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Walsh Makes Spy Tell Who Paid Him

Burns, Thiel Detective Bureaus Hired Him to Foment "Red" Scares

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Excitement ran high Monday as an amazing story of stoolpigeons and agent-provocateurs was unfolded by Frank P. Walsh, attorney for 22 communists who are facing trial at St. Joseph, Mich., for advocating criminal syndicalism, began taking the deposition of Albert Bailin, alias Balanow, self-confessed spy.

By Balanow's testimony Mr. Walsh is seeking to show that radical organizations and "red" scares were invented at will by private detective agencies, to assist them in collecting large sums of money from banking and other interests for the purpose of investigating the imaginary radical menace.

Posed as Radical.—Sold Reports.

Balanow's testimony, a story that ranged from sordid details of double-crossing and the double, double cross to high comedy, swore he had worked for the W. J. Burns and Thiel detective agencies at the same time as an expert on radical questions; that he had sold the secret reports of the Thiel agency to the Burns people; that an official of the Burns agency had picked his pocket and appropriated other Thiel reports, and that Allan O. Meyers, head of the radical bureau of the Burns agency, had proposed that he make bombs and get well-known radicals to throw them, so Burns men could then arrest the radicals.

O. L. Smith, assistant attorney general of Michigan, and Charles W. Gore, prosecuting attorney at St. Joseph, represented the state at the taking of the deposition.

Agent Provocateur.

Balanow swore that as an operative of the Thiel agency in 1917 he had been assigned to join the Cigar Makers' union as an agent provocateur during a strike, and was instructed to urge the strikers to break windows and commit other violence. His instructions, he said,

came from Michael Flannigan, general manager of the agency, who he said, told him to "always show your radical side, be so extreme that they'll have confidence in you."

Later, under directions of Flannigan, he said, he joined the I. W. W., Socialist party, Socialist-Labor party, Communist party, Communist Labor party, Young People's Socialist league, Workers' Industrial union and other organizations and sought to stir up violence among their members. Flannigan, he said, furnished him typewritten speeches to read at meetings of the organizations, seeking to cause dissension and trouble.

Thiel Operative Made Bombs.

Balanow charged among other things that the famous "red" raids on Jan. 1, 1920, were made possible because he and other private detectives planted in the ranks of the radical organizations, called their followers together in order that the raiders might find them all assembled when the "zero" hour came.

That a Thiel operative named Cagniac made bombs which were exploded in the Guggenheim Copper mines in order that strikers might be blamed for the destruction.

That the general manager of the Thiel agency turned loose indicted radicals caught in the 1920 raids here in order that the agency might earn further money from State Attorney MacLay Hoyne by hunting them, again.

Bogus Signature on Threats.

That T. J. Cooney, head of the radical department of the Thiel agency, had a rubber stamp facsimile of the signature of Alfred Wagenknecht, a Cleveland radical who was then a fugitive from justice, made in New York from the signature on a letter which one of the operatives had stolen from a mail box, and that he used the stamp to sign 50 threatening letters

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2 Million Spent For Bull Pens For R.R. Scabs

Owners Find Fighting Labor is Rather Expensive.

(Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS.—The anti-union policy of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. and its refusal to accept terms proposed by President Harding for the settlement of the strike, has cost the railroad \$5,000,000. Of that amount \$3,000,000 was spent for new locomotives to replace those which strikebreakers were unable to repair. The remaining \$2,000,000 went to the construction of bull pens for strikebreakers and guards and to ship food to points where merchants refused to sell provisions. Despite this enormous outlay of hard cash, rolling stock and equipment of the Mo. Pacific is in a "demoralized condition."

The foregoing information comes from executive officials of the railroad, testifying at the taking of depositions in the suit to make permanent the notorious Daugherty injunction against the railway employees' department, A. F. of L., which will be argued finally before Judge Wilkerson, Chicago, May 2.

E. C. Willis, general manager, was certain that the strikebreaking injunction should be made permanent to avert a catastrophe. Willis

estimated the cost of the railroad's war on the unions at \$5,000,000 and admitted that the road was badly crippled. He gave the important items of "nonproductive" expense as follows: Protection of property, \$501,000; employment agencies and hiring new "men," \$165,000; temporary buildings to house employees, \$125,000; meals and sleeping accommodations, \$800,000; special allowances, \$218,000.

On July 31, Willis testified, the Missouri Pacific had 936 locomotives in serviceable condition. On Dec. 31, he said, the road had 842 locomotives fit for service. It has bought 50 new locomotives to take the place of power out of service, Willis stated.

George W. Brice, superintendent, transportation of the Missouri Pacific, testified that: "This strike has demoralized transportation, caused delay of traffic and a delay in furnishing equipment. Bad order locomotives have increased from 11% to 29%. The strike has caused a slowing up in the handling of perishable freight, and because of the necessity of giving priority to per-

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TWO MINES GIVE UP DEAD

106 BODIES TAKEN FROM DAWSON TOMB

GAS INTERFERES WITH RESCUE WORK IN NEW MEXICO.

DAWSON, N. M.—The shattered depths of Dawson Mine No. 1 had given up 106 dead. Within the subterranean tombs 16 miners still remain, as a result of a terrific explosion on February 8th.

It is more than a reasonable certainty that all have perished, according to officials.

Poisonous gases and coal damp hindered the rescue workers in their work which progressed slowly. Experienced miners declare the entire mine was affected by the blast and that the whole interior has been damaged to an extent that will require several months to repair.

Bathed in the warm rays of a dazzling sun, Dawson set about the task of burying her dead.

Regular shifts of more than 50 men worked all day inside the mine. The work now has progressed to the last crosscut on each side of the main entrance. In these unexplored depths, officials expected to find the bodies of a majority of the men still unaccounted for.

SIX VANCOUVER SURVIVORS TELL TERRIBLE STORY OF AFTERDAMP BLAST.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Six survivors of the mine explosion at Cumberland, B. C., which cost 34 lives, say that many of the dead might be alive today had they not run into an afterdamp while attempting to reach a safety zone.

Thirteen were killed outright by the blast, while the others lost their lives from afterdamp fumes.

Survivors say James Pinfold's advice to his fellow workers was "Stay where you are." This advice was not heeded and his 12 companions now lie in the morgue, while he lives.

Fire Boss Arthur Watson saved the lives of two youths, but six Chinese with them ignoring his advice, took another direction in an endeavor to escape and all were

FAKE COMPETITION

BOSTON.—New England cotton mill interests, which during the long drawn out strike of the textile workers against starvation wages asserted that they could not meet the competition of southern cotton mills, have virtually confessed what the strikers have charged all along—that they themselves own and control the very southern mills whose competition they pretended to fear. Numbers of them, it is announced here, are planning to operate in the south, and to start new mills in that section.

The 48-hour work week fixed by the law in Massachusetts, and the probability that similar laws will be enacted in Rhode Island and New Hampshire; the lower wages for which workers can be had in the south, and the absence of child labor laws there, are the reasons for the "extensions."

BOUGHT CHEAP

ST. PAUL.—R. R. Hunter, former secretary, machinists' union in Hill-yard, Wash., is now chief organizer for the company union of strikebreakers organized by the Great Northern railroad during the strike of the Federated Shop Crafts. The strike on the road was recently terminated by a compromise, but to date the strikebreakers outnumber the unionists. Hunter's headquarters are here and he is said to receive a salary of \$300 a month under a two-year contract.

found huddled together, choked to death by the fatal gases.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained. One theory is defective wiring of an electric drill.

INDUSTRIAL BANKS AND STATE BANKS IN HOT CONTEST

By ANISE

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW.—The Russian state bank, which started a year ago with \$10,000,000 worth of rapidly depreciating paper rubles, has now a reserve of gold, in bars and coins, amounting to \$20,000,000, besides deposits in the Moscow bank alone of another \$20,000,000.

This is a very small sum for a government bank, but, obtained as it was, from a beginning of paper, shows remarkable progress. It was obtained, however, by the application of a very hard policy towards all state industries, the exaction of heavy interest and of a share in profits made abroad. Under this pressure the state industries have grown restive and have started an industrial bank of their own, in which the state industries and the railways are at present shareholders, with the prospect that the department of foreign trade will also enter. The relations between these two groups is one of the most hotly contested problems of technique now being fought out in Russia.

It is the old contest between industrial and financial capital, but carried on more frankly than in capitalist countries, since the individuals on each side of the struggle have no personal financial interests to serve. The state bank, and the department of finance contend that each industry should come to them for credit, and that the profits they make from the better industries should go directly to the general state funds.

The men in charge of state industry, on the other hand, maintain that industry and transport must be built up as a united front, the proceeds from the lighter industries, which have quickly recuperated, going to help finance the heavy and more important industries which are in dire need of long term credits. They claim that the policy of the state bank is leading to disruptive competition between state trusts, weakening them in favor of private capitalists.

Gary Forecasts Steel Activity

Sails to Fatherland of Cheap Labor.

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the U. S. Steel corporation, before sailing for the Mediterranean, asserted that there is and always will be a market for all the iron and steel that is produced. As the condition of the steel industry is always regarded as more or less a barometer of general business conditions it would be interesting to know the basis of his optimism.

According to the monthly review of credit and business conditions published on Feb. 1 by the Federal Reserve bank of New York: "There have been three primary factors causing the rapid recovery in iron and steel production during the past year; first, the unprecedented amount of new construction work undertaken, necessitating the use of large quantities of structural steel; second, the record output of automobiles; and third, heavy buying of equipment by the railroads. These three industries, the building, automobile and railway equipment industries, used during 1922, roughly one-half of the country's iron and steel output. The Iron Age publishes the following estimates of the percentages of the year's output used in different industries:

Railroads	22%
Building	15%
Automobiles	10%
Oil, water, gas, etc.	10%
Agriculture	4%
Tin plate	4%
Exports	7%
All other	28%

Total100%
The secret of Gary's optimism must lie in his knowledge of future

demands from one or more of these fields.

Railroad purchasing power is perhaps the most important single factor in domestic stimulation of industrial activity. Railroads draw their supplies from practically every industry, buying heavily of iron and steel, coal and lumber. From raw materials to finished products it is estimated that about 2,000,000 workers are employed in the railroad supply industry.

In the course of the last generation this real power to affect industrial conditions for better or for worse has not been creditably used by the railroads. Railway Age, one of the foremost spokesmen of the railroad industry, admits this in the issue of Dec. 10, 1922, as follows: "It is not stating the case too strongly to say that in the past the railroads have been among the worst disturbers of general business conditions. Most of them buy in large amounts when their earnings are large and refrain from buying when they are small. But when their earnings are large this is always due to the fact that general business activity is great, and when general business is not active prices are usually relatively low. The result in the past has been that most railroads have made the greater part of their purchases when prices have been high and have not taken advantage of the situation when prices have been low."

If the railroads continue their recent impulse to order equipment and supplies they will be buying on a rising market with prices for the majority of iron and steel products

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GRABBING UNDER THE PROFIT SYSTEM



1000 Peon Families Take 12 Acres Each

Technicalities of Law Can Be Adjusted Later

(Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, the peasants of Ticoman took possession of the lands surrounding their village. There was no formal celebration, no speeches by government officials, no guard of soldiers. The people simply came together with surveyors they had employed and measured off the plots of 12 acres for each family. It marked the culmination of years of struggle.

Ticoman is a village in the federal district about six miles north of Mexico City. Four landlors claim 10,000 hectares (a hectare equals about 2 1/2 acres), which belongs, according to the ancient Spanish grants, to several villages comprising some 1,000 peon families. Under the Diaz regime these lands, which are very fertile and close to a fine market, were taken from the peasants in one fraudulent way or another and given to a few individuals. Since then the former owners have worked as laborers.

When the overthrow of Diaz took place the peasants demanded the return of their lands. They were

told to wait a little while. President succeeded president and still the workers waited. Finally, under the leadership of a small proprietor, Leon Rojas, the workers began to arm themselves.

With the organized armed peasants backing him Rojas began to notify the haciendados that the planting of land claimed by the workers must cease. The landlords rushed to the governor of the federal district and, as of old, he sent word that troops would be sent against them unless the peasants let the haciendados alone.

"All right," said Rojas and his followers, "send your troops; we have forces of our own and we are armed." The troops of the government came, but it was to tell the landlords that planting of the lands must cease.

A short time ago word came that as soon as a certain technicality of the law was complied with the lands in the Ticoman district would be turned over to the people. They said: "It is enough. Let us take possession now." So they hired some surveyors and measured off their plots.

JOE CANNON'S RECORD IS TYPICAL; HE SERVES ONLY AMERICAN PLUTOCRACY

Sells Country to Rich to Enable Them to Exploit Poor

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifteenth article in a series by 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 Cannonism.)

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For over forty years, Joe Cannon has been a member of the House of Representatives, and, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and, as Speaker, has had more to do with shaping legislation than any other man in the House. In fact, he was one of the leaders of the band of plunderers that, in both Houses of Congress, for two generations dominated the public affairs and made the Government of the United States one of the most corrupt in the world.

TARIFF A GOOD VEHICLE FOR ROBBERY.

Under the guidance of this clique of men all legislation was directed to the granting of special privileges to corporations, giving them power to tax and exploit the people of the United States. The tariff became the chief vehicle for the robbery of the public and its beneficiaries were the chief contributors to the great campaign funds collected by the Republican party to demoralize the voters of the nation. Under the regime of Cannonism concessions and privileges of every sort, not only for the public service and industrial corporations, but for the financial institutions of the country, received the chief attention of Congress, and these privileges were so profitable that the halls of the House and Senate swarmed with innumerable lobbyists whose vocation it was to appeal to the ordinary members of both branches with whatever arguments was necessary, being assured in advance of the ardent and powerful support of Joe Cannon and the other leaders.

LAND FRAUDS DURING NINETIES.

During the nineties there was much talk about the "land frauds." These frauds were the product of legislation especially secured by Cannon and some of his aids in order that the railroads might secure valuable

forest and mineral lands in the West and Northwest without paying anything for them beyond the cost of securing the legislation.

I stated these facts in the Senate and suggested an appraisal of those lands that were embraced in the forest reservations on top of snow-capped mountains, and proposed that the exchange be made according to value. If they exchanged a section on top of one of these mountains that wasn't worth over a cent an acre for land worth ten or twenty dollars per acre, they should not get acre for acre, but exact value after appraisal; and I also moved that all operations under the law be suspended pending an investigation by the Interior Department. The Senate passed my amendments, but with a full knowledge of all the facts, showing just what frauds had been practised and how they were practised, the House refused to agree to the Senate amendments, and, as is customary, the bill was thrown into conference. Cannon was chairman of the Committee on Conference, and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House, and he insisted upon standing by the railroads and continuing the frauds, and so refused to agree to the Senate amendment, but inserted a provision that thereafter railroads could only exchange for surveyed lands. However, as the law provided that, when three settlers in a township petitioned for the survey of the township the Government was bound to make the survey if the settlers deposited money enough to pay for the work, these railroad thieves would send three men into a township, would have them file three homestead entries, and then make affidavits that they were residing there and wanted the township surveyed; would deposit the money necessary—four or five hundred dollars to get the survey made—and then the railroads would locate their scrip upon these lands all over the township, and when this was done the three men would move on and locate in another township, and so continued the fraud.

Cannon and his henchmen in the House and Senate made the frauds possible, and thus enabled the railroads to secure many millions of dollars worth of the best land in the West for a small fraction of their true value. Thus the timber and mineral wealth of the public domain was turned over to the great corporations whose handymen were maintained in Congress for just such purpose.

Cannonism is the profession of selling the country to the rich so that they may be enabled to grow still richer by the exploitation of the poor.

ARMOR-PLATE SCANDALS.

Another instance of Cannonism is found in the armor-plate scandals. For several years the senate of the United States limited the price to be paid for armor-plate. The armor-plate manufacturers were in a trust. Everybody admitted that. There were only two plants in the United States that could manufacture armor-plate. One was the Carnegie Steel Company; the other the Bethlehem Steel Company. The Carnegie Steel

Works and Bethlehem Steel Works were in a combination, and each always bid for just half of what the Government wanted, and always bid the same price.

The Senate passed a bill limiting the price of armor-plate to \$300 per ton, and under that provision no armor-plate was purchased because the companies refused to sell at that price. Two years afterwards the Senate passed an amendment to the Navy Appropriation Bill limiting the price of armor-plate to \$425 per ton. The Carnegie and Bethlehem companies were asking the United States Government \$550 per ton, and were selling the same plate to the Russian Government for \$200 per ton. The Senate amendment therefore provided that if the Secretary could not buy armor-plate for \$425 per ton, the Government should immediately commence to construct an armor-plate plant and make its own armor-plate. Joe Cannon was chairman of the Committee on Conference in the House, and he absolutely refused to submit to the Senate amendment, but insisted that the armor-plate makers should have their price, although they were in a trust and in collusion. These facts were well known to him and to every member of both Houses.

LUMBER DEALERS COMBINE TO PLUNDER CONSUMERS.

I could go into details of the Congressional Record with regard to the duty on white pine. The Senate reduced the duty from \$2, the price fixed by the House, to \$1 per thousand. Cannon refused to agree to the Senate amendment, but insisted upon \$2, which was finally allowed. Under it, the lumber dealers of the whole country formed a combination and plundered the consumers, according to their own statement, of thirty-five million dollars per year.

These facts were known to Cannon and to both Houses when this duty was put on white pine. It was well known that the duty would not furnish any revenue to the Government or any protection to the building up of an infant industry, but it simply put \$2 a thousand into the pockets of the owners of the white pine timber. The statement of Mr. Winchester and other lumbermen that if they could get \$2 on lumber it would be worth thirty-five million dollars each year, was read in the Senate. And yet Mr. Cannon stood pat on the tariff.

When the tariff was revised, it was revised in the interest of the plutocracy and not in the interest of the people of the United States. Cannon's work in Congress was done in the interest of the scheming jobbery that has cursed and controlled the Republican party for the last thirty years.

I have used Cannon's name, not because I wish to discredit him as an individual, but because his story is so typical of the record of the many who are today holding offices of trust under the Government, and faithfully serving the American plutocracy.

ROSA LUXEMBURG—THE UNCONQUERABLE

When the storm and stress of the class struggle shall have ended, when the world's workers shall have discovered the real joy of living; then, and then only, will the great epic of our present-day class struggle be written, and among those whose names shall be sung there will be no small mention made of Rosa—"Red Rosa"—Rosa Luxemburg. While other stars may rise and fall upon the horizon, that which bears her name will shine with a deeper, brighter light as the years go by.

Somewhat more than fifty years ago, in 1870, to be exact, there was born to a Jewish family in the Polish town of Zamosc a baby girl. She was given the name of Rosa. Her mother, who was a cultured woman, used to read the poems and stories of the great German and Polish authors to her little girl. Little Rosa grew passionately fond of poetry and while yet a mere child tried her hand at writing verse. Although the family was poor, home life was pleasant. In later life she would always speak of her childhood days as having been very happy ones.

WON HONORS AS A STUDENT.

The family moved to Warsaw, where Rosa attended a girls' school. She graduated from the gymnasium (high school) with highest honors, but since the principal suspected her "political honesty" she was not given the gold medal due to her. Her teacher was not wrong in her suspicions, for, together with a group of youthful socialists she studied the revolutionary literature that could be obtained, and dreamed of going to work among the laboring masses. But the over-vigilant police soon became aware of what was taking place, so as early as 1888 the young "conspirator" had to flee from the country and seek refuge abroad.

LEARNED FROM KARL LUBECK.

Shortly afterward Luxemburg arrived in Zurich, Switzerland, where she found a welcome home with a German Social-Democrat, Dr. Karl Lubeck, a journalist. At this time he was desperately ill, a paralytic, but his mind was clear and he had accumulated a vast fund of information. Soon there sprang up a warm friendship between the sick man and the young student. Under his dictation she wrote the articles by means of which he earned his livelihood. Under his guidance she continued her studies. Nowhere could she have found a better teacher.

There can be no question that she owed much of her success in later life to the thorough training which she received from him.

In 1891 she became acquainted with Leo Jogiches. From that time on they were fast friends and true comrades. In later life, when Rosa had become a brilliant writer, there was never an important article written but what she submitted it to him for criticism before having it published. But as to Jogiches, we shall deal more in detail regarding him in another sketch.

With most remarkable powers of comprehension she grasped the theories of scientific socialism, and within a short time was an able exponent of them herself. She was still primarily interested in the Polish situation. At that time the situation there was very confusing. It remained for Rosa Luxemburg to create a real theoretical basis for the social democratic movement in that country. This she did—and in masterly fashion. In 1893 the movement split, with the "left" group forming a separate party. Shortly after this event the International Socialist Congress took place in Zurich. The newly created "Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland" as was the name of the party of the left, decided to submit their proposition to the whole socialist world. Rosa Luxemburg and Varshafsky were given mandates to represent this party. The representatives of the dominant party in Poland, the Polish Socialist Party, began a furious campaign against them, even going so far as to accuse Comrade Varshafsky of being a Russian government agent. Plechanoff, who knew the true situation in Poland, and who, if he had spoken, could have unmasked this intrigue, did not say a word, and so both of these comrades were not seated as delegates. Old Frederick Engels and Wilhelm Liebknecht here committed a serious blunder, for they were led to speak and vote against the seating of these comrades. At the close of the congress, Rosa took advantage of every opportunity to explain the situation in the French and German press.

EDITOR OF VOLKZEITUNG.

In 1897 she graduated from the University at Zurich. Then, in order to be able to work more openly, she contracted a fictitious alliance with one of the sons of Dr. Lubeck, in this way becoming a German subject. She went to Germany at once, worked among the Poles in Silesia and contributed many articles to the Neue Zeit. Shortly after this she went to Dresden, but before long the Saxon authorities expelled her from that kingdom. Proceeding to Leipzig she became one of the main contributors to the Leipziger Volks Zeitung, and for a while was the editor of it.

It was at this time, too, that Rosa began to distinguish herself as a tactician of unusual ability. Edward Bernstein, a leading figure in the German party, became the leading advocate of a new policy for socialists. He and his group claimed that the Marxian conceptions of the class struggle, the state, etc., were out-of-date (strangely familiar words these) and that consequently a revision of tactics was necessary. The Revisionists, as they were called, proposed a degree of co-operation with the ruling class. They contended that the workers were gradually raising their standard of living under capitalism, and that by a series of wise reforms it would be possible to "evolve" smoothly, gently, quietly, from capitalism to socialism. The polemics

of Luxemburg in this long and bitter struggle had a remarkable effect in helping to hold the party to a more revolutionary position.

EVEN OPPONENTS RESPECTED AND LOVED HER.

"Thus the years from 1897 to 1905 were passed in a constant struggle for the revolutionary ideas. All through this struggle Rosa Luxemburg rendered the proletarian immortal services, diverging not one step from the clearly traced line of revolutionary Marxism. A characteristic feature of her personality was that not withstanding the merciless, at times even excessive, keenness of her polemics, her eminent opponents, among whom sometimes were such men as Jaures and Bebel, showed her not only respect, but affection. A bond of closest friendship united her to Kautsky, over whom she had great influence at the time, urging him on whenever he gave way to opportunistic tendencies."

With the outbreak of the Russian revolution Rosa felt that her place was in Warsaw, so, in spite of the protestations of the comrades, she went there. But in a few weeks the police caught her. By the merest good fortune were the comrades able to affect her getaway. She wanted to get into the fray once more, but this time they would not let her go. However, her good work continued even if it had to be carried on from a distance.

BEBEL AND KAUTSKY CRITICIZED HER.

The Social-Democratic party of Germany was growing large and very powerful. With this increase in power keen observers were able to note the careerists were doing their utmost to climb to the top. The old fighting leadership was gone or had largely become impotent. It was, as one of the revolutionists put it, a time when they "were nearing the fatal period when, outwardly, all seemed well with the party, while, in reality, it was decaying at the root. It seemed as though the radical current had triumphed; the party congresses adopted highly radical resolutions, but they whose eyes were open, perceived that this radicalism was essentially worse than any opportunism. A disgusting spirit of career-hunting was developing in the party. Party bureaucracy was growing to monstrous dimensions. There was the radical phrase, but not the spirit. To combat these conditions, which at last led the party to the moral catastrophe of the 14th of August, 1914, was very difficult. Of the most influential leaders, Old Bebel had lost his former revolutionary sensitiveness; Karl Kautsky, never having been in touch with the life of the party, now sank even more deeply into the bookish dogmatism. The new men in the ranks of the radicals—all these Scheidemanns, Eberts, Haases,—never had been revolutionists at heart, and saw nothing beyond the end of their own noses; the rest were common career hunters. No wonder then, if in such an atmosphere, the leaders succeeded in representing Rosa Luxemburg, (who never ceased to sound the

alarm), and her companions as "capitulating critics" who disturb the peace of the party from sheer "love of bickering." Even Kautsky yielded to this current and his conduct in 1912 ended a long friendship. The weak-minded bookworm at last dared to insult Rosa and her adherents by calling them "anarcho-syndicalists."

WROTE "ACCUMULATION OF CAPITAL."

During all these years, engaged as she was in the inner party struggles, Rosa still found time to do an immense amount of outside speaking and writing. She was appointed teacher in a party school, and did remarkably fine work there. It was at this time that she wrote "The Accumulation of Capital," a monumental work of Marxist economics, but which has never been translated into English. The bitter opposition to her by the party leaders was not manifested by the rank and file. By them she was loved and revered. Her captivating oratorical talent combined with her iron logic wrought havoc in the ranks of the opportunists.

Rosa was arrested for anti-military propaganda in 1913, but she produced so many witnesses to back her assertions that the government never continued the trial.

WROTE IN PRISON.

Her activities during the World War are too well known to need repetition. Arrested, persecuted, both by the bourgeoisie and the social patriots, she held her ground to the very end, and never for one moment did she waver in the struggle. It was while she was imprisoned that she wrote the "Crisis of Social-Democracy." This masterly document was published under the pseudonym of "Junius." It had a tremendous effect upon the masses. Those who are familiar with the English translation of it realize the strength, the perfect analysis it makes of the causes leading up to the war, and the forces making for the breakdown and disintegration of the German party.

When the war ended and the workers turned against their oppressors, Rosa Luxemburg was one of those who demanded the complete overthrow of German capitalism. Her long and bitter fight against the reformers within the ranks of the party had not been in vain, and the statements she had made as to what their actions would be when a revolutionary crisis occurred, were fulfilled. The Eberts, the Scheidemanns, the Noskes, effected a compromise with the rulers. The revolution was aborted. Capitalism was saved—at least for a moment. Then it was that the Spartacists attempted to carry it through to its logical conclusion—and then it was that the troops of Noske slaughtered without hesitation the thousands and thousands of workmen and women who desired to bring about the establishment of a real workers' republic.

STRANGLING AND DUMPED INTO CANAL.

Rosa was in the forefront all the time. Her oratory, her logic, her

indomitable spirit were sources of inspiration to the masses, and sources of fear to the capitalists and their socialist flunkies. Taken prisoner by the Noske troops, the renegades to the cause of the workers dared to do what the imperialists would not. She was strangled to death and her mutilated body thrown into one of the canals of the city of Berlin, where it was found the 16th or 17th day of January, 1919.

Rosa was dead. The bruised and water-soaked body that had once been that of Germany's greatest woman revolutionists, was no more.

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT STILL LIVES.

Four years have passed and the murderers are still at large—but the revolutionary spirit of Rosa Luxemburg still lives. It lives in the hearts of millions of the oppressed. It lives in the hearts of the young—and in the hearts of the old. That vital spark which "social-traitors" thought they could crush by killing the body of Rosa Luxemburg, has been smoldering all the while. Ere long it will burst into a flame—the flame of REVOLUTION that will sweep before it all the debris of capitalism, the least of which shall not be those would-be leaders of the workers who betrayed them.

—Young Workers' League.

Statement of Mesaba Defense Fund Balance

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.

When the cases growing out of the Mesaba Range strike of 1916 were concluded there was a balance of two thousand dollars due to the defense attorney, Judge O. N. Hilton. Under an agreement with Judge Hilton this amount was deposited by the Mesaba Range Defense Committee as a trust fund to be paid over to Judge Hilton upon his securing the release of the strikers before they had served the minimum time of their sentence.

The strikers were charged with the murder of a deputy sheriff and pleaded guilty to manslaughter and were sentenced to serve not less than five nor more than twenty years.

A note for two thousand dollars was given to Judge Hilton signed by the two members who closed up the affairs of the committee, J. J. Ettor and myself. At the time we published an audited report of the committee's receipts and expenditures which showed the trust fund on hand as "funds in trust for attorneys' fees."

This fund was deposited in the names of J. J. Ettor, Forest Edwards and myself as trustees of the Mesaba Range Defense Committee and was subject to withdrawal on the signature of any two of the trustees. Edwards as trustee did not sign the note given to Judge Hilton.

During the summer of 1918 W. D. Haywood, then secretary of the I. W. W., requested that the trust fund be turned over to the I. W. W.

general office to be used in paying relief to the wife and children of one of the imprisoned men. As all of the men were still imprisoned and as the fund in question was to be held in trust to secure their release, Ettor and myself refused to sanction turning over the fund to anyone until the purpose and intent of the trust had been fulfilled.

With the consent of Judge Hilton, \$500.00 of the fund was used to pay the expense of L. H. Whittell in appearing before the Board of Pardons in the interest of the imprisoned strikers. Later the sum of \$601.80, which had been expended in relief for Mrs. Masonevich by the general office of the I. W. W., was refunded. This left a balance in the fund, with accrued interest, of \$999.80.

The three strikers were released from prison after serving a little over three years. Following the release of the men the I. W. W. made a demand for the balance of the trust fund. The claim of the I. W. W. to this money was disputed by Ettor who held that under the terms of the note given to Judge Hilton, the balance of the fund was due Judge Hilton. As one of the signers of the note and a trustee of the fund I took the matter up with Judge Hilton, and the I. W. W. After an exchange of correspondence with all concerned I notified the General Secretary of the I. W. W. that unless they could arrange have Hilton relinquish his claim I would have to agree with Ettor and to pay the balance of the trust fund to Judge Hilton in settlement of the note which he held.

The I. W. W. was so notified on the 20th of Nov. last. Since that time to date I have received no notice from the I. W. W. that they were attempting to make any other settlement with Judge Hilton, nor have they presented any legitimate reasons as to why Hilton's claim should not be allowed. Consequently, the balance of the fund, \$999.80, was sent to Judge Hilton Jan. 26, 1923.

FARMERS VICTIMS UNDER CAPITALISM

MINNEAPOLIS.—One dollar and thirty cents was the net return N. P. Nelson, Leal, N. D. farmer, received from a carload of potatoes shipped from Leal to the Minnesota Potato exchange, a buying agency here. Practically all of the balance of the \$236 value of the potatoes at the present market price of 80 cents a hundredweight was eaten up by freight charges.

The highest charge itemized on the invoice accompanying his check for \$1.30 was \$180 for freight charges. Other charges were: Commission, \$42; inspection, \$4; option, at 7 cents, \$29.40; heater detention, \$2; allowance account quality, 5 cents cwt., \$21; shrinkage, \$27.22; scale, 28 cents.

Many of the farmers, realizing that they would be losing money by even digging potatoes last fall, left them in the ground, where they have frozen.

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Leaders of Harrison Murder Face Indictments

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 15.—The legislative committee investigating the Harrison, Ark., outrages have learned the names of the leaders of the mob that murdered Edward Charles Gregor, and their early indictment is looked for.

Witnesses before the committee declared that the mob was recruited and inflamed by the management of the M. & N. A. Railroad as part of the campaign to establish the "open shop" on the railroad and throughout Arkansas.

The most remarkable story yet told of what happened at Harrison and along the line of the M. & N. A. is given by John T. Rogers, a newspaper reporter, who defied the mob and is giving to the committee facts gathered in his investigations.

Mob leaders subpoenaed by the committee refuse to go to Little Rock to testify, and the committee will, consequently, take evidence in Harrison, where it is feared the presence of the mob will make it difficult if not dangerous for witnesses to tell the truth.

Governor McRae, in a remarkable statement, defends the murderers of Gregor as "100 per cent" Americans, upholds the railroad management, and asks the legislature to compensate the widow of Gregor.

United States officials declare that there is no reason for the intervention of the federal government.

The "committee of citizens" has adjourned its hearings but continues to administer mob law. Armed guards patrol the roads leading to Harrison and turn back those who are looked upon with disfavor.

Walsh Makes Spy Tell Who Paid Him

(Continued from page 1)

which he had Balanow mail to MacLay Hoyne, John J. Mitchell, Chicago banker; Alfred Austrian, attorney for J. Ogden Armour; Judge Oscar Hebel, who was trying a score of Communists; Frank Comerford and Henry Berger, special prosecutors in the case, and many metropolitan newspapers.

The letters were intended, he said, to impress on the officials and the bankers and packers who were on the Chicago citizens' committee for the suppression of "reds" with the danger which they were employing the Thiel agency to suppress. Postoffice inspectors traced the letters to the Thiel office in New York, he declared, and he was then indicted for sending them through the mail, but was never tried and his bond money was refunded when, he said, he threatened to expose postoffice inspectors who had turned over private mail to private detectives.

Expose Given Calmly.

Balanow, a 28-year-old Russian cigar maker, son of a Russian anarchist who was deported to Siberia during the czar's regime, told with perfect self-confidence of his own part in organizing labor unions for Thiel operatives to suppress; of getting the secrets of one employer to another; of joining radical movements at the behest of private detectives and urging his associates to acts of violence; of spreading radical propaganda, which, he said, was furnished him by his employers; and a wide variety of other activities.

2 Million Spent for Bull Pens for R. R. Scabs

(Continued from page 1)

ishable freight, a serious delay in the handling of other commodities. This delay sometimes amounted to four and five days.

"So far as we are concerned, the strike on the Missouri Pacific is still in effect," says J. J. Kelley, president of the federated shop crafts on this road. "We have our system of picketing well organized and this work will continue." He called attention to a blackboard on the wall, over which was inscribed, "Those who have lost their honor before God and man." Then follows a list of 26 names of strikers who have deserted their fellows and returned to work. "A total of 574 men and 26 rats went on strike July 1," Kelley remarked. "The men are still on strike and determined to win."

Railroads operating in Missouri that have refused to settle with the unions are the Missouri Pacific, Wabash, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, T. & O., Burlington and the Rock Island.

Gary Forecasts Steel Activity

(Continued from page 1)

already well above the low level of a year ago. Here is a situation in which the results of private initiative in the conduct of the greatest public utility are overexpanded plant and irregular employment. Authoritative estimates of idle time in certain railroad supply industries are 50% in coal mining, 70% in the entire iron and steel industry, 62% in the steel casting industry, 55% in the car building industry and 65% in the locomotive building industry.

Railway Age has estimated that the railroads will spend during the coming year \$750,000,000 in additions and betterments. Over \$400,000,000 of this will go into new equipment. But it is probable that

the greater part of the necessary steel already figures on the order books. Whether the railroads continue this policy of heavy purchasing depends largely upon the extent to which business is stimulated by demands from other sources. If the course of railroad purchases in the past is any basis for judgment, this factor in the situation cannot be counted on. In fact, it is safe to hazard the guess that the export item, which during 1922 figured at only 7% of the total, will prove to be the vital matter.

The public has by this time grown used to the statement that the only hindrance to further activity in the industry is labor shortage. But it is enlightening to find in the same issue of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle reference to a surplus of unskilled labor in Illinois and the Pacific states, and the following: "Big Pennsylvania mills are driven to importing large numbers of Negroes from the south, where they can ill be spared." Evidently the steel industry wants workers accustomed to a sort of peonage. As Judge Gary sails away for the warmer lands that border the Mediterranean he might express the allegiance of the steel corporations somewhat as follows: Where cheap labor is, there is the fatherland.

SLAVE LABOR BILL BEFORE CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With free immigration a possible source of political infection and restricted immigration not bringing the promised freedom from the spread of radical ideas among the American working class, Senator Colt has introduced a bill into the United States Senate which is the capitalists' answer.

No longer will the employers be at the mercy of immigration officials and a percentage immigration law. On the other hand the safety of "American institutions" and the well known freedom and democracy of these United States is to be preserved. How this was to be done has been the question which has been agitating the American capitalist for some time. The bill introduced by Senator Colt gives the answer: "Contract labor."

Today employers and their agents, the steamship companies, are prohibited by law from selecting immigrants in foreign countries and importing them as slave gangs into America. With the passage of Senator Colt's bill this last restriction upon slave traffic will be swept away. Gangs of slaves gathered by the old method of force and deception will be brought to this land of the free, held in bondage by the employers, owned body and soul.

Babson, the economic adviser of the American capitalist class has for some time been pointing out that the bills before congress to change the immigration quotas would not help. For some time he has been advocating the repeal of the Contract Labor law and now it comes out in support of the new Colt bill, stating: "It may result in the letting down of the bars of contract labor to help the present shortage."

Everybody of organized labor in America should make its protest heard. This bill is the final answer of the American Government to those who have looked to it for protection of labor. The only body which has any right to restrict or advise immigration is today not in existence. When there is an International body representing the workers of all lands then and only then will the interests of the working class govern the immigration of workers from one land to another.

Georgian's Bonds \$10,000; Loans Needed

DAN W. STEVENS.

"Slowly the net which Attorney General Daugherty has spread for all militant workers in America is being drawn tighter. The open shoppers realize that the revolutionary workers are the soul and spirit of the labor movement—they are the leaders and aggressive workers in the daily struggle against capitalism for better working conditions and for more effective forms of unionism that will be able to protect the workers against the most brutal forms of exploitation. The employers well know that with radical labor leaders like William Dunn and William Z. Foster safely behind the bars, the task of crushing out labor unionism or rendering it impotent will be much easier.

"In this fight the governmental agencies, as is customary, have become the willing tools of the employing interests and, therefore, we see the Department of Justice making strenuous efforts to involve as many radicals as possible in the Michigan case.

"One of the latest victims is Alexis E. Georgian of Minneapolis who has been for years a target for the attacks of the Citizens' alliance and similar elements. For many years he was the publisher of a Socialist weekly paper, The New Times, and when this was destroyed during the war by the postoffice, he established a radical bookstore which has been a particular eyesore to the reactionary elements of Minneapolis. In the fall of 1919 this bookstore, at 127 So. 4th St. was raided by a gang of ex-service men, the attack being inspired, there is every reason to believe, by prominent members of the Citizens' Alliance. An attempt to destroy this store where working class papers and books are sold, deportation proceedings were brought against Mr. Georgian and he was ordered deported to Russia. Failing, however, to carry out this order, on account of Russia's refusal to admit deportees without a Russian passport, they have now launched a new attempt to railroad him to the penitentiary. A stool pigeon working under the direction of the notorious William Burns who claimed to have attended the Communist Party convention testified that he had seen Mr. Georgian there. On this evidence the Governor signed extradition papers, and Mr. Georgian was taken to St. Joseph, Michigan last Thursday.

"After a preliminary hearing Tuesday, Feb. 6, bonds were set at \$10,000. The Labor Defense Council of Minneapolis appeals to every lover of liberty; to every believer in the doctrines of freedom of speech and of assemblage; to labor organizations and other working class organizations to assist in the work of raising this bail. We should show to the Department of Justice in unmistakable terms that we are 100% behind those individuals who have been singled out for attack and that we are unalterably opposed to this sort of persecution, by being prompt to supply the necessary bonds. For this purpose loans of cash, liberty bonds or other securities such as stocks and bonds are urgently needed. Any such loans will be deposited with the government and will be safer than in any bank. On loans of cash the defense committee is willing to pay the same interest as savings banks, if requested to do so. Every labor or working class fraternal organization should make this question of bonds an order of business at their next meeting. Make a loan from your treasury and elect a committee to canvass members for loans. The Carpenter's Local No. 7 of Minneapolis has set a good example by voting to make a loan of \$1,000 in Liberty Bonds. Communicate with Dan Stevens, secretary of the Minneapolis Labor Defense Council, 225 So. 5th St., and let him know what YOU can do."

Piece Work Hit; Also Ask Employers To Open Their Books

NEW YORK.—Unless a last-hour conference averts it, 35,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union will go on strike at once in New York and tie up all the 2600 shops in the city. The strike has been voted by an overwhelming majority of the union membership here to abolish finally the sweatshop evils which have grown up in the industry.

More than 1200 sweatshops are running here at this time, which are little if any better than the sweatshops of which the entire industry was composed before the

Russ-German Treaty Extended

MOSCOW.—The second chapter of the treaty of Rapallo between Russia and Germany has been written. The treaty has been extended to include the following states in the Russian federation: White Russia, Ukraine, the three Caucasian federative republics, and the Far Eastern republic.

The German Ambassador to Russia, former Foreign Minister Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, has official residence in Moscow.

HOWAT ENTERS JAIL AGAIN; HIS ENEMIES LIE MALICIOUSLY

(Federated Press)

GIRARD, Kan.—Alexander Howat, former president, District No. 14, U. M. W. A., who, with five associate officials, was released from jail by Judge D. H. Woolley on Jan. 20, has surrendered to complete 52 days of a six months' sentence for calling a strike at the Mackie mine in Cherokee county in violation of the industrial court law. Howat went voluntarily to Columbus and was assigned to the same quarters he occupied until released upon appealing his case last March. Judge Woolley intimated at the hearing that, if Howat would cease his fight against the "can't-strike" law he might consider a parole, but didn't like the tone of Howat's speech at a mass meeting at Franklin following his recent release.

August Dorchy, former vice president, was sentenced with Howat, but his case is pending in the supreme court. Howat had also appealed to the state supreme court, but it was later withdrawn, and when he was returning to finish his six months' sentence in Cherokee county he was intercepted by the sheriff of Crawford county and taken to Girard to serve one year, 266 days of which were completed when he was paroled.

It seems that a campaign has been started by the press, with the Kansas City Post as spokesman, to discredit Howat. No sooner had Howat and his associates been released from Crawford county jail than a Post correspondent invented a yarn to the effect that Howat contemplated joining forces with President Frank Farrington, Illinois miners, and organizing a dual union to succeed from the United Mine Workers of America.

Howat brands the Post's story as "a willful and malicious falsehood, and I desire that absolutely no credence be given it, or similar stories likely to be published in the kept press in the future."

President Bogartz and Secretary Burr, newly-elected officials of District No. 14, with the scale committee, are to be in Kansas City to meet operators of the southwest field—Districts No. 14, 21 and 25—to make a contract based upon the central competitive field.

HOWAT FREED

COLUMBUS, Kans., Feb. 12.—Alexander Howat, former head of the Kansas Miners' union, was released from the Cherokee county jail late today.

Political Refuse Pardon

CHICAGO.—Three I. W. W. political prisoners at Ft. Leavenworth, Peter R. Green, Harry Lloyd and Bert Lorton, were offered pardon or clemency that they consent to deportation. They refused. They maintain that they committed no crime and should be released unconditionally. They insist further that all their colleagues should come out at the same time they do, as all are equally innocent.

union forced better conditions. The largest number of them are run in the tenements of the east side, where the workers toil amid children, furniture, garbage and insanitary conditions.

The union demands are: The institution of week-work in place of piece work throughout the industry.

Complete access to all the shops by union inspectors, unaccompanied by employers' representatives.

Employers to open their books to union inspection to permit the unions to reach conclusions on which to base contract provisions. Manufacturers to refuse membership in their organization to contractors who have locked out their workers.

Russia's Baltic Fleet Will Be Strengthened

(Federated Press)

MOSCOW.—Six hundred young communists of military age have gone to the Baltic fleet as volunteers, to stiffen the morale of that organization.

The fleet was the one question which Russia refused to settle in the recent disarmament congress in Moscow, stating that it was a question in which larger powers were involved than the little border republics. Russia wishes to protect her own ports and territorial waters, in which even at the present time, she is having difficulties with Great Britain.

In 1920 Russia passed a law declaring a 12-mile territorial zone on the waters surrounding her, in order to protect her northern fisheries and the port of Petrograd. Great Britain refuses to recognize Russia's rights any farther than three miles out, according to an old custom which has never been definitely fixed by international law, but which has been assumed for several decades by Great Britain and not much contested by other nations.

British ships fishing off Murmansk within the 12-mile zone were arrested by Russian authorities. Great Britain promptly sent a warship to protect those ships, and they fish now continuously under her armed protection, within sight of the Russian coast. The Russian foreign office has repeatedly warned Britain to take her ships away, but without result. The Russian feel that the presence of even one submarine in their harbor in Murmansk would give them the power to tell foreign vessels to keep off.

Norway, whose interests in the northern fisheries and seal is greater than that of Britain, has agreed to negotiate the question with Russia, but Britain refuses. This question complicates the recent discussions between Britain and America over the three-mile limit on liquor—the British stating that they do not wish to create a precedent which might be used by other nations. The other nation referred to is Russia, and Britain wishes to give her no excuse for excluding British ships from the waters north of Murmansk, or from the long channels leading to Petrograd, which is over six miles wide.

CARL HAESSLER CHOSEN TO HEAD FED. PRESS 3 YRS.

CHICAGO.—At the third annual meeting of The Federated Press, held in Chicago Feb. 2, the three retiring members of the executive board were unanimously reelected for a term of three years. The budget for 1923 was unanimously ratified after some items had been redistributed and some expenditures made contingent on realization of certain items of expected income. The members of the board who were reelected are Joseph Schlossberg, New York, representing Advance, the official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Matti Tenhunen, Superior, Wis., representing Tyomies, the Finnish daily; Albert F. Coyle, Cleveland, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

At the subsequent meeting of the newly constituted board, the officers of the board were unanimously reelected. Chairman Thomas R. Downie, Galesburg (Ill.) Labor News, and Jos. C. Schlossberg were renominated chairman and vice chairman for the current year. Carl Haessler was chosen secretary-treasurer and managing editor for a term of three years. Tom Tippet, business manager, was renominated for his position and was confirmed by the board.

Complainant Skips; Defendant Released

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Harry Levitan, who was arrested during the trial of the 10 men recently convicted after two hung juries, and who was charged with tampering with the jury, has had a funny experience. The man who swore out the complaint against him disappeared, and the authorities would like to get rid of Levitan, but he insists on seeing the charge through. They reduced his bail to \$250, but he refused to secure even so much. They offered to let him go on his own recognizance, but he preferred to stay in jail. Finally he was literally put out of the jail, until his trial Feb. 27. As it is known that agents of the district attorney's office approached

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TRUTH

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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 vision of the end. 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!



STOOLPIGEON SPILLS BEANS IN MICHIGAN CASE

Stoolpigeons seem to be rather unstable creatures. They even betray the hand that feeds them. That is exactly what Albert Bailin did Monday in the trial of the Michigan Communists. He had been hired by detective agencies to get into labor organizations to lead them on to make inflammatory speeches, to stir up trouble, to plant bombs and then he tells the whole sordid tale right out in court to the great discomfiture of his good employers, the Burns and Thiel agencies.

The detective agencies wanted money. They could get it easily from bankers and industrial kings to fight labor if labor would only do something unlawful. Since it did not they hired stools to pass as members of organized labor to start trouble. It is a sickening story of lies, sneaking, kavery and crime and all in order to get money. The prisons are full of men sent there by just such methods but the scheme to railroad this Michigan bunch won't work. The beans have been spilled by their own weak tools.

Some employers knowingly hired these thugs to get rid of individuals among the organized workers who were abnoxious to them. Others were undoubtedly deceived into thinking there were revolutions brewing on every corner. We hope they feel satisfied. They know now how their contributions to fight reds were used.

COURAGE BORN OF DESPAIR

France may get more than she bargained for according to German press reports. The German workers have the courage of despair. Nothing matters anymore. What happens to them is of no concern since they are to be wiped out they will make their exit interesting, both to themselves and to their persecutors.

They seized thirteen of the largest locomotives in the Coblenz district. These American engines left to the French now adorn German territory outside the Ruhr.

Sabotage and inertia are the order of the day. The forty per cent tax on all production which France announced would be collected has not been paid. Thousands of tons of coal left near the mine pits have mysteriously been deposited elsewhere in the interior of Germany. Little coal is being mined. The French miners bungle in strange surroundings and hostile atmosphere.

The paralysis of industry, non-production, reacts upon the German workers also. It is a two-edged sword which cuts the Germans as well as the French. But the Germans say nothing matters. In that mood almost anything is likely to happen. Harrassed human beings tortured into despair will not die meekly especially if these tormented beings once had vitality and hopes and aspirations. They will give their enemies one last grand fling. We trust that in their despair the Germans may think clearly, and not forget who the real enemies are,—not the poor gun-totting French workers but the powers back of them in France. And the best blow for all Poincares would be to clean out the Germans of the same stripe, the Cuno-Stinnes bunch. Then it would only be a matter of time until the whole of Europe would have a proletarian revolution after which there would be some chance of emancipation for the workers.

MARKETS AND FLAG POLES

The United States is moving her flag poles south and will not stop short of "delivering Central and South America to Wall Street," is the opinion of Stephen Graham, an Englishman who writes for the *Nineteenth Century*, a capitalist publication of London.

He may be stating facts. Anyone who knows even a little about capitalism knows that it cannot function without profits, and that profits do not come unless there are markets. Seizing undeveloped territories from weaker peoples is one way of securing commercial advantages which lead to more markets and increased profits. That is why economic hitching posts with old glory on top have entered Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines and South America. That is why capitalists in the United States are aching to dig post holes in Jamaica, Barbados and the Bermudas, now British possessions.

They will do it too as soon as they can camouflage their actions somewhat. As soon as they can get a cloak of hypocrisy, to disguise themselves as angels of mercy while they rob, they will proceed.

Nothing can stop this chase for profits except the workers or the end of unexploited territory. The workers en masse could end the profit system. The loss of markets would end

easy marks. The radicals in the United States he dismisses by saying they sputter a lot but he expects them to do less than the German socialists did in 1914. The Mexicans and Central American folk he credits with no resistance. He says they can be bought easily.

We do not pretend to know. We know that most of the workers in the United States are not even class conscious. And the entrance of organized labor's fat railroad reactionaries into the banking business puts Warren Stone on the same board of directors with Minor Keith who, it is said, can deliver a large part of Central America. This ought to be enough to show that no resistance to exploitation will come from that source. They will only help to make pawns of the workers and move them hither and thither, eventually into a pauper's lot or into a trench.

As long as labor thinks it can build its own Wall Street under capitalism it will never accomplish anything for labor. When labor sees that under capitalism it is doomed to continual exploitation it will cease digging for the owning class and will dig for itself. Not to plant flag poles of exploitation but to plant flags of international brotherhood and then to make the things that flag stands for a reality.

FORD DEALS WITH RUSSIA

Henry Ford, the richest man in the world, is the first of the big business men in the United States to grant credit to the Soviets. Berlin reports say he has obtained a concession in Southern Russia and has agreed to supply Russia with 2,000 Fordson tractors valued at \$4,000,000. They are to be paid for with cotton and other raw materials. The first shipment is on the way and more will follow.

Ford began to dicker for Russian trade back in the days of Kolchak and Denekin. He ends by dealing with bolsheviks. If it is true (and politicians say it is) that Ford has aspirations for the presidency this Russian deal will bring him votes. If President Harding wishes to stay in his berth he'd better raise Ford's bid by recognizing the Soviets officially, otherwise he may find himself participating in a grand walkout.

WHAT EMPLOYING PRINTERS SAY

The cooperation existing between employing printers is cleverly shown in a bulletin gotten out by the Open Shop employing printers with headquarters at Chicago. They boast that the open-shop campaign in the printing trades is going fine. They claim 75 per cent of the commercial printing of the country is now under open shop conditions. They are urging the owners of printing plants to train new recruits so they may not be caught without trained men in case of an emergency.

New York is admitted by them to be 80 per cent unionized and the open shop cities are urged to get after New York's business. Buffalo is said to have 95 per cent of its print plants on the open shop basis, Rochester 92 per cent, and Syracuse 90 per cent. "Boston, celebrated as the place where patriots dumped tea into the harbor as a sign of independence, registers 85 per cent independence." Independence meaning, of course, open shop. The employing printers from these open shop havens are urged to start branches in New York to get the business away from the union plants.

Indianapolis print plants are also admitted by them as 80 per cent organized. And San Francisco and Portland, Oregon and Fort Worth, Texas are said to be well unionized. The reason given by them for Fort Worth's union shops is that oil promotion literature emanates from Fort Worth and since members of unions are the suckers listed to buy oil stock the union label must be displayed on the literature.

Their figures list 63 cities as open shop and 19 on the union side. Duluth is 95 per cent open. The accuracy of their figures is open to question but not the fact that they are active propagandists. If the union printers were half as active their number would grow and they could be equally powerful. Power does not come from inertia. It comes as the result of eternal vigilance and diligent organization work. Organization brings power. The bosses know this lesson well. They are on the job.

KEEPING PEACE WITH TURKEY

Sunday the Turks told the Allies to get their warships out of the harbor of Smyrna and to do it within three days.

Monday, reports say, 10 hydro planes maneuvered over the harbor. The captain of the British steamship Guerko, bragged that Smyrna was under the guns of eleven British, four French and three Italian warships and that the American battle ship Georgia and three cruisers were also there. The harbor was full of allied ships armed with machine guns. This is a good way to keep the peace. If war results it is of course all due to the Turks.

WORKERS ARE WILLING

Robert E. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has testified before a Senate committee that one share of his company worth \$25 in 1912 has grown through stock dividends in the intervening decades to 600 shares worth \$3,200.

This sort of robbery continues because the workers permit it. They would rather refine the oil make the autos and sweat for the gasoline the exploiters use than to organize to take what they produce.

BUNK BINDS YOU

It's bunk that binds you. It's the false propaganda of our capitalist masters that keeps us slaves. Deceit is the great weapon of the ruling class of the present time. It is giving way here and there to plain force, simple and unadorned, as of old. Very soon now, lies will be laid aside, and the sword unsheathed instead. But just at present we are bluffed and cajoled into submission.

No class is so well fitted to rule by these methods as the capitalist class. It is part of the training of a trader to artfully disguise his wares. The education of a drummer is not to compel people to do anything but to fool them into doing it.

Horse trading, stock-swindling, high finance in general, including the hiring of labor, would be impossible without expert and professional liars. Hired witnesses, bought lawyers, bribed editors, subsidized preachers, mercenary teachers, all these are the agents of a capitalism whose defenses are based and builded on a lie, on the lie that the rich man has a right to the wealth he has stolen from the toilers.

—Industrial Worker.

ENCOURAGING REMARKS ABOUT "TRUTH"

From Los Angeles—"I spent eight years in small newspaper offices, running the entire gamut from devil to editor, hence I can understand what your position entails. Courage. . . . You are issuing an excellent propaganda paper."

From Idaho—"My brother's zeal for the cause of the workers put him in Leavenworth during the war. We girls lost good positions as teachers. How they persecuted us! *Truth* stands four square on every issue. You are doing good work."

From Minnesota—"Truth is a real working-class newspaper. It informs. Its make-up is good and its content excellent. My experience with both capitalist and labor papers for many years ought to make me capable of judging."

From Chicago—"We get countless exchanges of labor papers but each week I welcome your vigorous *Truth*."

Another from Chicago—"Truth keeps up each week. I should not be able to produce with such regularity. We hope you will be able to keep going until Comrade Bentall is released."

From Alaska—"Don't underestimate your little 'Soap box-er.' You can make it a real power."

From New York—"Truth is a snapper. I'm going to the coast to see Tom Mooney but send *Truth* regularly to my New York address. I will receive it in due time."

From Iowa—"I'm a poor man but send me four copies of *Truth* each week. I wish to use them as propaganda among the workers."

PEACE

B. N. Z.

Peace, Peace—oh world of ours,
Filled with sorrows and wrongs—
Oh peaceful be!

Rise! men, from existence less than human
Less than the petted dogs of madam's care,
Strike 'gainst war and wrong.

War, War—hell's mad jury raging—
Wherein all nations fair are hurled
And finance wins!

Teach to men of all lands,
To those who neither know nor care,
That fair justice IS peace and peace alone.

Peace, Peace—not death nor sleep
But surcease from hell let loose.
Peace, must win!

REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Talking of reorganization of government departments, heaven knows they need it. The various Government bureaus get in each other's way at 364 different places. Thirty-eight of them muddle about with Alaska's affairs although a town council could run the whole shebang. There are nine or ten different detective forces duplicated chemical laboratories and four or five sets of map-makers. And so on. No one knows what this unbusiness like foolishness costs the Government, because the figures are buried under acres of bookkeepers. Anyone can find out how complicated a process it is to do business with the government. One man said he stayed in Washington seven weeks without finding out what particular bureau he should see.

—Judge.

SHE'LL BE CANNED NEXT

BERKELEY, Cal.—A movement to repeal the criminal syndicalism law has been started by Mrs. J. A. Kinkead, a liberal Berkeley school teacher. "There can be no progress while jail sentences face those who express their opinions," says Mrs. Kinkead.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER DINE TOGETHER

ROME, Feb. 12.—Ambassador Child gave a dinner to night with 30 covers, in honor of Premier Mussolini. In the speeches the premier and members of his cabinet expressed the most friendly feelings for America. The dinner was followed by a reception and ball.

SONGS OF PROGRESS

*New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.*

—James Russel Lowell.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

November, 1918.	January 17, 1923.
Pound = \$4.76.	Pound = \$4.65.
Franc = 19 cents.	Franc = 62/3 cents.
Mark (Aug. 1919) = 6 1/5 c.	Mark = 1/200 of a cent.

MAN MUST GIVE LIBERTY TO HAVE IT

"Man has found that he must give liberty to others in order to have it himself. . . . He has found that governments should be administered by men for men; that the rights of all are to be protected; that woman is at least the equal of man; that men existed before books. . . . Without liberty the brain is a dungeon and the mind a convict. . . . The theory that is afraid of investigation is not deserving of a place in the human mind."—Robert G. Ingersoll.

A SCIENTIFIC AMENDMENT.

Copernicus: "After all my theory was wrong. The earth does not revolve round the sun, but round the American dollar."—Mucha (Warsaw).

*Wherever wrong shall right deny
Or suffering spirits urge their plea,
Be thine a voice to smite the lie,
A hand to set the captive free!*
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

OIL-BURNING POLITICS

(From *The Nation's Weekly Washington Letter*)

By WILLIAM HARD

What other commodity gives us so many nice large events at Washington? I dedicate these few admiring paragraphs to oil.

Mexico is languishing without diplomatic recognition from the United States because President Obregon cannot politically see his way to producing a piece of paper with formal words on it satisfying Mr. Secretary Hughes' anxiety for the legal and physical safety of American corporations in Mexico engaged in producing oil. The United States of Colombia in South America is gradually consuming \$25,000,000 of American public governmental money as a tribute from the American Treasury to the Colombian Treasury, explicitly in order that American private business men may be well treated by the Colombian Government in the matter of explorations in Colombia for oil. Palestine and Mesopotamia—the lower valley of the Jordan and the upper reaches of the Tigris—the water with which John the Baptist baptized and the garden which Adam tended—are stirred with the high winds of our American diplomatic crusade for the open door in the international search for oil. The patient and unobtrusive Dutch—getting quietly fatter and fatter in the isles of the South Seas off Singapore—are haled into the arena of international controversy by our exigent notes demanding that we Americans be allowed to "assist"—such is the elegance of the language of diplomacy—"assist" in the development of a certain resource of the Dutch East Indies—namely, oil. Coal is by comparison local. Cotton is by comparison tame. Oil is really international and quite considerably belligerent.

GOVERNMENT BACKS OIL ADVENTURES.

A line is to be drawn between the sort of thing that we did in the Colombian treaty and the sort of thing that we are doing to back our oil companies in Persia, in Mesopotamia, in Palestine, in the Dutch East Indies, and elsewhere. In the Colombian treaty we put American public governmental money into the international private scramble for oil lands. Elsewhere we are simply trying to see to it that by our governmental influence our oil adventures shall suffer no artificial disadvantages in their adventuring.

In the Dutch East Indies we have failed. . . . We were handicapped by the case of the Philippines. We do not grant equality of opportunity to foreigners on public lands in the Philippines. The Dutch were stolidly unmoved by our rhetoric regarding the charms of equality of opportunity in the Dutch East Indies.

In Mesopotamia, in Palestine, in all other "mandated" territories, our diplomacy has been on a firmer argumentative ground and has achieved a high degree of actual success. We helped to defeat Germany and therefore helped to hand over the ex-German "mandated" territories in Asia and in Africa to the British and the French. They point out to us that we do not now help them carry the cost of shooting Arabs and others who object to being "mandated." They nevertheless, in spite of our drawing back from a comradeship in the expense of "mandated" military campaigns, profess themselves completely willing now to admit us to a comradeship in the exploitation of "mandated" natural resources. Mr. Hughes has brought them firmly to that point; and—considering the great natural difficulty after all of persuading people who have to do all of the shooting of the natives that they ought to share the shooting of the oil wells—he would seem to deserve credit.

OIL INTERESTS MR. CHILD AT LAUSANNE.

It is an achievement which is not without its bearing upon the negotiations at Lausanne. If our Mr. Child at Lausanne seems sometimes to be quite severe toward the Turks, he doubtless is moved by the esteem which I often have noticed in him for missionaries, but he doubtless also—if he is in touch with the State Department at Washington—is not unmindful of the fact that with the British established in the Mosul district we now are certain of the open door, whereas with the Turks established there we could not be certain of it.

FALL EAGER TO ASSIST PRIVATE CAPITAL.

Meanwhile, in order to use up our local supplies of oil as rapidly as possible, we have broken into all our naval-oil public-land reserves in California and in Wyoming. Mr. Fall, who was so eager in 1921 to use American governmental resources to assist American private capital in Colombia, was equally eager in 1922 to use American governmental resources to assist American private capital to produce oil for the American market out of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve in Wyoming.

OIL WILL LEAD TO RUSSIAN RECOGNITION.

Oil also—ultimately—is the opening of Russia. Oil men in New York, on behalf of a company bearing the name of Standard, have invested in the securities of Russian oil companies of the old regime and may seem to be gambling on a return of the old regime. Oil men in San Francisco, however, on behalf of a company also bearing the name of Standard, have invested in the Vanderlip Russian oil concession, which is a concession from the new Bolshevik regime. Sinclair interests have likewise invested in a concession from the new Bolshevik regime—in the island of Sakhalin. The Barnsdall Oil Corporation also has invested in a Bolshevik oil concession—in the Baku district—and is on its way physically to working it. A gentleman intimately known to Mr. Hoover—it is thought not by Mr. Hoover's suggestion or counsel—has undertaken to supply a large amount of oil machinery to the Russian Government for use in the Baku district. If Mr. Hughes could be controlled by the pressures of "lobbies," he long ago would have recognized the Soviet Republic. The commercial pressure toward the Soviet Republic at Washington is stronger than the commercial pressure against it. The pressure against it is very largely legal, moral, sentimental, social. In time this resisting negative pressure is certain to be overcome. In overcoming it the chief influence is not Senator Borah or Senator Johnson. It is oil, oil, the need of oil.

Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law.—Goldsmith.

Men of most renowned virtue have sometimes by transgressing most truly kept the law.—Milton.

"The cannon's prey has begun to think, and thinking twice, loses its admiration for being made a target."—Victor Hugo.

"No wrong can live long if we all DISCUSS it. Tyranny is safe—while it rests on IGNORANCE. Flattery is the first, and the PRISON or RIFLE is the LAST RESORT of rulers."—Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick.

Calling a man a scizzorbill never made anyone class conscious, that is no argument. A parrot can be taught to say scizzorbill, but parrots don't make very good agitators because they can't put up an argument based on logic.

—Boomer, Indus. Worker.