where the leaders of their party are to be tried (what a terrible enormity!) these leaders who sold the March Revolution of 1917 to the bourgeoisie and the Entente, prepared the way for every white government, organized assassinations of the leaders of the Russian working class, daily propagated the armed struggle against the Soviet Government, against the same Government of whom the manifesto of the Amsterdam International declared that its downfall would mean a hard blow for the international proletariat and a victory for the international counter-revolution.

The press of the Second International has not gone to great expense in order to justify its howls somehow. The Noske party, which has on its conscience the murdering of 20,000 workers, which today still keeps hundreds and hundreds of Communist workers in prison, declares concisely and briefly that it is imperative not to prosecute any Socialists. Enough said! The British Labour Party whose leader was a member of the government which caused the Irish Syndicalist Connolly to be shot; the British Labour Party whose leader Thomas had recourse to the bourgeois courts against the Communists, is also opposed on principle to the persecution of "Socialists."

On the other hand there is the 2½ International and its affiliated section, the Independent Socialist Party of Germany the rule of foreign capitalism under the guise of democracy. The only way to establish this dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and of capitalism in Russia is to aid the petty bourgeois counter-revolutionary parties with all the means available. This task of first weakening the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia and then overthrowing it has now become the historic function of the petty bourgeois counter-revolutionaries, and they are fulfilling this function. The ones unscrupulous, fully conscious of the master they serve; the others blinded by illusions, ignorant of what they are doing. For after all there are such Social Revolutionaries as the latter. There is a certain kind of superficial woman, who, after a life full of joy and pleasure, turns extremely pious and virtuous, and completely forgets the years and decades in which she served totally different gods. In political life it matters not whether a deed is committed with good or bad intentions and in this light the counter-revolutionaries suffering from democratic illusions are really more dangerous than those free from these illusions, because they cloak their dirty counter-revolutionary work with a certain inner pathos. Who can believe that the same Social Revolutionaries, who under the rule of the bourgeoisie fought desperately against the strikes as against acts of "anarchy", are today acting in good faith, when they take advantage of the congestion that now marks food transportation (caused by themselves through their revolts and sabotage) to call upon the workers to strike, although they know only too well that the misery of the Russian worker which was caused by the intervention — blockade, sabotage of the intellectuals

and capitalist speculation — can only be reduced by increased production and through the reinforcement of the power of the proletarian state. Who would be so credulous as to believe that the same Social Revolutionaries who considered it a crime and an act of insanity to expropriate capitalists and nationalize industry, are now acting in good faith when they represent the concessions made by us to capitalism (the introduction of leases is of course to be taken as such) as an alienation from Socialism? Who is so blind as not see the crass contradiction in the howlings of these people. "The concessions to capitalism", they shout, "are dangers", and demand at the same time freedom of the press and of organization for the bourgeoisie and even advocate bourgeois democracy. The bourgeoisie is passing through the period of its original accumulation. The speculator is dominated by the single thought of how to circumvent the measures by means of which the Soviet Government seeks to keep in check the newly excited appetite of capitalism. The political weapon of the Nepman (speculators are so called in Russia from the abbreviation N.E.P. — new economic policy) is corruption, and the bribing of hungry Soviet officials. The petty bourgeois intellectuals as well as those intellectuals connected with the bourgeoisie, in their capacity of lawyers, engineers, etc., and finally the open counter-revolutionary elements, constitute the vanguard of the bourgeoisie. Before the Nepman becomes so strong as to demand political concessions from the Soviet Government on the ground of his economic strength this demand is already made for

him by the S.R.'s and by the Mensheviks in the name of "Democracy" and "Socialism", nay, even in the name of the workers' interests, which they themselves have time and again tremped under foot. And the engineer, the lawyer, the doctor and the agriculturist make these same demands in the name of the work they do. The growing impudence displayed by the so-called petty bourgeois Socialists, is only a part of the growing audacity of the liberal vanguard, the bourgeoisie, which is strengthened by the new economic policy, a process that is necessary until the revolution succeeds in at least one big industrial country and opens the door for the influx of new economic forces into proletarian Russia. The Soviet Government is fighting with all its energy against every attempt of the bourgeoisie to raise its head. Everybody remembers how last year, when the Cadet gentlemen were permitted to form an organization for the purpose of getting bread for the starving, they attempted to assert themselves as a political power. The Soviet Government rapped them sharply on the knuckles and the S. R. gentlemen and the Mensheviks protested. The bourgeois circles of Russia look upon the S. R. trial as an attack upon their outposts and they are right. For instance, the Berlin Rul, the leading organ of the Cadets, voices its protest against this trial no less than the Second and the 2½ Internationals. Such is the historical significance of the trial of the Social Revolutionaries, which the fools of the world counter-revolution, the Levis and the Crispiens, are trying to mask in costumes borrowed from the history of proletarian tragedy. And in order that

NEXT SUNDAY

—at—

Workers' Hall

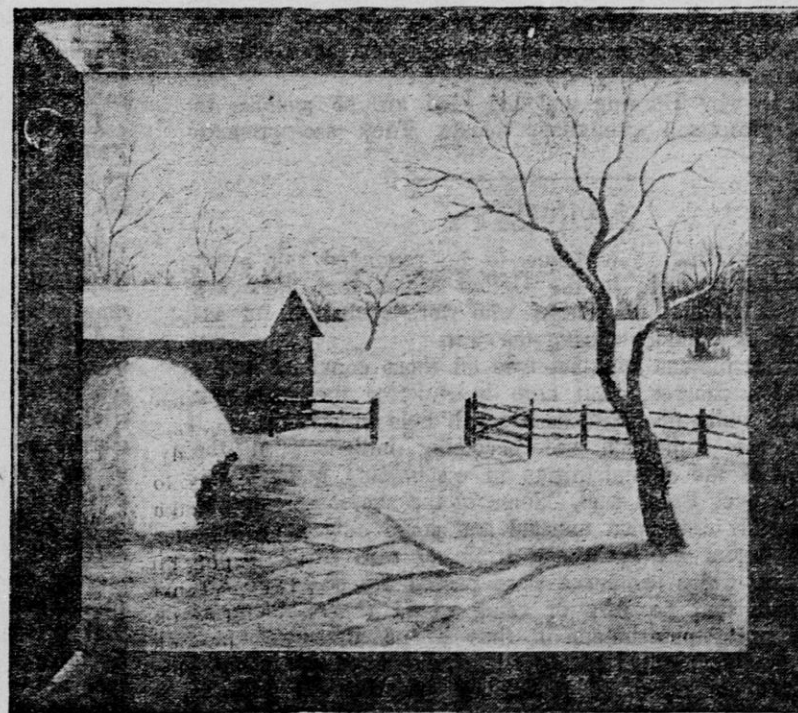
19th AVE WEST AND 1st STREET

A SPEAKER.
ALSO DANCING.

Admission 15 and 35 cents.

COME EARLY!

GET BUSY AND WIN THIS PICTURE



"The Barnyard"

The actual size of this picture is 22 by 26 inches. If you want it read the editorial, "If it is worth while act" and find out how to get it.

THE DOVE
CLOTHING & SHOE HOUSE
10 N 6TH AVE WEST
A. KYHKYNNEN,
Mens Outfitters From Head to Foot

the Russian revolution shall not suffer the same fate that befell the attempts of the Enrages, the Babeufs and the Communards, the Soviet Government is holding it sword drawn against the petty bourgeois wing of the counter-revolution which serves as the outpost of the capitalist and Junker wing, and which seeks to transform the stronghold of the world proletariat into an arena for a new civil war.

Have You Ordered a Copy of DICTATORSHIP VS. DEMOCRACY by LEON TROTZKY

Unquestionably a book of utmost importance to every worker, every radical, every socialist and communist to understand.
Over 200 pages
Paper cover 50c, cloth \$1.00
READY JULY 1st.
Send order paid in advance and help finance its publication.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
WORKERS PARTY,
799 Broadway, Room 405,
New York City.

KUZBAS

Has the Task of Recruiting 6,000 Engineers and Workers to Proceed to Soviet Russia to reconstruct Russian industries on a co-ordinated basis. The Soviet Government has allotted the control of the combined Kuznetsk and North Bogoslavskii regions in Siberia and the Urals to the Kuzbas Organization. These properties include the largest coal field in Russian territory, with 250 Billion tons of high class coking coal and the famous Nadejdenko Zavod, which manufactured the steel rails for the Trans-Siberian railroad. This steel plant is the largest charcoal steel plant in the world, producing the finest type of Swedish steel and iron.

If you are interested in this project, or if you are desirous of aiding in the Reconstruction of Russia, either personally or morally, you should get in touch with Kuzbas. The Next Party of Engineers and Workers leave on July 22nd for Petrograd. Bulletin sent free to Truth readers on receipt of name and address.

KUZBAS
Room 301, 110 W. 40th St.,
New York, N. Y.

WORKERS!

Join the Workers Party of America.
Join the Party of Action.
Meeting Wednesday July 5th 8 P. M.
Workers Hall, Cor. 6th & Tower,
Superior, Wis.
—Superior Branch.

POOL ROOM

CIGARS, CIGARETTES,
CANDY AND SOFT DRINKS.
CARL LOFF
2015 West Superior Street.

GO TO

Heartman's Bakery
and
Palace of Sweets
for
BREAD, PASTRY, CAKES
AND REFRESHMENTS
40th and Grand.

ALBERT THALIN,

Tire Repairing
Dealer in Tires and Accessories
Phone Melrose 7556.
1908 W. Superior St.,
Duluth, — — — Minnesota

ROSAAS

PHOTOGRAPHER
New Location
2102 W. 2nd Street

UNCALLED-FOR
TAILORMADE SUITS
Also Lot of Slightly Used Patrick
Men's and Boy's Overcoats.
\$10.00; \$15.00; \$20.00
L. SIEDEN, MEN'S TAILOR
17½ 5th Avenue West

New Oliver Cafe

The Classic and Ventilated
Place in Town
We serve the best
CHOP SUEY
—The—
New Oliver Cafe
Is made for you to enjoy.
2013 WEST SUPERIOR ST.,
DULUTH, MINN.
GOOD THINGS TO EAT.
HOME MADE PASTRY.

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

Furniture-Stoves-Rugs

New and used furniture, stoves and
Rugs, Bought, Sold and Exchanged.
We sell your furniture for you at
15 per cent. Try us once.
Bindler and Davis Co.
1606—1608 WEST SUPERIOR ST.
MELROSE 1273.

GUST LANDIN PHOTOGRAPHER

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

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
1022 West Superior St., Duluth

FOR GOOD MEATS

GO TO
GUST MORK
Cash Meat Market
2001 W. 2nd St., Phone Mel. 3001

John Hill

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

O. F. Wennerlund JEWELER

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

ALWAYS

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

Duluth Furniture Co.
1903 W. Superior St.

NOTICE!

Duluth Scand. Local
meets 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

TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.
J. O. BENTALL, Editor.

*Entered as second-class matter November 12, 1920, at the post office at Duluth, Minnesota, under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Subscription: 1 year \$2.00. — 6 months \$1.00.



OUR HUMANE PRESIDENT

(Written by J. O. Bentall before he went to prison)

The press has won recent fame by showing how humane our president is. It says without a smile just the opposite of what is true. The press knew it lied when it said that Harding is humane. The system does not allow a president to be humane. It killed Lincoln because he was humane. It converted many of the other presidents into brutes. It converted Wilson into a brute. It is doing its best to convert Harding into one.

Servants of capitalism cannot remain humane. The system itself is not humane. It is brutal. It fights and rends and rapes and murders. It tolerates none who is humane. It puts such into the dungeon. It puts them to death.

It put John Brown to death. It put Lovejoy and Garrison to death. It put Jaures and Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg to death. It is putting Tom Mooney and Ralph Chaplin and Charles Asleigh to death.

No. The system would not let Harding live if he became humane. It would make a great man of him as it made great men of Lincoln and Jesus.

OUR WISE R. R. LABOR BOARD

The strike of the railroad shop-men continues. They have backbone. They came out and are staying out 100 per cent.

The brotherhoods instead of helping are standing on the side lines like good scabbers.

The Railroad Labor Board cuts the wages of the men on strike but it hires scabs and pays them something like a living wage. Why not pay the strikers what they pay the regular railroad shop men? If it is enough to live on why pay the scabs more? There would be no strike if the Labor Board would pay the regular workers what they pay the scabs.

Furthermore the railroad owners threaten to stop all traffic if troops are not given them promptly. In other words they threaten a strike. Why not get out injunctions against them as well as against strikers?

It is all a one sided affair. The Labor Board and the railroad owners and the railroad officials are all pitted against the workers, forcing them to strike by taking from them their means of existence, destroying their solidarity by keeping them divided. The railroad officials even bleed the poor shopmen for money while they help the capitalists to destroy them.

MINERS IN WEST VIRGINIA NEAR FAMINE POINT

T. L. Lewis, Secretary of the New River Coal Operators' Association, recently denied the existence of "necessary need" in the families of striking miners of West Virginia. He boldly urged Rabbi Stephen Wise, who was describing the plight of the starving miners to an audience, to go into West Virginia and investigate before he talked. Rabbi Wise called his bluff and went to West Virginia to see. He took others along who would help him to see, among them a woman, Freda Kirchwey. She did not speed thru the district, where 60,000 men, women and children are near the famine point, in an auto with a kerchief to her nose. She mingled with the miners, went into their shacks, got their stories, saw their scanty food supplies, saw them in their rags.

What does she report?

That in the New River coal field in West Virginia between 15,000 and 20,000 people are living on a dole of about 30 cents a person. Most of them have no other source of income. Many of them would die if the dole were withdrawn, unless the men forgot that they were

BIRTHDAY CHEER

Birthdays in the month of July of political prisoners still confined in American prison, are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort club, 2923 Chestnut St., Milwaukee as follows:

At Leavenworth, Kan., Box No. 7—July 10, Harry Brewer, Register No. 13462; July 15, John Potthast, 13577.

At San Quentin, Cal. — July 14, Warren Billings. At Folsom prison, Repressa, Cal. — July 26, James Price.

At Huntsville, Tex., Box No. 32 — July 28, Chas. M. Cline.

At Walla Walla, Wash., Box No. 520—July 25, Edw. Flogaus.

Letters and post cards are eagerly received. Money will buy some necessities. For information as to articles which may be sent into prison, write the wardens of the respective prisons before sending articles.

By Defense News Service

Leavenworth, Kans. — Because of the widespread use of dope among prisoners in the federal penitentiary here, Warden Biddle has issued an order forbidding the receipt by inmates of 27 articles which relatives and friends have hitherto been allowed to send inside. Warden Biddle explains that these articles can not be properly inspected to make sure they are free from contraband, especially narcotic drugs, without damaging them. Hereafter they can be obtained only by purchase through the prison office.

Forbidden articles include: base balls and hand balls; base ball bats, belts, books (unless received direct from publisher); cake, candy and other eatables; chewing tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and cigarette papers; crochet cotton, gum, magazines and newspapers (unless received direct from publishers); music (unless received direct from publishers); mirrors, neckties, pillows; shoes, slippers, shoe polish and paste; soap, sugar, stationary, talcum powder, tooth paste or powder.

Biddle's order will work hardship among the big group of political prisoners held here. There never has been any suggestion that dope was used by any of the politicals, but nevertheless the ban applies to all.

union miners on strike and went back to work in the mines.

In the Kanawha field about 45,000 people are receiving about 50 cents apiece every week in strike benefits. Without it they would die and with it most of them are hungry. These are the things that Miss Kirchwey reports.

Dr. Wise found conditions far worse than he had imagined. Children were hungry, families half naked. Some live in tents some in barns, some in sheds. Others are unable even to find a place to pitch tents. If friendly farmers grant them permission to locate on their land the mining company threatens to evict the farmers.

The operators interviewed, Miss Kirchwey found "sickeningly sweet. Never a sordid word; no talk of profits or of coal prices or wage reductions; the good of the men; it was the operators' proud duty to see to it that no group of men could hold the country up; — the protection of the country." These were their sweet words to Miss Kirchwey and the other members of the investigating commission.

However it is evident to all unbiased observers that the operators are out to do the union to death. And the operators all over the country are after the same thing. And sweet President Harding is helping the sweet employers by asking the miners to return to work at a wage scale in existence when work was suspended on April 1. Arbitration is to be attempted until in August, when cold weather is only a month away. If the president can make the miners work until fall then the biting cold will drive the shelterless slaves to do his bidding.

If the union is crushed out, now by the owning class the mine workers will be forced to try new tactics. Their determination to better their conditions will not be rooted out and it will find expression while life lasts. They may eventually be forced into secret organizations as the Russian workers were. Their desire for sufficient food and clothes may devise a means of fighting that will be less desirable to the capitalists than the union and the strike.

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS

Because there are some class conscious workers who vote, it has been suggested that TRUTH announce the names of the school board members endorsed by organized labor. They are as follows:

J. A. Bruff, Alex G. McKnight, J. H. Tomlin, for the three year term, and Chas. Olson for the one year term. The election occurs July 15. We do not know these individuals however we are willing to wager that they are all for the capitalist system.

We believe that IF they were really class-conscious and intelligent IF they should be elected they could carry on considerable working class propaganda in connection with their jobs. The schools in working class districts always get the ragged end of everything as far as buildings are concerned and also when it comes to class-room equipment. If there are poorly equipped teachers carried on the pay roll you will find them located in working-class districts.

A few working class board-members will not be able to prevent this. About all that they can do is to put up a good fight... expose the tricks that are being put over on the workers.

If there is work to be done scab labor is hired every time by the board-members unless there is a good strong demand made by the unions. Last year when the Liberty school was fixed up non-union men got the work. When Riverside school was repaired again all the plasterers were non-union. It's always done that way.

IF the men nominated were really interested to carry on working class propaganda they would have plenty of chance to do so. The big thing is the IF. What are they talking now?

WHY SUDDENLY PRO-GERMAN?

Why has President Harding suddenly become assured that we cannot afford to stay aloof from the world? "We must impress the world with American ideals", says he. And then he adds that the allies must all help the Wirth cabinet in Germany because it is sincere in its efforts to pay reparations.

Yes. It evidently looks to Harding and his advisers as if the Communists might get control in Germany. Ever since the big demonstration in Berlin, the capitalists have been scared. What if the German people would put a Lenin and a Trotsky at the helm! That is the reason they are suddenly for the present Germany.

The close cooperation between Russia and Germany, which would result if the Communists got control in Germany, would make a world power against capitalism. Germany's skilled technicians and Russia's unlimited natural resources would make them able to conquer the world for the workers.

That is why Harding and his kind are so anxious to impress American capitalistic ideals. They are pro-capitalism.

AMNESTY

President Harding is going to be reminded this week by a million people in the United States that there are still about 90 men in prisons who were sentenced for expressions of opinions during the war.

All other nations have set free all those convicted solely on opinion charges. But here in America the spies are at liberty while 90 politicals are still held in prisons.

Even the capitalists are becoming indignant at the stupidity of the administration in withholding general amnesty. Senator Borah said, "Some of the sentences imposed are absurdly cruel and unusual and could only have been imposed under the spirit and strain of war. Some of the facts upon which sentences were passed are so vague and inadequate that no jury or court would regard them as sufficient for punishment in time of peace."

The president ought to end this shame upon our country and upon our sense of justice by releasing all political prisoners immediately.

ELMER SMITH IS PUNISHED

Any man who bucks up against the bunch now in control of industry will be made to suffer. Elmer Smith, the brilliant young Western lawyer, has been a serious handicap to the big interests many times. He seems to be on hand whenever the industrial powers wish to railroad men to jail for opinions. They have not forgotten Smith's work for the I. W. W. in the Centralia affair. And his brilliant defense of the ten self-confessed members of the I. W. W. in Sacramento is too much for them. They cry for vengeance. The appellate Court is barring Smith from further practice of law in the State of California.

He is charged with no violation of legal ethics, but with the crime of being a non-resident of California. It is a regular custom, "professional courtesy", to permit attorneys from any state to practice in California. But the state district attorney's office has charge of the "courtesy" and it practically says, "Get out" to Smith.

They will have vengeance. If Smith stands between them and vengeance on the I. W. W. they will take it out on him first.

THE CONQUEST OF THE EARTH

RALPH CHAPLIN

The War is on—a growing storm against your outposts hurled.

It is no war of compromise; the death-flag is unfurled. The armies of the dispossessed lay siege unto the world.

This is our war—our Holy War—the final Social Strife.

No mercy do we ask or give—no other prize but Life; Too long you gouged us one by one, and gloried in our fall.

Or when we fought dividedly you crushed us to the wall;

But now we know the hurt of one is injury to all, No flags or tongues keep us apart; our creed is to be free.

The only Fatherland we have is world-wide Industry. Where e'er we toil we face the foe—our Common Enemy.

Too long we drudged like driven beasts beneath your iron sway;

Too long we faced, diverted, dumb, your hell-hounds in the fray;

Now WAR is on and YOU'RE the one to settle and to pay.

In One Big Union now we stand, the world to gain and own,

And in your beastly ugly face our battle-cry is thrown.

The earth with all its unborn wealth is OURS and ours ALONE.

HOW I BECAME A REBEL

By ROBERT MINOR

By a childhood of poverty I was moulded for life membership in the working class.

When I left school at fourteen to work in a sign painter's shop my love of picture making developed to a fierce passion. It may seem incredible that this had a great deal to do with making me a rebel, but I say seriously that even the scant, pitiful art possibilities of a sign shop gave me an impression of conflict between every artistic impulse and the needs of commercial life. Few outsiders know that sign painting shops cover many really talented young workers, but my kid eyes saw and understood the conflict between young workers' instinct for beauty and the need of the shop to drive for money.

The smallness of the wages of a sign painter's apprentice drove me from that small Temple of Art, to start learning the carpenter's trade. Here I contracted the peculiar pride of the craftsman. Carpentering seemed to have a relation to art, and I maintain to this day that it has. My relatives got me out of this and into a "nice clean" job in a railroad office, with a chance to work to be president of the railroad. But I couldn't stand it. I was already branded with a different iron; I quit and went off to wander on freight trains as a hobo laborer. Fifteen hours a day on a farm, at fifty cents a day, soon gave me my fill of agriculture; and I drifted into easier jobs at ten hours a day with pick and shovel. This was the serious beginning of the opening of my eyes. One day an old mule-freight teamster caught up with me on a lonely Texas road and told me I could ride if I was a working man. On the wagon he gave me a long tirade on the wrongs of the working people and the need of the working class to stick together and make a revolution. His words sunk into my memory to stay.

At camp fires in railroad construction camps and on the freight trains and in the "jungles", the conversation of wandering laborers from all quarters of the earth gave me my "cosmopolitan culture." Here I learned the indescribable beauty of that spiritual fraternity of communism which was poured a few years later into the songs and the deeds of the old-time I. W. W. And I learned the dreadful curse of God upon a scab.

When I returned to my native town to work at the carpenter trade and joined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, my rather crude working class loyalty go to slightly, more definite form. Two members of the Union puzzled me by endlessly talking Socialism; of their hifalutin words I couldn't remember a thing except the constant repetition, "Carroll D. Wright to the contrary notwithstanding." But I learned more definitely what a scab is. The order came for all hands to make a stand for the Union scale of wages, which was not being paid. I was the only Union member on my building job, and I walked out on strike alone. I never got another job at the carpenter trade.

I wandered about Texas and New Mexico on freight trains, looking for work living by handouts, learning the peculiarly bitter lesson of the unemployed man sleeping on the open ground in winter.

Unable to get work at carpentering or sign painting, I found a job as cartoonist for a small daily newspaper. This was my entrance to a trade that has taught many a man what a rotten core is inside of the social system. I didn't notice it at first, but was for some time absorbed in the rapid ambitions of the newspapers life. I got a better job on a big St. Louis newspaper. But about this time the trial of William D. Haywood at Boise, Idaho, came to disturb me—to awaken all of the old-time dreams—the call of my class. Simultaneously I met a Russian Jew, the first one that I had ever known. The strange talk of this man changed my understanding of what life is for. He filled me full of the fever to learn and feel. At first this merely stimulated my work and brought me some of the petty newspaper success that I had thought I wanted. Now that it came, I didn't want it. About 1908 I went into the Socialist party. I was elected to the City Central Committee, but drifted out of the party as it began to change its character, about 1912, and began to take an interest in the Anarchist movement.

At the age of 29 I got my first opportunity to study art, and went to Paris with my saved-up wages to attend the French national art school. To my bewilderment I found that the "art schools" have not the slightest interest in art, but concern themselves solely with teaching men the way to make money, which I already knew. They have exactly the same motives as the sign painters' shop in Texas. This shook me off the track again. I could not associate with the foul bourgeois in the art academies. In the working class neighborhoods of Paris I learned the French language mainly by listening to agitators' speeches, and with the language I absorbed a typical Paris working-class point of view—anarcho-syndicalism. I returned to New York with no appetite for the job I had already contracted for, as a cartoonist on the New York World.

Unfortunately the first day's instructions in my new job were to begin a series of cartoons which were to be a campaign to fasten guilt for a bomb explosion (July 4, 1914) upon Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman. It was an affair with which they had nothing to do, but which the "World" wanted to fasten upon them in one of its well-known circulation drives. For refusing to participate in

this, and perhaps also for suggesting what I might publicly protest against it, I was reduced to the rank of cartoonist for the evening edition of the "World". I take space to mention this only because it is illuminating to show how a man is literally beaten along the path to one side or the other of the class struggle. I was allowed to make anti-war cartoons to my heart's content in the Evening World for about a year. Then a strange thing happened: all of the great newspapers in America (except the Hearst press) were suddenly lined up FOR the war on the English-French side. I was ordered to begin turning my cartoons to the Allied side. I quit and went over to the New York Call, where I thought I could make revolutionary cartoons.

Later, I went to Europe as correspondent for a "liberal" newspaper syndicate. There I saw as plain as daylight the beginning of "the transforming of the Capitalist war into civil war and revolution"—the event of which Lenin's little group in Switzerland was the prophet. This prediction of course ran like a red thread through all of my writings and stuck out in my drawings. The newspaper syndicate quit printing my stuff. I came home in the steerage, amongst "my kind". I had advanced a long way—I had learned that soldiers, and not unarmed people, make revolutions. It opened wide vistas of thought.

The last underpinning of respect for the "democratic" social organization was knocked out of me by the Mooney case. I happened to be in California and was drawn into the organization of the Mooney defense. The Chamber of Commerce, the street car corporation, "respectable" labor union officials, strike-breakers, policemen, petty criminals, prostitutes and "class-conscious" petty business men, conspired to frame up and hang strike leaders. Helping to untangle this amazing conspiracy, opened up to my eyes catacombs of crime and filth upon which capitalist society is built, of the existence of which I could otherwise have had only a feeble dream. I had never before known that every labor case in a criminal court is a stage play deliberately fixed in advance by direct bribery of witnesses and, usually, of the jury. The staggering completeness of it is almost incredible to me even now, as it will be incredible to the reader. It was like standing on a mountain while the mists blow away, revealing in the valley the terrific battle of the classes; the thundering sounds of life are shown to be artillery, and the dimly swirling silhouettes become men in the grapple of death.

That is all of "How I Became a Rebel."

But the time had already come when "being a rebel" didn't mean anything!... George Washington was a rebel, but if brought into the society of today he would not function as such. Robespierre was a rebel, but he wouldn't have any significance now. Emma Goldman was a revolutionist in July, 1914, but today she doesn't mean anything. And I discovered when I returned from a trip to Russia in 1918 that "being a rebel" just generally, without taking a definite place in the Communist revolution, didn't mean any more than being a Methodist. I noticed while I was in a military prison that the officers disputed very seriously as to whether I was an Anarchist or a Bolshevik, and upon deciding that I was only an Anarchist they treated me more as a moderately respectable man. This very much humiliated me, and set me to wondering.

So, "How I Became a Rebel" doesn't mean anything, and the story's no good. How I became a specified kind of a rebel against a specific thing and for a specific thing in a specific way—that is the only tale that means anything.

And that's a different story.

—Labor Herald.

IF IT IS WORTH WHILE ACT

Our thanks to the many comrades who have responded by sending in their own renewals promptly and some new subs for TRUTH. We urge others to come forward now and do likewise. It is not a hardships unless it is all left for a few to do. Be your own collector and send us the cash.

Do you like TRUTH? Many write to tell us that they do. We don't publish the letters often because it sounds too much like "blowing your own bassoon" or "tooting your own horn." However we notice that is what most editors of papers do. We will leave the matter to your judgement. If TRUTH meets your idea of what a working class paper should be then come forth and do something to help support it.

If it doesn't meet your approval write and tell us that also. If you are an honest class-conscious worker, your words will have an effect. If you happen to be a reader of TRUTH but in the ranks of the enemy of the working class we care not for your criticisms.

This week decides who will receive the picture presented by Carl Nordmark. Some one will be a mighty lucky person.

Four years in prison was the sentence allotted to Dr. H. Carrick, former assistant physician at the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, for smuggling drugs to prisoners.

This man brought death and he got four years. Those who aimed to bring more abundant life to the workers by advocating a new industrial system got five and ten and twenty. And still there are workers who do not believe that the courts are instruments in the hands of the present industrial powers to protect the own selfish interests.

THE WORKER

BERTON BRALEY.

I have broken my hands on your granite,
I have broken my strength on your steel,
I have sweated thru years for your pleasure,
I have worked like a slave for your weal.
And what is the wage you have paid me?
You masters and drivers of men—
Enough so I come in my hunger
To beg for labor again!

I have given my manhood to serve you,
I have given my gladness and youth;
You have used me, and spent me, and
crushed me,
And thrown me aside without ruth;
You have shut my eyes from the sunlight,
My lungs from the untainted air,
You have housed me in horrible places
Surrounded by squalor and care.

I have built you the world in its beauty,
I have brought you the glory and spoil,
You have blighted my sons and daughters,
You have scourged me again to my toil.
Yet I suffer it all in patience
For somehow I dimly have known
That some day the worker will conquer
In a world that was meant for his own!