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LAUSANNE LOOTERS DISBAND

CURZON REFUSES TO LET TURKS SIGN 80 PER CENT OF PACT

Would Force Ismet to Accept Clauses Giving Booty to Allies

LAUSANNE, Feb. 8.—The near eastern peace conference has definitely collapsed. The greedy Allies are balked.

In a formal reply to the Allies, the Turks pointed out that there was an agreement on 80 per cent of the articles of the treaty, and recommended the signing of the treaty based on questions already settled, and leaving the others for future negotiations. To them the fundamentals of a peace appeared to have been attained.

Lord Curzon and the other allied leaders, however, deemed otherwise and official emissaries went back and forth between the allied headquarters in the Curzon apartment in the hotel at Ouchy on Lake

Leman, and the Turkish headquarters at Lausanne in an attempt to conciliate the differences between the final meeting and induce the Turks to sign the treaty in its entirety.

Practically the whole diplomatic world ran after Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, trying to induce him to sign the treaty, but Mustapha Kemal's favorite general, with gentle smile, was immovable. He said, "no" to all—Americans, British, French and Italians.

They could not, they said, accept the economic burden imposed upon the new Angora government by the old Turkish regime, which had handed out concessions right and

(Continued on page 3.)

Miners' Union Defense Secures 2 Acquittals

BELLAIRE, O.—Two acquittals within one week signaled the successful defense of the miners' union against the attempt by the prosecution to smash the organization.

Mike Musillos, fourth defendant to be tried in the New Lafferty murder case, was acquitted by a jury at St. Clairsville in less than 30 minutes. Robert Farmer, subdistrict president of the miners, was acquitted a week before.

The charges were first degree murder and the death penalty was demanded. The case was the killing of John Majors on June 27, 1922, while he was on his way to his strip mine which he attempted to operate during the coal strike. President Farmer was several miles away at the time of the killing, but the prosecution attempted to convict and hang him on a charge of murder by conspiracy.

Musillos was also charged with being a conspirator by the state.

Two men, Dominick Venturato and Dan Agosti, have been convicted and Venturato sentenced to life in the Ohio penitentiary. Agosti's conviction is being appealed.

Three other miners, charged with murder, are in the county jail awaiting trial. Five others are out on bail with manslaughter charges against them.

PRESIDENT WILL FREE 4 POLITICALS TWO HAVE ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS

By PAUL HANNA
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—Two more political prisoners have at last been released by executive order, and a second pair, seriously ill with tuberculosis, may be set free within a few days.

Fred Esmond, convicted at the famous Sacramento trial and sentenced to 10 years, will be liberated from a government hospital, without condition, an order to that effect having been signed at the White House this week.

In consequence of his arrest and so-called trial, Esmond suffered a mental shock so severe that he was brought from the west for treatment at St. Elizabeth's hospital, this city. For nearly a year past, however, he has been regarded as completely cured. The release now authorized comes after many months of effort by his friends to obtain a pardon.

Dan Buckley, tried and sentenced to 10 years in the Chicago case of 1918, is the second man whose liberation has been formally ordered by the president. Buckley is expected to depart from the penitentiary at Leavenworth as soon as the papers in his case reach the warden there.

The two whose cases are hourly expected to reach a favorable decision at the White House are Caesar Tabib and Edward Quigley, both convicted at Sacramento and now confined at Leavenworth.

Both these men contracted tuberculosis during their prison confinement in California during and after

MINISTER STATES 30,000,000 IN U.S. EXIST IN POVERTY

Harder to Get Jury For Second Herrin Trial

MARION, Ill.—The selection of the second Herrin massacre jury for the trial which starts February 12, Lincoln's birthday, will be more difficult than was the selection of the first jury. In the first trial nearly 400 talesmen were called and 220 were actually examined before the final selection was made.

Many of these jurors were excused because they had read a pamphlet issued by the National Coal association of Washington, D. C., and entitled, "The Herrin Conspiracy." Since the first case went to the jury, Williamson county has been flooded with another booklet of the same size but issued by the Illinois Mine Workers and entitled, "The Other Side of Herrin."

The booklet itself is a summary of the opening of the defense in the first of the Herrin cases, as delivered by Angus W. Kerr, chief counsel for the Illinois Mine Workers.

their trial. Dr. Allen L. Porter, tubercular specialist of Kansas City, has made the following report on their conditions at present:

"Caesar Tabib—This patient has an active form of tuberculosis, and it is a mere guess as to how long he will live. It will be of material advantage to him to be moved to a different climate and there is no doubt his life would be prolonged if such could be accomplished."

(Continued on page 3)

Injustices of Industrial Order Cause Need for Charity Opiates

ST. LOUIS.—High rents, lack of safety appliances in factories and starvation wage rates were described as "leaks" in the present social and industrial order by the Rev. M. I. Stritch, in the first of a series of lectures on social and economic problems in St. Louis university.

"There are leaks in the present industrial and social order through which the deluge of poverty pours in faster than all your social service can remove it," the speaker said. "These leaks are such as the following: Rent is so high and it is still rising that millions of workmen cannot find a home that is fit to live in, hence poverty in our

living quarters. For want of human care on the part of employers, tens of thousands of industrial workers are killed or maimed every year in the industries of this country, thus tens of thousands of families are thrown into poverty.

"The refusal of industry to pay a family a living wage keeps 30,000,000 of our people below the poverty line for want of the wherewithal to procure the necessities of decent living or even maintaining physical ability to work. Revolutionary socialism and communism scornfully call our charities mere opiates to dull and stifle the sense of outrageous injustice in the victims of our social and industrial system."

RUSSIA'S TITLE NOW "UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS"

Powers of Central Congress More Definitely Confirmed and Guaranteed.

By ANISE.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW.—On the first day of the new year, 1923, the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic went out of existence, and a new federation, known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, took its place.

The word Russian is omitted from the title of this great country; it no longer applies to the Ukraine or the Caucasus or to the territory known as White Russia. The name Russia is no longer to be officially given to the vast land which reaches from the pole to the Black sea.

"Our New Year's present to the proletariat of the world," is what the newspapers, *Isvestia*, calls it. And the declaration made by over 8000 assembled delegates makes

is quite clear what kind of a New Year's gift it is.

"For each republic is guaranteed the right of free exit from the union, and entrance is also open to all socialist soviet republics, to those existing and to those that shall arise in the future."

There were present 1727 delegates from Russia, 1226 from the Ukraine, 91 from the Caucasian republics and 23 from White Russia. The effective votes were divided on a basis of population, irrespective of the delegates present Russia (including Siberia) had 1217; Ukraine, 354; the Caucasus, 373, and White Russia, 23.

The declaration which precedes the constitution begins with the statement that the capitalist world has proved through decades incapable of solving the question of nationality "by combining free developments of nations with the system of exploitation of man by man," that it has merely led to more complicated conflicts. But "in the soviet camp it has proved possible to uproot national oppression and lay the basis for brotherly co-operation of peoples." Finally, the class character of the soviet republic "puts us on the road to unity with the one socialist family."

With this preliminary the declaration for union is made, on the basis of free and equal republics, uniting to form a firm front against world capitalism.

The powers reserved to the central congress of the union are similar to those which the R. S. F. S. R. previously exercised, but more

(Continued on page 3)

GEORGE WHISPERS TO HONEST ABE.



Killing Good in Coal Mines of U. S.

NEW YORK.—Seven hundred and eighty-seven men have met death in the coal mines of the United States in the last 11 months because of the continuous employment of green and illiterate men in the industry, according to a bulletin of the federal bureau of mines. These men, the bulletin says, have been placed in the mines and know nothing of their danger until hit by falling rock or coal.

Technicians Needed But Not Dreamers

NEW YORK.—There will be no widespread immigration to Kuzbas during this year. Workers and engineers will be sent across when requisitioned by the engineers on the job and the numbers will not be very large. They will be selected for what they KNOW, and not for how they FEEL. Engineer Pearson has suggested that as each point approaches American organization in efficiency that Russians be introduced until the percentage is about 80 per cent. In a short time the Russians will be as efficient as the Americans, and the Americans will take over new shafts and new tasks, gradually building Russians into the new management.

WORLD WAR VETERANS COUNTERACT FACISM

The Fascisti are organizing in America! Do you wish them success? Mussolini's 15th Century condottieri have spread to the United States and now claim a membership of 200,000. Col. Alvin Owsley, commander of the American Legion, recently declared "***** the Legion would not hesitate to take things into its own hands—fight the reds as the Fascisti of Italy fought them. ***** Do not forget that the Fascisti of Italy are to Italy what the American Legion is to the United States, and that Mussolini, the new premier, was commander of the Legion—the ex-service men of Italy." Perhaps more notorious is that secret and clandestine organization, the Ku Klux Klan, with its "super-government" supported by cowardly punishments, that prohibits the free play of opinion, foments civil and religious strife, and seeks to divide America into two classes—one to rule, another to obey. This they call "one hundred per cent Americanism." ***** A recent example of the Fascisti spirit occurred in Arkansas when a few hundred "citizens" seized by force of arms an entire community, with lynchings and maltreatment drove out the railroad strikers, their families and sympathizers, deposed regularly elected officials, and now proclaim to the world that organized labor is forever expelled from Harrison, Arkansas.

The ex-soldier swings the Fascisti club in Italy. Shall he swing it here?

There are three million unorganized ex-service men in America. Reactionary organizations, subsidized by bankers and chambers of commerce, are trying to enslave them under their control. With strong financial backing they are enabled to spread their lying propaganda through numerous publications. These potential Fascisti armies may make plausible pretense of fairness and "one hundred per cent Americanism," but their records are replete with mob violence against lovers of freedom of every school. Whoever practices free speech or questions the divine right of present industrial and political dictatorship is denounced as "red," "radical" and "un-American," held up to an unthinking public as an immoral degenerate, and mobs of ex-service men are incited to believe that such a beast deserves tar and feathers or Judge Lynch's noose.

There is one ex-soldier's organization that declares fearlessly for industrial and political freedom and real law-abiding Americanism. We of the World War Veterans live up to our principles. Our record is clean. No banker contributes to our welfare; no government diverts funds to our treasury. Whoever joins the American Legion gains distinct advantages—social entertainment, industrial preferment, political prestige. Whoever joins the World War Veterans sacrifices himself for an ideal. We stand firm against fascism, but hamstrung by poverty, are unable to launch a counter attack unless the progressive spirit of the nation is aroused to reinforce us.

Are we to remain asleep while the net is spread? Shall we squirm helpless under torch and rope, machine guns and bayonet? Or shall we now with organization and education spike their guns before it is too late. *****

The ex-soldier carries the Fascisti gun in Italy. The reactionary hands him the same gun here. Every lover of justice and freedom must assist us with a contribution to launch an educational campaign among the ex-service men. Their eyes must be opened. The poisonous Fascisti propaganda must be counteracted. *****

By authority of
JACK BRADON,
National President, W. W. V. World War Veterans.

(NOTE) Any contribution large or small will be appreciated. Fill out enclosed blank and mail, so that we may publish your name as a contributor unless otherwise instructed by you.

National Headquarters,
World War Veterans,
Box 516, Minneapolis, Minn.

Comrades:
Enclosed find contribution of \$_____ to assist your anti-Fascisti educational campaign among the ex-service men of America.

Name _____ Address _____
City _____

WOBS SHOCK DIGNITARIES

Call Judge and Jury "Jackals", "Pontius Pilates"
and "Hypocrites" Who Kill Justice

By LEO CROWLEY.

(Printed in Sacramento Star)

"The defendants will stand before the court."

Ten men stood up. All showed the rugged uncouthness of those who work with their hands; only their eyes sparkled with a suggestion of brilliance. Their mouths turned up with a smile of defiance.

"Is there any reason why the court should not pronounce sentence? It so speak now?"

Judge Malcolm G. Glenn gave the ten I. W. W. defendants, found guilty of violating the criminal syndicalism act, the right that is every man's before the bar of justice. The case was in court on plea for a new trial. Contentions of legal error put forth by Attorney W. F. Heron were ruled out by Judge Glenn and the men were denied a new trial.

"What have I got to say? Nothing to you, your honor. Just go ahead and enjoy yourself." It was Chas. B. Larue, a youth of 24, who spoke. He had sailed the sea, free over the earth for nine years before he had become entangled with the law. He had served Uncle Sam in the "Scudde Squad"—the mine sweepers—for two years in the world war.

The judge pronounced the sentence. Larue would sail the seas no more for 14 years.

Each one was asked the same question by the judge, each made some answer that bristled with de-

fiance and mocked at the law. Then came Thomas O'Mara's turn; O'Mara, the railroad worker, who had learned his economics while the caboose swung across the continent.

He cried: "You ask me to talk. All I have to say is that you and—"

The spectators were shocked. The judge hesitated. Then he said the words that sent O'Mara to San Quentin.

Came the turn of H. M. Edwards. He stood forward from the crowd, a broad-chested Norwegian youth who might well fit the part in a movie, that he played in life. He was once a lumber jack and miner of Alaska. But this life had not killed his emotional sensibilities. His line quivered, his eyes flashed and he hesitated in his speech like a timid youth.

"What I say is, this, that you and your hired jackals of the law have scored a temporary victory, but although you imprison our bodies our souls and spirits go marching on, to bring the message of the new dawn for a new justice. You and your kind have killed justice, but we who are suffering in jail are creating a new one."

The judge read the document of sentence. "Wait a minute you—I'm not finished," Edwards interrupted. His voice rose in crescendo. The judge continued to read, but Edwards shouted above the monotone that was his condemnation: "We came

here for justice and you meet us with the pariahs of our own people, to prove we are criminals."

Three times the judge began the reading of the sentence.

But at last Edward's emotion had burst itself out and the judge pronounced complete sentence.

The courtroom had become crowded. The voices of the pleaders had resounded through the halls of the staid, marble-lined offices of the county workers.

At last all but one had spoken. Walter Smith stepped forward from his companions. He was a short swarthy American worker. He said: "May I use the language of our great revolutionist, 'Forgive them for they know not what they do.' This I say to the jury who convicted us, but to you and all jackals alike, Townsend, Coutts and Diamond, who forced our conviction, I say no word is unclear enough to express my feeling."

Judge Glenn grew pale. Smith continued: "You speak about justice, yet day after day you permit your clerk, Mike Sullivan—the Beau Brummel Mike—there, and he pointed to the deputy, 'to mingle with and intimidate women jurors in the cases before the court by discussing the facts of the cases with them in the private chambers of the court. I have 15 witnesses to swear to this. He is known to have openly expressed his prejudice against us and we know he has done it to the jurors in the special women's chambers."

"Bah! on your justice! Not one scintilla of evidence has been shown that we as individuals have ever been guilty of any crimes. We are not criminals, but the results of a class war. We go to your jails because we have declared to our masters that we think for ourselves. We have nothing in common with the employing class. We intend to fight them. That is why we are here."

From somewhere in the courtroom came the sob of a child, afraid from the passion that rose in Smith's voice as it resounded through the stilled courtroom.

In the front row of the spectators' seats sat Mrs. Harry Levin, with her three small children. She had come to the court, hoping that her husband, Harry Levin, would appear. He is charged with attempting to intimidate jurors in the I. W. W. case. She sat, crying, holding the frightened child.

"And now might I say," continued Smith, this does not end our fight. You and Sacramento, California, and the United States are not the only participants in this case. The workers of the world and especially of Russia will take up our fight. We go to prison, but our spirit goes marching on with our comrades fighting for the new dawn." Slowly his voice vibrated into a wistful finale. The crying of the child bereft of a father by the law rose above Smith's final cry.

Judge Malcolm G. Glenn, staid minion of the law, seemed touched, too, by the drama of it all. He hesitated to pronounce the sentence, but spoke in a voice, pained with his task. It was almost apologetic.

"Mr. Smith, I grant, you are an intelligent man," he said. "Cannot you see that it is not the place of the judge to change the laws to fit the case at hand. We only interpret it. If you want to change the laws, go to the legislators and the people who sanction them."

Over toward the end of the line came the voice of the youthful Chas. Larue:

"Listen to the voice of Pontius Pilate, he washes his hands of our blood."

The judge continued: "You have accused Mr. Sullivan of intimidating women jurors. You cannot, as a fair sincere man, which I believe you are, believe that Mr. Sullivan could be guilty of that. I do grant he mingles and talks to

the jurors, but do not think he discredited the case you refer to."

Again the court seemed to regain its dignity and the judge mumbled out: "I now sentence you the full term prescribed by law."

Then came a burst of song. The ten defendants marched out through the court singing their battle song, to the tune of the Marseillais. They passed out through the door of the court and their voices died as they wended their way through the corridors to their cells.

Those sentenced were Walter Smith, Chas. B. Larue, Pete Beasley, Wm. Ruthford, Thomas O'Mara, John Francis Nash, H. M. Edwards, Andrew E. Anderson, B. Kyler and Tom Zanger.

Demonstrations By
England's Unemployed

Demonstrations organized by the official Labor bodies in conjunction with the "National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement" were held in many parts of the country on Sunday. At each a resolution was submitted demanding the immediate meeting of Parliament to deal with the unemployment problem. The opportunity was seized by the Communists to make a bold display in speeches and banners.

Many thousands were attracted to the London demonstration in Trafalgar-square. The "Red Flag" was frequently sung, both on the march and in the Square. On the instrumental side the "Marseillaise and the Sinn Fein 'Soldier's Song' mingled with the pibrochs. Under the banner of the Stepan Young Communist League a group of foreign-looking youths sang Communist nursery rhymes.

Mr. George Lansbury, M. P., headed one of the East-end processions, and among other members of Parliament who were present on the plinth were Mr. Bowerman, Mr. March, Mr. McEntee, and Mr. Saklatvala.

Owing to the slow arrival of the processions, the proceedings were late in the starting, and only half-an-hour of daylight was left. Nearly half of this was taken up by a collection in aid of the hunger-marchers.

The audience was invited to throw contributions on to the platform, while on all sides people began to make impromptu collections in their hats. Several £1 notes were handed up. For several minutes the platform party were engaged in picking up the money and transferring it to the large suit-case which Mr. Percy Haye, the secretary of the unemployed organization, appeared to have brought for the purpose.

In such circumstances the speech-making became of secondary importance. Only Mr. Hannington, the unemployed leader, who alternately crouched and stood on his tiptoes, appeared to take it seriously. Twice Mr. Bowerman tried to make him understand his time was up. Mr. Bowerman declared himself a constitutionalist, and Mr. Hannington replied by declaring himself an un-constitutionalist. The unemployed leader ended by leading yet another rendering of the "Red Flag" and calling for cheers for the "Socialist Workers' Republic."

All the time various little meet-

RUSSIA'S GROWING GENERATION



(By F. S. R. Press Service)

Every development in recent Russian history has served to emphasize further the fact that the future of the Workers Republic rests with the children, with the growing generation. The relentless assaults of international capital—the refusal of credits—the backwardness of the workers outside of Soviet Russia—the necessity for the New Economic Policy—can we deny that they mean delay? They signify that the consummation of our common purpose may become the task of the boys and girls of today.

However strong the human appeal of the million starving children in Russia may be, the practical appeal is at least as convincing. Russia's growing generation must be cared for. It must be taught. It must be imbued with a hatred for capitalist exploitation. It must be brought up strong. Because upon it will fall the burden of finishing the work now undertaken.

Yet by the hundreds of thousands these children wander from place to place, digging among refuse for food, without a bed, unschooled, sickly. They are the innocent victims of the natural calamity, the famine, and of the greed of international bankers. Great numbers of them die, others unless taken into Children's Homes, will grow up crippled.

The buildings to house these children are available. Teachers are available. What is needed is the cash with which to equip and to maintain these Homes. Two dollars will support a boy or girl for an entire month. Will you adopt one or more by pledging the two dollars, together with an initial five dollars toward equipping the Home? The same question is being put to the workers of all countries by the International Workers Aid, of which the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th St., New York, is the American branch. It is to America, however, which is comparatively in a better position to help, that the Russian children turn their faces.



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BRYAN IS WEAK AND IGNORANT

Sacrificed His Personal Convictions to Obtain Political Advantage.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourteenth article in a series of R. F. Pettigrew who was a senator at Washington for twelve years. His exposure of the activities of those at Washington shows that government is the instrument used by the owning class to further their own economic interests at the expense of the working class. Space prevents using the complete chapter about Bryanism.)

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It is not easy to characterize a complex political situation in a brief and comprehensive manner. If such a thing can be done at all, I believe that it can be done most successfully through the personality of two men who typify the two extremes of American political life. One of these men that I shall select for the purpose is William Jennings Bryan.

In the previous chapter, I have referred to the support which I gave Mr. Bryan in his fight against the eastern bankers and trust magnates. The fight ended in failure because Mr. Bryan was very weak while the trusts were very strong. Since that fight, Bryan has showed himself for what he is—an American politician, vacillating, uncertain, overlooking the fundamental things, ignorant of the forces that are shaping American public life, incapable of thinking in terms of reality, but making phrases as a substitute for thought.

Mr. Bryan is weak, not corrupt. That is why I wish to describe some of his public activities during the past few years. He is a type of the "good man" that so often fools the American people. By way of illustration, let me refer to two incidents which show Mr. Bryan's attitude toward public questions and his method of judging of personal conduct.

URGENT RATIFICATION OF SPANISH TREATY FOR POLITICAL GAIN.

When the Spanish Treaty was pending in the Senate of the United States and we believed that we had it defeated beyond a question, Bryan came to Washington from his home in Nebraska and urged a ratification of the treaty. He saw several Senators, before he came to me, and urged them to vote for ratification. Bryan knew the grounds upon which I was opposing the ratification of the treaty and yet he had the temerity to come and ask me to vote for ratification of the treaty. He urged that the treaty would entirely end our troubles with Spain and that, once it was ratified, the nation would have an opportunity to perform a great moral duty—the granting of freedom, under a wise and generous protectorate, to the people of the Philippines. His chief argument was that should the Republicans not give the people of the Philippines their independence, but, instead, should undertake to conquer the islands and annex them to the United States, such a course would and ought to drive the Republican party from power. The Philippines had been our allies in the war with Spain, and he held that our repudiation of an alliance by such an act of bad faith as that implied in the conquest of the islands would wreck any administration that attempted it.

THE PHILIPPINE PEOPLE DID NOT COUNT.

Bryan thus made the ratification of the Spanish Treaty an act of political expediency, and did not seem to realize that every person who voted to ratify the treaty at the same time endorsed the doctrine of purchasing a country and its people without their consent—the very doctrine on which he proposed to pillory the Republican administration before the country. Neither did he understand that a Senator holding my views and voting for ratification would be guilty of the most outrageous moral turpitude and depravity.

I called Mr. Bryan's attention to the fact that, if we voted for the treaty, it would be fair for the administration to assume that the Senate sympathized with the spirit of the document which, as pointed out, besides violating every principle of free government, contravened the Constitution which I had sworn to support. I told him that I would sooner cut off my right arm than cast my vote for the treaty. I was so incensed by his effort to induce me, on the score of expediency, to change front on a matter of principle and stultify myself, that I finally told him em-

phatically that he had no business in Washington on such an errand; that his stand reflected on his character and reputation as a man, and indicated a lack of knowledge of human affairs which must make his friends feel that he was not a suitable person to be President of the United States.

PAYING 20 MILLIONS FOR REVOLUTION WOULD DEFEAT REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Andrew Carnegie, in his autobiography, on page 364 refers to this subject as follows:

"Mr. Bryan had it in his power at one time to defeat in the Senate this feature of the Treaty with Spain. I went to Washington to try to effect this, and remained there until the vote was taken. I was told that when Mr. Bryan was in Washington he had advised his friends that it would be good party policy to allow the treaty to pass. This would discredit the Republican party before the people; that 'paying twenty millions for a revolution' would defeat any party. There were seven staunch Bryan men anxious to vote against Philippines annexation.

"Mr. Bryan had called to see me in New York upon the subject, because my opposition to the purchase had been so pronounced, and I now wired him at Omaha, explaining the situation and begging him to write me that his friends could use their own judgment. His reply was what I have stated—better have the Republicans pass it and let it then go before the people. I thought it unworthy of him to subordinate such an issue, fraught with deplorable consequences, to mere party politics. It required the casting vote of the Speaker to carry the measure. One word from Mr. Bryan would have saved the country from the disaster. I could not be cordial to him for years afterwards. He had seemed to me a man who was willing to sacrifice his country and his personal convictions for party advantage."

This is a significant verification of my conclusions, but it is rather amusing to read Carnegie's comments on the perfidy of Bryan. The facts in his own case do not permit him a great deal of latitude in criticizing others. Carnegie was a very active opponent of the treaty and of the doctrine of imperialism.

The publication of the facts connected with the Baltimore Convention ended Bryan's political career, and yet he still hopes that he will be nominated by the next Convention, for he honestly believes that he was predestined from his birth to be President of the United States.

BRYAN IGNORANT BUT FLUENT SPEAKER.

This is the William Jennings Bryan, who "led" the Democratic party until he was succeeded by Woodrow Wilson—the Bryan of political expediency and political chicanery. He has traveled around the world, yet he knows little of international affairs. He has been from one end of the United States to another, yet he is ignorant of America.

Furthermore, this is Bryanism—a fluent tongue, a resonant voice, the plausible statement of half truths, an appeal to the passions and prejudices of the moment, a mediocre mind, and a verbal fealty to "right," "justice," "liberty" and "brotherhood." An ignorant electorate has always followed after such superficial qualities.

Bryan has never told any of the real truths of modern life, because he does not know them. He has never made a fight on an issue of principles because he has no abiding principle. He listens. He watches his audience. He gauges its intelligence and then he makes his point. Mr. Bryan is reputed to be one of the best speakers in the United States. His reputation in this regard has been won not by what he says but by the way in which he says it. Nothing in his public career, with the possible exception of his resignation as Secretary of State, has been based on a hard-fought or hard-won principle. Rather he has yielded to the necessity of the moment, trusting that in the end all would be well, but without foreseeing the end or understanding its import.

Bryanism carries with it no taint of corruption—no suggestion of willful wrongdoing. It is the politics of an ignorant, unimaginative and of a rather vain mind that is quick in trifles and impatient before major issues. Reform politics in the United States has never existed on any other basis, and therefore reform politics has always proved an easy mark for the machinations of big business.

Labor Largest Party in Australian Parliament

By W. FRANCIS AHERN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—As a result of the federal general elections held throughout Australia Dec. 16 last, Labor becomes the largest party in the federal parliament. Because of other parties being anti-Labor, it will not be able to form a government. Labor made notable gains both in the house of representatives and in the senate.

Prior to the elections, the strength of parties was as follows: House—Conservatives, 38; Labor, 22; Country party, 13; Independents, 2; Senate—Conservatives, 34; Labor, 2.

The strength of parties as a result of the elections (though the figures may be slightly altered, is as follows: House—Conservatives, 28; Labor, 30; Country party, 18; Independent, 1. Senate—Conservatives, 27; Labor, 9.

The aggregate vote signifies a solid swing to Labor and indicates a federal Labor government at the next appeal to the people, which should be soon, owing to conflicting interests between the Conservatives and the Country party, which, though they are both opposed to Labor, cannot agree among themselves.

One of the outstanding features of the elections was the complete annihilation of the labor renegades who left the Labor party in 1916 and joined the conservative, conservatives. Only W. M. Hughes, prime minister, survives of the 20 odd renegades who deserted Labor, and his survival is due simply to the fact that he represents the most conservative seat in Australia.

Nor is he altogether safe in the ranks of his own party. Steps are being taken to depose him from the position of prime ministership. The conservatives state, that as he has done all the dirty work they require, they have no further use for him, and will get a true-blue conservative as prime minister. In this

regard, Australian politics are following closely with the politics of Great Britain.

The Labor leader, M. Charlton, is in the hospital, having undergone a serious operation.

In the election campaign the Labor party went before the people with the new policy of socialization of production and distribution.

An official statement issued by the Labor party said: "This means

making the means of life the property of all instead of remaining the property of the few. Socialization is social ownership, indispensable in the economic sense.

"As Labor's quest is an economic regime of freedom and security, its objective expresses the fundamental principle or theory by which it is believed freedom and security are to be set up as foundations of a new social order."

DINNER PAIL EPICS

By BILL LLOYD.

Just now a lotta bodies join to clean Chicago's tenderloin. They're putting up an awful fight to douse the glim in the redlight. A lotta folks begin to think they'll put tough houses on the blink, and stop the spread of bad infection

ONE HUNDRED PERCENT "AMERICAN"



HUGH WILLIS.



Hugh Willis, state executive board member of the Illinois mine workers, is the best known prominent union man indicted in the next Herrin case. All the testimony in the case just completed was to the effect that Willis was active among those who tried to prevent trouble at the mine.

which has been getting strong protection from the police and those up higher, who rake their coin from out the mire.

All vice is surely at its worst when those who practice it are cursed by paying tribute to a bunch who pass up work as a bad hunch.

Well, I shant let no fearful cry if all commercial vice should die, but I should really like to know how far investigators go in learning why girls get their pay, a-going down the "easier" way. Just why does a girl get much more than working in a retail store, if she takes up the ancient trade, which is at all events well paid? Do these investigators know how very little wages go to girls who serve them in the store and wrap up parcels by the score? When their clean laundry comes back home, does it drift ever through their dome that girls wash clothes and iron stuff for wages that is low enuf? When they buy candy by the box do they remember how it knocks the beauty of some girl's looks, a-dipping chocolates with her hooks, until she hates the very sight of candy made for our delight?

Why don't reformers turn a page and study up on women's wage? When we pay poor for women's work, the feeble minded ones will shrink, and learn that they can sure cash in, a-helping noble man to sin.

And that ain't all I gotta say—I feel like speaking out today. When boys ain't paid enuf to marry, some of 'em will seek out a fairy. When they can't think of paying rent, their passion they will some way vent. So when we gets down to brass tacks and face the very ugly facts, the social system is to blame that there is houses of ill fame.

Of course I offer no excuse for those whose lives is somewhat loose, but most the girls and boys I know would go it straight if they had dough, and some creative work to do instead of pushing some stuff through a high-speed, thundering machine, with profiteers behind the scene.

I say we need a better day, where love will surely find its way.

Lausanne Looters Disband

(Continued from page 1.)

left in the form of capitulations; they insisted that vast concessions had been granted without fair return and they wanted the right to revise all of them.

The Turks agreed to a formula whereby foreign legal advisors would be appointed to reframe the legal code and be empowered to receive complaints from foreigners that the law was unjustly administered but insisted the advisers be selected not by Hague permanent court of international justice, but by neutral countries which had not participated in the great war.

They absolutely declined to give the advisers control over all arrests of foreigners, maintaining this was a violation of their sovereignty.

The American representative, Ambassador Child, Joseph C. Grew, and Rear Admiral Bristol, called upon Ismet after the break, in an endeavor to save the conference, and Lord Curzon delayed his departure for a half hour in the hope that Ismet Pasha would change his mind, but all in vain.

The conference failed because the representatives of the imperialistic countries were too greedy for loot. They wanted to bind the Turks to give them contracts and concessions granted by the old Ottoman Empire. The Turks refused.

Genuine alarm exists among the allied powers. Marquis Di Garroni motored madly to see Tchitcherin, head of the Russian representatives, to induce him to sign the treaty

convention, hoping in this way to have the Turks change their mind on the treaty. But his visit was fruitless.

In the present economic chaos it appears that the Turks and the Russians feel much surer of themselves and of their future than do the other participants of the conference.

Russia's New Title

(Continued from page 1)

definitely confirmed and guaranteed. They include foreign relations, war and peace, finance, railways and post and telegraphs, trade and industrial regulations, the general regulations affecting agriculture and public domain, the general basic laws on education, health and labor.

The congress meets regularly once a year, but can be called in extraordinary session by the central executive committee, or by the demand of two republics. One of the most novel features is that the congress, instead of being located in one city, as in the United States, may meet in any of the capitals of the various republics, the order of rotation being determined by the central executive committee.

One feature of the new constitution that will interest foreign business men lies in the provision that all concessions come under the jurisdiction of the central government. Those who have been dickered with the Caucasian governments will have to take notice.

President Will Free 4 Politicals

(Continued from page 1)

'Edward Quigley—This patient has a very active form of tuberculosis, and will probably not live more than three or four years under any condition. It would be of material advantage to him to be moved to a different climate and there is no doubt his life would be prolonged if such could be accomplished.'

Trial records show that no evidence was presented connecting either Quigley or Tabib with any of the offenses charged in the Sacramento indictment. The only witness against either was a former employer who years before had accused Tabib of wrongdoing, only to have the charges dismissed in court, but who reappeared and recited the old charge when Tabib became involved in the wartime persecutions.

Capitalist Pillars Called "Communist"

(Continued from page 1)

believing that railroad stocks and railroad stockholders should be wiped out. My bill is designed to break the hold of Wall street on the railroads.

Groups included in the "communist lobby" discovered by the Railway Review include the A. F. of L., Peoples' Legislative service, Farmers' National council, the railroad brotherhoods, the Conference for Progressive Political Action and others. Senators La Follette and Brookhart, Congressman Huddleston, Basil M. Manly, William H. Johnston and Frank P. Walsh are among the individuals named as conspirators or dupes of conspirators, by the Railway Review.

BOOKS!

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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 four 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 four 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 industries 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 and 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!



DESPISED BUT AHEAD.

Russia has it to her credit that she called the disarmament conference with the Baltic states and made an honest attempt to reduce her army provided the other countries represented would do likewise. The conference failed but that was not due to Russia. Poland, Latvia, Estonia and Finland had met previously at Reval and there a handful of middle class nationalists backed by foreign capital revived the fear and hatred for Russia. The end of the Moscow meet was dismal failure but it is to Russia's credit that she made the effort.

When the French invaded the Ruhr zone England and the United States were silent. Not a single official protest was made by either government. The Russian government was not silent. She declared that it was a crime to permit France to carry on her work of destruction which would involve all Europe. France remains in the Ruhr but it is to Russia's credit that she protested.

The so-called respectable civilized countries have all been shouting themselves hoarse about the suffering Armenians, but it remained for Russia to act by offering them a home. 200,000 of them have accepted the Russian offer and have sent a representative to Moscow to make final arrangements. Russia is the butt of sneers and lies and yet she towers above the rest of the countries of the world by these three acts alone.

STINGING BUT TRUE.

The Sacramento Wobs' stinging words to the solemn judge and jury must have made a sensation. We wager the heart of the most jaded creature present missed a beat or two. Men, hounded, condemned, have the supreme satisfaction of calling their persecutors by their right names once. No place too solemn for the truth, let it slash forth boldly even in the court room. It came. "You and your hired jackals of the law have scored a temporary victory, but although you imprison our bodies our spirits go marching on, to carry the message of the new dawn for a new justice." "Jackals" "pariahs" "Pontius Pilate" are not exactly beautiful names to be called at any time but to have this happen in court faced by men whom Judge Glenn admitted were intelligent was disgustingly unpleasant. No wonder the judge turned pale. No wonder he decided to ask to have their sentences commuted. If even a third of the organized workers in the United States had the courage and zeal of this hounded bunch and united for definite action, sending workers to prison for their opinions would become a most precarious business. Do not fail to read the whole dramatic story reprinted from the Sacramento Star elsewhere in this issue.

TO REPEAL GAG LAWS.

Twenty-one states in the union have criminal syndicalist and peace time sedition laws. It is these laws that give the master class a chance to perpetrate such atrocities as the wholesale arrest of the Michigan, Illinois and New York communists and the California, Washington and Kansas I. W. W. These laws should be repealed and delegated to the scrap heap. The Civil Liberty Union is attempting to do this, in cooperation with local labor and civic organizations.

The Union contends that these laws, all passed since 1917, "violate the American tradition of free speech. That tradition has always drawn the distinction between word and deed, and has never regarded words in themselves as proper objects of punishments."

They have communicated with the governors and presiding officers of the twenty-one legislatures now in session. After stating the Union's position the letter asks some pertinent questions as follows:

"May we ask whether you, as Governor, have taken any public stand for or against this law? If you have, would you be good enough to give us the substance of your view? May we ask whether you would consider recommending to the Legislature the repeal of the law, or whether you would approve a bill passed by the Legislature repealing it?"

In a statement given out with the communication, the Civil Liberties Union says that "prosecutions under these laws have been brought in only eight of the thirty-five states, with California, Washington, Illinois and New York leading the list in the number of cases brought. There are sixty-one persons in prison under these laws in seven states — California, Washington, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Nebraska and New York. In Illinois the Governor recently pardoned William Bross Lloyd and sixteen others and there are no prosecutions pending. In New York

Governor Smith has just pardoned James Larkin, and the pardon of the other four prisoners serving sentences under the criminal anarchy act is expected at an early date.

"In no state except California is there any active effort to prosecute under these anti-free speech laws. They should all be wiped off the books to prevent any future attempt to use them."

OLE'S SONG OF "REVOLUTION" ENDS.

Ole Hanson who entertained labor haters by singing about the suppression of the revolution in Seattle during the strike, has become unpopular. No more pink teas for Ole in commercial or banking circles anywhere. They are tired of the "Suppressed Revolution" song. No more glory for Ole in his home town either. The Seattle business men hate him now for having given Seattle a black eye. Ole is discredited. Even his right hand helper in suppressing the "revolution," Police Captain Bannick, was recently forced to admit under oath, during an I. W. W. trial, that Ole's revolution wasn't a revolution at all at all.

But Ole should worry. He's in the real estate business. All his power of imagination which helped him construct a "revolution" when the hysterical people wanted one can be used now to good advantage in land selling. But the over vivid imagination or misrepresentation of one of Ole's agents has involved Ole in a little damage suit for \$20,000. The agent is in prison for five years for constructing a mental water front to lots in the hills. But all this should not faze heroic Ole. He got \$38,000 for singing about his revolution when singing was good. This sum should help him a bit to succeed in the land graft game now.

LITTLE THIEVES CAUGHT.

According to a copyrighted article by the Star Company brick painting is a new occupation. It is probably less hazardous and more profitable to paint bricks and sell them as coal than it is to mine coal. But even brick painting has its disagreeable side. Of course the painter gets caught and goes to prison. Petty thieves among the working class always do. Only big thieves can steal with impunity.

Spineless workers, instead of organizing to rid themselves of the thieving system which robs them of all but a bare existence, become petty thieves and paint bricks. Spineless workers adopt the master's ethics and graft a little while the masters graft much. Intelligent workers aware of the system that makes wholesale graft legal are educating and organizing and preparing for one grand ousting of the master grafters.

ISADORA DUNCAN'S FAREWELL.

"I love Beethoven, and Schubert and the other great ones among musicians, but the most beautiful song in the world to me is the *Internationale*. It represents the hope of the world. Life without ideals is worthless. And though the gum-chewing reporters insult me because I dance for the people rather than for money, I am going back to Moscow to resume my work with Russia's children, to teach them to express their ideals in dance."

These are the words of Isadora Duncan in New York on her last evening in America. She spent it with a working class audience—practically the first such she had in her American tour. And it became the most impressive, enthusiastic gathering of her long career. Both in dance and by word of mouth this greatest of classic dancers reaffirmed her faith in Soviet Russia. Three times she responded to the demands of the crowd by redancing the *Internationale*, while men, women and children cheered for Isadora Duncan and Soviet Russia.

The farewell performance took place at the Lexington Theatre here, under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

STINNES & CO. LOOKING FOR HIGHEST BIDDER.

Capitalist England fears the union of French iron ore with German coal, irrespective of whether this union takes place by force or by agreement, or by both methods at once. It sees its dominance threatened by this possible union, for it would like to have Germany as a market for British goods, as a mere British colony. But at the present moment England's hands are bound by the strife of the robbers over the Turkish booty. America, the mightiest capitalist country, keeps in the background to watch over the interests of its export trade, above all over any turn favorable to a market for its agricultural produce.

The Germany of Cuno, Stinnes and Co., is still hesitating as to how it can best sell the flesh of its working masses, with the least disadvantage and greatest profit to itself. It is still undecided as to whether it shall divide the spoil with France, England, or America. But it has no conscience about exposing the German proletariat to increased exploitation by its decisions. On the contrary, it exerts the utmost endeavour to increase to the highest possible degree the exploitation, enslavement, and misery of the German workers.—Inter. Press.

UPTON SINCLAIR JOINS F. S. R.

Upton Sinclair, the famous socialist novelist, has become a member of the Advisory Committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia. In accepting the duty he states that he has followed closely the lengthening controversy between the Jewish daily *Forward* of New York and the Friends of Soviet Russia and that he is completely on the side of the F. S. R. In the communication, addressed to Rose Karsner, acting National Secretary of the F. S. R., he specifies that he is "entirely willing to have his name used" as a member of the Committee.

In giving his name in support of the great working class relief organization, Upton Sinclair realizes that he is bringing down upon himself the enmity of those opposed to Soviet Russia. He has in his possession translations of all the articles published by the Jewish sheet against the Friends of Soviet Russia and can judge from those the limits to which the *Forward* goes in maligning supporters of the Soviet regime.

"I have followed the controversy and my sympathy is with you in this case," he writes. To make sure, however, that he has seen all the facts, the national office had sent him copies of all the documents in the case.

—F. S. R. Press Service.

MULES AND OLD MAIDS.

Capitalistic science has produced two kinds of animals that go contrary to the laws of nature and don't reproduce their kind. The mule and the migratory worker, both male and female, the second instinct of nature is reproduction of the species. Let's get rid of capitalism and live more in accord with the laws of nature, and cease to be sub-normal men and women.—*Industrial Worker*.

"The rich have only such power as the poor give them. The poor are poor only because they know not why they are poor."

UNDER CAPITALISM SLAVERY, STARVATION, SLAUGHTER.

J. T. WALTON NEWBOLD

(From "Paris-London via Ruhr")

France and Britain have spent four years in reducing Central Europe to chaos and its currency to ruin. The real reason for all this seeming lunacy has been a struggle, not between two ideas or between two empires, but between two groups of financiers, one of which rose to power in the early 19th century and held the Habsburgs in the hollow of its hand, the other which has risen to prominence within the last quarter of a century and has become immensely rich in "promises to pay" since the beginning of the World War. The old group may be summed up in the one name—Rothschild. The new group in three names—The Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, the Societe Generale de Belgique and the Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

The former is the master of Andrew Bonar Law, the latter of Raymond Poincare. The year of 1923 will see some wonderful happenings as these two duellists and their much interested seconds dance furiously around each other. But that belongs more to the story of Central Europe and less to that of the Rhineland. Yet they are all of a piece. The question of the oil of Mosul, the mastery of the Straits at Constantinople (through which must pass the corn from Odessa and Constanza and the petroleum from Baku as also in payment therefore the cotton piece goods of Manchester); the question of Vienna and the railways and river routes of the Danube Valley; the occupation of the Ruhr—not one can scientifically be separated from its complement.

Some people think that Britain and France will arrange a deal and that in return for a free hand at Mosul and control of the oil, Andrew Bonar Law, a particularly stiff-necked Scotchman and, for a bourgeois, a singularly honest fellow, will allow Poincare to have his own way at Essen and Bochum. They forget that Andrew Bonar Law before he was a politician was a business man, and that he was in business as an iron and steel merchant. He understands probably better even than Poincare, attorney of the Comitee des Forges, the importance to industry, to armaments to statecraft in the capitalist era, of the disposition of the Ruhr, whether to a weak but independent Germany, a strong and arrogant France, or an international control commission which would, probably, be under the thumb of the United States Government, that is to say of the United States Steel Corporation.

This is the problem, the whole mighty problem of the Ruhr, the Ruhr with its mighty river, the Rhine, with its efficient canals, with its stupendous steelworks, with its wonderful cokeovens, with its gigantic collieries; the Ruhr, which if its coking coal and its machinery are allied with the mighty iron fields of Lorraine and Normandy, and the finely equipped harbors of Antwerp and Rotterdam, will be a producer and a vendor of steel, the basic material of capitalist production, at a price and in a volume with which British capitalism can in no way hope to compete.

Sooner or later, somehow or other the proud, unbending British bourgeoisie whose flag "has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" will find a way to break the chains with which French imperialism is trying to bind Britannia. The issue can, in my opinion, only be—WAR.

What the British workers think at the present time scarcely matters. They are thinking very little at all about the Ruhr. Even if they are thinking, the Trade Unions have been so hammered by the capitalist offensive (which has, however seemed only to make their leaders more pudding-headed than before) that they could, in the circumstances of the moment, do little to help the German workers. It is for them a terrible danger, regardless of whether French capitalism enters the Ruhr alone or whether it comes accompanied—for the purpose of keeping an eye cocked upon it—by its fellow bandit, the capitalism of Great Britain.

The British workers, though not the workers in Motherwell, Barrow and certain other centers where the communist propaganda is intense and our influence strong, do not understand the significance of the occupation of the Ruhr. It is our business in Britain to point this out and to draw the only conclusion possible, that within capitalism only three things are possible—slavery, starvation and then slaughter!

WILL AMALGAMATE TO FORM INDUSTRIAL UNION.

LEIPSIC, Germany.—The movement toward industrial unionism received another impetus at the national convention of the Glaziers' union, when that body decided to amalgamate with the newly formed Building Trades federation, the backbone of which, numerically, is the Building Trades union. The glaziers' union numbers 4110 members. Other unions which have amalgamated with or are about to join the Building Trades federation (Baugewerksbund) are the potters, the painters, the stone cutters. The idea underlying the amalgamation movement is that not only the workers in the building industry, but also the producers of building materials shall belong to one large industrial organization.

HE WAS INTELLIGENT.

Washington.—You can say this about the Harding administration, it is not highbrow or stuckup.

During a visit to the department of justice last week a cultivated American lady, just returned from abroad, said with some heat to an official that enlightened people in Europe were amazed to know that scores of men were still imprisoned for their political opinions in the United States.

"Enlightened people!" sneered the official. "Gimme the names of a few."

"Anatole France, for one," said the lady.

"Who?"

"Anatole France, I said."

"Never heard of her!" retorted the officer. And the lady gave it up.

UPPER STORY VACANT.

Lifted from Chicago Labor News.

The great foundation of progress, safety, stability and democracy in America today is the trade union movement. * * * No human being of any morality or intelligence could stand for the recognition of a government of the criminal and discredited Communists or Bolsheviks. * * * Not even the most fanatical of the Soviets, not even the blindest of the advocates of American recognition can any longer defend the daily roll of crimes, vilifications, and falsehoods of the Communists in Russia and others countries.

EASY TO RIDE THEM.

"War makes the working people clap their hands and yell so loudly they can't think; and so long as the working people don't think, it is easy to keep the bridles and saddles on them. It is surely a thoughtful scheme;—really, it is successful." —Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick.

LINCOLN SAID:

This is a land where freedom of speech is guaranteed.

Let the people know the truth and the country is safe.

This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amendment, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.

Understanding the spirit of our institutions to aim at the elevation of man, I am opposed to whatever tends to degrade them.

Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better.

It has been said of the world's history heretofore that "might makes right," it is for us and for our times to reverse the maxim, and to show that right makes might.

If it must be that I go down, let me go down linked with truth.

If by mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify a revolution,—and certainly would if such right were a vital one.

To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government. But then the question arises, how can a government best effect this? Upon this the habits of our whole species fall into three great classes—useful labor, useless labor and idleness. Of these, the first only is meritorious, and to it all the products of labor rightfully belong; but the two latter, while they exist, are heavy pensions upon the first, robbing it of a large portion of its just rights. The only remedy for this is to, so far as possible, drive useless labor and idleness out of existence.

"MUMMIES."

B. N. Z.

Egyptian mummies all cold and stiff and spiced and wrapped Lying still—they be mummies for all times. Mummies, mummies, mummies cannot talk—they are chilled, decayed barren things—bah! decayed old fossils.

We also have besides mummies; men—men, warm and strong, Ensnared daily in the centuries' grip of toil. Hard, cruel, mean destructive bonds of slavery, beheld to strive and strive, and be bent and burdened—bah! burdened and bent.

We have souls, souls, souls of great humanity that freed us, Yes, served and freed us, and suffered for our release. They are souls of color and truth who by their achievements crowned us—in patience await they and await.

We have men who know when the battle cry is done and their tasks begun.

For they are men that can entwine the love of toil in the divine—thus moving forward to scale their mighty heights. Impenetrable fortresses their stolid spirit acclaim, acclaim.

Mummies, cold, out of Egypt they came from bondage, in bondage they came.

Lifeless bodies from bondage have shown us the way to remain stiff, cold bodies of ossified and inactive clay. Encased and enshrouded, immutable will ever be, ever be.

Away! with your chill and your life's barren hill; To the mountain of toil we shall climb and attain. In the standard you set, lies the goal you will reach—Only mummies in bandage, all spiced and wrapped lie still.

A man smiling in the midst of his misfortunes is either witless or a . . . philosopher. A broken leg is nothing to smile about. An empty pocketbook is no giggling affair. A cell in a prison is nothing to get comical about. An ingrowing stomach is hardly a suitable subject for laughter. A suit of B. V. D.s in February is nothing to grin over. Carrying the "banner" these cold nights is no occasion for great and prolonged mirth.

Last year 40,000 Italians came to this country—53,000 went back. Fifteen thousand Americans, in the same period, had the temerity to commit suicide and dodge all prosperity, incidentally a pile of work.

All our lives we have worked for "living wages, and no more." Now we can start to earn dying wages. —T-bone Slim, Industrial Worker.

READ IT AND WEEP..

Preamble to Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, established justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

"For every dollar a parasite has and didn't work for, there's a slave who worked for a dollar he didn't get."

"The workers can never be free until they blow the whistle for the parasites to go to work."

"The toad beneath the harrow knows Exactly where each toothpoint goes! The butterfly above the road Preaches contentment to the toad."

THE COURTHOUSE LINCOLN SPEAKS.

Well, here I am once more in my old place; I'm rather glad; I always liked old things— Old clothes to wear, old neighbors and old books. And truth and justice, oldest things of all. Men called me old when really I was young; They nicknamed me Old Abe, Honest Old Abe. I never had a title—I liked more.

—From a tribute paid Lincoln by Wendell Philips Stafford.