

IN AMERICA'S PRISONS TODAY 64 MEN ARE SERVING 676 YEARS FOR EXPRESSION OF OPINION

Subscription Rates:

One Year\$2.00
Six Months 1.00
Foreign 2.50

TRUTH

NO. 46—WHOLE NO. 281

International Press Correspondence

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1922

Member The Federated Press

FIVE CENTS

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO—

"TRUTH"

20th Avenue W. & Superior St.

DULUTH, MINN.

Phone Melrose 530

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES HAS TILT WITH LEGION OFFICERS

Says Civilization Will Be Wrecked Unless Internationalism Conquers.

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—When Dr. John Haynes Holmes, preaching here in the Community church, charged the American Legion with lawlessness and mob terrorism, C. W. A. Cannon, vice commander of the Legion in New York state, made the angry retort that Dr. Holmes was more interested in the welfare of Germany than America. Then the Legion official added regretfully:

"There is nothing we can do to punish him. He is protected now because there is no war and we must recognize the law of free speech."

Dr. Holmes' reply was to reiterate his charges, and he did it with vigor.

"I meant every word I said," he declared. "The Fascisti is a combination of the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan. Both are lawless and both exert mob rule to get what they want. This was especially true of the American Legion two years ago. The Fascisti in Italy has been ignoring the constitution of the state. That is exactly what the Legion and the Ku Klux Klan has done."

"I also meant what I said when I told my hearers it was a tragedy for an American to fight for his flag. There were four flags on the dias. They were the municipal, the state, the national, and the international flags."

"I illustrated the history of similar flags. For instance, in the middle ages Genoa declared war on Florence. Two cities would not fight now. Then the southern states declared war on the United States. That could not be repeated; man's vision has advanced as civilization has enveloped the universe."

"Then in the last great war nationalists fought one another. I pointed to the international flag, which represents the brotherhood of man. When all men are under that flag there will be no more bloodshed. And unless the international flag conquers through the spreading of the doctrines of universal brotherhood, civilization throughout the world is going to be wrecked. That's what I said. I repeat it."

F. S. R. PERSONNEL CHANGES SOMEWHAT

New York.—Dr. J. W. Hartman, who has been the efficient editor of "Soviet Russia" and also treasurer of the Friends of Soviet Russia, has been obliged to give up his work on account of his health. Although not on the staff of the organization, he will continue to cooperate in every way possible.

Eugene Lyons, whose work has appeared in labor and liberal publications for many years, will be in charge of the publicity department, and will also assist on the editorial board of SOVIET RUSSIA.

Allen Broms has been elected treasurer.

Fred Biedenapp whose name is familiar as one of the most effective orators and organizers in the labor movement of the East has been named field organizer and R. A. I. C. director.

A number of minor changes have been made in the force of the National Office, with a view to keeping running costs down to an absolute minimum.

Scandinavian Federation Joins Workers Party

(Workers Party Press Service)
By a referendum vote which closed November 1, the United Scandinavian Socialist Federation has affiliated with the Workers Party. Beginning this month the Federation will function as a unit of the Workers Party.

The United Scandinavian Federation was organized when the Scandinavian Socialist Federation and the same federation of the Socialist-Labor Party united some months ago. The united federation has some six hundred members.

The action of the Scandinavian Federation follows that of the Checho-Slovak Federation, which affiliated with the Party a month

Non-Political Prisoners Sacrifice for Defense

HEARTS AND MINDS ACTIVE IN SPIRIT OF IRON BARS.

Chicago.—Thirty-five dollars has been forwarded from an eastern penitentiary in the kingdom of the U. S. Steel corporation to the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington st.

The money was collected secretly, spirited out in spite of the authorities and has been added to the defense fund for Wm. Z. Foster and the 19 other labor men held as a result of the Michigan red raid of Aug. 21.

Only one of the convicts contributing was a radical before he went to jail. The others have received their education in the way radicals know how to impart it whenever they go behind the bars in America as political prisoners.

"I did not have to give any explanation," the radical wrote in his underground letter. "The fact that it was to keep reds out of jail was enough for them to give away their last dollar. Many of them have sacrificed their commissaries (small luxury allowances) and smokes and one of them had sold his outside shoes in order to be able to contribute to what he called a darn good cause."

"I have read with great interest," writes Roger N. Baldwin, director, American Civil Liberties union, "the original of the letter from inmates of the state penitentiary, pledging their support morally and financially to the defendants in the Michigan criminal syndicalism case. It is extraordinary evidence of the understanding of big issues by men convicted of nonpolitical offenses."

ago. A referendum for the affiliation of the Slovak Federation, which is distinct from the Checho-Slovak Federation, is now pending. There is also a movement in the French Socialist Federation for affiliation with the Workers Party.

Grouch of Banker, Labor, Farmer Changes Line-up of Masters

By PAUL HANNA

Washington.—A third party took control of congress in the election Nov. 7. Only when they forget their meaningless labels and combine for reactionary purposes will the Republicans and Democrats escape the control of this third party.

All members of this unchristened bloc—excepting Victor Berger, Socialist congressman, Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor senator, and O. J. Kvale, independent—call themselves either Republicans or Democrats for the time being, but they are hostile to party control and well known advocates of things for which neither of the old parties can stand sponsor.

On paper the republicans have a majority in the senate, but seven of this majority are La Follette, Norris, Borah, Johnson, Ladd, Brookhart, and Howell, all opposed to the administration, and later returns has added the name of Lynn J. Frazier, Non-partisan from North Dakota. Unless the old parties combine, this strategic little group of independents can block any bill offered in the senate.

Even before the big Republican majority of 167 in the house was almost wiped out on Tuesday, there was an independent group there which gave the old guardsmen trouble. After next March a squad of a dozen unbossed representatives will from day to day be the house majority.

This third party is almost sure to be increased by recruits in the form of members who read the meaning of Tuesday's vote and realize that they must vote in the public interest occasionally or get ready for defeat in the close districts from which they come.

An interesting reason given for the Republican debacle is that the big eastern bankers are impatient with the isolation policy of the Harding administration, and decided the quickest way to get America into an association of nations was to bump off the G. O. P. senators from Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and elsewhere.

By a margin as narrow as his partisan prejudices, Lodge seems to have escaped the wrath of the international bankers. He may return to Washington more bitter against his persecutors than chastened by his recent peril. He is an old man now and does not need to ask many more favors from Wall Street.

This discontent of the big money leaders who know no country coincided so perfectly with the anger of the middle western farmers, the grouch of the thirsty and general indignation of organized labor that they appear to have combined with not previous agreement to chastise the Republican party.

Of the list of senatorial candidates endorsed by organized labor and printed in the Machinists' magazine, an astonishing big proportion were successful—to wit: Ashurst in Arizona, Bayard in Delaware, Brookhart in Iowa, Ralston in Indiana, Shipstead in Minnesota, Wheeler in Montana, Edwards in New Jersey, Copeland in New York, Howell in Nebraska, Pitman in Nevada, Gerry in Rhode Island, McKellar in Tennessee, La Follette in Wisconsin, Kendrick in Wyoming, and probably Dill in Washington.

JACK CARNEY TO HAVE NEW TRIAL

A new trial on the federal charges brought against him in 1910 as editor of Truth has been granted to Jack Carney, now editor of the Voice of Labor. Carney was charged with attempting to dissuade soldiers from going to Russia.

AM. LEGION SORE; BANKERS' OFFSPRING TURNS; AIRS: "LOOTING OF A NATION"

By PAUL HANNA
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

Washington.—Armistice Day, 1922, came with five facts standing out for the consideration of ex-service men and other citizens:

1—Standard Oil and other corporations are declaring enormous stock dividends of the profits they accumulated during and just after the war for freedom.

2—Men who actually bore arms in the conflict have been denied their bonus on account of the national "poverty."

3—Secretary Mellon diverts \$300,000,000 from the public treasury by ruling that the corporation stock dividends shall not be taxed, though congress said they should be.

4—Disabled war veterans are subjected to rules worse than prison regulations in government institutions, according to official protest made to federal authorities.

5—The American Legion has begun to stray from the high purpose of its reactionary founders and has just authorized the publication of a book on war profiteers to be entitled, The Looting of a Nation—Who Got the Money.

How the legion has fallen from grace with the bankers and political Tories calls for a separate chapter. It may be recorded in passing that Roosevelt, Jr., Bacon and other 100% founders of the organization have washed hands of their offspring, and that Elihu Root, Jr., has just originated the Ex-Service Men's Antibus league, which its backers declare will evolve into a permanent veterans' association to occupy the whole reactionary field which the American Legion is beginning to vacate.

Inspector's Report Shows Reilly Miners Victims of Owners' Greed and Neglect

Spangler, Pa.—The 83 coal miners who perished in the Reilly mine here were victims of neglect, or greed, or both, on the part of the mine operators. Seward Butten, chief mine inspector of Pennsylvania, said that the explosion was a direct result of insufficient air in the workings, with its resultant gaseous state.

The power fan which forces the air into the Reilly mine delivers 127,000 cubic feet per minute at low pressure. That amount of air, according to District Inspector Wardrop, is far from sufficient to prevent the formation of explosive gaseous mixtures. Ventilation experts estimate that at least 200,000 feet of air would be needed to make the workings safe. Two more facts have been learned. First, that most of the victims succumbed to gas and not to the force of the explosion. Second, that two men who previously held the job of fire boss in the mine lost their jobs because they reported too much gas.

Half of Greek Army for Communism

Cyprus.—Fugitives arriving from Smyrna, Asia Minor, declare that the defeat of the Greek army by the Turks is largely due to Bolshevik propaganda. Half of the Greek army, they assert, had become converted to Communism, refused to fight in what they considered a capitalist war launched by Greece for imperialistic ends.

CHEER FOR LENIN AND TROTSKY.

These fugitives contend that the troops burst out into one vast volley of cheers for Lenin and Trotsky and threw away their guns and abandoned the artillery. All efforts of the officers and of the priests to make the men stick to their guns were in vain.

AN ELOQUENT CONTRAST



ABOVE LEFT: A scene in the Tartar Republic. Of a family of seven formerly occupying this dug-out, only this boy remains. The others died of starvation.

ABOVE RIGHT: In the Volga district. Boy, orphaned by the famine, eating dried-up pumpkin rind.

BELOW: Well-dressed, well-fed, happy boys and girls in a Children's Home in Moscow established and supported by the workers of Germany. The Friends of Soviet Russia drive for the adoption of Russian orphans aims to put the two boys above and thousands of other little sufferers into such Homes to be established by the workers of America.

The extent of destitution among the children of Russia would be incredible, were the causes of the appalling situation less well known. Those who have watched the catastrophic assaults upon Russia during the last five years—the attacks by subsidized brigades, the blockade by international greed, the terrible famine—learn without surprise that literally hundreds of thousands of children are orphaned, starving, broken in health, doomed to extermination unless help arrives quickly from the outside. Estimates indicate that there are 600,000 orphans in Russia and 400,000 in the Ukraine.

Everywhere in Russia but especially in the regions devastated by the famine scourge, there are hordes of uncared for children. The graphic descriptions of their condition and sufferings there is no need to repeat here. The details are too gruesome, unearthly in their tragedy.

Everywhere in Russia little children wander like lost souls, the only hope for life being in the generosity of the workers in other lands. Their fathers have fallen in defending the workers' republic against the Wrangels and Denikins of the world; killed in many instances by American bullets! Or they have died of hunger rather than eat a crust of bread which might save their children's lives.

To meet this situation, the International Workers Aid has decided to establish Children's Homes in Russia, equipped to care for and educate the new generation of Russians. Several such Homes are already in existence, supported by the German and Dutch workers. Despite inadequate provisions in many places, these Homes are wonderful cases of happiness for the Russian children in a desert of misery. More such Homes, if started soon, will obviate a great deal of suffering.

The Friends of Soviet Russia, as the American branch of the international relief body, is conducting a campaign for the adoption of Russian orphans. The Soviet Government has set aside many buildings, some of them the former residences of the nobility, to be used in the care of children. But these houses cannot be used until the necessary equipment is available, until regular donations to keep the homes running have been assured.

The F. S. R. in its drive aims to reach every working man and woman in the United States and Canada with this message: "Your contribution, no matter how small, is not negligible. It takes so little money to keep a boy or girl alive that your mite will save the life of at least one orphan. Two dollars will provide food and clothes, a home and an education for a Russian child for a whole month!"

The appeal of the F. S. R. is directed not only to individuals but also to organizations. Labor unions and other working class groups, women's organizations, children's clubs and other groups are asked to adopt as many children as their treasury can stand. It is expected that some of the larger organizations will adopt hundreds outright. As large an initial donation as possible to go toward equipping a Home, and monthly payments of \$2 for each orphan adopted—these are the form which help should take.

In undertaking the work, the Friends of Soviet Russia and the international relief body of which it is part are conscious of the fact that fruits of the Russian Revolution will be lost unless the new generation is brought up healthy in body and mind. The children of today must be saved from death, and from what is worse—a crippled, stunted life due to bad conditions.

All contributions and inquiries should be addressed to the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th Street, New York.

TEXTILE WORKERS BIND THE WORKING CLASS AND PEASANTS

Russian's Destiny Depends on Supplying Goods to the Peasants.

(Extract from Trotsky's Speech.—Inter. Press.)

Comrades! I am fortunate, as I only returned to Moscow yesterday, to be able to greet your 5th All-Russian Congress which met on the eve of the fifth anniversary of our revolution and of the Soviet Republic.

We can in no way claim that the greatest dangers still less, that the greatest economic difficulties are overcome.

During these five years we have experienced much, attempted much, failed in much, but also learned much. We have renounced none of our revolutionary tasks, during these five years we have lost none of our convictions and of our readiness for struggle; but we have grown maturer; we consider circumstances more profoundly, and we hope that in the next five years we shall commit less errors.

Of course, during this period we committed the greatest mistakes in the field of elementary military self-defense.

At Genoa we proposed: "Let us disarm!"

As you know, however, at Genoa they refused even to place this proposal upon the agenda, and even those governments refused which have unceasingly reproached us with our "militarism". From this we had to draw the logical conclusions: we maintained our army; we have 800,000 soldiers under arms. That is a very great number for a hungry, cold and wasted country which is just beginning to recover. But for the time being we cannot abandon this policy.

In the Ukraine and in the Crimea the 1922 class of recruits has just been called. I was in the Crimea and travelled through the Ukraine, and all facts and documents testified that the full number of the 1922 group have responded to the summons. There are no desertions. The morale is excellent. There is no force or repression whatever. We still recollect how the first mobilization was carried out and we know what it means when the recruited workers and peasants in the Ukraine and the Crimea, which districts responded much later to the call of the October Revolution than did Moscow, Petrograd and the Central districts, are now responding voluntarily and eagerly. This means in the first place a very great advance in the political level of the peoples of our federation. They learn along with their power and know what our policy is and what purpose we need our army. In the second place, this voluntary, even joyful enlisting of the youth proves that the relations between the working class and the masses of the peasants are also improving in these districts where the Soviet order is much more backward than it is with us in the centre, although in the centre it is very far from being perfect.

Mutual Understanding Coming.

There is no doubt that the new economic policy is facilitating, nay, is making possible the mutual understanding of the working class and the peasant masses. In this new economic policy which we often describe as the bond between the workers and the peasant, the textile worker is the link that binds the worker to the peasant. In fact, this bond begins with that mass of articles of necessity required by the peasants. And the who question of our future destiny depends upon whether we shall succeed—and I do not doubt that we shall succeed—in supplying the peasant with what he needs, and in ever better quality and at ever cheaper prices.

If but yesterday and the day before, the fate of Soviet Russia depended entirely upon our munition stores and upon our infantry and cavalry barracks, today the fate of Soviet Russia will be determined before all at the congresses of our industrial organizations and our economic organs. I might say that the existence or nonexistence of the Russian Socialist Soviet Republic depends upon these trifles...

The question is whether we can deliver to the peasants this or that article in greater quantities and at cheaper prices, and whether we can prove to him that Socialism gives him these things, that the proletarian state is capable of giving him all these things.

If we prove that, we shall have succeeded all along the line.

Although the centre of gravity is passing over to the economic sphere,

and although the textile workers form at the present moment the connecting link between the proletariat and the peasantry, we must not neglect the work and care for the army and navy.

Army and Navy Not Neglected.

We can point to great successes on the military field. We have for the first time carried out manoeuvres by which we are able to test our army and our business management. This test shows that there are still great faults and failings, but notwithstanding, the success is enormous.

I witnessed the rebirth of our Red Navy. Our Navy was crippled; but since foreign ships came to Odessa and Kronstadt with impunity, and were able to threaten with ultimatums and to bombard Odessa (the same thing happened in Novorossisk during the evacuation of the whites), we came to the conclusion that in any case we needed a minimum fleet, not of course for the purpose of any kind of colonial robbery. We are not England; we never for a moment think of capturing colonies, of dominating other peoples; we are only concerned with the protection of our coasts. So long as our enemies threaten us, we are compelled to maintain our armed forces and the Red Navy.

In the Baltic our Red fleet has recently carried out manoeuvres, and in the Black Sea I saw the training of our Black Sea fleet. The whole of the European Press spoke of the rebirth of our navy under these difficult circumstances as of a wonder, and now they naturally cry out about our militarism. Only the other day, at Genoa, we proposed disarmament. Did we perhaps hope that they would disarm? No! We have had sufficient experience in this respect. We proposed to the robbers that they lay aside the knife, and we said to them in the politest manner: Begin and we shall follow! Of course the robbers refused. We began to partially demobilize our army, but to raise its quality and at the same time to rebuild our Red Navy.

Five minutes before I came here, I had a conversation with M. Herriot, a French radical bourgeois. Herriot was at one time a minister and he will again be a French minister, perhaps president. We spoke over politics, over the possibility of an economic rapprochement and over many other things, while beneath our windows, the soldiers marched by, singing "For our Soviet Power". . . . The window panes shook. I must tell you that the sounds made a much deeper impression upon my visitor than all the explanations I gave him. Therefore I call upon you comrades not to reduce your kindly interest in the Red Army and the Red Navy.

Menshevik Still Wants Capitalism.

The greatest question of international development has not yet been solved. The breaking up of the old imperialist groups and the inner decomposition of the capitalist countries continues without interruption. Perhaps slower than we wished, but every wish demands patience. The general line of development is proceeding as we predicted and as we expected; it cannot be otherwise. And this question is of the highest importance for the trade unionists.

The Russian Menshevik with Martov at the head take up clearly and unambiguously the following position: "Return to capitalism, give back the factories and workshops"—and what then? Then the Menshevik promise to defend the eight hour day and the interests of the working class in capitalist Russia. In order to give them the opportunity of proving their virtues as a labor party the factories, the workshops and mines, even the land is to be given back to the exploiters.

We are passing through difficult times. We have to overcome difficulties; perhaps we must also reckon with the discontent of the workers, as we frequently saw with regard to finance and raw materials; all this will often occur. And the Menshevik often take advantage of these difficulties. They set up the program: we are for the Soviet State, for Socialism, but against the Bolshevik errors and we advise you, the masses, to demand this and that and to exert pressure in this or that matter. With this program they could, in former days, convince a part of the working class; but now, for the fifth anniversary of the Soviet Republic, the Menshevik bring us a precious gift; the program of "Back to Capital-

Berwind Miners Driven By American Czars

Johnstown, Pa.—"The district in question, Somerset county, is controlled bodily and politically by a coal corporation of which E. J. Berwind is the moving power. The same E. J. Berwind is chairman of the board of directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. of New York City, and is a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, which hauls the coal from the mines. The great Berwind-White interests seem to have used some 4000 men's bodies and souls to build up for themselves an industrial autocracy."

The foregoing is a part of a statement made here by David Hirschfeld, chairman of a committee appointed by Mayor Hylan of New York to investigate conditions in this district, following appeals made to the New York officials by striking miners in the pits which supply fuel to New York's great transportation system.

"We have seen the tents, the hencoops and the stables where the miners and their families sought shelter after having been evicted from their homes by the coal and iron police," he continued. "When the time comes, and it will come soon, the city of New York will never buy one lump of coal from any company where the workingman's life, his interests and his right to liberty are neglected."

No Egyptian Pharaoh, Hirschfeld declared, ever drove men harder than the Berwind-White miners are driven, and no czar was ever more tried to push its own bad policy in spite of all.

autocratic than "these predator-representatives of big business."

He added that from the moment the committee reached the stronghold of the Berwind-White Co. it was accorded no courtesies by that corporation. "Instead," he said, "insults were given us at every possible turn. Agents of the company spied upon our every movement, the rooms in our hotel were opened, and our personal belongings ransacked."

ism". This makes it possible for you to take up with the greatest clearness the fight in the labor movement against any attempt of the Menshevik to get a firm foothold in the trade unions.

Trade Unions Big Factor.

But we also make concessions to capitalism. They say to us: "you are making concessions to capital; now make concessions to us Mensheviks, since we are the accomplices of capitalism. Yes we are making concessions to capitalism because it is still strong, but our task is to weaken it. Our end is Socialism, and in order to be able to strangle capital we must first strangle the Menshevik and that, in the shortest time.

I conclude with what I began. We have now become much more cautious: we weigh everything much more carefully, although many a Soviet scale is deceptive. But if we compare our present situation with that of the year 1918, we will see that we have added, besides the grey hairs some of us have on our heads also something in our heads: we have learned much and we have become much more prudent.

There are still many difficulties, and the best way to overcome these difficulties is: to maintain, by means of the trade unions, the closest contact with the broadest masses of the people. And in this respect the textile workers form the advance guard. Your union is not only the link, but also the barometer of the relations between the workers and the peasants of the advanced section of the proletariat and the backward masses of the people.

I will not doubt that the forthcoming 6th year of our existence, will, if no war intervenes, be marked by the rebirth of industry; not a feverish, rapid development, but gradually, step by step. The trade unions will grow larger and larger, and will lead all energetic, all vital, active, self-sacrificing elements of the working masses.

The role of the trade unions in the near future will be very great, and we hope that in the event of our needing the Red Army and Navy we shall have a youth that shall have previously passed the school of the labor organization, of the trade unions. That the trade unions are part of the army is only a symbol of the fact that our working class will in the future take over the lead of the Workers' and Peasants' state in all spheres in an ever greater measure than was the case during the past five years. In token of these tasks and of these prospects I extend to you my greetings.

THE KATO GOVERNMENT AND ITS POLICY TOWARDS SOVIET RUSSIA

Japan Wants to Negotiate with Far Eastern Republic and with Soviet Russia

By SEN KATAYAMA.

In order to explain the present Kato Government, it is necessary to give the Japanese financial and industrial aspect under which the previous Takahashi government struggled to keep it head up. Many things caused the fall of the Takahashi government. Takahashi only became Premier because of the assassination of Premier Hara, the real head of the government and long-standing leader of the majority party, Seikai. Hara's government, subsequently Takahashi's was a party government and commanded the absolute majority of the Lower House. Hara's cabinet was formed on September 29, 1918,—the memorable year of great uprisings in the shape of rice riots.

The policy of the Takahashi government was always expansion in every field. It sought to keep up industrial, commercial and export trade along the lines pursued by Japan during the war. Its national finance policy was to keep the prices of commodities high, thus artificially stimulating industry. The export of gold is still prohibited.

Takahashi's government found itself in a financial and industrial deadlock. For the last two years export trade was steadily falling off, unemployment increasing and industry shrinking. As export trade fell, import trade proportionally increased, so that industries received a hard blow.

The Takahashi government kept up the expansion policy in armament and, moreover, kept a big army in Siberia and along the border territories of Korea, Manchuria, and even in the mainland of China. As the government expenditures increased, industry went down. The only way open was to increase taxation and with the funds thus raised to meet the increasing expenditures. But, under the circumstances, to do this was absolutely impossible.

Japan Faced Bankruptcy.

At that time the Washington Conference was called, and as a result, Japan began to reduce her navy, and thereby gained a short breathing spell. But, after all, this navy reduction will not save the country. Japan must either face financial bankruptcy or adopt a stringent retrenchment policy.

The people became tired of the Takahashi ministry. It had concealed many acts of mischief, and, as I said before, found itself financially entangled. But the Takahashi ministry commanded the absolute majority in the Lower House, and tried to push its own bad policy in spite of all.

Takahashi wanted three of his ministers to resign, to enable him to reorganize his cabinet and to continue his Premiership. But the three ministers he tried to induce to resign were stubborn and insisted on the resignation of the whole cabinet. This was the cause of the failure of Takahashi's ministry.

Takahashi resigned on June 6, 1922.

The next, present government was formed by Admiral Kato, who has been Secretary of the Navy since 1915. He assumed his post under the Okuma government and kept it during Terauchi's, Hara's, and Takahashi's ministries. He was called upon to form a new cabinet and to assume the premiership because of his success at the Washington Conference, but chiefly because, due to the Siberian invasion by the Japanese army, the army clique became rather unpopular. Kato represents the great capitalist interest of Japan and is supported by the capitalists of the country. He formed a cabinet in three days after he was called to take the premiership.

Kato's Ministry Represents Money Class.

Individually, the members of Kato's ministry are able and progressive men. The majority of them come from the Upper House of the national legislature, and they are men belonging to parties in the Upper House. But they have no backing among the people; they represent the moneyed class in the Upper House.

Of course, the Seikai, which is the present majority party of the Lower House, will tacitly support the Kato government, because the Seikai rather selfishly gave the government to Kato instead of constitutionally giving it to the opposition party, the Kenseikai. The Kenseikai and Kiekaminkai. With the falling influence of the Seikai, the present government will not live very long.

Men's Underwear & Sweaters at LITMAN'S STORE

seikai is the minority party in the Lower House, but Seikai claims in principle to be the first party government. Premier Takahashi advised the Mikado to call in Admiral Kato instead of Viscount Kato, the head of Kenseikai. This act made the Seikai unpopular, and Kato was attacked together with Genro who had helped him to become Premier.

Quite a strong movement has been organized by the opposition party against Kato's government, but Kato's government is supported by the moneyed class. As Kato has been the Minister of Navy, his ministry represents the Navy clique,—the Satsuma group. As soon as he entered the government the stock exchange experienced a boom.

Reduction of Expenditures to Avoid Ruin.

The main reason why Kato's ministry came into power is the fact it had a tacit agreement with the Seikai, with which it must compromise in order to conduct its national policy.

In order to escape Takahashi's fate, and to meet the present situation there is only one way out for Kato's ministry, and that is the reduction of national expenditures. There policies were proposed which, if adopted, would save Kato's ministry and the country.

1. Extensive reduction of armaments and immediate evacuation of Siberia and other parts of Asia,—Manchuria and China. The readjustment of administration so as to cut down the national budget.
2. To raise the embargo on gold.
3. Declaration of the government of its intention not to borrow any more money for government expenses.

Army Clique Against Evacuation of Siberia.

If Kato's government is able to do these three things, it may continue to exist in spite of the opposition parties. The next point on the agenda is the evacuation of Siberia. To be sure, the Army clique does not like the idea, but the last parliament did not make any appropriation for the extension of the Siberian invasion, and besides, sentiment is against continued occupation. The cry for immediate evacuation of Siberia and China is raised not only by the people at large, but more especially by the workers. A strong demand comes from the capitalist class, especially those connected with commerce and industry in the Far East.

Whether the present government will be able to accomplish this is rather doubtful. One thing is certain however; it will favor the capitalist class and work for capitalist interests at the expense of the workers.

Evacuation of Siberia was urged by all classes except the army clique, but for the time being, the army clique is powerless before the demands of big capital and the people. So now, the evacuation, so many times pledged, promised, and announced, but never executed, will be finally carried out. The government announced however, that it will retain a small force in northern Sakhalin, but this act is opposed by the people also.

The government strove to make a big issue of the Nikolaievsk episode, but the Japanese public knew that the Japanese army authorities were the ones responsible for the Nikolaievsk affair.

Japan Wants to Trade With Russia.

Furthermore, Japan wants to negotiate, not only with the Far Eastern Republic, but also with Soviet Russia, because, in the first place, Japan must cut down her national expenses, and secondly she wants trade with Soviet Russia. The commercial interests of Japan which carried on a lively trade with Russians before and during the war, and whose activities were interrupted on account of the Siberian invasion by Japan, are all clamoring for resumption of trading relations with Soviet Russia.

As to the inner policy of the Kato ministry: The reactionary character of the Kato government is revealed by its refusal to introduce the universal suffrage bill.

Its main support within the country, the Seikai Party, is also losing favor. In the recent city election in Tokyo, the Seikai only won 23 out of 88 members for the city council; the other 55 were elected from the

"COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANISM"

By BISHOP W. M. BROWN.

Read it and you will understand why the House of Bishops wishes to throw him out. Unable to cope with him intellectually, the brethren resort to the cheap trick of saying he is insane. They are afraid, however, to arrange for the test by psychologists which Bishop Brown demands. Like cowards they only whisper.

Read this book NOW.

Paper bound, 25 CENTS per copy, postpaid.

A good stock now on hand.

Order from:

TRUTH,

DULUTH,

MINNESOTA.

NEXT SUNDAY

— at —

Workers' Hall

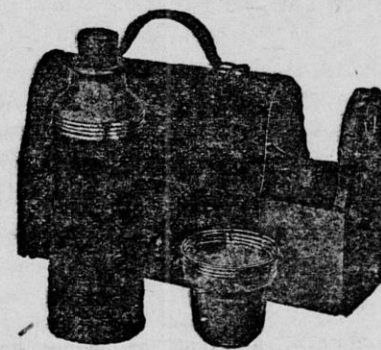
19th Ave. West and 1st Street

DANCING BEGINS 9 O'CLOCK.

Admission 15c and 35c. Come Early.

COLD WEATHER--BUT STILL HOT!

Working Men!!



Why be without a UNIVERSAL LUNCH KIT, when you can have something hot to drink with your dinner even though you do have to carry it with you to work. We are making a very low price on them.

UNIVERSAL LUNCH KIT, complete.....\$3.25
Filler and Case.....\$1.50. Filler only.....\$1.00

MARTIN ERICKSON, HARDWARE

2005 W. Superior St.

Rex Hotel Bldg.

SHOP IN THE WEST END, IT PAYS.

THE DOVE CLOTHING & SHOE HOUSE

10 N 6TH AVE WEST
DULUTH, MINN.

A. KYHKYNNEN,
Mens Outfitters From Head to Foot

MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS

18 Ounce—\$53.00 20 Ounce—\$55.00

Union label in each garment.

O. P. LANGDAHL, Tailor, 18 N. 21st Avenue West, DULUTH, MINN.

IT'S NOT HOW MUCH YOU PAY

It's what you get that counts! That's why this store is serving an ever increasing number of homes in this community each year. That's why people who recognize real furniture values, those who are discriminating judges of furniture, come here to buy. No matter what you want to invest, whether a small expenditure or large, your dollars will buy more actual, tangible furniture values here than anywhere else in the city. It DOES make a difference where you buy your furniture!

MELIN & LANDIN FURNITURE

2008 & 2008 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

The Workingman's Store A. Y. LITMAN, 1831 West Superior St.

Kenseikai and Kiekaminkai. With the falling influence of the Seikai, the present government will not live very long.

ENGEL & OLSON

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
PHONES: 489 & 490 Melrose.
19th Ave. West and Superior Street,
DULUTH, MINN.

GUST LANDIN PHOTOGRAPHER

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

West End Shoe Works

Fred Johnson

Phone: Calumet 2528-W.
2808 W. Third St., DULUTH, MINN.

John Hill

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

CONGRESS OF LAWYERS, THE TOOLS OF BIG BUSINESS, TO PLUNDER THE WORKERS

(Copyright 1922 by R. F. Pettigrew. Reprinted by permission of The Federated Press, from Imperial Washington, published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago.)

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the second of a series of articles by a capitalist who saw Washington from the inside for twelve years. The details he records in this article show how the plunder game is carried on.

LAND GRABBING

My first struggle with the business interests, after I entered the Senate in 1889, came over the question of land-grabbing. At that time the Federal Government still owned millions of acres of valuable timber, mineral and agricultural land that might easily have been utilized for public advantage instead of for private gain. The attorneys and other representatives that the vested interests maintained in Washington were busy grabbing this land. I set myself to save it for the public.

I was thoroughly familiar with the public Land Laws of the United States as I had been a practicing lawyer before the Land Department, a surveyor on the public domain, and beside that I had planted a timber claim with white ash trees which stand today. I, therefore, sought appointment upon the Senate Committee on Public Lands, of which Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, was Chairman. In that position I had an excellent opportunity to see land grabbing from the inside.

The House passed a bill to repeal the timber culture law "and for other purposes" in February, 1890. When the bill reached the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and Chairman Plumb appointed Senator Walcott of Mississippi and me as a sub-committee to consider the bill. I gave the matter very careful attention and, after some weeks of study and work, I reported the bill to the Senate in such a form that it involved a complete revision of the Federal land laws. The bill, containing nineteen sections, finally passed the Senate on the 16th of September, 1890. * * * The 24th section was as follows:

"SEC. 24, p. 1103, 51st CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1891.

"That the President of the United States may from time to time set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not as public reservations and the President shall by public proclamation declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof."

I gave this section in full, first, because it resulted in departure in public policy that was highly advantageous to the people of the United States, and second, because it led to one of the most bitter fought parliamentary struggles in which I have ever participated.

Section 24 was placed in the bill at my suggestion to take the place of the timber culture law, which never had produced any timber. I had offered this section in the Senate Committee on Public Lands, but the Western Senators were opposed to "locking up" the country in forest reservations. In conference, while I had some difficulty, I secured an agreement which included this section in the bill.

Forest Reservations Ousted Home Builders.

Nothing was done under Section 24 until after Cleveland commenced his second term and then he, as President, appointed a commission of eastern people to go out into the Western country—Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado—and establish the forest reservation. These men rode about the country in a Pullman car, and prescribed the boundaries of forest reservations without any discriminating judgment. For example, they established the reservation of Black Hills in South Dakota, and embraced within its boundaries the city of Deadwood, and the towns of Lead, Custer and Hill City, which contained thousands of people who were mining, home-building and getting the timber necessary for these activities from the surrounding forests. Once these reservations were established it became impossible to cut any timber upon them; consequently the people who had made their homes in the reserved area were practically compelled to move.

Since no law had been passed for the administration of these newly created reserves, the country was completely locked up. No new people could go in and settle, and those already there found themselves restricted on every hand. The result was a general dissatisfaction with the whole policy of forest reservations.

I realized that, unless some change was made, the whole policy would be discredited, and therefore I secured legislation suspending reservations already located until proper legislation could be secured for their administration.

Government Permitted Railroads to Get Best Lands.

It may be well to state at this point that the Central and Union Pacific Railroad had received grants by an Act of Congress, 20 miles wide, from the Missouri River on the west boundary of the State of Iowa, straight across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, through the length of the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California. The road has the odd sections on a strip 10 miles wide on each side of the tracks. The Northern Pacific Road received a grant of land 40 miles in width from some point in the State of Minnesota, clear through to the Pacific Ocean. This grant extended through the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington, and the area granted included the odd sections throughout this entire region. These grants embraced the good and the bad land alike. Of necessity they included large areas on the tops of the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade Range and a great deal of desert land. Whether by design or not, when the forest reservations were created, they embraced, indiscriminately, forested and non-forested districts. By some chance they also embraced large areas of desert land. These deserts were probably embraced intentionally so that the railroads could exchange their odd sections of worthless desert land for lands of great value outside the reservation.

After I had presented the amendment just referred to, I made a

statement of these facts, after which the following significant debate took place. I quote it in order to show where certain Senators lined up when it came to an issue between private interest and the public welfare. (Con. Record, May 31, 1900, 1st session, 56th Congress, p. 6288.)

Mr. PETTIGREW: "Mr. President, the amendment I propose is a provision for the protection and administration of forest reservation. Three years ago in an appropriation bill we provided for the protection and administration of these reservations, and provided that any actual and bona-fide settler who had taken a claim within a forest reservation afterwards created could exchange his land if he desired to do so, for a like area of the public domain. It was the intention of the law to allow a settler whose land was embraced in any forest reservation to exchange his land, if he desired to do so, for lands outside of the reservations, acre for acre."

Worthless Land Exchanged for Best.

"But certain words were inserted under which the Department has decided that a land-grant railroad can exchange the worthless lands—lands from which the timber has all been cut, tops of mountains, the inaccessible and snow-capped peaks of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada—for the best land the government has, acre for acre. So they have swapped lands on the Cascade Range, which are covered forever with ice and snow, not worth a tenth of a cent an acre, for lands worth from six to ten dollars in the valleys of Washington and Oregon and Idaho and Montana, thus depriving the settlers of a chance to secure these lands, besides enlarging the grants of the railroads to that extent."

"Now, my amendment simply provides that these lands shall be inspected and examined by the officers who have charge of the reservations, and they shall report to the Secretary the character of the lands that belong to these companies, so that in the future we can make a proper adjustment—not an adjustment by which they shall receive a thousand times more than which they surrender—and that while the appraisement is going on no more exchanges shall be made. That is all that the amendment aims to accomplish, and it is one in the interest of the public beyond all questions, suspending the operation of a law which Congress would never have passed if it had been discussed."

Mr. ALLISON: "I wish to say that this amendment, as it appears to me, is general legislation. Certainly on the statement made by the Senator from South Dakota, it changes the existing law. I hope he will not press it on this bill, because if he does we shall be obliged to make the point of order that it is proposed general legislation."

Mr. PETTIGREW: "I wish to say that I do not believe it is subject to the point of order, because it prescribes the duties of these officers who are provided for and the method of the expenditure of the appropriation now in the bill. Therefore, I do not believe it is subject to the point of order. It seems to me if it is possible to insert the amendment we ought to do it and protect the Government and the people of this country against the execution of a law which we never would have passed if we had known what it contained."

Mr. PETTIGREW: "I should like to ask the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if the Secretary of the Interior did not think the law should be entirely repealed?"

Mr. ALLISON: "The Secretary did."

Mr. PETTIGREW: "Did he not think there were great frauds being practiced under it?"

Mr. ALLISON: "I have no doubt that is all true, but that is a subject we cannot deal with now."

(The amendment is read again.)

Mr. PENROSE: "I make the point of order that this is general legislation and contrary to the rule."

THE PRESIDENT (protempore): "The Chair has overruled that point of order. It has already been made. The question is on agreeing to the amendment."

"The amendment was agreed to."

Allison, Penrose, Aldrich, Platt for Graft.

Allison of Iowa, Tom Carter of Montana, Chadler of New Hampshire, Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich of Rhode Island, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Walcott of Colorado, Hawley of Connecticut, all joined in the fight against me to see that the land-grant railroads were given this vast graft at the expense of the people of the United States and against the public welfare. This is but a typical case. The lawyers in the Senate always lined up against the people of the United States and in favor of the railroads and the other predatory interests who are the real government of the United States. This Senate debate is significant because it shows that rascality, graft, and public plunder are not political questions, especially in so far as the Senate of the United States is concerned.

Observe that Allison of Iowa, who had inserted the amendment making possible the exchange of these railroad lands, was among the first to attack my amendment and to insist that it should not go into the bill. Observe further that Tom Carter, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, took the same side. It was he who figured in the scandalous affair during Harrison's second campaign for election, at which time he collected from Cramp, the shipbuilder, \$400,000 and told Cramp where the money was to be expended. When Tom Carter died he left a large fortune. This same debate was participated in by Bill Chandler of New Hampshire, Stewart of Nevada and finally Penrose of Pennsylvania, who arose and for the second time raised the point of order against my amendment. Penrose continued in public life for many years as a faithful servant and representative of the people of Pennsylvania or of the United States.

Despite all of this opposition my amendment was adopted without a roll-call. The reason is plain. Neither these men nor their backers desired to have the amendment become a law, but the scandal connected with the exchange of the railroad lands had gained such publicity, and the amendment was so clearly in the public interest that they did not

dare to kill it openly. Besides, this was an amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill and could be changed in conference, and the conference report forced through the Senate on the last day of the session. Allison of Iowa was called "Pussyfoot Allison" by his fellow Senators because of his cunning, his unscrupulous rascality, and his suavity, and he could be relied upon to throw out the bill as reported from the conference committee anything that threatened property interests.

So the bill passed the Senate and went to conference.

Joe Cannon in the Game.

Allison was chairman of the conference on the part of the Senate and Joe Cannon on the part of the House. The conference struck out my amendment, adopted by the Senate, and inserted in its place the following:

"That all selections of Land made in lieu of a tract covered by an unperfected bona-fide claim or by a patent included within a public forest reservation as provided in the Act of June 4, 1897, shall be confined to vacant surveyed non-mineral public lands which are subject to Homestead entry not exceeding in area the tract covered by such claim or patent."

The conference simply struck out the Senate amendment and inserted the original clause that they had placed in the Sundry Civil Bill of 1897 and under which the fraudulent exchange had taken place. The change would have permitted the railroads to continue the exchange of their worthless lands for the best of the government land and thus to plunder the public domain.

The Conference report came up in the Senate on the day before adjournment. I was watching to see what had been done with my amendment, for I knew Allison and Cannon were but paid attorneys of the railroads. When the amendment was read (56th Congress, 1st Session, Congressional Res., p. 6690):

Mr. PETTIGREW: "I should like to understand the paragraph in relation to non-mineral lands. As I understand it, as read from the Secretary's desk, it permits a continued exchange by the land-grant railroad companies of the worthless lands in the forest reservations for the best land the Government has. Is that correct?"

Mr. ALLISON: "I do not so understand it. The amendment provides for the exchange of surveyed lands only, and not of unsurveyed lands."

Mr. PETTIGREW: "But it allows the exchange?"

Mr. ALLISON: "It allows the exchange of surveyed lands."

Mr. PETTIGREW: "Mr. President, this conference report provides that lands where a railroad company has cut off all the timber or the land on the snow-capped peaks of the mountains, if they are within a forest reservation, can be exchanged for the best lands the Government owns, acre for acre, for timber lands. Hundreds of thousands of acres have already been exchanged, and yet, although the Senate placed upon this bill an amendment which would stop that practice, the conference committee brings in a report to continue it."

I wish to call particular attention to the statements made by Allison and Wolcott, that only surveyed land could be exchanged. This statement is specifically contradicted by the wording of their own amendment. The falsity of the statement was well known to them, yet they made it for the purpose of deceiving the Senate.

A number of the faithful friends of the plutocrats distinguished themselves signally in this debate. Among them were Senators Wolcott of Colorado and Hawley of Connecticut.

Senator Wolcott, who came into the senate without a dollar, retired from that body with a large fortune. He was always eager to get into the Record as having produced laughter on the part of the Senators. He considered his effort in the interest of the robbery of the public domain particularly worthy of credit.

Old Hawley of Connecticut was always a champion of the interests. As long as I knew him he was mentally incapacitated from comprehending anything except the interests of the big business groups with which he always acted. He had an intellect like the soil of Connecticut, so poor by nature that it could not be exhausted by cultivation.

The amendment, as modified by the Committee on Conference was finally agreed to, because if we did not agree to the Senate Civil Sundry Bill with this amendment in it, an extra session would have been necessary. Thus the fraud was perpetuated, and the continued grabbing of public lands made possible.

Government of Lawyers Paid to Exploit People.

The frauds thus deliberately ratified by Congress after all the facts were known caused me to wonder what forces were in control of the Government, and convinced me that the lawyers who composed two-thirds of both Houses of Congress were but the paid attorneys of the exploiters of the American people, and that both political parties were but the tools in the hands of big business that were used to plunder the American people. The frauds begun under Cleveland, a Democratic President, were enlarged and completed under McKinley, a Republican President. Millions of acres of forest reservation were established in Montana, all within the grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad, where there was no timber or forests, only a little scrub pine that never was and never will be of any value for lumber or any kind of forest products, and that was done so that the Northern Pacific Railroad could exchange its odd sections of worthless desert for scrip, acre for acre, and this scrip sells for from \$5 to \$10 per acre, and can be located on any land the Government owns anywhere within our broad domain, and the desert for which this scrip was exchanged was not and is not worth ten cents per acre.

This is a story of one small event in the great drama of American public life that had been unfolding all around me. I have told it in detail because it shows, as well as any thing that I ever learned, the fate that lay in wait for any measure aimed to promote the public welfare. When I began this fight for the enactment of forest legislation, I believed that we were enjoying a system of popular government in the United States. By the time the fight was ended, I understood that the country was being run by plunderers in the interest of capital.

CREATIVE, INTELLIGENT WORKERS ARE BUILDING A NEW RUSSIA

A. A. HELLER, October 17, 1922.

Five years have passed since the eventful days of November 1917. Overnight, as it were, Russia had become a country of the people and by the people in the truest sense of this term. The Bolshevik Revolution abolished the ruling caste, composed in Russia, as elsewhere, of the so-called elite, the chosen of God or Capital—and by the same gesture abolished class lines—the millions of ruled having become the rulers.

The military struggles of the Revolution seem to be over; another struggle for economic reconstruction is on; this struggle is slower, more tedious, demands endless patience and perseverance. But the Russian people, generous, creative, intelligent will overcome the economic obstacles as they have overcome the military; and the Communist State in Russia, emerging slowly from these struggles, will serve as a model for the rest of the world.

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD

I see Lloyd George has took a fall and is no longer playing ball. Gee whiz! It seems as if the guys who run the war to advertise democracy and high ideals have one and all known how it feels to get a well placed kick behind, and have at last woke up to find that folks ain't tickled as can be at having fought on land and sea.

Our Wilson got the ripe raspberry and wept disconsolately, very. The

folks, they tied a can to him and his name now shines very dim. The folks what thought him Lincoln's buddy go off now into a dark study if they are asked what Wilson gained for all the boys he killed and slain.

And Clemenceau he got the card that shoved him into the backyard, that Clemenceau who et a Hun each day before his work begun. Italian cabinets has went whenever people felt a bent to draw stilletos from their pockets and put their statesmen in the dockets. And Constantine has lost his crown and now is

hunting for a town where rents is cheap and Greeks is few, and there ain't very much to do.

But Lenin he still holds his job while all ex-statesmen groan and sob. The Russian government seems stable, but Harding says he isn't able to recognize a fleeting power that may go under any hour. Yet Lenin seems a man that's cast to bury statesmen while they last. The men who cheered while Wrangle prod are most of them now under sod. And Lenin writes the epitaph of premiers who have got the gaff.

Correction

IMPERIAL WASHINGTON can be bought for only \$1.25 instead of \$2.50 as was erroneously stated recently. If you wish to possess the book now that you have had a taste of it in TRUTH, order from TRUTH or direct from Kerr and Co., 341 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

The Carpenters' union in Minneapolis gave \$400 to the relief of the R. R. strikers' children.

BOYS' SUITS & SHOES at LITMAN'S STORE

Degenerate Made Good Prosecution Witness in Calif. Against Big Bill

Minneapolis.—That Wm. E. Townsend, who boasted as a prosecution witness in a California criminal syndicalism case that he had been the right hand man of Big Bill Haywood and that he had attempted to poison army food and to commit other sabotage during wartime, is a sexual degenerate is indicated by the records of the Minneapolis General hospital.

Through Mayor Leach, a representative of the General Defense committee of Chicago obtained the complete history of the case of Townsend as it appears in the files of the hospital.

Townsend, known here as Ernest Collins, was admitted to the institution May 5, 1921, and discharged a month later. His history shows that at that time he was suffering from a disease, the details and cause of which are unprintable; that he brooded a great deal; that he felt he had committed a terrible crime by contracting this disease; and that he repeatedly expressed his intention of killing himself if he could

not be cured. Townsend's hospital history comprises four typewritten pages. He is now 34 years old.

In telling the story of his life to the hospital attendants, Townsend mentioned that he had served in the army navy and marine corps, but he did not tell about his repeat enlistments and desertions. From another source the defense committee's representative has obtained information that he was in the army and navy at least 11 times, that he repeatedly deserted; and that at least nine periods of his military service, done under various names, occurred previous to 1914.

He was never prosecuted for any of his desertions, although knowledge of them was in the hands of the department of justice when its agents had Townsend in custody for a time during the war.

WANTED—LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS

Daugherty: "Somebody ought to obey the law. It looks bad." Harding: "I have an idea, Harry; I'll pardon a few I. W. W.s if they will agree to obey the law."

—Art Young in the Nation.

Judge: Office Boy—Say, Boss, what is free verse?

Country Editor—Poetry clipped from the papers.

PRIZES! NOTICE! PRIZES!

All who will immediately send in their RENEWAL to TRUTH for six months or a NEW SUBSCRIPTION for six months may have FREE one of the following books:

Bishop Brown's Communism and Christianity.

Resolutions of the First Red Labor International.

Thesis and Resolutions of the Third Congress of the Communist International.

Those who send in a renewal for a year or a new subscription for a year may have their choice of any two of the above named books.

Just Out

100 per cent pure Heartman's MARSHMALLOW ROLLS 15 cts

At any grocer or at Heartman's Bakery, 4002 Grand Ave.

Men's Shoes & Rubbers at LITMAN'S STORE

MEN'S OVERCOATS at LITMAN'S STORE



Have your poor toned and crippled violin restored to health and good tone by

L. E. SELLBERG VIOLIN MAKER and Repairer
— Prices Reasonable. —
28 E. 2nd St., DULUTH, MINN.

Go to West End Provision Company

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

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
17 1/2 5th Avenue West

MEN'S HATS and CAPS at LITMAN'S STORE

GARBER BROS. CLEANERS & DYERS
1925 W. Superior Street,
Office Phone: Melrose 482 & 483.
Branch: 109 W. First St. Melrose 49.
DULUTH, MINN.

ROSAAS PHOTOGRAPHER
New Location
2102 W. 2nd Street

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

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.
1006-1008 WEST SUPERIOR ST.
MELROSE 1273

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.

O. F. Wennerlund JEWELER
Best Watches and Jewelry at Lowest Prices
1919 W. SUPERIOR ST.

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

DEFECTIVE PAGE

TRUTH

Issued Weekly By The West End Labor Association.

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.

TRUTH openly declares for the overthrow of the present capitalist system. It does not believe in patching it up. If you think this decaying system can be patched up you will not like TRUTH.

TRUTH stands for square for the industrial form of organization on the economic field. It realizes that the workers must adopt such methods as will give them power to demand their rights, and demand them in an effective way. The workers must also be trained to take full charge of industry when the capitalist system has ceased to function.

TRUTH stands for square for Communism. It realizes that there can be no middle-of-the-road arrangement in the economic world. All the earth must belong to all the workers. All the people of the earth must be workers and not some shirkers. No loafing by any class and no advantage taken by any class over the weak and helpless.

TRUTH is in line with the Third International and supports Soviet Russia and the world revolution. It is convinced that Communism cannot thrive in any one country as long as capitalism attacks it on all sides; that Communism must be international and thus develop into its full fruition.

TRUTH declares that the working class must capture the capitalist state and establish their own state until the class antagonisms have been destroyed and until there remains no further need for the state. During this period of transition there must be the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. It is folly to think that the capitalist class will give up possession of the wrongfully owned industry without a struggle. In this struggle there must be a well disciplined working class and a clear visioned and firm leadership. The task is no Sunday-school play and no lazy man's job. It will mean sacrifice, hardship and much study and much training. The workers must prepare for this.

It is to reach the workers with this message that TRUTH exists. It is the child of the loyal workers in Duluth who recognize the imperative need of the change from capitalism to the Workers' Republic. Come with us!



ELECTION OVER

We have just had an election to replace one-third of the United States Senators, the members of the House of Representatives and various state and city cogs in the capitalistic machinery. The falling off in the registration over the country indicated that only three out of five electors decided that it was worth while to register, and those who registered didn't all vote when election day came. Evidently people were not greatly interested in the change of masters.

And what were the things of prominent interest discussed by those who were voting for votes?

A varied line of babble ranging from "agin booze or for it" to guarding homes from bolsheviks or getting the government back to the people.

And now that the counting is over and we know who went in, what sticks out? Is anything new revealed?

Victor Berger from Milwaukee who thinks he is for the working people but really is for capitalism has been sent back to congress for the fourth time. Twice before he was not permitted to enter the holy sanctuary of the owning class because Berger was not on their side in the war. They dumped the peoples' ballots into the ash heap and said, "Go home." But the ballots said, "Go back." And this, in spite of the fact that he was found guilty of conspiracy to violate the espionage law in the Federal court of Chicago at the time when the country was war drunk.

Senator La Follette, the terrible criminal who dared to speak the truth during the war and drove his co-capitalists to threaten him with nothing short of deportation to Russia to the land of whippers and bloody knives, is back. Instead of burning him in effigy or stoning him the people said, "Go back."

Shipstead who has been called everything vile by the war bunch defeated Kellogg who has been upheld as the respected representative of the moneyed interests.

And so in other isolated instances there is some evidence that the prostitute cosmopolitan press does not produce all the "thinks" in peoples' heads yet. Their control is not quite absolute.

Of course the few new unorthodox officials who got into the plunderbund will be crunched or swallowed. But it cannot last forever. The system that keeps them there is doomed and the more despotic they become the sooner the crisis will come.

ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATION

Ding who speaks to us from the News Tribune in picture language is a clever man. We would like to see him freed from the shackles—free to express himself without having to please his masters in order to eat. We believe the real Ding sees much more than he dares reveal.

But his "Thots for the Extra Session" on Monday last should have been labeled "Thots from Dean Harry Walker on Armistice Day."

The central figure of the occasion hides behind a tree while labor problems devour us. He is safe and secure in a barrel while tariff and taxation loom so big they terrify. He crawls out of the way of all conditions that reveal our inefficient industrial system such as child labor, the waste for defense, European debts, no markets for farm products and nothing for the boys who fought for this inefficient system.

Sneaking away and hiding away from all such vital questions, he stands with coat-tails flying, arms waving "for 100% Americanism, the grand old flag and the sacredness of the home, 365 days in the year, 30 days in every month and Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays." Hurrah! This was the speech by Dean Walker.

But he made a few extra statements about a terrible paper in Duluth that is against justice, against the brotherly love and freedom of our land. It would tear down our flag and replace it by the red flag of terrible Russia. "We must cleanse ourselves from these enemies within and send them where they came from. Let them go to Russia with Bill Haywood and Emma Goldman," said he.

And so we found some news. The paper in Duluth that most loudly upholds the injustices and absence of brotherly love in our present economic system is the Duluth Tribune. We knew this before we heard Dean Walker but we did not know that it wished to wave the red flag nor did we know its editors were from Russia.

We are certain the learned divine can read intelligently and we wish to believe that he would not misrepresent but he must have been doing some careless reading when he said a Duluth paper advocated overthrowing our government. The News Tribune shouts with the moneyed gang that has captured our government. It has already done its bit to overthrow the government we learned about in the preamble of the constitution "to establish justice and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," but it wouldn't admit this and it surely would not advocate overthrowing our government of big interests now.

All working class papers in Duluth want justice and liberty and a government that secures the well being of all its people. If they advocated the overthrow of our present government, however, they would be clapped into prison. And even if they advocated the revolution that would neither bring the revolution nor delay it. Injustices bring revolutions; not editors of working class papers who merely call attention to these injustices and show what may happen.

And what did the brave soldier boys think of this elo-

They didn't hear it.

With the exception of a baker's dozen or two they were brave enough to stay away. They have enough jollification in seeking jobs and roofs over their heads and beds to keep them warm when snow comes. No bonus and no jobs speak louder to them than idle praise for digging in the filth and blood and slime while the war makers grew fat.

Even the American Legion fellows are rebelling and rebellion alone unless backed by intelligence and organization leads to mob rule like the Fascisti in Italy.

Wait, the fat heads and fat bellies who are in command of our government now may yet have to step down and out for those they taught to shoot.

Injustice and guns and prisons are dangerous equipments for running governments.

HUNGRY BOY GETS THIRTY DAYS

From the Duluth Herald we lifted the following article:

THIRTY DAYS FOR THEFT.

Someone went without a chicken dinner and milk for his coffee yesterday when Charles Erickson, a youth, stole them from the ice box in the shed. Today in municipal court, Erickson pleaded guilty to a charge of petty larceny and Judge Funck sentenced him to serve thirty days on the work farm. "I know how I would feel if someone had stolen my Sunday dinner," the court said, "and we had chicken for dinner yesterday too."

The learned judge would hate to do without his chicken dinner so the youth goes to prison. Thus are all chicken owners protected.

And the youth who stole, how is he protected? Boys do not steal milk and meat for devility. That's hunger. Fruit, ice cream, cake, watches, and even automobiles are often stolen by boys who come from wealthy homes, out of sheer devility: They are neglected over-fed animals with no restraints. They steal to get a thrill. But the boy who steals milk and meat is a hungry boy and should be fed, not punished. He should be given food in a home with his parents and not in a jail with the ragged and soiled wrecks of our industrial system.

Jailing hungry children may protect property temporarily but it is not a safe way in the long run. A youth is a sponge. What he will sop up in the thirty days in prison will not help to make him a law-abiding citizen when his stomach gets empty the next time. If the owning class had level heads they'd use more money for food and less for guns. Then their property would be safer in the long run.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER

"An editorial in the November issue of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal does not mince words about Attorney General Daugherty's activities against organized labor. It says in part:

"Mr. Daugherty's red hysteria does not stop with the railway men. He also found 'criminals of the vilest types' among other groups of workers. Without any warrant or shadow of legal authority and in plain violation of the terms under which the department of justice secures its appropriations from congress, Mr. Daugherty sent his sleuths up into Michigan to pounce upon a group of workers who were quietly holding a private meeting near the city of St. Joseph. He gives the same excuse for this abuse of power, namely, that these union men are 'dangerous radicals.' If we had not heard this cry before when it was false, we might believe him now.

"There is a bigger issue at stake than the illegal persecution of these particular men. If Atty. Gen. Daugherty can clap them into jail because he does not like their opinions, he can practice the same outrage on any group which incurs his displeasure. Suppose that he should take a dislike to the leaders of the transportation brotherhoods, the executives of Farmer-Labor party, or any other body of fearless, outspoken men. What would be easier than to charge them with 'dangerous radicalism,' and either outlaw them with an injunction or railroad them in jail? Once let tyranny destroy the liberties of the weakest members of the state, and the liberties of all are menaced."

Coming as this does from the official organ of an International Union of the prestige and power the engineers' union carries, we think it is rather encouraging.

THEY ASKED BREAD AND GOT A BROADSIDE

When John Van Valzah was asked by the American Committee for Devastated France to give bread to the French war orphans he sent them a broadside instead. Most of his well aimed shots were taken from the pages of the Congressional Record and make good reading again when used collectively to answer the beggars. The gold brick called *The Golden Age* published this bit of punch. Van Valzah begins:

You, Myron Herrick and others like you, ask me to send money to French orphans. Where is your sense of humor? Who got us into this war? Who is responsible for having made widows and orphans in France and America?

Then to show that the newspapers were bought up to incite the people to war he quotes from the Congressional Record of May 26, 1921, page 1818. It reads as follows:

"In March, 1915, the J. P. Morgan interests, the steel, ship-building and powder interests, and other subsidiary organizations got together twelve men high up in the newspaper world, and employed them to select the most influential newspapers in the United States and a sufficient number of them to control generally the policy of the daily press of the United States."

And from the same Record, page 1819, he quotes the following:

"M. Gabriel Hanoteaux, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of France in his 'Histoire de la Guerre,' 1914, book No. 107, page 54, states in effect that France was ready to make peace in the latter part of the year 1914, but was dissuaded from doing so by three Americans; namely, Robert Bacon of the financial house of J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents for the British Government; Myron T. Herrick, and William G. Sharp, and that these men represented to French officials that if France would continue the war these three men would organize a propaganda to put the United States into the war on the side of the Allies, and M. Hanoteaux further stated that the sum of money which was provided to goad the United States into the war was too large even for American comprehension."

Now Myron T. Herrick is president of the committee for relief of these poor people! Van Valzah continues and wants to know why the French should be taken care of, when our own soldiers walk the streets penniless, foodless and jobless prevented from obtaining a bonus by the very ones who forced them into the war or into prison cells; by the very ones who now refuse to permit our President to grant general amnesty to the political prisoners, causing their families.

their innocent wives and little children to suffer untold agony and poverty—and what for?

"Just because, as M. Hanoteaux's history shows, the interest and the international bankers threw the world into the recent war for the express purpose of bond-enslaving the world; and they got what they went after!"

And why do the people permit such atrocities to take place? Because they read the papers. And who owns the papers today? The same people that propagated America into the war so that the interests could make their untold millions. He concludes by saying:

"In the name of all you hold dear—for the reputation of your country, the greatest on the globe, repudiate the actions of these who are now holding us up as the laughing stock of the world. Compel our public officers who are our servants to obey the laws and do not permit them to openly defy law, order and common decency; and thus assume the powers of dictators from which—if permitted to continue as in the past and present administrations—one of two things will happen: Either our citizens will become more debased than the lowest fawning sycophants of the rottenest monarchy on earth, or our beloved country will drift as Russia has done. It is up to you, fellow citizens; take your choice."

Of course we do not agree with Van Valzah when he says that the public officials are our servants. They are the servants of the moneyed interests. But they ought to be our servants, the servants of the working-class, the great masses.

MASTER CLASS CONTENTIONS

When those who represent the master class by holding political jobs disagree or become jealous of each other the workers can get wise to their lawlessness and chicanery from their own statements. When these watch-dogs of capitalism expose the acts of our government officials there is no need for agitators to tell the people that Washington meal tickets are given to protect and increase the wealth of the owning class. They prove it themselves better than fifty agitators could do.

We like to quote from these respectable representatives of our dominant economic class. Then we cannot be accused of exaggerating or of being unjust. Here is the statement of Representative Frear, Republican, Wisconsin. He says that Secretary of Treasury Mellon has ruled that the penalty provision for corporations allowing surpluses to accumulate in order to avoid payment of surtaxes could not be made applicable to such cases as the Standard Oil.

He writes to Mellon and asks in what cases the treasury department has invoked the provision of the 1921 revenue law imposing penalties. Frear writes that hundreds of millions of dollars can be collected and wants to know why it isn't done. He says: "Only secret records and secret administration of the law makes this startling situation possible."

Then he quotes from "The Lamp," which is the Standard Oil family prayer book. In it are recorded not the births of babies but of dollars—millions and millions of nice hard dollars created out of the surplus value that the workers produce. Frear says, that according to "The Lamp" the New Jersey company's net earnings in the 10 years ended in 1921 had been \$775,163,260; taxes paid, \$115,517,677; cash dividends paid to stockholders, \$222,065,226, and that \$437,580,357 was "absorbed by the needs of the business." Mr. Frear translates these figures into percentages as follows:

Net profits 77½ per cent annually; cash dividends 22 per cent annually, and surplus 44 per cent annually.

"On this showing," he writes, "I ask you it is possible that you cannot find a question in your mind for the imposition of the penalty provided in Section 220 and is it not a fact that your commissioner of internal revenue has refused to enforce the penalty provided in Section 220, acting under your advice in the matter? Is it not prima facie evidence that the purpose of setting aside 437 per cent surplus in 10 years was to prevent the imposition of the individual surtax on its stockholders? If you claim it is not, then indeed, congress has a duty to perform in reaching by law the undisturbed surplus that thus avoids individual surtaxes."

The reason for the direct evasion of the law he does not mention. He could have said truthfully that Mellon is not only looking after the interests of his friends who have melons to cut but he is incidentally also looking after his own. He is an oil magnate and a banker. His job at Washington as secretary of the treasury is a convenient little sideline for him in looking after his own economic interests.

So it will continue to be until the workers, who outnumber the moneyed group by millions, get wise. When they get a little sense into their heads they will organize to become the dominant economic power. The economic and the political power go hand in hand, all the politicians and school-masters to the contrary notwithstanding.

MORE ABOUT GALE

In our issue of TRUTH, Oct. 27, 1922, we published an article that we received from Washington from S. Reid Spencer in which Lynn Gale was classified as a political prisoner.

We were aware that there had been talk in the capitalist papers about Gale's turning traitor to the workers. We were also aware that TRUTH had published an editorial from the pen of J. O. Bentall saying, "Gale may (italics ours) have been cured of radicalism as the capitalist papers say and if he has turned coward or traitor he is useless to us. Let the capitalist have him,"—but we did not know that there was definite proof available.

Spencer's article was selected from many that came with letters begging us in the name of justice to publish their statements—they believed in Gale, he had been maligned.

Now come letters from others saying there is definite proof that Gale's friends give him credit for what he does not deserve. He does not wish to be classed with radicals. One man states: "There is a letter on file at the office of SOLIDARITY from Gale which says that he wishes his subscription to be stopped as he no longer believes in the radical movement."

So be it. Gale ought to know. One cannot but wonder why Gale's friends proceed contrary to his wishes. And we are guilty of having published the best his friends have to say about him thus giving him credit for too much. However we would rather give him credit for more than he deserves than to call him traitor unjustly. We recently re-read some of his articles written in Mexico. He must have been sincere at that time or else he was some hypocrite supreme.

HOW LENIN RESTS

G. ZINOVIEV, Inter. Press.

At each mass meeting of the workers we are unfailingly overwhelmed with questions concerning the state of health of comrade Lenin, and the progress of the recovery of the man in whom the popular masses of the greatest country in the world have boundless confidence.

Everyone knows that Lenin can work as do few men. But he understands also how to rest. His work is in general methodical and ordered even in times of highest tension.

His rest is simple. Lenin, like most strong characters, loves nature. He spends almost all his periods of rest outdoors.

The comrades who have lived with Vladimir Illich in the vast solitudes of Siberia, have discovered in him an enthusiastic tourist. The most assiduous daily labor did not prevent him from making excursions dozens of versts from his residence in Siberia.

In Switzerland, where Vladimir Illich lived for a long time, there are few places which he did not visit either on foot or by bicycle. He is more familiar with the vicinity of Geneva than many a Swiss. Before the historical schism in the Russian Social-Democratic Party which divided it into menshevik and bolshevik factions. Lenin journeyed into the mountains to prepare factions, Lenin journeyed into the mountains to prepare his plan of work and action amid peaceful surroundings.

After the defeat of the Revolution of 1905, Vladimir Illich spent several weeks in Kuokalla, a small Finnish railway station not far from Petrograd, where a number of the militant leaders of our party gathered around him. There, too, he took advantage of all his moments of leisure to enjoy the sea and Finnish landscape.

Following that, he returned to Geneva, then went to Paris, and from there to Cracow. At Paris, he invited us more than once to pleasant outings in the vicinity.

In Galicia, Vladimir Illich passed four months in the little village of Tara. There his custom was to take frequent walks to the neighboring mountains. He often lured us to take long bicycle trips as far as Hungary, more than 100 km. distant. From there we would bring back as a prize, a bottle of good wine. Lenin loved to take young comrades along with him on his trips. His greatest pleasure was to do a little mountain climbing. Thanks to him, daily baths taken in the cold mountain streams were enforced until the beginning of winter upon all members of that colony of Russian exiles. Kamenov, who often tried to avoid them, drew upon himself the worst rebukes. . . In winter we would go skating in Cracow. After reading through the newspapers from Petrograd we would debate questions of vital importance to our party while skating.

Upon his return to Russia after the Revolution of 1917, Vladimir Illich availed himself of all opportunities to make excursions into the neighboring country of Petrograd. He was there at the time of the uprising of July, 1917. The Central Committee, realizing the importance of the events, went to fetch him in all haste.

Some time after the July days we spent almost three weeks with Vladimir Illich in a small hay-shed not far from Sestroretsk. . . Lenin was being tracked. Kerenski, Tsereteli, the entire provisional government ordered a search for the dangerous "agent of Germany". Lenin will affirm that we are not at all exaggerating. Well! his desire to go for a walk, or to get together a fishing party sometimes proved stronger than all considerations of prudence.

From Sestroretsk Lenin, by order of the Central Committee, returned to Finland under great risks, where he remained in absolute retirement.

During the five years of the existence of the Soviet regime, and particularly during the first four, Vladimir Illich had no opportunity to take the least rest. Last summer serious illness forced him to give up his daily work. When I saw him recently, however, I was surprised at the fact that Vladimir Illich, "who reads almost no newspaper", was remarkably well posted on events of any importance, and held opinions "of a man badly informed" so suited to the present need that the directing departments of our party soon agreed to them.

Vladimir Illich is returning to activity after a long convalescence. The world will see how much the "first-hand" reports on the illness of Lenin spread broadcast by all our opponents, from the monarchists to the mensheviks and S.R.'s were worth. During the two weeks of 1918, when, seriously wounded, he struggled against death, Vladimir Illich won more popularity than at any other time in his life. Whoever attends our mass meetings to-day, whoever has seen how the Russian working people, even non-partisans, follow the illness and recovery of Lenin, will be deeply convinced that this crisis in health, and the invidious counter-revolutionary activities of which it has been the outcome, has only strengthened, more than was expected in 1918, the affection which the masses of Russia bear to Vladimir Illich.

How pitiable appear to-day all the sordid, petty intrigues of Milioukov, of Tchernov, of Dan, whose newspapers published on "the hopeless condition" of Lenin, so many articles expressing malicious joy in each line! How ridiculous these people appear again in publishing information on the "crisis in our party" and the "struggle for power" amongst us! Milioukov has printed numerous articles in his Paris daily on the health of Lenin written as if they were medical diagnoses. Such chosen morsels from this collection deserve to be preserved in the literature of humor. In its entirety, the campaign of false news and lies conducted by the bourgeois press at the time of the illness of Lenin summarizes all the campaigns of this kind directed against the power of the Soviets.

His convalescence over, the captain returns to his post of command. The entire crew of the great ship from the first to the last man will retake courage. I do not exaggerate. Our entire party, and with it the best elements of the Russian workers and peasants, will heartily cheer the return of Vladimir Illich to his daily tasks. The class-conscious workers of all countries will rejoice with us at this new defeat of our enemies.

THE HERO

I am a soldier of a cause;
A world hero, a superman.
Wherever war is, there am I.
Enlistment, conscription;
Officer or private,
It matters not.
Providing the cause be just.
Governments know this,
The war psychology.
They stress defense, democracy,
Reprisals for atrocities.
They arouse the people to fever heat;
Other ideas are suppressed.
Bands play; flags fly;
Enthusiasm is intense.
I make the supreme sacrifice
For Right and Justice.
I fought in Russia for the Czar,
Our little father.
I fought with Kerensky and Kolchak.
I joined the Red army.
Only when I sought peace
Was I disgraced.
I fought for France; and Germany.
Who shall say my cause was not just?
Sometimes I think—
'Tis dangerous—
That an all-powerful Being,
Remote, Judicial,
Must laugh when looks down on us,
A million more in arms than heretofore;
All fighting, all right, all miserable.

—The Arbitrator.

DEFECTIVE PAGE