

# THE TOLLER

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## SIDE LIGHTS ON ATLANTA PENITENTIARY

A. L. Hitchcock.

This Institution maintained by the Department of Justice! (save the mark) created and run under the ancient idea, of "An eye for an eye" where such a thing as justice has no part, should be better known to the citizens of these United States.

An Institution where men are sent under the, to the public, idea that they will reform and come away honest; where truth is a stranger, where manhood is strangled, where the Judas is a privileged person. There are so many things to be said about this cess pool of civilization, that a book will be required to record it. So I am merely going to hit a few of the high spots for this time. First the name, Department of Justice, is a misnomer; plenty of men are doing time in that prison who are only guilty of being poor, hundreds there had no chance to secure justice, being railroaded thru the courts for no other purpose than to help out the records of a struggling and inefficient district attorney.

An Institution maintained at public expense, where three criminals are made for every one set up. Where public moneys are spent, not to protect the citizens from vicious men, but to furnish jobs for political henchmen and lame ducks, this is not so evident at the prison, as in the army of those who profit indirectly.

The brutalizing of men begins at the very entrance, and it extends thru-out the whole place. Every one knows that to de-humanize a man, makes a brute out of him, so the process of brutalizing the inmates also has the same effect on the officers. Warden Zerbst poses as a philanthropist and uplifter, but the majority of the prisoners know him to be a bully, whose favorite way of starting an interview, is to take off his coat, lay his gun on the desk and offer to fight the defenseless man. If Cesar Lombroso could see the warden he would be more confirmed than ever in his theory of a criminal type.

Deputy Warden Girdeau is another poser, his being that of a christian gentleman. A more brutal scoundrel would be hard to find. To taunt men who are in solitary on a bread and water diet with the fine breakfast he had this morning, is only one of his stunts. Another was to chain men up to the bars for days, until orders from Washington put a stop to it. When the good people of Atlanta raised a row about the brutal whipping of prisoners at City and County Prisons — the Warden then said, if you think there is whipping here now, you should have seen it when Charlie Girardeau was warden". With a bible in his pocket and a hymn on his lips he could consign a man to the "Hole" on bread and water without a sign of reason or a show of justice.

Holy Joe Sewell is another shining light of this so called place of reform. With his corps of stool pigeons (The lowest known form of animal life), and the aid of numerous guards, well armed with full grown clubs, he tells the men, heared in the chapel whether they wish to hear or not, about the loving kindness of Jesus.

This panderer after Judas has the supreme gall to talk about being upright and true, at the same time unable to look a man in the face.

These beauties cultivate a dual personality; a nice suave voice and manner towards the free men and news paper reporters; honey could not melt in their mouth.

But what a difference in both voice and manner when it is some poor unfortunate who has been framed up on and sent to prison looking for a square deal.

Great stress is laid on religion, every man being required to attend Divine Service as conducted by such a character as the Chaplain is known to be by all the men.

Compulsory Church Attendance, is clearly a violation of the Constitution, especially in a Federal Institution, but the majesty of the law gets no respect from the religious fanatics like Girardeau and Sewell.

To cap the whole thing, men are required to send away the clothes they wear to the place. Then when their time is up, they are fitted out with an outfit that is the last word in poor clothes. The poor wretch who leaves prison without friends may very soon be forced to steal to raise funds, for if he fails to get a new suit, and that very soon he will find himself arrested for indigent exposure.

Offer the innocent wives and children are made to suffer for the sins of the fathers. To the ordinary unthinking mind this is intended a deterrent from crime; but in reality is an incentive. For be it known that the instinct of self preservation is the dominant characteristic of all mankind, and the women and children are bound to live. This determination to live, quite often, leads to so-called crime.

What is the helpless woman going to do? What will the fatherless children do? The answer to these questions is unquestionably; we must live, if not by honorable means, then by what ever means comes to hand.

Too often this leads to the "easiest way" in the case of women and girls, and to petty stealing in the case of boys.

No matter what course is taken, the result is the same "CRIME". It is no easy matter for a man incarcerated in a penal institution to contemplate the results of his absence from home and it tends to embitter him; he then vaults society to make amends for the terrible injustice done to his family.

For prison officials to quote the figures of the number of men who have reformed, is as misleading as all the rest of their propaganda of job keeping. Thousands are sent up who are not criminals and never would be. These are the reformed.

Now with three such beauties as these at the head of an Institution how in the name of commonsense can any decent citizen expect men to reform?

In the first place the rules of the vintage of 1911 signed by Mr. McReynolds, are not enforced except when the officials wish to "ride" some one who has incurred their displeasure.

To be sure the rules could not be tolerated in any penal institution these days, as they are of an age when mental as well as physical torture was in vogue. But to be used on certain men at exceptional times is brutal in the extreme.

Then there is the politician's mess where favored ones have extra food served, at the expense of the rest of the inmates.

Some guards seem to be under the impression that it is incumbent on them to resort to reporting men to have them punished. One case of a man being reported and punished for having a murderous look in his eye. Assault and murder have been committed within the walls and no notice was taken until guard Ackerman beat a man on the head so badly that it was necessary to give him medical attention at the hospital.

All persons who know anything at all about psychology know that the creative instinct is very strong in the normal man and to attempt to stifle that instinct is the very worst thing that can be done to him. So if reform from wrong doing is the aim of penal institutions, then the encouraging of the better side of this creative instinct would be the logical thing to do.

How then would you, my reader, consider the action of deputy warden Girardeau, when he issued an order to the effect that any rings, trinkets or boxes must not be made under penalty of punishment. There are three times as many men as there is work so that time could be given every man to make anything that would exercise his creative instinct.

One of the worst features of this place is that of the warden and doctor, sitting on the parole board. Their written report of the conduct and physical condition of those applying for parole is all that is required of them. Numerous cases of men being denied parole because of the hostility of either the warden or doctor can be cited. The most glaring that came to my notice and will be more fully dealt with later was that of David Shaw.

Men are robbed of their Christmas gifts and can get no relief although the rules state that books and papers can be sent direct from the publishers, these are often denied. Books like "Mind Power" and selections from Shakespeare have been denied admittance. Later on I shall deal with these matters in greater detail. These statements may be denied by the warden and his sycophants but denying them does not blot them out and I can take oath as to their veracity.



THE A. F. of L.'S LITTLE OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

"In this country was a decrepit little person called the Old Man of the Sea. He would mount the shoulders of an unsuspecting traveler and despite all efforts to dislodge him, would remain there until the traveller died of exhaustion."

—Sinbad the Sailor, in Arabian Nights.

## NOT LEADING -- JUST RIDING!

The latest event to bring Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, into the limelight is his pronouncement against Union Labor forming a political party. Samuel is still handing out doses of political nauseum labeled "reward your friends, punish your enemies" with your ballot. Samuel graduated from an ancient school of social medicine. He quit learning the day he hung out his shingle as a practitioner. He hasn't even learned that science has long ago discharged his old time theories of social therapeutics. Samuel is a hard learner. But then perhaps one does not need to learn in order to ride.

Not that we think Labor will make any headway with the present organized Labor Party. On the contrary it can only make headway backwards. A working class political party without a revolutionary program is about the most useless (to Labor) vehicle Labor can tie too.

We here wish to view the Labor Party as an expression of discontent in the rank and file of the A. F. of L. We don't think Labor is going to allow Sammy's medicine to tickle its throat this fall nor any other time again. The present insurgency within the ranks of the A. F. of L. indicate that a new physician will be called in very soon. The fact that the patient refuses to take the prescription is a certain proof that he is growing rebellious. But that of course will not prevent him calling in another quack as great as Sammy. He will probably try a

few others before he finally comes out from under the ether that has been administered to his nostrils for so, these many years.

Chaos confronts the A. F. of L. Insurgency is rife within it. Every succeeding strike bears more and more the character of a revolt against the methods of conservative labor unionism. Harder and harder the workers strain upon the leashes of the old rules and the officials. With a growing rebelliousness, the workers are coming to view their present leaders as part and parcel of the huge machine which crushes their hopes and stands between them and the realization of their dreams.

The fires of Internationalism are cracking the shell of craft unionism. It is breaking under the strain. The development of the machine process has taken from labor its craft character. The processes of social production are constantly beating down the barriers that heretofore have enabled Labor to segregate itself into craft groups. Capitalistic production processes are welding all of Labor into one compact homogeneous mass with one idea—one hope and one common aim—Industrial Democracy, the control by the producers of the means of production. Those who stand in the way of the rapid achievement of these purposes are but blood sucking leeches, blind leaders and enemies of the workers.

Samuel has ceased to lead. He merely rides. Just how long the ridden will consent to carry this useless load remains to be seen, but it will not be for long.

## Miner Burned in Explosion Gets Inhuman Treatment

(Special Correspondence.)

BELLAIRE, O.—On Feb. 26th, 1920, Andrew Nedoma, age 47, employed at the Webbsmine of the Cambria Coal Co. was horribly burned, when his lamp fell into a box containing powder, resulted in an explosion. The only wearing apparel not burned from his body consisted of a belt and a pair of gum shoes. The state mining laws provide that the companies shall keep a sufficient supply of blankets and other first aid facilities. Yet not a single blanket could be found to wrap around this unfortunate worker. An overcoat was placed over his cooked flesh, and in this condition he was taken to the surface. One blanket was found on the outside of the mine, and this was smeared with the blood of the last victim crushed in the mine. No first aid was rendered, nothing was done to relieve his suffering, not even sufficient coverings to keep the

biting frost from his burned flesh, until he reached the hospital where he was able to relate to his fellow workers the story of how he suffered from the cold.

He was in the hospital four days when death relieved his suffering. His chances of recovery from the moment of the explosion were very slight and even these were swept away through the negligence of the coal company in not living up to the state mining laws.

This is only one case out of thousands, where human life is sacrificed on the altar of profits. This Coal Co.'s mad rush for profits leave it no time to provide the necessary equipment with which to render some relief and comfort to the unfortunate victims who's labour they exploit.

The mine committee reported the case to the Local Union, the result was that on the day of the accident not a pound of coal was hoisted at the big mine which employs about six hundred men. These workers turned out in a body to pay their respects to their fellow worker. And as a

protest against the inhuman treatment he received at the hands of the Coal Company. It was a splendid example of solidarity. The miners lined up at the City building in Bellaire, each one wearing an evergreen they marched to the morgue when the body was brought out every hat went off. From the morgue they marched to the grave. Mingled in the long procession were many nationalities, blended with a goodly number of Americans, a spirit of internationalism seemed to pervade the long line of march which was solemnized by two bands which followed the remains to its last resting place. As I marched my mind wandered into the future and I fancied I could see the workers of all industries united together to bury the corpse of the outworn system of Capitalism that has blasted the lives of million of the worlds usefull workers. While even some workers may believe such state of affairs but a dream, who can say that this doom will not in the near future become a reality.

J. J. HOGE.

## RAISE IN SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

Subscription price will advance to \$1.50 per year April 1st. Renew now and save 50c.

## Going! Going!

By Scott Nearing.

American universities and colleges are engaged in a campaign to raise more than \$200,000,000. Northwestern is seeking \$25,000,000; Pittsburgh is asking for \$16,000,000; Harvard for \$15,000,000; Princeton for \$14,000,000, and Cornell for \$10,000,000. Boston university, New York university, Oberlin college, Bryan Mawr college, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and some 60 other institutions of learning are busy with campaigns to raise endowment funds, funds for buildings, and above all, funds that will make possible an increase in salaries sufficient to offset the recent increases in the cost of living.

A common denominator appears in all of the campaigns that have made their appearance in the daily press—that is an appeal to keep the higher educational institutions of the country on a sane basis of law, order and 100 per cent Americanism.

One estimate placed the number of "Bolshevik" professors in American colleges and universities at 6,000. Using this as a text, an appeal, circulated among the graduates of certain western colleges centering about Chicago, called attention to the fact that the professors were turning radical, and had actually formed unions in a number of the colleges because their pay was lower, on the average, than that of first class mechanics. If this situation is to be met, the argument continued, if the American institutions of learning are to be kept true to their traditions and saved from the radicalism that was so noticeable a factor in the student life of Europe, the professors must be paid at least a living wage.

Thus, the ideas of the American teaching profession are to be subsidized, eased, assuaged and rectified with plenty of the yellow metal which has recently found so comfortable a lodgement among manufacturers of steel and producers of coal. If the teachers have money enough, argue the saviors of America's higher learning, they will cease to think; or, at any rate, cease to express their ideas, which amounts to the same thing in the long-run.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that there are 6,000 "reds" among the professors — 6,000 who hold that the present economic system is capable of decided improvement within the present generation. Further, for the sake of argument, suppose that the \$200,000,000 for which the higher institutions are asking would change these reds into various shades from pink to pure white. Who will give this money?

The trades unions will not give it. Some of them have large reserve funds, but there is no record of any one of them having been approached by any of the colleges in question.

The organized farmers will not give it. The rank and file of their organizations is convinced that, in a democracy the funds for education should come out of the public treasury. Who, then, will give the money? Those who have it, of course — the manufacturers, merchants, brokers, financiers, and some of the better paid lawyers and doctors. These persons have big funds of surplus at their disposal, and it is from them alone that substantial results can be obtained.

Northwestern university is after \$25,000,000. It would require 2,500,000 contributions of \$10 each to raise this amount, and the overhead cost of raising it would eat out the heart of the principal. Obviously, the vast sums that are required by the institutions of higher learning can be raised only in comparatively large amounts — contributions of thousands and tens of thousands of dollars.

At the time that the last published income figures were compiled, there were 432,662 persons in the United States who reported incomes of more than \$5,000 per year. If each of these persons gave \$462, the institutions of higher learning would have their \$200,000,000. There were, at the same time, 19,103 persons with incomes of \$50,000 per year (millionaires).

If each of these persons gave a little more than \$10,000, the sums asked for would be raised. If every person who received more than \$5,000 per year should contribute to this fund, less than 1/2 of 1 per cent of the population of the United States would be contributors; if every person who received more than \$10,000 per year contributed to the fund, less than two-tenths of 1 per cent of the population of the United States would be on the list. Even if every person who reported an income of more than \$3,000 a year (\$60 per week) should contribute, only

(Continued on page 4.)



## Skygac's Column

It is alleged that vast quantities of British opium is being smuggled into the United States to supply the demand for stimulants created by prohibition.

Miss Ellen M. LaMotte, a sincere and forceful writer with an uncanny knack at getting at the truth of things and citing facts that disturb the peace and peace of mind of the bourgeois is out with a new book "THE OPIUM MONOPOLY," (McMillan).

Miss La Motte quotes from the Statesman's Year Book and from various British documents, which reveal the information that the British traffic in opium in the far east is a government monopoly, carried out under a department of opium administration, and bringing a handsome revenue to colonial governments at the expense of the hideously wrecked lives of thousands of orientals.

The trade is not direct from Englishman to addict. To quote Miss La Motte: "The men who buy this opium at these monthly auctions (of the British government) and afterwards dispose of it are a curious crowd of Parsees, Mohammedans, Hindus, and Asiatic Jews. Few British names appear in the opium trade today. British dignity prefers not to stoop beneath the taking in of profits; it leaves the details of dirty business to dirty hands."

Miss La Motte will be remembered as the author of "The Backwash of War" which contained the most remarkable picture of war horrors ever penned. This book was suppressed "thru fear of the effect it would have upon civilian morale." In other words it was suppressed because it would never do for the people to learn the truth about war.

Wonder what Wilson thought when China thanked us for following Washington's advice?

John Maynard Keynes, a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, the leading British authority on gold and representative of the British treasury at the peace conference in his book "The Economic Consequences of the Peace" advocates among other things, the reform of the currency founded upon INDIRECT REPUDIATION of internal national debts, cancellation of inter-Ally indebtedness dating within the period of the war, and a two billion loan!

Ho concludes that an anti-German uneconomic peace would mean that the Central powers would collapse first dragging down the rest of Europe; that a pro-German uneconomic peace would mean the collapse of the Allies first dragging down the rest of Europe; and a neutral uneconomic peace would mean that all Europe would collapse together. In his view the nature of the peace merely determines which shall go down first; in the end all will go down, so far as any treaty of peace is concerned.

When a Socialist or Communist says similar things its red raids and persecution from the Department of Justice (J.), but when the British Authority on gold says it, I wonder if it will soak in anywhere?

The book is published by Harcourt Brace and Howe N. Y. (By mail \$2.64).

The bourgeoisie have now figured it all out. It was not the loss of the twelve million lives in the war that hurt. It was not the loss of the billions of dollars but it was the loss of THE HABIT OF WORK! That work habit is an awful habit and their diagnosis may be true, but is it not possible that the shock of the horrors of war made the people THINK for themselves and try to answer the question, Are we working to live or living to work?

I do not mind working in order to live, but I would hate to think that I lived just to work, especially when I had to work under such an arrangement of society that I got the work and the capitalists got the reward.

The Detroit News published a cartoon of a well and fashionably dressed fur-clad saucy looking little miss labeled "Dancing teacher" talking to a poorly clad ill nourished bedraggled looking woman labeled "schoolteacher". She was saying "Educate their feet THAT pays."

Kansas now has an anti-strike law with teeth. The governor justifies it on the ground that the rights of the consumer are greater than the rights of the producers. Wonder how that governor would fit into a society where producers could be consumers and consumers MUST be producers?

Last Cuban sugar crop sold for about 6c a pound. If you are shy of sugar you can sweeten up on that information.

Now the "unspeakable Turk" has had four-fifths of his nation taken from him according to the daily press.

**COMRADES ATTENTION!**  
Old Postage Stamps or original envelopes or entire stamp collections bought at highest prices, if you have anything to offer, call at the office of the Toiler or phone Harvard 3639.

You can't beat the Portsmouth, O., comrades when it comes to making the Toiler grow. R. Dodge sends in 10 in a bunch and orders a list of pamphlets.

Ten subs.—\$7.00—that's the work of comrade V. R. Kintz of Bucyrus, O. And he did it without any coaxing

No Mable, that does not prove the superiority of Christianity over the Mohammedan religion. It merely proves that where there is oil the grabbers will find a way.

G. Bernard Shaw's Favorite Churchman, the Dean of St. Paul curiously dismisses bible science as "a cosmology which has been definitely disproved."

I want to emphasize and corroborate an editorial statement which recently appeared in the Toiler that the local Commercial Clubs of America are the breeding places of the pestilential White Guards of America and these in turn will become the White Terror of the days to come. Keep your eye on the doings of your local Commercial Club. They have a national Commercial Club with headquarters in their own building in Washington D. C., and the National Club sets in motion most of the unAmerican and repressive action which emanates from the National Capitol.

You can judge the culture of people by the popular songs they sing. Our popular songs are a mixture of Moody and Sankey hymns, a stuttering stable boy who when the moon rose over the cow shed was waiting for Katie at the k-k-ichen door, and a razz-dazz medley of suggestive nonsense, generally on the borderland of the indecent, the smutty—and the obscene.

It is a brave man these days that will keep an itemized account of his expenditures.

The bourgeois are getting alarmed, and rightly so, over the attitude of the negro. The colored boys who returned from France brought with them an arrogance and defiance suggestive of the humble man who has cringed for the last time.

When the working class will no longer cringe the dominance of the master class is doomed.

The Dean of St. Paul declared that "if the bishops refuse to ordain all those postulants who cannot swallow the creeds, the infallibility of the scriptures, the Thirty-nine Articles, and the virgin birth in the old fashioned way, the clergy will consist of fools, bigots and liars."

According to the plumes May Day this year is to be American Day. Let us hope so, with especial emphasis upon the first amendment of the American Constitution which declares for free speech, free press and free (and un-molested) public assemblage.

There is a shortage of study class teachers. When it comes to teaching proletarian science the prize unquestionably goes to Ludwig K. K. A. Alphard Martens who has been engaged most of the winter holding a very successful class in proletarian science. He has been handicapped greatly as his classes were made up mostly of U. S. Congressmen. I do not contend that Martens has been able to accomplish much in the way of educating Congressmen, but over their shoulder he has succeeded in reaching a large portion of the newspaper readers of the nation.

Spring is here (on the calendar). In other words its moving day.

Rents are higher. So also is the indignation of the rent payers.

Pay it and grumble not. That's the system. We are a nation of rent payers, always paying for the privilege of being allowed to stay on earth.

The members of the master class are ALL class-conscious. It is only the members of the working class who believe the capitalist lie that there are no classes in America.

There are master class hotels and working class lodging houses; master class theaters and working class movies; master class occupations and working class jobs; master class cemeteries and working class potter's fields. Henry, you are indeed a Henry Dubb if you cannot see it!

According to a master class opinion, the working class idea of a bath tub is an ideal place for the storage of coal. If this were true, what a horrible commentary upon the effect of master-class control of the educational system!

"If you cannot beat 'em join 'em, has always considered good politics. It seems to be the Allied attitude towards Russia now.

Senator Borah waved his hand at President Wilson the other day, from this distance I couldn't be sure whether he was waving his hand or shaking his fist.

Now comes a fellow, according to B. L. T. who wants dictionaries instead of Gideon Bibles, in hotel rooms. The dictionaries MIGHT be used.

too. If there is a way to keep a red from showing his colors, we haven't learned the method.

"I want to do my bit toward lifting some of the ignorance of the workers," writes comrade Chatman of Akron. And he takes the best method to do it. His literature order amounts to \$11.50. When those pamphlets get in their work there will be a lightning of the burden of ignorance that oppresses the workers.

"Every slave should read them," writes comrade Wohinoff Weston W. Va. He means the list of pamphlets which he orders. We have more of them too. Some for you, comrade.

## How the Pendulum Swings

LONDON.—The southeastern blockade of Russia, instead of being a blockade against Russia, is now a blockade against the allies, declares the Paris correspondent of The Westminster Gazette.

"The Red armies have broken the narrow circle; they are masters of an immense country with prodigious natural resources," he writes. "The grain of the Ukraine, the cotton of Turkestan, the copper of the Ural mountains, the coal and iron of Donetz, are at their disposal, while they doubtless have great quantities of oil."

"The blockade was always a two-edged sword. The blunt edge was previously turned toward us. Now the sharp edge is against us, and the Bolsheviks can laugh at the blunt edge."

CHICAGO.—The curtain has now gone up on the second scene of the north woods drama which began with the demand by the convention of the Lumber Workers' Industrial union at Superior for decent living and working conditions. In The Chicago Daily News there recently appeared the following advertisement:

"Men—For guard duty with military service; must be of good build and thoroughly able to obey orders; must be at least 5 feet 10 inches and not less than 180 pounds; this service for the north woods. All applicants must state age and experience, and the best of references, and be citizens of the United States."

"This service is to rid our country of a real menace and we need real men. Address H. B., Daily News."

BERLIN.—The Social-Democratic party of Germany has formally acknowledged that there can hereafter be no possibility of accord with the Independent Socialists. At a meeting of the executive committee held in the Reichstag, the party somewhat tardily recognises the decision reached by the Independents at their Leipzig conference Dec. 16, that the aims of the two parties are in direct antagonism. President Ebert and several ministers attended the meeting.

STOCKHOLM.—A forceful protest against the white terror carried on by the Social-Democrats of Germany has been issued by the Socialist party of Sweden. The statement calls upon the workers to western Europe "to create a current of world-opinion against this reactionary regime which is maintaining itself by force and stifling the voice of the working class by strangling its press."

NEW YORK.—The schools of New York city are being crammed with ignorant and unfit school teachers because the city administration will not pay wages high enough to attract well-equipped ones, Rose Schneidermann, labor organizer, reported to the Central Federated union recently. Miss Schneidermann declared that efficient teachers were resigning for want of a living wage, and that Mayor Hylan had lowered the standard of examinations in order to admit low-grade teachers.

LONDON.—That Great Britain means to establish a trade monopoly with soviet Russia at the same time she is carrying on war against her by means of her fleet and the Polish armies is the conviction of the Scandinavian countries, declares George Lansbury, editor of The London Daily Herald, who has just been to Scandinavia.

"All the Danish and Scandinavian people welcomed the raising of the discovered that it is still impossible blockade, but since then they have to do business with Russia, and that the allies are using the British fleet and Polish armies to continue war against Russia," he said. "Consequently, the view is gaining ground that Great Britain alone among the powers will be permitted to trade with Russia, and that at the same time she will carry on war with that country. No one believes here that the British fleet has

gone to protect people against the soviets, or that the Poles are defending Poland. It is well understood here that the soviets are on the defensive and that their one desire is peace with their neighbors."

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Negro workers imported to break the steel strike are now being discharged in crowds, it was reported at a meeting of the committee to organize the iron and steel industry held here.

NEW YORK.—Italy is in a state of revolutionary expectation, N. Giacomelli, an associate of the famous anarchist leader, Malatesta, writes to a friend in New York.

"The situation in Italy is most peculiar," he said. "Every day it seems as if the revolution would break out, and then everything bursts like a soap bubble. Agitation, strikes and riots follow one another continually and produce a strange state of mind which helps to keep up abnormal social conditions and which would make any cataclysm that might occur seem natural."

"In short, we are in a period of revolutionary expectation, with the accompanying vague, general fear. 'My opinion is that this state of affairs will not end very soon, but will drag itself out, because among the leaders of the different revolutionary parties and organizations, there are not men of sufficient audacity and ability, to meet the present historical crisis. There is more revolutionary spirit among the masses than among the leaders.'"

PARIS.—Newspaper workers have adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a Sunday holiday over the whole country. The plan if adopted by the government, will mean that morning papers will come out Sunday but not Monday, and that evening papers will not appear on Sunday.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The lumber interests of British Columbia are starting their heavy war tanks rolling against the lines of the Lumber Workers' Industrial union, section of the Canadian One Big Union.

A deftly worded notice has been posted in every logging camp in the dominion, announcing that hereafter the lumber industry will be run on the open-shop principle, but that no discrimination will be made against lawful organizations, or against individual workers.

Members of the L. W. I. U. here declare that this is nothing more or less than a declaration of war, since the notice is so worded that their union may very well be declared unlawful, in spite of statements to the contrary made by Gideon Roberts, minister of labor.

NEW YORK.—An Italian labor paper is to be established here—the first free working class organ to represent the 4,000,000 Italians in this country. The paper will be called *Avanti!* (Forward) after the famous Socialist paper in Italy which now has editions in Milan, Rome and Turin. The enterprise is being backed by organized labor in New York, especially by those in the textile industry, of which 75 per cent in the country are Italians.

PARIS.—Lloyd George is convinced that the peace treaty is a voodoo to its framers, according to a story in the Petit Parisien. Upon hearing that the peace treaty is a hoodoo to a friend:

"Who would have foreseen this? One would almost believe that the peace treaty is bringing misfortune to all who have touched it."

"That it so," replied his friend. "Orlando, Wilson, Clemenceau—of the four there remains only you—"

"And in six months," said Lloyd George, "it will be my turn."

## The Black Sheep.

CHAPT. XXIII.

### Another Phase of the Struggle.

Two weeks after his incarceration Jack was once more brought into the fifth littered court room of the municipality of Anamoose. Here the jailor handed him his suit case and a railroad ticket and laconically told him to get the next train out of town. He was not a little surprised when the boy informed him that that would be alright if his two companions accompanied him; and that unless they did he would not go until his sentence had expired. The jailor not accustomed to hearing such talk from what he considered a mere hobo attempted to employ the time honored methods of petty officialdom. Said he: "The judge gave me orders to turn you loose and to see to it that you got out of town, that is all there is to it. Now you git."

"And if I don't get, then what?"

"Then By God I'll lock you up again."

"Well that's what I want. So that isn't so bad."

"No, we'll put you on the train and see that you git out of town. It's the judge's orders."

"Well, I'll tell you partner, the judge can put me on the train and send me out of town and I can get on the train and come back again. Merely throwing a cat out of the window does not stop her from going under the bed, and what is more I might as well tell you right now that I am going to stay in this town in jail or out until my partners are released and neither you nor your judge nor any one below the supreme court of the United States is going to exile me. I will stay here if I have to go to Harvey and get a district Court order restraining justice Duffy from letting me out of jail. Either we all come out or I go back in." So saying he flung his suitcase in the corner and sat down upon a bench and grinned at the jailor.

Low Brow did not know how to take this so he walked out of the court room and into the lively barn office to inform his owner of the boy's decision. The story amused the fat Irishman and after taking a copious draft of the forbidden juice, which he kept in large quantities under the oats in his feed bin. He then followed the jailor into the court room.

He smiled good humoredly on the prisoner, it was the first time he had seen him since ordering him to jail. After once more listening to Low Brow's story which this time was far more accurate than what it was at the trial he asked the boy if that were really his attitude. Jack admitted that it was. The judge then told him that he was a bigger fool than he had considered him to be. "These bums would not do that for you kid. They would let you rot and beat it the first chance they got. One of the reasons I have for letting you go is that I came to the conclusion is that you were not really bad but simply in bad company. Now take my advice and get out of town; it is the best thing you can do. Has Low Brow given you a ticket?"

Here the jailor told the judge that the ticket had been offered to the boy but that he had refused it.

The judge using his wit where he lacked wisdom resorted to diplomacy. "Any way," said he, "go up town and look around. Get yourself a bath and a hair cut, in the meantime will see the city attorney and find out what I can do about your friends. I know that what you say is true, all that I can do is lock you up again, and I don't want to do that. But I'll be hanged if I'll turn those other bums loose until they have served their time."

"And I refuse to be turned loose," persisted the boy, "I'll go back into that jail and stay there. I am as guilty as they and they are as innocent as I. I'm not going out of this can until we go together."

"Well any way go up town and get fixed up and then come back and we'll lock you up," said the judge, handing the boy his suit case. "Take this along, you may want to change clothes or something. Come back in a couple of hours and we'll put you in."

"That's a bargain," said the boy as he took the suitcase and walked out of the door.

Jack had no sooner left the court room than the judge turned the key in the door, as he said to his officer. "Now he is out, and he'll have to go some to get back in."

"Yes," agreed the other, "you have him out of jail but how are you going to get him out of town?"

"Don't bother your head about that. He has only two or three dollars in his pocket; he'll be hunting another climate in a day or so. I can't understand why Gus is so damned anxious to get him out of town. In fact I don't know why he is interested in the case. I wouldn't have turned him loose but we can't go against Gus. He'd simply raise the devil I could turn the other two out but that would raise a stink. Every body would want to know why we did it. Once get a bunch of hens to cackling and you don't know where it'll end. I wish Gus hadn't butted in." So saying he went over to the lively barn and called up the city attorney. The two went over the entire case. Small head was of the opinion that "The young snot should be locked up again, but when Duffy informed him that Anderson wanted him freed he immediately read an entirely different meaning into the law."

On the point of running him out of town however the lawyer agreed that it could not be done without running serious risks if the boy had any backing. He was fully aware that there were powers in the United States greater than those of the chief taxpayer of Anamoose.

After this conversation Duffy hitched up a team and took a trip out of town so that when Jack came back to re-enter the jail, neither judge nor jailor could be found. And in view of the fact that it was the second of December in the state of North Dakota he was literally left in the cold.

While up town he had taken Judge Duffy's advice. He had spent the

money he had in his pocket for a hair cut and shave, had eaten a meal at the restaurant, bought himself a suit of underwear and found to his joy that his fall's wages was still between the lining and the cover of his suitcase. This money however he determined not to use unless he absolutely had to do it, which now seemed imminent. He had only twelve cents left.

Not knowing what else to do he wandered about the town and finally decided to call on the preacher. This was an act of atavism, for generations his ancestors had been priest ridden. The preacher is a powerful factor in orthodox Calvinistic life. Those who have read "The Doctor of the Old School" and "Under the Bonnie Brier Bush" by Ian McClaren will understand some of the spiritual workings of a powerful church organization on unlettered minds. Also how even the educated will retain the mental characteristics through out all the days of their life. As Kerwood says in his stories of the Northland in describing the characteristics of the wolf Swift Lighting, "was the Ghost of Skagan the great Dane which ran in the wolf's veins and drew him irresistibly to the light in the white man's cabin. So it might have been said of Jack, the radical and the thinker that it was the Ghost of Calvin, of Knox and Cotton Mather down to the blood of his own father and mother which drew him toward the church. Mentally he knew that the church symbolized the cross and was therefore alien to the Christ; but it was this heredity which compelled him to go to the preachers house. His early training in this played but an insignificant part."

It would be difficult just to describe his emotion. A man coming from a poor region and settling in a fat pasture often feels a longing to go back to his native heath. Many foreigners who are successful in accumulating a little wealth in the land of their sojourn return to their peasant life in their home land. So the boy after feeling for several months in rich mental pasture now felt a strange urge to visit a preacher and to hear some of the old familiar jargon. It was a phase of the homing instinct that asserted itself. It was a mental throw back.

When he arrived at the parson's house he felt a wonderful mingling of emotions. It was a conglomerate of hereditary reverence and mental aversion. He was firmly convinced that what this man and his institution stood for was nothing but deception and fraud, and yet there was a certain mysticism that threw a kind of halo around the man of the cloth. As the boy phrased it in later years, "I felt like kneeling at his feet and punching him in the jaw," all at the same time.

The preacher received him in his study and looked righteously horrified when the boy told him that he had just been released from jail and that he could not get in again. That the judge had gone back on his promise to return him to his cell. He told the preacher all that had happened, also why it had happened and asked him to find him shelter for the night, or to find the proper officials to return him to his mates.

It is needless to say that the parson could not understand his mental attitude. He proceeded to lecture the boy on his unbelief. He urged him to go home. To get out of town anywhere so that he would be out of the way. But help, no he could not do it. He could not afford to associate with jail birds. He had to consider his standing in the community. His was a spiritual work apart from the world. He was sorry for the boy but could do nothing.

Jack didn't argue points with him very much. He was only impressed with the truth of his friend's philosophy. Collins had made the remark once that there was more Christianity at the water front than on knob hill; that there was more human charity behind the red lights of shame than behind the colored lights of the church; that there was more brotherhood in the jungles than in the consistory. This fact was now impressed upon the boys mind, so he decided to try his luck in the other part of town. He simply was resolved to test out the theory of his friends.

Leaving the parson's house he slowly walked down the hill toward the main part of town. He passed a few people on their way home as it was now late in the day but no one seemed to notice him. When he reached Main street he met the first familiar face, it was Olive Anderson on her way home. She looked him square in the face and stopped. Jack could not find words with which to break the silence which did not last but a few seconds, yet which appeared as a eternity to him. It was the girl who spoke first saying, "It was a hard job to get you out boy, but I did it. I simply did not give them any rest until they turned you loose."

Now Jack found his tongue, "I had almost said that it was very kind of you, but now that I am out how am I to get in again?"

"Why should you want to get in again?"

"For several reasons. First my friends are still in, and I don't want to leave them. I was as guilty as they and they are as innocent as I. In the second place, they took all my money and with only twelve cents in my pocket to face this bitter night out doors is no pleasant prospect. Frankly I'd rather be in jail. Still do not misunderstand me. I fully appreciate your efforts. You did a noble work. It is indeed such as yours our faith in the basic goodness of human kind is anchored."

"Where are you going to stay tonight?"

"I don't know, Box car may be."

"No you won't. You go and stay in the poolroom and wait. I'll go and see the Rev. Goodman."

"That's no use. I've just been there. He dare not do anything. He is afraid that my sin may stain his celestial garments, or tarnish the luster of his crown."

"I might have known that. Any way go to the pool room and I'll go home and see Dad."

(Continued next week.)



## The Toiler

ONE YEAR \$1.00 BUNDLE RATES \$1.00 Per Hundred SIX MONTHS 50c

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CLEVELAND, O., FRIDAY, MARCH 26th 1920.

## Bolshevism Triumphant!

Will Bolshevism triumph in Germany—soon? Events in Europe are moving so fast that it may be that before this question meets the eyes of the reader it may be answered in the affirmative by the irrefutable fact.

Nothing could with more emphasis show the thinness and weakness of the crust of the present social capitalistic and capitalistic-reformist system, than the outburst in Germany. The Royalist attempt to overturn the government served as the match to touch off the suppressed and confined revolutionary ferment which had been subdued beneath the iron fist and military of the Noske guards. In the extremity of its peril at the hands of the Royalists, the Ebert regime was compelled to resort to the use of a proletarian method—the general strike. It was successful. Its power was felt at once, the Royalist revolution fell flat. But the workers, who immediately upon quitting the shops became a Red Army, saw their chance. They adhered to the strike, they enlarged the numbers of the Red Army, they took control of the most essential industrial centers in the name of Communism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. They paralyzed the Ebert government as they destroyed the Royalists. Demands for the immediate institution of Communism were made. Soviets were established, the workers gained an absolute dictatorship in very large areas. All this amid veritable civil war and the shedding of much blood.

At the present writing negotiations are reported to have been concluded which will establish the German workers in a CONTROLLING voice in all legislation, includes immediate nationalization of industries and certain lands. To what extent Communism will be established now cannot be foretold. The gains of the Spartacists and Independent Socialists are very far reaching if all reports are true. Whether these gains will establish Communism in Germany on the same scale as the Bolsheviks have established it in Russia the near future will disclose.

Thus far events in Germany have closely paralleled the movements in Russia during the period of its revolution. There, the downfall of the Czar was followed by the Korniloff government and later by the Kerensky regime which were attempts to rebuild Russia along lines of reform. They failed and the Bolsheviks took control based upon the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. On this basis they succeeded not only in keeping Russia in the hands of the workers, but conquered the counter revolutionists and drove the allied invasion from her shores. Ebert may be compared to Kerensky. He has failed in all his promises to the German workers. Only Communism and absolute proletarian rule seem capable of erecting anything stable in Germany.

The world's attention has been shifted from Russia to Germany. Capitalism may well be alarmed at the latest revolution against its too long rule. Bolshevism victorious in Germany must mean an alliance with Russia. And an alliance to which other European nations may join is a near future possibility.

With no less intentness do the workers of all lands gaze upon the German uprising. We may well study the course of affairs there and learn a lesson. Which is that so far Socialism and Industrial Democracy have not been established anywhere by means of reform or the methods of capitalistic political democracy, but by the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. All attempts to establish it by other means have failed and have cost much red proletarian blood as well. The logic of events verify this weapon as that of all successful proletarian revolutions.

ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS.

## Guilty --- Not Guilty!

The trial of eleven members of the I. W. W. at Montesano, Wash., charged with the murder of members of the American Legion on Armistice Day has ended. The verdict of the jury was one of guilt lodged against seven of the eleven on trial. And thus has been written in the chronicles of the courts and the I. W. W. one more charge on the debit side of the I. W. W. ledger.

But another jury, a jury selected by the Seattle Trades Council also sat through the trial listening to the evidence. They also have rendered a verdict. "Not Guilty" was their prompt decision. And the verdict of the labor jury bids fair to be the one upon which the American workers will place most reliance.

The case has been appealed and another attempt will be made to free the fellow workers from the charge of murder. Workers should render all assistance possible to these cases. By doing so they fight the battles of their class. We do not expect that the I. W. W. nor the prisoners themselves will be down cast at the decision against them. Rather will they take up the battle cheerfully as has been their historic manner and fight thru with all their former grit to the conclusion whatever it may be.

We accept the verdict "not guilty" for our fellow workers at Montesano. May they see it become the legal verdict and thus justice be enthroned and they enabled to take up the work for Industrial Democracy again.

## The Power of the Ballot

The conviction of Senator Truman H. Newberry at Grand Rapids for election conspiracy is another mighty evidence of the "power of the ballot" in the election of the "people's choice" to political office.

According to the sweet smelling intrigue revealed at the trial, nearly a quarter million dollars was spent by this ex-navy commander, ex-presidential Cabinet member and wealthy scion of one of our most "respectable" families to "purchase a seat in the Senate". We almost wonder why the voting kings of Michigan were not also indicted and tried for conspiring to assist in the illegal purchase. At that a good start was made by the prosecution, some 123 alleged participants being first indicted, dwindling to 85, 16 of whom were found guilty with the worthy senator and idol of Democracy.

American voters should feel elated not to say delighted, with the evidence of the power they wield as voters. If any one doubts that the people rule in this land of the free, all they have to do is to read the high lights of this trial and they will surely be convinced.

A crew of political high binders with the interests of democracy at heart may accomplish a great deal when once they set about it—if there is money

# EDITORIAL & PARTY NEWS PAGE

## Proletarian Science History

— By W. E. REYNOLDS. —

An economic interpretation of history especially arranged for use as a text-book for study classes, or for home study.  
Copyright 1920. By W. E. R.

### CHART FOR CHAPTER ONE.

ALL THAT IS, IS THE RESULT OF EVOLUTION-ARY PROCESSES

EVOLUTION { INORGANIC ORGANIC SOCIAL } FOUR LAWS OF EVOLUTION { HEREDITY FECUNDITY VARIATION ADAPTABILITY }

The Law of Heredity makes possible the PERMANENCE of (adaptable) species.

The Law of Fecundity makes possible the PRESERVATION of (adaptable) species.

The Law of Variation makes possible the RISE of NEW species.

The Lack of adaptability accounts for the extinction of species.

### Chapter 1.

#### EVOLUTION.

Science is classified knowledge, gleaned from an observation of the phenomena of nature and verified by experiment.

Proletarian Science is science interpreted from the viewpoint of the material interests of the proletarian.

Bourgeois science is the same science interpreted from the material interests of the property-owning class.

The term "proletarian" had its origin in Ancient Rome. A prolet was of the lowest class of slaves—literally a slave whose sole function in life was to work and breed. In common usage, today, the term proletarian is applied to the entire working-class, individually and collectively.

The term "bourgeois", comes from the root word "burgher"—literally a dweller in a burgh or city. In common usage today the term, bourgeois is used to designate a member of the upper or property-owning class. Bourgeoisie is the collective form of the term.

A perfect concept of science can not be formed without at least a working knowledge of the processes of evolution as operative in animate and inanimate nature. Evolution is a process of development, from simplicity to complexity, from a low state of organization to an ever higher and more complex form.

The processes of evolution are continuous in the inorganic, organic and social world.

There are four factors that enter into the evolutionary process, to-wit:

The Law of Heredity.  
The Law of Fecundity.  
The Law of Variation.  
The Law of Adaptability.

That tendency in organic nature, for like to produce like, (with occasional variations) is known as the Law of Heredity.

Cats, when mated, produce kittens, never camels or colts, but always kittens. Corn, when planted, never produces cotton or cabbage, but always corn.

The Law of Heredity makes possible the PERMANENCE of species.

That tendency in organic nature for the parent stock to produce an enormous off spring is known as the Law of Fecundity.

It is a matter of common knowledge that seeds will multiply when planted and that animals will multiply when mated. One kernel of corn will produce one or more ears of corn. One grain of wheat will produce several heads of wheat. The enormous fecundity of wheat has enabled it to reproduce itself throughout the ages, and in addition, feed the greater portion of mankind. One codfish will spawn a million eggs, out of which but six reach maturity. Infant mortality among certain primitive races runs as high as seventy—two percent.

The Law of Fecundity furnishes the food for the world, and thus makes possible the PRESERVATION of (the adaptable) species.

\* The early Greeks were among the first to develop an evolution theory. (See Dr. Osborn's "From the Greeks to Darwin".) From the dawn of the Christian Era to the present time the church has ever been hostile to any doctrine of an evolutionary nature. For a history of the failure of theology and the triumph of evolution, read, chapter one, "From Creation to Evolution", in Andrew D. White's excellent work, "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology."

That tendency in organic nature for certain individuals to vary from the parent stock, in certain detail of form and structure, is known as the Law of Variation.

enough to be had. A brother of the Senator, who dropped the neat little sum of \$99,900 in the pot, together with other devotees of the goddess "Political Action" including the president of the Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce were among the contributors to the purchase price.

According to the evidence, the voters of Michigan did not have to worry much about whom to put on the ticket as the recipient of their favors. It was all arranged for them. With the greatest consideration, the hand picked candidate was foisted into the limelight as a 150 percent American. His platform was made up of patriotic planks utterly devoid of knot or blemishes. Each was nailed down with a spike guaranteed to be at least 101 per cent. "American"—whatever that means.

It was a simon pure election on strictly "American" issues. It won. We are told in the press reports that the distinguished Senator from Michigan will not lose his seat in the Senate.

We didn't expect him to. Now if he had been a socialist and had SAID something or other "un-American" well, it would have been different!

It will be noticed in observing a bin of corn that ears of different shapes may be found. These differences may be due to either ATAVISM or SPORT.

If the difference is due to a reversion to a former type it is called atavism.

If the difference proves to be an entirely new form, not to be found in the ancestral stock, it is known as sport.

Variations are to be found in all nature. The accumulation of sportive variations give rise to new species.

The Law of Variation thus accounts for the RISE of new species.

That tendency in organic nature for individuals to adapt themselves to changes in their environment, is known as the Law of Adaptability.

The stratified rocks of the earth abound in fossil remains of species which perished because of their lack of adaptability.

The dinosaur and the pterodactyl perished because their organic structure rendered them biologically incapable of adapting themselves to changing climatic conditions.

The mastodon survives in the modern elephant, and the eohippos changed to the miohippos and again to the pleohippos and then to the modern horse.

The LACK of adaptability accounts for the EXTINCTION of species.

ALL THAT IS, IS THE RESULT OF EVOLUTIONARY PROCESSES.\*

### QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER ONE.

1. What is science?
2. By what method is scientific knowledge acquired?
3. What is proletarian science?
4. Explain the origin of the term, proletarian. Bourgeois.
5. What is essential to a rational concept of science?
6. Define evolution.
7. In what domains of nature does evolution take place?
8. Define atavism.
9. What is meant by the term, 'sport' as applied to evolution?
10. Illustrate the law of Heredity by example other than given in the text.
11. What is meant by Fecundity? Variation? Heredity? Adaptability?
12. What may be learned from the stratified rocks?
13. Illustrate the law of Adaptability by example other than given in the text.
14. In view of the fact that each mature dinosaur weighed about seventy tons, is it reasonable to suppose there were a pair in the ark?
15. What environmental factors caused the five-toed eohippos to evolve into a one-toed horse?
16. What causes species to become extinct?
17. What is meant by the term, 'species'?
18. Which is taught in schools and colleges, proletarian or bourgeois science?
19. Give an example of a sportive variation.

\*) The early Greeks were among the first to develop an evolution theory. (See Dr. Osborn's "From the Greeks to Darwin".) From the dawn of the Christian Era to the present time the church has ever been hostile to any doctrine of an evolutionary nature. For a history of the failure of theology and the triumph of evolution, read, chapter one, "From Creation to Evolution", in Andrew D. White's excellent work, "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology." (2 vols.) (Continued next week.)

## SPARKS.

How many "Slanders of the Toilers" has your Local distributed within last two weeks? At the rate they are going you will have to hustle to get your share. They are going out by the hundreds—yes, hundreds. Very few orders have come in for small quantities. All of which seems to indicate that some live wires are anxious to see the propaganda go out far and wide.

We are sure that the distributors of this pamphlet will be so gratified with results that they will order even larger quantities of the Code of Labor Laws of Soviet Russia, the second installment of which is published this week. Note the ad and the price.

Arley Staples of Christopher III. is on the job again. This time he shows results amounting to \$10.00 worth of subs. That's being on the job we say.

A package of the "Slanders" goes to Jos. Bower of Creston, O. Also in the same breath we wish to state that two subs. come from him. On the job yes?

If you have never read it, do so. You will never invest 50c to better advantage. We refer to the Bulletin Report of his Mission to Russia for the Allied Supreme Council at Paris. He told the allied diplomats the truth about Russia. But the truth was altogether too good for them to believe. Read it. We have it at 50c.

Comrade A. W. P. Steckel for Tiffin, remits for subs and \$1.00 for defense. "We have been selling considerable literature", he says.

W. E. R. of Muskegon sends in \$5 worth of subscriptions.

Acting upon the theory that every little boost means more light on the brain, many, many comrades send the Toiler to a friend when they renew their subscriptions. We don't know a better way to spread the red than that, unless it would be to send in two trial subs.

Getting a few subs. provokes one to get some more—that's the way

comrade Morford of Dayton seems to look at the matter judging by the last two he sent us.

Comrade Markert of Mt. Healthy arrives again this week with another list amounting to \$5. worth.

Comrade John C. Chase of Akron, spoke at Youngstown Open Forum March 7th. Our reporter says he delivered the goods in fine shape.

"The miners of Yorkville do not approve of the brutalities practiced against the radicals by the lackies of capitalism." Thus writes comrade J. J. Hoge of Bellaire. As proof of the loyalty of the miners to the cause of labor, he remits \$10.00 for defense.

Another booster has sprung up at Springfield, O. comrade Brooke Buckley. Two subs. he sends in and is out for more, he says. All of which proves that the live ones come back always.

Five yearlies came in this week from comrade M. L. Springer of Jeromesville, O. He also orders a package of "Slanders". We predict that there will be some more subs from that section soon.

Ten dollars for subscriptions and literature were remitted by comrade Frank Gise of Massillon this week. Comrades are learning to combine literature orders with subs. in a way that makes one rejoice at the amount of propaganda that is being scattered.

"The workers should read The Toiler. Keep up the good work", are encouraging words from comrade J. Braun of St. Louis. He enables us to do so by sending a subscription and promises more.

Thanks B. K. of Muskegon for the two subs.

Muskegon boosters are getting numerous. Here comes comrade C. Thorson with two half yearlies.

A literature order and three subs. arrive from Toledo. Comrade Toth is the sender. Comrade Rospert is not the only hustler there it seems.

Well, how much do you like our cartoons? Prove it.



# SOVIET RUSSIA'S CODE OF LABOR LAWS

THE TOILER EDUCATIONAL LEAFLET SERIES NO. 1—PRICE 60c PER HUNDRED IN ANY QUANTITIES.

## ARTICLE V.

### Transfer and Discharge of Wage Earners

40. The number of wage earners in all enterprises, establishments, or institutions employing paid labor can take place only if it is required in the interest of the business and by the decision of the proper organ of management.

**Note.** This rule does not apply to work with private individuals employing paid labor, if the work is of the subdivisions mentioned in "b" and "c" of Section 6.

41. The transfer of a wage earner to other work within the enterprise, establishment or institution where he is employed may be ordered by the managing organs of said enterprise, establishment or institution.

42. The transfer of a wage earner to another enterprise, establishment or institution situated in the same or in a different locality, may be ordered by the corresponding organ of management with the consent of the Department of Labor Distribution.

43. The order of an organ of management to transfer a wage earner as mentioned in Section 40 may be appealed from to the respective Department of Labor (local or district) by the interested individuals or organizations.

44. The decision of the Department of Labor in the matter of the transfer of a wage earner may be appealed from by the interested parties to the District Department of Labor or to the People's Commissariat of Labor, whose decision in the matter in dispute is final and not subject to further appeal.

45. In case of urgent public work the District Department of Labor may, in agreement with the respective professional unions and with the approval of the People's Commissariat of Labor, order the transfer of a whole group of wage earners from the organization where they are employed to another situated in the same or in a different locality, provided a sufficient number of volunteers for such work cannot be found.

46. The discharge of wage earners from an enterprise, establishment or institution where they have been employed is permissible in the following cases:

(a) In case of complete or partial liquidation of the enterprise, establishment or institution, or of cancellation of certain orders or work.

(b) In case of suspension of work for more than a month;

(c) In case of expiration of term of employment or of completion of the job, if the work was of a temporary character;

(d) In case of evident unfitness for work, by special decision of the organs of management and subject to agreement with the respective professional unions.

(e) By request of the wage earner.

47. The organ of management of the enterprise, establishment or institution where a wage earner is employed, or the person for whom a wage earner is working must give the wage earner two weeks' notice of the proposed discharge, for the reasons mentioned in "a", "b" and "d" of Section 46, notifying simultaneously the local Department of Labor Distribution.

48. A wage earner discharged for the reasons mentioned in subdivisions "a", "b" and "d" of Section 46 shall be considered unemployed and entered as such on the lists of the Department of Labor Distribution and shall continue to perform his work until the expiration of the term of two weeks mentioned in the preceding section.

49. The order to discharge an employee for the reasons mentioned in subdivisions "a", "b" and "d" of Section 46 may be appealed from by the interested persons to the Local Department of Labor.

50. The decision of the Local Department of Labor on the question of discharge may be appealed from by either party to the District Department of Labor, whose decision on the question in dispute is final and not subject to further appeal.

51. Discharge by request of the wage earner from enterprise, establishment or institution must be preceded by an examination of the reasons for the resignation by the respective organ of workers' self-government (works and other committees).

**Note.** This rule does not apply to the resignation of a wage earner employed by an individual, if the work is of character mentioned in subdivisions "b" and "c" of Section 6.

52. If the organ of workers' self-government (work or other committee) after investigating the reasons for the resignation finds the resignation unjustified the wage earner must remain at work, but may appeal from the decision of the committee to the respective professional union.

53. A wage earner who quits work contrary to the decision of the Committee, pursuant to Section 52, shall forfeit for one week the right to register with the Department of Labor Distribution.

54. Institutions and persons employing paid labor shall inform in each case when a wage earner quits work the Local Department of Labor Distribution and the professional union of which the wage earner is a member stating the date and the reason thereof.

## ARTICLE VI

### Remuneration of Labor.

55. The remuneration of wage earners for work in

enterprises, establishments and institutions employing paid labor, and the detailed conditions and order of payment shall be fixed by tariffs worked out for each kind of labor in the manner described in Sections 7-9 of the present Code.

56. All institutions working out the tariff rates must comply with the provisions of this article of the Code of Labor Laws.

57. In working out the tariff rates and determining the standard remuneration rates, all the wage earners of a trade shall be divided into groups and categories and a definite standard of remuneration shall be fixed for each of them.

58. The standard of remuneration fixed by the tariff rates must be at least sufficient to cover the minimum living expenses as determined by the People's Commissariat of Labor for each district of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic and published in the *Compilation of Laws and Regulations of the Workers' and Peasants' Government*.

59. In determining the standard of remuneration for each group and category attention shall be given to the kind of labor, the danger of the conditions, under which the work is performed, the complexity and accuracy of the work, the degree of independence and responsibility as well as the standard of education and experience required for the performance of the work.

60. The remuneration of each wage earner shall be determined by his classification in a definite group and category.

61. The classification of wage earners into groups and categories within each branch of labor shall be done by special valuation commissions, local and central, established by the respective professional organizations.

**Note.** The procedure of the valuation commissions shall be determined by the People's Commissariat of Labor.

62. The tariff regulations shall fix the standard of remuneration for a normal working day or for piecework, and particularly the remuneration for overtime work.

63. Remuneration for piecework shall be computed by dividing the daily tariff rate by the number of pieces constituting the production standard.

64. The standard of remuneration fixed for overtime work shall not exceed time and a half of the normal remuneration.

65. Excepting the remuneration paid for overtime work done in the same or in a different branch of labor, no additional remuneration in excess of the standard fixed for a definite group and category shall be permitted, irrespective of the pretext and form under which it might be offered and whether it be paid in one or in several places of employment.

66. Persons working in several places must state in which place of employment they wish to receive their pay.

67. Persons receiving excessive remuneration, in violation of Section 65, shall be liable to criminal prosecution for fraud, and the remuneration received in excess of the normal (standard) may be deducted from subsequent payments.

68. From the remuneration of the wage earner may be deducted the excess remuneration received in violation of Section 65, and the remuneration earned by the wage earner during his vacation; deduction may also be made for cessation of work.

69. No other deductions, except those mentioned in Section 68, shall be permitted, irrespective of the form or pretext under which they might be made.

70. Payment of remuneration must not be made in advance.

71. If the work is steady, payment for the same must be made periodically, at least once in every fortnight. Remuneration for temporary work and for special jobs provided the same continues at least for two weeks, shall be paid immediately upon completion of work.

72. Payments shall be made in money or in kind (lodgings, food supplies, etc.).

73. To make payments in kind special permission must be obtained from the Local Department of Labor which shall determine the rates jointly with the respective trade unions.

**Note.** The rates thus determined must be based on the standard prices fixed by the respective institutions of the Soviet authority (valuation commissions of the Commissariat of Victuals, Land and Housing Department, Price Committee, etc.).

74. Payments must take place during working hours.

75. Payments must be made at the place of work.

76. The wage earner shall be paid only for actual work done. If a cessation of work is caused during the working day by circumstances beyond the control of the wage earner (through accident or through the fault of the administration), he shall be paid for the time lost on the basis of the daily tariff rates, if he does time work, or on the basis of his average daily earnings, if he does piecework.

77. A wage earner shall be paid his wage during leave of absence (Sections 106-107).

78. During illness of a wage earner the remuneration due him shall be paid as a subsidy from the hospital funds.

**Note.** The manner of payment of the subsidy is fixed by rules appended hereto.

79. Unemployed shall receive a subsidy out of the funds for unemployed.

**Note.** Rules concerning unemployed and the payment of subsidies to them are appended hereto.

80. Every wage earner must have a labor booklet in which all matters pertaining to the work done by him as well as the payments and subsidies received by him are entered.

**Note.** Rules regarding labor booklets for wage earners are appended hereto.

## ARTICLE VII.

### Working Hours

81. Working hours are regulated by the tariff rules made for each kind of labor, in the manner described in Sections 7-9 of the present Code.

82. The rules for working hours must conform with the provisions of this article of the Code of Labor Laws.

83. A normal working day shall mean the time fixed by the tariff regulations for the production of a certain amount of work.

84. The duration of a normal working day must not exceed eight hours for day work and seven hours for night work.

85. The duration of a normal day must not exceed six hours: (a) for persons under 18 years of age, and (b) in especially hard or health-endangering branches of industry (note Section 14 of the present Code).

86. During the normal working day time must be allowed for meals and for rest.

87. During recess machines, beltings and lathes must be stopped, unless this be impossible owing to technical conditions or in cases where these machines, beltings, etc., serve for ventilation, drainage, lighting, etc.

88. The time of recess fixed by Section 86 is not included in the working hours.

89. The recess must take place not later than four hours after the beginning, of the working day, and must continue not less than a half hour and not more than two hours.

**Note.** Additional intermissions every three hours, and for not less than a half hour, must be allowed for working women nursing children.

90. The wage earners may use their free time at their own discretion. They shall be allowed during recess to leave the place of work.

91. In case the nature of the work is such that it requires a working day in excess of the normal, two or more shifts shall be engaged.

92. Where there are several shifts, each shift shall work the normal working hours; the change of shifts must take place during the time fixed by the rules of the internal management without interfering with the normal course of work.

93. As a general rule, work in excess of the normal hours (overtime work) shall not be permitted.

94. Overtime work may be permitted in the following exceptional cases:

(a) Where the work is necessary for the prevention of a public calamity or in case the existence of the Soviet Government or of the R. S. F. S. R. or human life is endangered;

(b) An emergency, public work in relation to water supply, lighting, sewerage or transportation, in case of accident or extraordinary interruption of their regular operation;

(c) When it is necessary to complete work which owing to unforeseen or accidental delay due to technical condition of production, could not be completed during the normal working hours. If leaving the work uncompleted would cause damage to materials or machinery;

(d) On repairs or renewal of machine parts or construction work, wherever necessary to prevent stoppage of work by a considerable number of wage earners.

95. In case described in subdivision "c" of Section 94, overtime work is permissible only with the consent of the respective trade union.

96. For overtime work described in subdivision "d" of Section 94 permission must be obtained from the local labor inspection, in addition to the permit mentioned in the preceding section.

97. No females and no males under 18 years of age may do any overtime work.

98. The time spent on overtime work in the course of two consecutive days must not exceed 4 hours.

99. No overtime work shall be permitted to make up for a wage earner's tardiness in reporting at this place of work.

100. All overtime work done by a wage earner, as well as the remuneration received by him for the same, must be recorded in his labor booklet.

101. The total number of days on which overtime work is permitted in any enterprise, establishment or institution must not exceed 50 days per annum, including such days when even one wage earner worked overtime.

102. Every enterprise, establishment or institution must keep a special record book for overtime work.

103. All wage earners must be allowed a weekly uninterrupted rest of not less than 42 hours.

104. No work shall be done on specially designated holidays.

**Note.** Rules concerning holidays and days of weekly rest are appended hereto.

105. On the eve of rest days the normal working day shall be reduced by two hours.

**Note.** This section shall not apply to institutions

and enterprises where the working day does not exceed six hours.

106. Every wage earner who has worked without interruption not less than six months shall be entitled to leave of absence for two weeks, irrespective of whether he worked in only one or in several enterprises, establishments or institutions.

107. Every wage earner who has worked without interruption not less than a year shall be entitled to leave of absence for one month, irrespective of whether he worked in only one or in several enterprises, establishments or institutions.

**Note.** Sections 106 and 107 shall take effect beginning January 1, 1919.

108. Leave of absence may be granted during the whole year, provided that the same does not interfere with the normal course of work in enterprise, establishment or institution.

109. The time and order in which leave of absence may be granted shall be determined by agreement between the management of enterprise, establishment or institution and proper self-government bodies of the wage earners (works and other committees).

110. A wage earner shall not be allowed to work for remuneration during his leave of absence.

111. The remuneration of a wage earner earned during his leave of absence shall be deducted from his regular wages.

112. The absence of a wage earner from work caused by special circumstances and permitted by the management shall not be counted as leave of absence; the wage earner shall not be paid for the working hours lost in such cases.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### Methods to Assure Efficiency of Labor

113. In order to assure efficiency of labor, every wage earner working in an enterprise, establishment or institution (governmental, public or private) employing labor in the form of organized collaboration, as well as the administration of the enterprise, establishment or institution, shall strictly observe the rules of this article of the Code relative to standards of efficiency, output and rules of internal management.

114. Every wage earner must during a normal working day and under normal working conditions perform the standard amount of work fixed for the category and group in which he is enrolled.

**Note.** Normal conditions referred to in this section, shall mean:

(a) Good condition of machines, lathes and accessories;

(b) Timely delivery of materials and tools necessary for the performance of the work;

(c) Good quality of materials and tools;

(d) Proper hygienic and sanitary equipment of the building where the work is performed (necessary lighting, heating, etc.).

115. The standard output for wage earners of each trade and of each group and category shall be fixed by valuation commissions of the respective trade unions (Section 62).

116. In determining the standard output the valuation commission shall take into consideration the quantity of products usually turned out in the course of a normal working day and under normal technical conditions by the wage earners of the particular trade group and category.

117. The production standards of output adopted by the valuation commission must be approved by the proper Department of Labor jointly with the Council of National Economy.

118. A wage earner systematically producing less than the fixed standard may be transferred by decision of the proper valuation commission to other work in the same group and category, or to a lower group or category, with a corresponding reduction of wages.

**Note.** The wage earner may appeal from the decision to transfer him to a lower group or category with a reduction of wages, to the local Department of Labor and from the decision of the latter to the District Department of Labor, whose decision shall be final and not subject to further appeal.

119. If a wage earner's failure to maintain the standard output be due to lack of good faith and to negligence on his part, he may be discharged in the manner set forth in subdivision "d" of Section 46 without the two weeks' notice prescribed by Section 47.

120. The Supreme Council of National Economy jointly with the People's Commissariat of Labor may direct a general increase or decrease of the standards of efficiency and output for all wage earners and for all enterprises, establishments and institutions of a given district.

121. In addition to the regulations of the present article relative to standards of efficiency and output in enterprises, establishments and institutions, efficiency of labor shall be secured by rules of internal management.

122. The rules of internal management in Soviet institutions shall be made by the organs of Soviet authority with the approval of the People's Commissariat of Labor or its local departments.

123. The rules of internal management in industrial enterprises and establishments (Soviet, nationalized, private and public) shall be made by the trade unions and certified by the proper Departments of Labor.

(Continued next week.)

## GOING! GOING!

(Continued from 1st page.)

1 per cent of the population would be included, as there were only 994,425 persons who reported incomes of that amount.

The money for these college and university endowments will be raised from not more than 1 per cent of the American people, and probably from not more than one-tenth of 1 per cent of the American people. This tiny minority, which will be called upon to support the educational institutions in their hour of need, is the same minority that owns the copper, the iron, the forests, the water power, the railroads, the banks and the other machinery of modern economic life. They are men who "know the value of a dollar"; they are men who are in the habit of getting what they pay for, and in the present instance they are asked to pay high.

These same colleges will need more money in the future. They will be compelled to go to the same men and to give an account of their stewardship before they get additional contributions. In the mean time, these same men occupy three-quarters of the positions on the boards of trustees.

American institutions of higher learning—Going! Going!

The "Triple Alliance", composed of there live wires of Huntington W. Va. is on the job each and every day. Their usual stunt is to keep a steady stream of subs on the way to the Toiler. As a side line they have branched out on a wide distribution of the "Slanders". After this we shall expect to see more subs. than ever.

## HON. ISAAC R. SHERWOOD,

of Ohio

In the House of Representatives, in defense of free speech as guaranteed by the constitution. JANUARY 10, 1920.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House I have never been accused of cowardice either in war or in peace. I am opposed to this resolution. I do not think we have any right as a representative body to decide that a duly elected candidate in a fair and free election shall not represent a certain constituency. I am opposed to the resolution on another ground. I do not believe in repressive legislation. Let me tell you how it operated in my own district. In 1918 we had three candidates for Congress, a Republican, a Democrat, and a Socialist. I happened to be the Democratic nominee. The Socialist candidate, Solon T. Klotz, polled 2,006 votes. After Eugene Debs was convicted and sent to the penitentiary, a year later, we had another election in that congressional district. Solon T. Klotz was a candidate for mayor. There were in that case three candidates on the ticket, and Klotz polled 15,242 votes. When you sent Eugene Debs to the penitentiary you made more socialists than all the soap-box agitators could make from Maine to California.

The best list that has come from Cincinnati for some time is that of comrade John Hicks. It comprises a list of 30 names and calls for \$16.00 worth of subs. We have it from good authority that comrade Hicks can beat any three other Cincinnati hustlers securing Toiler subs. We believe it.

Thanks comrade Hicks.

Another list of subs from comrade Staples of Christopher consists of 5 yearlies. He wasn't working that way so he made a job for himself. Result as just stated. Do you know a better way to spend a day?

## Just a Moment There --

Just recently you gave the high cost of living and conditions in general a sound drubbing WITH YOUR TONGUE—and you finished your oration by saying that the workers were a lot of Dubs for standing for it—that was what you said wasn't it?

So we just want to ask if you will put a little of that tongue-energy into action, action that will do more than start a breeze; action that will have the effect of waking up the workers to a realization of their POWER and HOW TO USE IT for THEMSELVES? We invite you to turn wasted tongue energy into fruitful work—distribute

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In the U. S. of America, the stupid donkey of Capitalism has squared itself across the right of way of this same irresistible force—the passenger train of human advancement. The whistle is blowing and every revolution of the great drive wheel brings the engine nearer. Are you one of the guys who are expecting to see the donkey kick the train off the track?

One way to "get 'em" is to let them read", says comrade McFarland of Hamilton, O. He sends in four boosts.

Out in South Bend Ind. is a Toiler booster. Three subs from him this week, comrade Blodgett.

A literature order amounting to \$4.50 and 50c for the defense of our comrades comes from comrade Miller of Ironton, O. Literature readers have been heavier this past two weeks than for many weeks. Which all means that the workers are doing more reading than ever before.

Another Toledo booster remits for five yearlies, comrade Bretz. They are growing everywhere, are the Toiler Boosters.

"If a man die, shall he live again?"

## "The Mediumship of Farmer Riley."

By SYDNEY FLOWER, LL. D.

This is a book of sixty large magazine pages, in which is related in detail the observations of the author during a two weeks' stay at the home of the medium, James Wesley Riley, better known as "Farmer Riley," near Marcellus, Mich. If you have ever asked yourself the question, "Does man live beyond the grave?" a perusal of this book may perhaps assist you in the formulation of an intelligent answer. The book is as interesting as a romance. In his investigations Mr. Flower rigidly adheres to a program which absolutely precludes all possibility of physical agency in the production of the manifestations. The following synopsis will convey a general idea of the manifestations occurring during this remarkable investigation of psychic phenomena:

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