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Strangling American Workers

— BY CHAS. BAKER —

Kidnapped from the state of Ohio, in much the same way that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were spirited out of Colorado during the war of the mine barons on the Western Federation of Miners, Marguerite Prevey, after spending over four weeks in jail, was released on bond from the Cook Co. jail in Chicago last week, in order to continue her legal fight against the "Law and Order" "physical forecasts" headed by States' Attorney Maclay Hoyne.

Another dramatic chapter in the rapidly lengthening rule of American Czarism was written in the efforts of the state of Illinois to get its clutches upon Marguerite Prevey of Akron, Ohio, a life long Socialist, indicted by Illinois grand jury on charges of "criminal syndicalism"; when on March 3rd Comrade Prevey was taken from the county jail at Columbus, Ohio, in defiance of the orders of Common Pleas Judge Kincaid and kidnapped to Chicago.

The Columbus papers announced complacently next morning that this lawless, anarchistic act had been performed "on the advice of Prosecuting Attorney Hugo N. Schlesinger."

The direct and arrogant contempt of court which was committed is apparent upon review of what had occurred in court that day.

STAY OF EXECUTION ORDERED.

On Wednesday, March 3rd, Judge E. B. Kincaid after investigating the additional evidence furnished by Illinois, seeking extradition of Mrs. Prevey, decided that altho there was "very slim" evidence of any propaganda of violence, he would rule there was enough to authorize the requisition, in order to allow the attorneys for Mrs. Prevey to take the case on error to the Court of Appeals.

To enable them to perfect their error proceedings he granted a 48-hour "stay of execution."

The entry containing this ruling and its stay of execution was filed about 3 P. M. the same day. And about one hour later the petition in error bringing the matter on review before the Court of Appeals was filed.

Prosecuting Attorney Schlesinger refused to waive service of summons in the error proceeding, a common courtesy among lawyers, and a precept was filed in the clerks office to have him served in the regular way. All this was done before the courts adjourned on March 3rd. Therefore, Mrs. Prevey was legally secure under the protection of the courts of Ohio, her home state, which were to decide whether it was right and lawful to deport her to Illinois beyond their protection.

The next morning, March 4th, the Court of Appeals, then seating at Dayton, approved an entry granting stay of execution of the judgement until a final decision had been reached in the upper court, this entry was immediately mailed to Columbus and filed. Had the supposed guardians of "law and order" retained the least shred of respect for the orders of their own courts and laws of their own state, which they were sworn to uphold and defend, Marguerite Prevey would have remained safe from extradition, in the Columbus jail until her cause could be heard in Ohio.

REMOVED IN DEFIANCE OF COURTS. COMRADE PREVEY'S OWN STATEMENT.

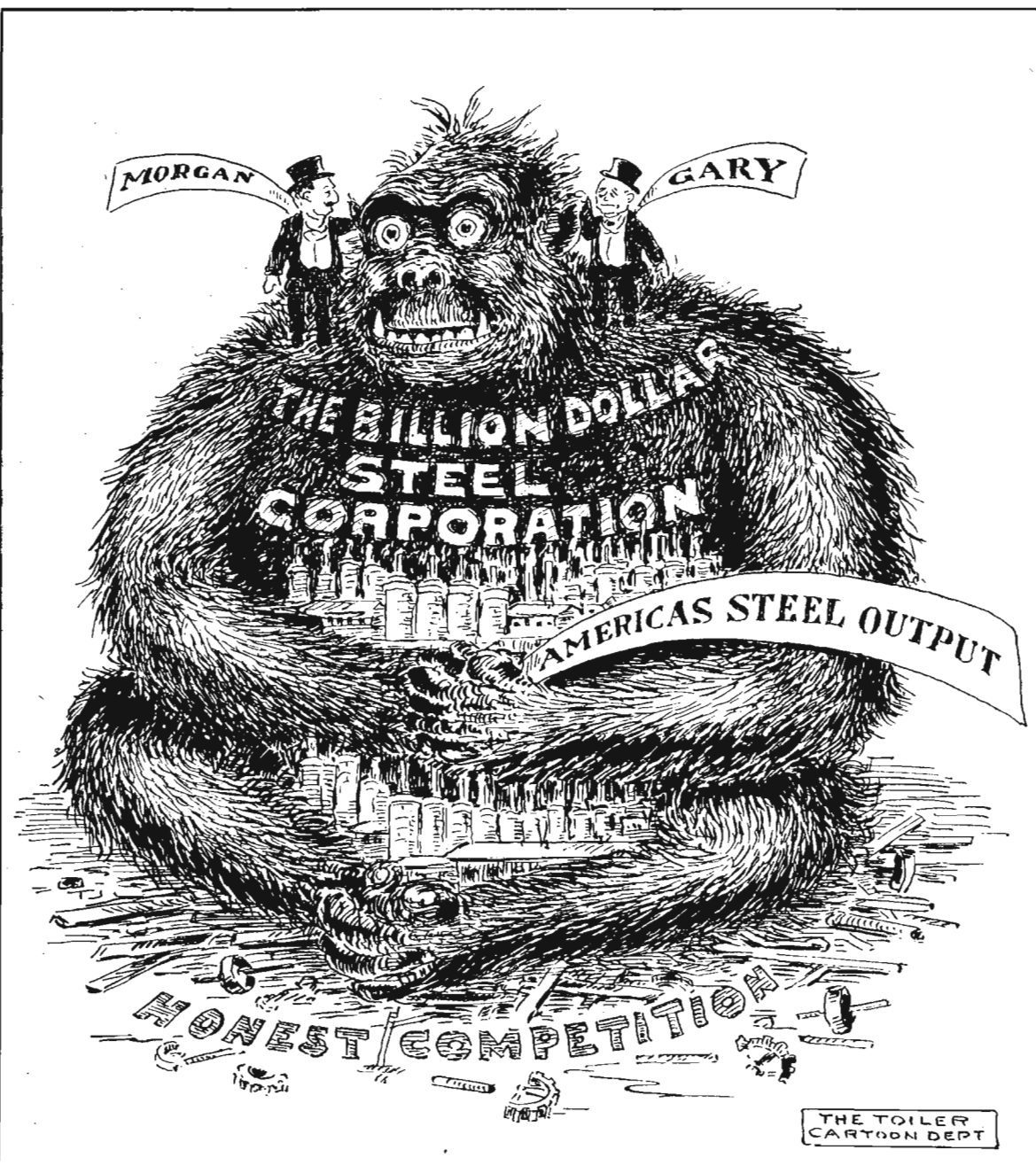
"I grant a stay of execution for forty eight hours on this requisition to allow attorneys for Mrs. Prevey to prepare their petition in error to The Court of Appeals, Mrs. Prevey will remain in the custody of the Sheriff, I will decide if she is subject to bond at one thirty this afternoon."

"This was the statement of Judge Kincaid on Wednesday, March 3rd, at 11:30 A. M. at Columbus, Ohio, I was taken back to the County jail and locked up.

"About two o'clock that afternoon, the Sheriff of Franklin Co., (Columbus) Police Matron from Chicago, and a local Detective, walked into the womens' dept. of the jail and informed me that I must leave for Illinois at once, I told the Sheriff that I would like to call my attorneys on the phone to notify them that I was being taken to Illinois, he said "you can do that when we got down stairs to the office." When I arrived in the office, I was told that I could not use the phone, I protested, saying that it was certainly customary, and the right of a prisoner to be permitted to confere with their attorney, and that I would refuse to leave until I could do so, "appealed to the jailor Mr. Hill, and to the Matron Mrs. Robb, but they said they had orders from the Sheriff and could do nothing, so I was forcibly taken by the Chicago Police Matron, and the Columbus City Detective, placed in a waiting auto and driven to the station, there I was held incommunicado until after dark, when I was taken out, and placed in an old delapidated two passenger Ford car, where the three of us, crowded together started a chase over Columbus, up and down the back streets and alleys, the city Detective who was driving the car said he was looking for a gasoline station.

"The lighting system and horn of the car was out of commission, and when the driver slowed down the engine would only hit on three cylinders, after some time we finally started out of Columbus, by way of the re-

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This is not a Trust -- it is Mary's Little Lamb!

WHITE WASHED!

— By Bill Smith —

Was anybody in the United States surprised when the Supreme Court declared that the Billion Dollar Steel Corporation was not a Trust? If such a one exists, let him be produced as the most gigantic freak of modern times!

Let us ask in all candor,—how would any thing presided over by Judge E. H. Gary be other than holy and sanctified?

Were Elbert H. Gary the head of Ali Baba and his Forty Thieves,—instead of the directing brain of thousands of conscienceless profiteers—would any court find his gang of marauders guilty of misdoing? In all probability they would be declared a zealous band of Christian apostles and good Samaritans!

What is this Steel Corporation? It is a concentration of about all the great steel industries of America. Organized, do you ask, to cheapen the price of steel to the great consuming public? No, no, no,—not to benefit the public but to burden and bleed the consuming public by higher prices to further swell the fortunes of few.

This colossal deal was engineered by the elder Morgan, and it was of such a vast and mighty venture, that he, prince of capitalist jugglers, was nervous of its outcome—but it worked! After all the best paying plants of America had been drawn into this organization,—prices of all steel products commenced to soar upward,—and in but a few short years every cent of the purchase of this plants had been more than paid by the increased "profits." And at this day the American public has paid for all their holdings, over and over again. And to attempt to delude a credulous public as to their earnings they injected fully six hundred millions of watered stock into their fictitious capitalization!

Many people wonder why the Steel Corporation should pick a jurist and place him at the head of affairs,—a person who perhaps knew no more about steel, its manufacture and exploitation than a wooden hobby horse. A little reflection will show you the reason of this. There is in the statute books a law,—more or less dead,—called the Sherman Anti-Trust law. This has never really frightened bigger gangs of industrial bandits,—but it has given them a little trouble—and much undesirable notoriety.

It will be recalled that through this law, the courts at times "gave a slap on the wrist," to the Northern Securities Co.—the Standard Oil—the in-

famous Sugar Trust—the Tobacco Trust and so on;—but not to the U. S. Steel Corporation!—thanks to superior judicial talent. Now you may more readily perceive why it is advisable for these great corporations to have a member of the Brotherhood of Judges on its staff. They are continually running foul of the law—dodging it, breaking it and totally disregarding it. Hence these criminal organizations have need of the most cunning and subtle minds that money can purchase.

Of course every one, with the least modicum of common sense knows that the Steel Corporation is a trust—and a most vicious trust at that, irrespective of the decision of the Supreme Court—or any other court. No decision of any court can alter a fact, no matter how much it may wallow the white wash brush. The opinion handed down by Justice McKenna defending this corporation is of such thin and transparent sophistry that it would bring a blush even to the cheeks of a Jesuit neophyte, had he written it;—and by the way McKenna received his rudimentary education in a Jesuit institution.

Any one knows that a trust is a combination to control production and prices—and to control more than 60 per cent of production makes it amenable to drastic punishment. You may laugh here. Judge Gary maintained that the control of the steel corporation fell below fifty per cent, and during the war to forty. Yet this same corporation—was Judge Gary napping?—declared that in ten years of its existence it controlled 90 per cent. of Americas total steel export!

And who knows how many subsidiary concerns this trust controls, that ramifies in all directions in every branch of the steel and iron industry?

It is alleged that it did not "fix prices or compete unfairly." Who believes this? It is indeed a stupid person, no matter where he be, who does not know that his meat prices are controlled by the Chicago Packing Gang; his butter prices by the Elgin Board; his oil and gasoline by the little old Standard Oil, and all his steel and iron by the Steel Corporation, and so on. And this Corporation has no competitors except of a fictitious character;—there are others in the same business, but when this corporation raises its prices, all others by some strange law of gravitation, raise with it. Judge McKenna said that this Corporation had not resorted to brutalities

to stabilize conditions, but admitted that with "competitors" they had "trade meetings through the social form of dinners" etc. A distinguished person some years ago, said that all the dark and unholy schemes that had ever been hatched in Washington, by unprincipled and dishonorable politicians had been originated and perfected at these secret meetings—called dinner parties! And in all history—the careful student has noticed—that some of the blackest and most revolting conspiracies have been hatched at the banquet table! It is now used as a camouflage by financial crooks who conspire against the working classes of the country. Please note the "horny sons of toil" who attend these "dinner parties."

Another reason,—not given in the courts decision,—why the solidarity of this corporation should not be impaired,—is that it is the most powerful antagonist that now faces organized labor! If the minutes of these little "dinners" were written, no doubt you would find there, this matter fully discussed by the crafty scheming brains about that table—and you would probably find all the plans, all orderly arranged to encompass the destruction of all labor unions!

They have picked the cemetery—the grave is dug—but can they furnish the corpse? It is up to you, and nothing but absolute and perfect solidarity in all ranks of labor can prevent it! If nothing of a revivifying nature occurs—between Gary and Gompers—the

(Continued on page 4.)

The British Labor Movement.

By Felix Morley.

ARTICLE I—THE SITUATION TODAY.

LONDON—Underneath its present orderly exterior, in a slow but sure, thorough-going British manner England is now being steadily transformed into a state completely controlled by productive labor. The upper class opposition is very strong, and the ignorant conservatism of large sections of the workers an obvious drawback. Yet month by month unmistakable and permanent progress towards a new era is being achieved, and the goal now well in view is something sufficiently advanced to make the economic outlook of Gompers and Gary seem identical by contrast. Ruthless as is the present policy of British militarism in the subject countries of Ireland, India and Egypt, it is now just as important for American labor to appreciate the growing power of Socialism in England proper as it is to condemn the effects of a dying imperialism in her forcibly held dominions. With the exception of Russia, and perhaps Italy and Germany, England has more nearly outgrown capitalism than any other great nation. She is incomparably ahead of the United States in this respect.

Three things about the present labor movement in England impress themselves immediately upon the visitor from America. They may be summed up by saying that in spite of the greater pressure of the war more liberty, justice and common sense have been left alive in England than in the United States. There is first a far greater measure of freedom of speech and press on this side. For instance it is difficult to find either a labor mass meeting where the proceedings are not closed by singing the Red Flag and cheering the Russian soviet republic, or a reputable newspaper which characterizes such outbursts as seditious, un-English, anarchistic, and the like. As for police and secret service raids, suppression of radical newspapers, imprisonment and deportation of agitators—such things may be common in Ireland and the United States but they are virtually unknown here. If an alleged labor paper is so extreme as to be ridiculous nobody buys it. If an agitator prattles of impracticable tactics he is laughed at. This keeps everyone in good humor. There is no consack terrorism, no bomb plots by anarchists or capitalists, no underground discontent, no imitation of czaristic Russia.

The result is no danger of revolution from the standpoint of the government, no wasted time for the workers in faving to struggle for the most fundamental of rights, and real and rapid progress along lines of radical social evolution. There are many elements in this situation which cause grave anxiety to the traditional governing class, but all efforts to check the tide only result in an increase of the power and solidarity of organized labor. A point for America to realize is that the present state of affairs in Ireland and other subject countries will very soon be altered in accordance with the principle of self-determination, when labor gains control of the government. The British Labor party is working as hard in behalf of Ireland as Sinn Fein.

A second striking difference to the United States is found in the English labor leaders. The majority of them are real leaders, men of vision and ideals, democratically chosen, graduates of factory and mine who make it their business to encourage rather than repress radical ideas among the rank and file. This results in a almost incredible difference in the atmosphere of the two movements optimism, harmony and progress along fundamental lines being the dominant characteristics here. It is the fact that the radicals are in command of English labor that makes the psychology of a Gompers something to the movement here. There is no blinking the fact that men like Gary, Smilie, Bob Williams, Frank Hodges, and others who have a large share in the control of English labor policy would be in Moundville or Atlanta if fate had made them citizens of the land of the free. Ramsay MacDonald told me that he doesn't consider Gene Debs more radical, yet the strength and cohesion of the British miners is such that their government dare not touch this labor general. Several most prominent in the labor movement here would scarcely believe me when I remarked

(Continued on page 4.)

These Leaflets are ready -- Are You?

Two numbers of The Toller Educational Leaflet Series are ready for distribution. AND THEY MUST BE DISTRIBUTED. Not just a few, but thousands upon thousands must be distributed in the shops, mills and mines. Every reader of The Toller is expected to help in the widest possible distribution of these educational leaflets.

Number One—"Soviet Russia's Code of Labor Laws", should be read by every American worker. Especially should every union man and woman read it. It is eight pages and the price is 60c a hundred in any quantity desired. Order now and start the work of education among the workers of your locality. Take a bunch to your union meetings.

Number Two—"Strangling American Workers", appears in this issue; No better method of successfully showing up present day official tyranny and the violation of the laws by public officers who pose as leaders of "law and order" is possible than the widest distribution of this interesting leaflet. Let the workers know the basic character of the capitalist class officials who are supposed to enforce the laws of the country but who are in reality criminals of the lowest type. They deserve the widest publicity. You can help spread the truth about these rascals and hirelings of capitalism.

Distribute "Strangling American Workers". 50c per hundred. Address The Toller — Right Now!

Skygac's Column

The Caney had a banquet in our town on St. Patrick's day. Of course they sang, "The Wearing of the Green". Here are two lines of that song.

"I've heard whisper of a country that lies far beyond the sea, Where rich and poor stand equal in the light of freedom's day."

The rich and the poor do not stand equal in this country. Neither do they stand equal in France, Germany, England, Italy or Japan. There is only one country today where the rich and poor stand equal, i. e., classes abolished and all with an equal liability to labor. Will some bright young member of the K. C. name that country "far beyond the sea"?

A man told me the other day that "we've loaned so much money to Europe that now we've GOT to extend credit and loan more and more, 'carry'em if necessary'". It may be throwing good money after bad but we've got to do it. We don't dare let Europe collapse. He was just a wage-slave of a big corporation. That "we've" of his amused me. I have loaned no money to Europe and do not intend to do any carrying. Have you? Why should we "carry" the counts and no-accounts of Europe?

Let Europe "collapse". The people of Europe will not collapse. The land of Europe is not expected to collapse. All that COULD collapse would be the rotten monarchies and capitalist-controlled governments. The sooner European capitalism collapses, the better for the peace and happiness of the world. Out of the ruins will rise the Industrial Republic, marking another step towards the ultimate goal, the Federation of the World, The Brotherhood of Man.

The more wage-slaves think about their own worries and problems the more the politicians will worry and think about their problems for them. Never mind the politician's problems. His problem is how to fool you. You can fool him easily. Just look out for your own interest and the interest of your own class.

Your folks one time had a fool hen that would cackle for an hour over a china egg. We called her Minerva. Whenever I read of Palmer trying to get the presidential nomination on the strength of his red raids, I always think of Minerva.

The old-fashioned doctor's advice "never spank a boy on a full stomach—turn him over" is a relic of the "spare the rod and spoil the child" school. We are a long way from civilization yet. There are too many of our own fellows who make much mouthpieces about Democracy down at the corner grocery, who still go home and while hell out of or into the kids, just because they happen to feel a bit grouchy and have the POWER to get away with it.

The local Salvation Army is advertising that they have no tambourines. The war taught them another (and easier) way to get the money.

The Industrial Capitalist is like a man going over a treacherous bog. If he stops going he will sink.

Henrietta's idea of economy, is for Henry to slave himself.

A knowledge of Proletarian economics will take the "con" out of economy.

The only Kings that are popular

DEFENSE

The abduction of comrade Marguerite Prevey by the authorities and her imprisonment in Chicago has resulted in a determined effort of comrades to defend her against further assault at the hands of the violators of law and citizenship.

No less is the interest in the cases of Lotta Burke and Chas Baker. No comrades in Ohio have found a more secure place in the affections of Ohio radicals and socialists than these three comrades.

Every dollar given for their defenses is a dollar for the defense of loyal and true comrades. We know that when the workers realize the extent of the injustices that are being attempted and have been accomplished against these comrades they will give generously in support of them.

Here are some defense contributions which have been sent in just recently.

Miner's Union, Tiltonville, O.	\$5.00
A. Baker	1.00
J. Tomasina	.50
Frank Stidd	.50
O. Rassin	1.00
W. Metcalf	1.00
Toiler Booster Club, Lorain	5.00
H. Pagel	1.00
C. Kistler	1.00
J. J. Poll	.50
R. H. Ward	1.00
J. Steiter	1.00
R. Balmat	1.00
G. & A. Storek	5.00
J. D. Reedy	2.00
A. W. Downes	10.00
L. A. Rospert	1.00
Primrose Local 2012 U. M.	
W. A.	10.00
List of J. Bain members of above union	11.50
Total	59.00
These comrades deserve your sup-	

nowdays are your own. (When you have four of 'em, a fat kitty and a bunch that won't be bluffed).

When we tried to tell you that bonds meant bondage, they threw us in jail. Here is an adv. from a financial paper, entitled,

"PROFITS IN FRENCH BONDS." At current prices and exchange rates the following profits are possible from investments in the three principle internal loans of the French Government.

250% on an investment of \$50.50 in the 4s of 1917.

180% on an investment of \$68.00 in the Victory 5s.

260% on an investment of \$74.91 in the 5s of 1920.

Bonbright & Company of Detroit, New-York, Boston and Chicago.

A profit of 300% means that you double your investment three times. It also means that somebody will have to EARN but NOT GET that amount of money before you can get it as profit. Such is the profit system. Such is the proof that bonds mean bondage.

On the same financial page appeared an adv. for members American Legion. An adv. for members on the financial page. Significant? Very.

If you don't get the significance now, you will later.

Henry Thoreau once wrote an essay entitled "The Duty of Civil Disobedience." It is for sale now 10c at the Woolworth 5 & 10c stores, under the title of "Friendship and Other Essays." The department of Justice ought to look into this matter. The DUTY of civil disobedience! Sounds interesting eh?

Why are citizens of a country called SUBJECTS of that country?

Why is any opinion held by a Bolshevik, always spoken of as "a half-baked theory"?

Will the world ever realize that the idea of calling all new ideas "half-baked" has been over done?

It developed in the trial of Senator Newberry who was charged with spending millions of money to buy his seat in the U. S. Senate that the Newberry pork barrel and his campaign of 100% Americanism saved America. At least that was the claim of one of the Newberry lawyers.

The bankers saved America. The schoolma'ams saved America. The American Protective League saved America. The Commercial Clubs saved America. The boys in khaki, both the volunteers and those who went by request, saved America. Now it was Newberry, and still they are worrying about America—it seems she is still in need of being saved. Poor America? No. America has never been in danger. The thing which has been in danger and is still in danger is the capitalist system, which is not an American but a world product.

They tell us that this "go-to-church-next-Sunday" movement, has for its object, more stars in the mansions of glory, but I have a suspicion that the pastors encourage the movement because it means more cash for the pastor's salary. I am not sure about the Lord loving a cheerful giver, but I am positive the pastor does.

"You think priests just and holy men?"—Browning.
Not Guilty!—Skygac.

port. You can help very much by subscribing to this fund on the list below.

The Prevey, Burke and Baker Defense.

Enclosed find—for the Defense of the comrades named above.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
Send all funds to The Toiler.

Cartoon Fund

THE WRONG SIDE IS CLIMBING. The wrong side of our Cartoon Account is climbing up. When this happens there is only one way to remedy the matter and that is to put some silver weights on the other side of the scale. We suggest that when our readers observe the splendid character of our cartoons they jar loose from a quarter or so and place it on the light side of the scale and watch results.

The eye of SKYGAC was fastened upon the donations listed in the Cartoon Account. He noticed the disparity between the "coming in" and the "going out" figures. A frown darkened his usually humorous and more or less sheepish features, yes, SKYGAC has features almost human. He turned back to first page of The Toiler—a smile as wide as a letter drop opened up his superb and intellectual countenance. He turned again to the Cartoon Account, the frown came back, the letter-drop smile closed up with a snap. He reached for his trusty toy typewriter and clicked off the following—I have been keeping my eye upon that Cartoon Account and I wonder what makes so many readers come across LYKELL they do!

We would like to tone down the abrupt and irascible sentence of Skygac but we have learned by experience not to tamper with ANYTHING he writes. We therefore throw ourselves upon the mercy of our readers but we hope they comply with the adroitly worded REQUEST he makes—contribute to the CARTOON ACCOUNT.
P. Q. Z. \$1.00
P. P. Sutter 1.00
M. E. Hauswald, Joliet Ill. ... 1.00

Strangling American Workers.

(Continued from page 1.)

servoir to Plain City, arriving there about 9:30 P. M. I had no idea where I was going or what was to be done with me, on enquiry from the Police Woman who had charge of me, she said she had been unable to get accommodations for Chicago out of Columbus, so we were going to catch a train at some other city, she lied to me every time I asked a question, so there was no use of further enquiry, so I settled myself and awaited developments, I did not know whether I was to be turned over to a mob, thrown into the river or executed.

"At Plain City the town Constable was awakened and came to look me over, a whispered conversation was held with him by captives on the side walk, guess he did not want me in his bailiwick, so we left, going to Jefferson City, where they did not seem to want me either. We then drove to London Ohio, County seat of Madison County, arriving there a little after 11:30, the poor old Ford just reached the main street where it gave up entirely. A local police officer was called, he awakened the Sheriff, we walked to the county jail. As the Ford could not be moved, I was turned over to the Sheriff at midnight.

"When the Sheriff appeared on the scene, I opened up on my captors, telling the Sheriff I was being kidnapped by those two persons, that my life had been put in jeopardy because of the condition of the car with-out lights etc., how we went over main line R. R. tracks in several places on high gear with our engine hitting on three cylinders, once we were almost caught by an interurban car, and that I would refuse to leave the custody of said Sheriff, unless I have some assurance that my life would not again be put in jeopardy. I also told the Police Matron that she and her conspirator were both liars, that their word did not mean anything to me, and that I would ask the Sheriff to take me before a Judge in the morning so that I could at least ask for protection.

"The Police Matron tried to square herself with the Sheriff by saying that she was taking me to Illinois, but that no train or accommodations were possible for that day. I told the Sheriff two trains had left Columbus for Chicago since she had taken me in custody at two o'clock that afternoon, and that the stay of execution did not give her the legal right to take me, she lied again by telling the Sheriff that no stay of execution had been granted. I told her that it was just such acts as these they were perpetrating that night that was causing so much hell in the country. The Detective said he agreed with me, and had said so in Columbus, but he was working under instructions from the Prosecutor of Franklin Co.

"After they left, and before I was locked up by the Sheriff, I explained the situation to him, that Judge Kincaid had granted a stay of execution for forty eight hours, at noon that day, the Sheriff said that, if that was the case, the Sheriff of Franklin County could not legally give me up. I asked him to phone the Judge at Columbus, at my expense, before surrendering me to my kidnappers. I further asked that he take me before a Judge in that County and ascertain whether this procedure was regular or not. I called his attention to the fact, that if my body legally belonged to the state of Illinois, why drag me around in this way in the middle of the night? My attorneys could not, and would not try to prevent my being taken away, if I legally belonged to the Illinois authorities. Therefore Sheriff, it is your duty as an officer of the law to see that the laws of Ohio are respected, but my pleadings were all in vain.

"In the morning, I refused to dress, the Police Matron put on my shoes and stockings, and called in the man to do the rest. Of course I refused to have him dress me, and told the Matron if she had no respect for the rules of common decency, that I did, and that the man must immediately leave my cell, that I would dress myself, but that I refused to leave the custody of the Sheriff, that her requisition did not give her the legal right to drag me around the state of Ohio, and this is an old broken down machine endangering my life, as well as depriving me of my right as a citizen. She replied, "My requisition gives me the right to shoot you if you do not go wherever I wish." Well Honey, I said, Get Your Gun! and your handcuffs ready for you will need them, you are going to do one of three things, either take me back to Columbus where I legally belong or to Chicago Co. jail, or you will be compelled to do some shooting.

"I was again taken forcibly by the Sheriff of Madison Co. and the Police Matron, put in the same Ford car, taken back to Plain City, where we boarded a train for Chicago. Upon my arrival, I was locked in the Cook Co. jail, eighteen hours before the stay of execution granted by Judge Kincaid had expired. All this mind you, to have me prosecuted because I am charged with advocating methods of reforming the U. S. government that are claimed to be illegal."

Signed Marguerite Prevey.

The deeply significant feature of the whole spectacular affair is the readiness of the alleged forces of "Law and Order" under Capitalism to break their own laws and destroy their own order whenever it suits their convenience, even while issuing proclamations and advertisements denouncing the "radicals and reds" for "preaching violence, and lawless methods." Marguerite Prevey has, regard less of the final outcome, won a tremendous victory. She, accused of advocating violence, appealed to the courts, against her accusers who posed as defenders of law and order. She declared her willingness to abide the decision of the Ohio courts. But no sooner did the Ohio laws interpose an obstacle to the vindictive attack of her accusers, than the supposed defenders of law plucked off their mask and openly and shamelessly revealed themselves for what the radicals have all along declared them to be—bandits, and buccaners masquerading behind the law, only because it served better their predatory purpose and because the law was shaped to suit them.

Marguerite Prevey, after remaining in jail for over four weeks, testing the sincerity of those who proclaim themselves 100% Americans, and the upholders of "Law and Order" agreed to accept bond in order to prepare her case for a further trial, for the end is not yet. If she goes to prison in Illinois, she goes with the proud consciousness that she was the means of stripping the cloak of hypocrisy from the traitors, who, under the pretence of Americanism, are seeking to strangle America to death.

Herman O'Neil, Ashland Ky.	90
J. M. Scott, New Lexington, O.	1.00
Previously acknowledged	15.30
L. A. Rospert	\$1.00
Alex Wittrik	1.00
J. D. Reedy	.50
Jno J. Poll	.50
F. Hotinski	1.00
M. L. Heller	1.00
Wm. Thorbeck	1.00
E. E. Martin	4.00
Expense	\$21.12
Expense	\$63.45
Receipts	30.00

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.

OPEN FORUM MEETINGS

Margaret Sanger will speak at the open forum meeting at the North Congregational Church 72nd & St. Clair, Cleveland, O., Sunday, April 4th P. M. Subject "Woman and the New Race" The public is invited. Questions and 3 minute talks from the audience after the lecture.

GENOSSEN!

Ich kaufe und zahle die hoechsten Preise fuer alte Briefmarken und Briefmarken-Sammlungen. Im Falle Sie etwas zu offerieren haben, kommen etwas zu offerieren haben, kommen oder schreiben Sie zur Redaction dieser Zeitung, oder rufen Sie Harvard 3639.

The Black Sheep.

Chapt. XXIV.

The Father's Confession.

Gus Anderson realized the fact that his daughter had overheard his telephone conversation with the judge. He felt that he had done more than all other untoward agencies in reading the veil of delusion with which he had tried to screen her from the world. He gladly would have lost one of his best farms if by so doing he could have blotted the memory of that conversation from her mind. But the fact was Olive had heard and what she once heard she did not forget. She was different from the average run of girls of her age. She took life seriously; its problems were her problems. Their solution she considered her business. She was a crusader of no common zeal. She had been taught to worship God. She did so as a matter of form. She felt that she must serve mankind, this to her was religion. She had been shielded from the world, yet she thirsted for reality and spared no effort to fan every spark of fact into a blaze of truth.

She wanted to know the world as it was and not as it is said to be. She wanted to know how deeds affected man for good or ill. She believed that God was a universal father and could not conceive why he should be partial with his children, blessing one with weakness.

Slowly she had linked together a chain of evidence from tiny glimpses of worlds of truth which contradicted the teachings of her parents, the preacher, and the leading ladies of the church. She had begun to realize that she was living in a dream world of strange, mythical unreality. Anderson realized that in his telephone conversation he had given her what he considered strongest evidence of his own perfidy. It had all been well meant. He had always acted for her own good. The trouble was he was wise business but a fool in life.

He looked the door of his office and for a few minutes paced restlessly back and forth, while he spun a web of profanity and obscenity which he hurled at the preacher's head. It was the preacher whom he blamed for his daughters awakening. He fancied that if she had not entered that jail and met that boy she might never have discovered that the world was in reality quite different from the way it had been painted.

Throwing himself in his chair he nervously lit a cigar alternately puffing and chewing it. Then grabbing the telephone called up his wife but before that lady could answer he hung up the receiver and resumed his walk. He was worried, angered, he seethed with conflicting emotions. He did not realize that his child was what she was by virtue of her heredity, that she was a mental high explosive only waiting to be touched off by the first of circumstance. He was convinced that as his child he could make her what he wanted her to be, and therefore resented the winds of circumstance which blew her toward her own shores. Anderson could only think of one man responsible for this inevitable happening. This was the Rev. Goodman. He called him up on the telephone. When that person answered Gus let loose a volume of vociferation into the receiver which caused the preacher to hang up, there by pouring the irate father's anathemas into the delicate ears of the operator, who immediately informed him of the company rules. This caused him to set down the instrument with a bang and clashing the arms of the chair he had it out with himself.

A few minutes later he called up the high school and ordered the principal to send his daughter to his office at once.

To this the principal agreed and in another half hour Olive walked into her father's office. She was not excited in the least. What she had heard that morning had not surprised her as much as might be expected. It had the effect of a verification. It was as if a new and austere philosophy was being driven into her head blow upon blow. It had the effect of making her mentally ill, confused is perhaps the better word, but then illness is confusion.

On her way to her father's office she tried to speculate on what it was that he wanted. Perhaps he would scold her for following him. Then again she was quite sure that he would not call her out of school for that. Again she could not conceive of him scolding her, he had never indulged in that pastime. He would rebuke her occasionally with a sharp tongue and a present in his hand. As a father he was indulgent itself. Thus it was that she turned every possibility in her mind until she came to the office.

It is needless to say that Anderson was as much bewildered as the girl. He did not know how to attack the problem before him. He wanted to solve it in a business way, but this was not a business proposition. He hoped that Olive might open the subject and thereby show him a way out. To have been caught by her red handed in the practice of his customary ways was the thing that mortified him. Had the supreme court of the United States convicted him of high treason and exiled him from all he held dear it would have hurt him less than this consciousness that his child knew some of the ruthlessness with which he abused power. He wanted to ask her forgiveness but that would never do. He would have to promise her to conduct his life differently and that would interfere with business. Within him the father and the business man were at war. Idealism and commercialism can scarcely dwell in the same heart. He wanted to be her idol as she was his. She was his idol by virtue of her honesty, sincerity kindness, and all the virtues that bloomed like flaming flowers in the hearts of human kind. He wanted to be her idol and yet retain the trickiness, the deception, the ruthlessness, the disregard of other's welfare by which he had accumulated the wealth that he legally possessed. This was manifestly impossible. Anderson had within his house the spiritual basis of the class struggle.

No sooner had his daughter entered the office than he asked her if she had heard his conversation with the judge. To which she replied in the affirmative. Then he asked her what she thought of it. And she replied that she had ceased to think. She then surprised her father by telling him that ever since she had been twelve years old she had wondered about the strange contradictions in life. About its inconsistencies, about its universal cruelty. "I wanted to believe that what mamma and Mr. Goodman taught me was the truth yet I could not understand why it was that if it were good and true you took no stock in it. When a mere child I noticed that there were ten women in church to one man. Men do the business of the world; they meet the world as it is. Women are supported by the men and are therefore made what men want them to be. Men keep women as a diversion from business. They want their company as a relaxation from the cares of life. That is why they try to bind them up in such a way that they shall know nothing about business. Men raise women for toys and not for partners. They infranchise the Indian, the negro, and the illiterate. They deny a voice to idiots, criminals and women. They do not class their women with criminals but they do their best to keep them idiotic. I have figured it out this way that if women knew the truth about this world's business there would be more honesty and less abusive power. What are we taught? Stories, dancing, scripture, entertainment, and now to wear our clothes to the best advantage. We are fixed up as dolls in the show window of society."

Her father sat and looked at her with open mouth. He knew that what she said was true but he had never thought of it as evil. He believed that women and niggers had to keep their place. To him a woman's place was in the home, and in social life. Her sphere was to comfort, love and amuse man and rear his children. For her to aspire to anything different had always appeared to him as a mark of depravity but now that his daughter voiced the sentiments it all looked different but he was not convinced that she was right. Anderson had a provincial mind. He had always lived in a small town and in a farm community. He knew nothing of that larger life, that art, culture and civilization through the force of industrial development bring to the woman hood of the race. He had scarcely heard of woman suffrage. He looked upon the English suffragette as monsters of perversity. He gloated over the savage abuse that the English government heaped upon these pioneers in the world of thought. "If a woman takes a man's place she should not object if she gets a man's treatment," he would say. The truth was he was ignorant of the forces at work in society, or he would not have tried to rear his daughter in the way that daughters were reared during the hand tool period of production.

Now he listened for the first time to a feminine brain that really thought; that was more than an echo of her master's voice and he felt a strange emotion of mingled pride and resentment. He listened to her while she told him that she understood why he tried to hide the facts of life from her. That she did not blame him for doing what nearly all fathers did. That it was not he but the customs of the people that were at fault. She told him that he could not expect to give her a high school education and hide from her the facts of life as they are.

To all this Gus Anderson answered that he knew that he had been a fierce proposition but that she should not forget that this is a dog eat dog world and that therefore he was no worse than other men. "Sink or swim, survive or perish," it all depends upon how you go about things." He then added that all that he had ever done he had done for her, that all he had ever made, he had made for her, that it would be all hers when he came to die. And to this the girl replied that she wished that she had never made anything if by that sacrifice the method of making could be altered. She told him that she did not like to think that the frozen tears of men, women and little children were smothering her path in life. That what had been acquired through inequity could never bring anything but ultimate sorrow. "Injustice leads to inequality and inequality destroys the equilibrium of the world. When equilibrium is destroyed in anything it falls. This is true of man and it is true of nations. Inequality destroys the good in human kind. It makes men brutes, cowards, and slaves. Even you Daddy are afraid of that poor boy now held in jail."

"Sure I'm afraid of him. Not for myself. I can deal with him alright but for you. I don't want him to meet you. He's got you locoed," he asserted.

"There you go," she replied. "Don't you see that you have no faith in my ability to take care of myself. Rather than have me strengthened by a storm of truth that will stouter every fiber of my being you prefer to keep me in a hot house of silly fairy tales and lies. That boy can't hurt me. You seem to have the silly notion that a woman cannot be interested in a man without being in love with him. I'm not interested in him but in the principle of justice. You have all admitted that he is innocent of any wrong; that these men are arrested for their money's sake. Such conduct is a disgrace to our community. It is a disgrace to you and me. I am working to free ourselves from disgrace."

Gus Anderson leaned far back in his chair and laughed. "I see you're next to some of it kid, but you go about it like a fool woman. You'll make your papa a lot of cheap notoriety and get yourself talked about and all that sort of thing. Perhaps you had better go to Valley City to the Normal and finish your education there. I know you'll get yourself in (Continued on page 4.)

The Toiler

ONE YEAR 75c. BUNDLE RATES \$1.00 Per Hundred SIX MONTHS \$1.50.

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CLEVELAND, O., FRIDAY, APRIL 2nd 1920.

Your Sins Have Found you out

There is an immense hue and cry going up in the capitalist press about the growing slackening of effort of the workers to pull the world out of the bog in which it wallows at the present time. Every paper and magazine finds space between the advertisement to nudge labor in the rib and give it a hunch that it ought to wake up a bit and exert itself somewhat more to the satisfaction of the employers. They complain that labor is growing exceedingly independent not to say impudent. All respect for the boss and for work as such seem to have disappeared. The cry for more product only meets with resentment which begins with a demand for more wages and shorter hours and ends in taking shorter hours whether they are granted or not. American workers are learning to loaf at the expense of the boss.

In looking about for causes, we ascertain that the reports of hundreds and thousands of per cent in profits reaped by practically every big industrial enterprise has had a large influence in determining the new attitude of the worker toward work. "What's the use?" is a pertinent question which labor is putting to capital and finds no answer. To work and to merely exist while the profits of employers mount higher and higher is not an incentive to sweat the more and grow more bent. So the laborer becomes a loafer as many minutes during the day as seem advisable. His loafing is a silent protest against exploitation. He knows something is radically wrong in industry. He feels himself abused and exploited of some of his product. Also he is beginning to believe that he ought to have a word to say about conditions on the job. Not knowing the real remedy as yet, he follows the line of least resistance and takes a vacation on full time. The American worker will soon cease to boast of the amount of his produce which has long been known to exceed by far the output of any other worker. Pride in his work has only served to enrich his exploiter—so what's the use of pride?

A striking contrast to this phenomena is that existing in the industries of Russia under the management of the workers. A recent report of George Lansbury to the British press states that since the workers took control of Russian land and industry a stupendous change has taken place in their attitude toward the job. A great wave of enthusiasm for work is in full sweep there. Knowing that exploitation is no more, the workers respond willingly to the demands for the rehabilitation of Russian civil life. Much voluntary work is performed by groups numbering into the thousands when some special jobs need to be accomplished. There are no slackers among Russian workers. They are working as free men work, not slavishly for an exploiter and profit taker. The industry is theirs, the product is theirs, the State is theirs. All that is in Russia belongs to the Russian workmen and peasants.

The Russian Bolsheviks, damned by capitalists and exploiters, have solved the problem of how to keep the interest of the worker in his work. When will American workers learn the lesson? They at least are learning to pronounce the letters of the first word of that lesson which spell E M A N C I P A T I O N !

Striding Toward the Left

The German revolutionists continue their strides toward the Left. With every swing of the pendulum in that great drama the pulse of millions of Communists beat higher or lower as the temper of the masses records tendencies toward absolute "self determination" by the working class of all governmental functions or toward compromise with the reformistic and pseudo-socialistic elements.

So far, there are strong indications that the "dictatorship of the proletariat" must be the final outcome. The communists have shown no evidence of a retreat from this principle. The agreement to call off the general strike was based upon the government's promise to fulfill the demands of the communists for socialization of industry and worker's control. Upon that basis the Bauer cabinet was seated. Within a few hours it was seen that there was no intention on the part of the government to fulfill its agreement with the workers and the cabinet was forced to immediately resign.

Fighting for control of the strategic points—industrial centers and food routes continues. The communists are holding on to their guns and all that those guns have won for them in the past two weeks fighting. From the reports current there is no evidence of a weakening either morally or from a military stand point of the forces of Communism.

In the meantime Karl Legien, head of German trades unionism, appears as a probable new leader of the revolutionary forces. Whether Communism triumphs immediately in Germany or not, we know that the power of the reactionaries is broken forever. The actual rule of the workers in industry is bound to result. Upon that basis the new Germany will arise as the new Russia has risen upon a like foundation—and as whole new world will be erected in the not far distant future.

On with the Revolution!

OUT OF JAIL AND ON THE JOB.

Comrades:

I like "The Toiler" and the stand it is taking on the different questions regarding the class-struggle.

My first acquaintance with "The Toiler" was made in Leavenworth Penitentiary where I spent a year as a guest of the most Democratic Government of this glorious republic. But the cure turned out to be a failure. I don't love the capitalist system any more now than I did before and I am firmly determined to carry on the fight for Industrial Democracy.

I think the day is not far off when our efforts shall be rewarded. The "Masters" are getting desperate and that is proof of their weakness.

I am literature agent for the Scandinavian Socialist Club here in Salt

Lake and as there is no other radical organization doing anything I thought I would try to take a few copies of "The Toiler" each week to distribute amongst my friends. Later on I would have more chance to get subs. So if you will send me 5 copies a week to start with I shall do my best to distribute them.

With best wishes to all comrades from the Wild West.
Yours for freedom
Carl Larson.

Comrades Hicks and Gregory of Cincinnati are still teaming it together for subs. Two more they add to their already long list.

Another sub card purchaser is comrade Esther Markizon of Wilmington Del. She also chooses Lenin as premium.

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 TWO. THE ROAD TO HAPPINESS.

Happiness may be defined as a state of being wherein there is an excess of pleasures over pain or discomfort. Progress,—mastery of natural phenomena for human advantage.

Dynamic Action,—Employment of intellectual means of activity to achieve progress.

Dynamic Opinion,—Correct views of the relation of man to the universe.

Knowledge,—Acquaintance with environment.

Education,—Distribution of extant knowledge.

Knowledge creates opinions.

Opinions cause action (or inaction).

Correct Action brings progress.

Progress brings happiness.

CHAPTER TWO.

THE ROAD TO HAPPINESS.

Lester F. Ward, in the first volume of "Dynamic Sociology," maintains that "intelligent mind FORTIFIED WITH KNOWLEDGE is the only reliable form of directive force. The only proper knowledge for this purpose is that which can be acquired of the materials and forces of nature. As it is the utilization of these which alone can secure the end sought, so the knowledge of these is the prime necessity in the exercise of a directive control over human zeal for the improvement of mankind. Hence the diffusion of this kind of knowledge among the masses of mankind is the ONLY HOPE we have of securing any greater social progress than that which nature itself vouchsafes through its own process of selection."

"The knowledge referred to is just that which is embraced in the word SCIENCE, and the diffusion of it is the process which goes by the name of EDUCATION. Therefore the first element of a truly progressive system is POPULAR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION."

Those who understand the forces of their environment are naturally more adaptable to changes in their environmental conditions, hence more progressive.

Most of the opinions held by the mass of mankind are based upon belief rather than science, and most of them are incorrect.

Progress is not the natural state of affairs. The bulk of mankind is non-progressive. Progress is forced by economic development.

The development of civilization depended upon man's ability to understand the forces of nature and utilize them for his own benefit. Natural forces, such as the wind, rain and tides, electrical forces, steam, gas, in short all the laws of physics and chemistry had to be mastered by man before progress was possible. BEFORE man mastered them he was the plaything of the elements.

The fecundity of the race forced man to learn the use of the forces of nature. He used the wind to pump water for him and to turn his mills and send his ships across the waves. He used waterpower to run his machinery, to generate electrical energy and to irrigate the desert. All of man's progress is inherent in his ability to USE natural forces. He HAD to make himself master or be made a victim of these same forces.

Our progress in the social world has not kept pace with our progress in the industrial world. In the industrial world we work from causes to effect, while in the social world the tendency is to tinker with effects while ignoring causes. Social reformers usually work at the roof instead of the foundation of the social structure. Happiness is that state of being wherein there is an excess of pleasure or enjoyment over pain or discomfort. The cause of human activity is to be found in man's struggle for happiness or self-gratification.

Happiness can not be secured without PROGRESS. Progress can not be secured without ACTION.

Action can not be secured without OPINION. Opinion rests upon knowledge, which is information, correct or incorrect.

Education is the distribution of knowledge. CORRECT EDUCATION,—scientific knowledge, is necessary in order that CORRECT OPINIONS may be formed.

Correct opinions will necessitate CORRECT ACTION and progress will be the result.

Faulty education results in incorrect opinions which transmute themselves into the wrong kind of activity and an inhibition of progress is the result.

The prevailing opinions held concerning intellect and intelligence may be cited as an example of how wrong opinions produce wrong activity which makes progress difficult if not impossible.

It is a generally accepted opinion that the "workers are poor because of a lack of brains."** The acceptance of this opinion leads to a condition of despondency that greatly interferes with action. If action is taken it is a biological problem and meets with discouragement at the very start.

It is not intellectual capacity which is lacking; it is intelligence.**)

Intellect is mental power. Knowledge is food for intellect.

Intelligence is intellect supplied with knowledge. Those who desire progress should work for an increase in intelligence through the spread of knowledge.

*) This opinion is well illustrated by a quotation from a noted college professor,—David Starr Jordan, who said, "The man with the hoe is not ignorant because he is poor; he is poor because he is ignorant."

**) This question is elaborated upon in detail in "Not Guilty" by Robert Blatchford.

Action depends upon opinion, and the VALUE of action depends upon the correctness of the opinion and the importance of its subject-matter.

Lester F. Ward, in volume two of "Dynamic Sociology," gives an excellent example of the effect of opinions producing progressive or non-progressive action; "First in order to live the most advantageous way, sound views of the material universe must prevail. So long as man's conceptions of the universe are erroneous he will pursue a wayward if not a downward course. If they are too narrow and he believes that all existing things are within the range of his vision, his conduct will be correspondingly narrowed."

"If he believes the world of short duration, both in the past and in the future, this too will dwarf all his understandings and make an end to progress."

"If he regards nature as consisting of a multitude of animated powers impending over him, he will waste all his energies in seeking to propitiate these powers. If he deems them evil, terror will demoralize him and make life a burden."

"If he conceives the universe to be watched over by beneficent powers, he will be apt to resign all initiative effort to them, and relapse into a condition of complete stagnation."

Today, in spite of all the advancement made by modern science, the opinions of the great majority of mankind, "conceive the universe to be watched over by beneficent powers", with the inevitable result of the people praying to these powers for assistance in righting their wrongs instead of engaging in an active campaign to help themselves.

QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER TWO.

1. Name the first element of a truly progressive system.
2. What is the source of correct information?
3. What is education?
4. What advantages have those who understand the forces of their environment?
5. Explain the difference between belief and science.
6. Is mankind naturally progressive?
7. What compels progress?
8. Upon what does the development of civilization depend?
9. What great law of evolution compels man to utilize the forces of nature?
10. If man is compelled to utilize these forces, is "freedom of the will" a fact?
11. Name the road to happiness? What is happiness?
12. Give by example other than the text the result of mis-education.
13. Define intellect and intelligence and explain the difference.
14. Upon what does the value of action depend?
15. Does the working-class lack intellectual capacity?
16. Of what specific use are sound views of the universe?
17. What is the inevitable result of too narrow view of the universe?
18. What is the mental tendency of those who believe the world of short duration?
19. What is the social effect of the individual belief in a personal God?
20. Give examples of wrong opinions held and taught in your community?

(Continued next week.)

SPARKS.

Mr. Block and the Profiteers is still on the market and doing its share of agitation. Comrade J. M. Scott of New Lexington, O. has put a bunch to work lately.

We acknowledge receipt of \$1.00 for the defense fund and an order for the half price booklets from comrade Miss Antonia Hornik of Neffs Ohio.

Beats all how the subs come in when the Toiler Boosters step out after them. Here's comrade Huebner of Springfield in with a list totaling \$10.50. And he has done it before and intends doing it again. Watch him.

Order a hundred of the Russian "Labor Code", 60c. Show the workers in your shop how industry is carried on in Russia while the workers are rebuilding the industries.

We note two subs. from comrade Vanderhoest of Kalamazoo. Staying with us he.

And comrade A. C. Palmer of Kalamazoo does the same.

Local Toledo orders 500 Slander of the Toilers. And that reminds us that the Slanders are nearly gone, so fast have the orders for them come in. But if you hurry we may be able to fill your order for this splendid little agitator.

Five yearlies arrived last week from comrade Sykes of Canton.

Many, many comrades continue to remit for trial subs. for their friends. But some do even better, they remit for several at a time. Among these latter is comrade C. E. Guthrie of Bricksville who sends in two yearlies with his renewal. Boosting, YES.

Comrade Malmstrom of Moline sends in \$6.00 worth of newones, and calls for a package of pamphlets for a premium.

Six dollars for Toiler sub cards and 100 copies for distribution is an order coming from comrade W. Fredrick of Belleville Ill.

A nice list of subs. amounting to \$5.50 arrived from Martins Ferry last week. Comrade Fred White is the rustler of these. And we judge by his letter that he will continue on the job.

Our Coraopolis Pa., list is growing nicely. Comrade Fazio is responsible. His latest list consisted of three.

We sold more literature week before last than the week before that. We sold more last week than week before last and we sold more this week than last.

Likewise will we sell more next week than this and the following week and weeks still more IF YOU GET ON THE JOB. How about it, com.

You can start now with an order for Number one and two of the Toiler Educational Leaflet Series. Get busy—that's not—all but it's a mighty good start.

Five hundred Toilers were distributed among the miners at their convention at West Brownsville, Pa., April 1st. Comrade Asemet was on the job.

This leads us to suggest that every union Red carry a supply of Mental Dynamite to every meeting of union men and women. We'll warrant results will be more than satisfactory all around.

We also suggest that Soviet Russia's Labor Code and Strangling American Workers are the best for these meetings.

Five yearlies from comrade Green of Moline are among late arrivals. Naturally enough he asks for the premium, Lenin the Man and His Work.

Comrade Chaney of Millersburg, O., sends in two new subs.

Rose Farm Ohio is a new town on our list. Thanks to three comrades there.

The Toiler Booster Club idea is growing. A new one has sprung up at Youngstown. One of its first jobs was to round up four renewals and a new one. There is room for a Toiler Booster Club in every town and city in the country. Why not organize one in your town?

Two subs. a literature order and 40c for the Cartoon account arrives from comrade D. G. Berg of Bellaire Mich.

Seven subscriptions and an order for "Slanders" are among the past week's receipts. Comrade T. B. Morgan of Moline is the guilty Red.

Sandusky comrades are on the job as a remittance of \$10.75 from comrade Litz proves. Its for Toiler press stamps, and various other items. Active bunch there.

A few of Skygac's little punches brings us a new subscriber from Charleston, Wash. Comrade E. E. Martin heartily approves of Skygac.

The press fund gets a boost this week from comrade Mrs Sarah Rohrer. Two dollars she sends us thru comrade Sykes.

Six more yearlies from Christopher. No. Christopher is not a man, it's a town in Ill. And it looks like every man there will eventually be on our mailing list. Comrade Staples is responsible for this last half dozen.

Comrades continue to remit for Toiler sub cards and thus get some free books and pamphlets. Comrade James of Irondale is among the latest to take advantage of our generous offer.

A comrade at Dayton remits \$2.00 for defense but forget to sign his name to the letter. Thanks comrade.

SOVIET RUSSIA'S CODE OF LABOR LAWS

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

124. The rules of internal management must include clear, precise and, as far as possible, exhaustive directions in relation to—

(a) The general obligations of all wage earners (careful handling of all materials and tools, compliance with instructions of the managers regarding performance of work, observance of the fixed standard of working hours, etc.);

(b) The special duties of the wage earners of the particular branch of industry (careful handling of the fire in enterprises using inflammable materials, observance of special cleanliness in enterprises producing food products, etc.);

(c) The limits and manner of liability for breach of the above duties mentioned above in subdivisions "a" and "b";

125. The enforcement of the rules of internal management in Soviet institutions is entrusted to the responsible managers.

126. The enforcement of the rules of internal management in industrial enterprises and establishments (Soviet, nationalized, public or private) is entrusted to the self-government bodies of the wage earners (works or similar committees).

ARTICLE IX

Protection of Labor

127. The protection of life, health and labor of persons engaged in any economic activity is entrusted to the labor inspection—the technical inspectors and the representatives of sanitary inspection.

128. The labor inspection is under the jurisdiction of the People's Commissariat of Labor and its local branches (Departments of Labor) and is composed of elected labor inspectors.

129. Labor inspectors shall be elected by the Councils of Professional Unions.

Note 1. The manner of election of labor inspectors shall be determined by the People's Commissariat of Labor.

Note II. In districts where there is no Council of Trade Unions, the Local Department of Labor shall summon a conference of representatives of the trade unions which shall elect the labor inspectors.

130. In performing the duties imposed upon them concerning the protection of the lives and health of wage earners the officers of labor inspection shall enforce the regulations of the present Code, and decrees, instructions, orders and other acts of the Soviet power intended to safeguard the lives and health of the workers.

131. For the attainment of the purposes stated in Section 130 the officers of labor inspection are authorized—

(a) To visit at any time of the day or night all the industrial enterprises of their districts and all places where work is carried on, as well as the buildings provided for the workmen by the enterprise (rooming houses, hospitals, asylums, baths, etc.);

(b) To demand of the managers of enterprises or establishments, as well as of the elective organs of the wage earners (works and similar committees) of these enterprises or establishments in the management of which they are participating, to produce all necessary books, records and information;

(c) To draw to the work of inspection representatives of the elective organizations of employees, as well as officials of the administration (managers, superintendents, foremen, etc.);

(d) To bring before the criminal court all violators of the regulations of the present Code, or of the decrees, instructions, orders and other acts of the Soviet authority intended to safeguard the lives and health of the wage earners;

(e) To assist the trade unions and works committees in their efforts to ameliorate the labor condition in industrial enterprises as well as in whole branches of industry.

132. The officers of labor inspection are authorized to adopt special measures, in addition to the measures mentioned in the preceding section for the removal of conditions endangering the lives and health of workmen, even if such measures have not been provided for by any particular law or regulation, instructions or order of the People's Commissariat of Labor or of the Local Department of Labor.

Note. Upon taking special measures to safeguard the lives and health of wage earners, as authorized by the present section, the officers of inspection shall immediately report to the Local Department of Labor, which may either approve these measures or reject them.

133. The scope and the forms of activity of the organs of labor inspection shall be determined by instructions and orders issued by the People's Commissariat of Labor.

134. The enforcement of the instructions, rules and regulations relating to safety is entrusted to the technical inspectors.

135. The technical inspectors shall be appointed by the Local Departments of Labor from among engineering specialists; these inspectors shall perform within the territory under their jurisdiction the duties prescribed by Section 31 of the present Code.

136. The technical inspectors shall be guided in their activity, besides the general regulations, by the instructions and orders of the People's Commissariat

of Labor and by the instructions issued by the technical division of the Local Department of Labor.

137. The activity of the sanitary inspection shall be determined by instructions issued by the People's Commissariat of Health Protection in conference with the People's Commissariat of Labor.

APPENDIX TO SECTION 79.

Rules Concerning Unemployed and Payment of Subsidies

1. An "unemployed" shall mean every citizen of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic subject to labor duty who is registered with the local Department of Labor Distribution as being out of work at his vocation or at the remuneration fixed by the proper tariff.

2. An "unemployed" shall likewise mean:

(a) Any person who has obtained employment for a term not exceeding two weeks (Section 25 of the present Code);

(b) Any person who is temporarily employed outside his vocation, until he shall obtain work at his vocation (Sections 29 and 30 of the present Code).

3. The rights of unemployed shall not be extended—

(a) To persons who in violation of Sections 2, 24 and 29 of the present Code, have evaded the labor duty, and refused work offered to them;

(c) To persons who have wilfully quit work, for the term specified in Section 54 of the present Code.

4. All persons described in Section 1 and subdivision "b" of Section 2 of these rules shall be entitled to permanent employment (for a term exceeding two weeks) at their vocations in the order of priority determined by the list of the Department of Labor Distribution for each vocation.

5. Persons described in Section 1 and subdivision "b" of article 2 of these rules shall be entitled to a subsidy from the local fund for unemployed.

6. The subsidy to unemployed provided in section 1 of the present rules shall be equal to the remuneration fixed by the tariff for the group and category on which the wage earner was assigned by the valuation commission (Section 61).

Note. In exceptional cases the People's Commissariat of Labor may reduce the unemployed subsidy to the minimum of living expenses as determined for the district in question.

7. A wage earner employed temporarily outside of his vocation (Subdivision "b" of Section 2) shall receive a subsidy equal to the difference between the remuneration fixed for the group and category in which he is enrolled and his actual remuneration, in case the latter be less than the former.

8. An unemployed who desires to avail himself of his right to a subsidy shall apply to the local funds for unemployed and shall present the following documents: (a) his registration card from the local Department of Labor Distribution; and (b) a certificate of the valuation commission showing his assignment to a definite group and category of wage earners.

9. Before paying the subsidy the local funds for unemployed shall ascertain, through the Department of Labor Distribution and the respective trade union, the extent of applicant's unemployment and the causes thereof, as well as the group and category to which he belongs.

10. The local funds for unemployed may for good reasons, deny the application for a subsidy.

11. If an application is denied, the local fund for unemployed shall, within three days from the filing of the application, inform the applicant thereof.

12. The decision of the local fund for unemployed may within two weeks, be appealed from by the interested parties to the local Department of Labor, and the decision of the latter may be appealed from to the District Department of Labor. The decision of the District Department of Labor is final and subject to no further appeal.

13. The payment of the subsidy to an unemployed shall commence only after he has actually been laid off and not later than after the fourth day.

14. The subsidies shall be paid from the fund of unemployed insurance.

15. The fund of unemployment insurance shall be made up—

(a) from obligatory payments by all enterprises, establishments and institutions employing paid labor;

(b) from fines imposed for default in such payments

(c) from casual payments.

16. The amount and the manner of collection of the payments and fines mentioned in section 15 of these rules shall be determined every year by a special order of the People's Commissariat of Labor.

APPENDIX TO SECTION 80

Rules Concerning Labor Booklets.

1. Every citizen of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, upon assignment to a definite group and category (Section 62 of the present Code), shall receive, free of charge, a labor booklet.

Note. The form of the labor booklets shall be worked out by the People's Commissariat of Labor.

2. Each wage earner, on entering the employ-

menting paid labor, shall present his labor booklet to the management thereof, and on entering the employment of a private individual—to the latter.

Note. A copy of the labor booklet shall be kept by the management of the enterprise, establishment, institution or private individual by whom the wage earner is employed.

3. All work performed by a wage earner during the normal working day as well as piece work or overtime work, and all payments received by him as a wage earner (remuneration in money or in kind, subsidies from the unemployment and hospital funds), must be entered in his labor booklet.

Note. In the labor booklet must also be entered the leaves of absence and sick leave of the wage earner, as well as the fines imposed on him during and on account of his work.

4. Each entry in the labor booklet must be dated and signed by the person making the entry, and also by the wage earner (if the latter is literate), who thereby certifies the correctness of the entry.

5. The labor booklet shall contain:

(a) The name, surname and date of birth of the wage earner;

(b) The name and address of the trade union of which the wage earner is a member;

(c) The group and category to which the wage earner has been assigned by the valuation commission.

6. Upon the discharge of a wage earner, his labor booklet shall under no circumstance be withheld from him. Whenever an old booklet is replaced by a new one, the former shall be left in possession of the wage earner.

7. In case a wage earner loses his labor booklet, he shall be provided with a new one into which shall be copied all the entries of the lost booklet; in such a case a fee determined by the rules of internal management may be charged to the wage earner for the new booklet.

8. A wage earner must present his labor booklet upon the request:

(a) Of the managers of the enterprise, establishment or institution where he is employed;

(b) Of the Department of Labor Distribution;

(c) Of the trade union;

(d) Of the officials of workmen's control and of labor protection;

(e) Of the insurance offices or institutions acting as such.

APPENDIX TO SECTION 5

Rules for the Determination of Disability for Work.

1. Disability for work shall be determined by an examination of the applicant by the Bureau of Medical Experts in urban districts, or by the provincial insurance offices, accident insurance offices or institutions acting as such.

Note. In case it is impossible to organize a Bureau of Medical Experts at any insurance office, such a Bureau may be organized at the Medical Sanitary Department of the local Soviet, provided, however, that the said Bureau shall be guided in its actions by the general rules and instructions for insurance offices.

2. The staff of the Bureau of Experts shall include:

(a) Not less than three specialists in surgery;

(b) Representatives of the Board of Directors of the office;

(c) Sanitary mechanical engineers appointed by the Board of the office;

(d) The specialists in surgery on the staff of the Bureau shall be recommended by the medical sanitary department, with the consent of the Board of Directors, preferably from among the surgeons connected with the hospital funds, and shall be confirmed by a delegates' meeting of the office.

3. During the examination of a person at the Bureau of the Medical Commission, all persons who have applied for the examination may be present.

4. An application for the determination of the loss of working ability may be made by any person or institution.

5. Applications for examination shall be made to the insurance office nearest to the residence of the person in question.

6. Examination shall take place in a special room of the insurance office.

Note. If the person to be examined cannot be brought to the insurance office, owing to his condition, the examination may take place at his residence.

7. Every person who is to be examined at the Bureau of Medical Experts shall be informed by the respective insurance office of the day and hour set for the examination and of the location of the section of the Bureau of Medical Experts where the same is to take place.

8. The Bureau of Medical Experts may use all methods approved by medical science for determining disability for work.

9. The Bureau of Medical Experts shall keep detailed minutes of the conference meetings, and the record embodying the results of the examinations shall be signed by all members of the Bureau.

10. A person who has undergone an examination and has been found unfit for work shall receive a certificate from the Bureau of Medical Experts.

Note. A copy of the certificate shall be kept in the files of the Bureau.

11. The records as well as the certificates shall

show whether the disability is of a permanent or temporary character. If the disability for work be temporary, the record and certificate shall show the date set for examination.

12. After the disability for work has been certified the proper insurance office shall inform thereof the Department of Social Security of the local Soviet, stating the name, surname and address of the person disabled, as well as the character of the disability (whether temporary or permanent).

13. The decision of the Bureau of Medical Experts certifying or denying the disability of the applicant may be appealed from by the interested parties to the People's Commissariat of Health Protection.

14. The People's Commissariat of Health Protection may either dismiss the appeal or issue an order for the re-examination of applicant by a new staff of the Bureau of Experts.

15. The decision of the new staff of the Bureau of Experts shall be final and subject to no further appeal.

16. Re-examinations to establish the recovery of working ability shall be conducted in the same manner as the first examination, with the observance of the regulations of the present article of the Code.

17. The expenses incurred in connection with the examination of an insured person shall be charged to the respective insurance office. The expenses incurred in connection with the examination of a person not insured shall be charged to the respective enterprise, establishment or institution.

18. The People's Commissariat of Labor may, if necessary, modify or amend the present rules for the determination of disability for work.

Rules concerning payment of sick benefits (subsidies) to Wage Earners:

1. Every wage earner shall receive in case of sickness a subsidy and medical aid from the local hospital fund of which he is a member.

Note 1. Each person may be a member of only one insurance fund at a time.

Note II. A person who has been ill outside the district of the local hospital fund on which he is a member shall receive the subsidy from the taken ill. All expenses thus incurred shall be charged to the hospital fund of which the particular person is a member.

2. The sick benefits shall be paid to a member of a hospital fund from the first day of his sickness until the day of his recovery, with the exception of those days during which he has worked and accordingly received remuneration from the enterprise, establishment or institution where he is employed.

3. The sick benefit shall be equal to the remuneration fixed for a wage earner of the respective group and category.

Note I. The group and category in which the wage earner is enrolled shall be ascertained by the local hospital fund through the Department of Labor Distribution or through the trade unions.

Note II. The subsidy for pregnant women and those lying-in shall be fixed by special regulations of the People's Commissariat of Labor.

Note III. In exceptional cases the People's Commissariat of Labor may reduce the subsidy to the minimum of living expenses as determined for the respective district.

4. Besides the subsidies, the hospital funds shall also provide for their members free medical aid of every kind (first aid, ambulatory treatment, home treatment, treatment in sanatorium or resorts, etc.).

Note. To secure medical aid any hospital fund may, independently or in conjunction with other local funds, organize and maintain its own ambulatories, hospitals, etc., as well as enter into agreements with individual physicians and establishments.

5. The resources of the local hospital funds shall be derived:

(a) From obligatory payments by enterprises, establishments and institutions (Soviet, public and private) employing paid labor;

(b) From fines for delay of payments;

(c) From profits on the investments of the funds;

(d) From casual payments.

Note. The resources of the local hospital funds shall be consolidated into one common fund of insurance against sickness.

6. The amount of the payments to local hospital funds by enterprises, establishments and institutions employing paid labor shall be periodically fixed by the People's Commissariat of Labor.

Note 1. In case these obligatory payments be not paid within the time fixed by the local hospital funds, they shall be collected by the local Department of Labor; moreover, in addition to the sum due, a fine of 10 per cent. thereof shall be imposed for the benefit of the hospital fund.

Note II. In case the delay be due to the fault of the responsible managers of the particular enterprise, establishment, or institution, the fine shall be collected from the personal means of the latter.

7. The decision of the hospital funds may be appealed from within two weeks to the Department of Labor. The decision of the Department of Labor shall be final and subject to no further appeal.

8. The People's Commissariat of Labor may, whenever necessary, change or amend the foregoing rules concerning sick benefits to wage earners.

Comrade Vency is on the job at E. Liverpool. Five subscriptions from him last week proves that real REDS never desert and seldom die.

J. W. Halley sends in two subs from the mining region of southern Ohio.

Looks like the workers of the Arma Kans. section will have a hard time dodging the Toiler if comrade Moore sticks to his post as he is. His latest list comprises two.

Another literature order that deserves attention comes from comrade Plodine of Jamestown, N. Y. It includes 100 Toilers.

The Black Sheep

(Continued from page 2.)

trouble in this berg. We'll get that kid out of town and then forget about him. It's romance you have in your head, and romance don't sell in the market. It's all right in a novel. 'Taint no good on the counter.' Then after a moments reflection, "I wonder what you've been reading. Where do you get your notions?"

"I have been reading a paper that Cera Smith brings to school. It is called 'The Progressive Woman,' she answered.

"I thought so. Your yarn was too long for your own spinning. I don't know what the government means by letting such junk go thru the mails. Any way I'll attend to Smith's bash," he said clenching his jaws.

"Not if I am awake," Olive answered as she arose to leave the office. "That is some more of the way in which you assert your power, but from

now on, as long as I have any influence, I shall make it my business to see to it that you not get away with this high handed stuff. I'll take care of you papa for your own good." So saying she tossed her head and sailed out of the room.

"Well I'll be eternally — — —" vociferated her father as he pounded the desk with his fist.

(Continued next week)

Whitewashed

(Continued from page 1.)

Amalgamated Association may as well kiss itself goodbye!

* * *

In this late decision the Court attempts, and with poor grace—to justify one of the greatest swindlers and violators of law of recent times—commonly known as the Tennessee Steel.

This is still fresh in the minds of the people;—how the Steel Corporation forced its only formidable competitor—the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. to the wall—how the astute Judge Gary and Mr. Frick made their famous midnight ride on a special train to Washington—how they closeted Roosevelt—how they took over the Tennessee Co. for something over thirty millions of dollars—and how J. P. Morgan later said it was fully worth a billion! Do you see now how useful it is to have a well informed Judge

the head of affairs?

This outrage against law and decency stunk to high heaven. And the Stanley commission appointed by Congress in 1911 to "investigate" this, reported that these spotless angels, of

the Steel Corporation, had deliberately lied to a deceived Roosevelt. But Roosevelt with his usual obstinacy denied this but stoutly maintained that he and the Corporation through this gross violation of law and brigandage had prevented a great national calamity,—purely imaginary of course. You know what happened to the Steel Corporation? Nothing! In spite of the fact that the Stanley report said — "this unlawfully acquired power is a menace to the welfare of the country."

In this late decision Judges McReynolds and Brandeis, by some sort of hocus-pocus were not allowed to participate;—they had formerly opposed the Corporation. Had they stood by their past record and been permitted to vote the decision probably would have been 5 to 4 against the Corporation. Justice Day in the minority opinion clearly showed that this organization had been organized in defiance of the law,—that it was above the law,—and more, that this decision practically nullified the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. And no sensible person will dispute this. What in the name of all that is holy are the American people to do,—when these infamous organizations are bolstered and upheld in their power to ravish the people—by a court that hold itself superior to the will of the people, the authority of Congress and is responsible to no one?

This most astonishing decision brings forcibly to mind the famous saying of England's greatest jurist, Lord Mansfield,—Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench during the American Revolution,

—who said "The law is like a spider's web; the big flies go through, but the smaller ones are caught."

The British Labor Movement

(Continued from page 1.)

What the attorney general of the United States had publicly characterized James Maurer as a dangerous "red," and they enjoyed a hearty laugh when shown American newspaper clippings on the occurrence.

For contrast there need only be mentioned a meeting in London a few nights ago at which H. N. Prallford lectured on Parliament and Soviet in a manner very disparaging to the present constitutional government of England and distinctly laudatory to that of Russia. His remarks were sufficiently "seditious" to have gained him a 20 years jail sentence in the United States. Here they brought courteous attention and loud applause from a respectable middle class audience who had paid 50 and 75 cents for their seats. Moreover there were no secret service agents present and no scare headline in the press next morning.

The third striking difference about the English labor movement is the close practical co-operation of all its units. Adherents of different schools of economic thought, left, center and right; and members of all working-class organizations, whether political, industrial or co-operative, are all working in harmony which is the most marked contrast with the disunion of American labor.

In the English labor world individual differences are being buried, group makes concession to group, strength is increased a hundred-fold by union. It is everywhere recognized that the first aim of eliminating capitalism in favor of a socialized industry is common to almost all, and that

the differences between individuals and these can best be thrashed out after, and not before, that end is achieved. For that reason there is virtually no anti-parliamentarianism in England now and labor is getting control of the political hand in hand with the economic field.

In domestic affairs nationalization of basic industries, beginning with the coal mines, is an issue which has been taken up by the entire labor movement. A great campaign for state ownership of the mines, and control by district and pit committees, "representative of the national government and the various classes of workers, including those engaged in the managing, technical, commercial and manual processes," still goes on. The campaign for this program very similar to the Plumbplan, is now being pressed in every section of the country, despite the action of the recent Trades Union congress.

Nationalization of the mines is only the entering wedge of the broad program of industrial democracy for which the British labor movement is working. The mines come first because conditions happen to be most advantageous in that industry, for it is recognized that in practical working out the socialization of the railroads would be even easier. But in the mining industry not only is labor most strongly organized and progressive; it also faces a situation peculiarly suitable for radical economic change. The Lloyd George government has violated the confidence of labor in refusing to accept either the letter or the spirit of the report brought in by the commission of experts appointed to investigate the ramshackle and inefficient condition of the British mining industry under private control. It has also been forced by the capitalist to withdraw a compromise bill limiting net profits exclusive of the infamous royalty system) to 25 cents a ton. Now that the government has deceived labor and surrendered to capital on the

coal issue, labor intends first to educate the public on the facts and merits of the case and second, to take such action as may be necessary to make the government live up to its pledges. Campaigns for the socialization of other industries will follow in due course. As Frank Hodges of the miners said at the opening mass-meeting of the "mines for the nation" campaign—"The drama opened tonight will witness in its last act the death of the whole capitalist system in Great Britain."

The spirit of direct action, in the sense of political strikes to coerce the government into making concessions which cannot be brought about by parliamentary pressure is, however, something noticeable distasteful to British labor. These tactics will only be used as a last recourse. The English workers by the millions are getting in step with social evolution now—with a rapidity which fully merits an investigation by the judiciary committee of the United States senate.

Meanwhile in the political field the labor party is daily gaining more experience and power, instilling the vision of a new and better world into the people in every section of the country, and preparing itself to take over the reins of administrative government as the trade unions are preparing themselves to take over the reins of industry. Every municipal election, every parliamentary bye-election sees a steady increase of the labor vote and every day that goes by sees a development of the ability of its leaders in the field of honest statecraft. A general election held tomorrow would see labor cutting the present huge and untruthful majority of conservatives by scores. When the great test does come the results will be a shock to the reactionaries the world over and the fight is crucial because overthrow of the coalition government by labor will obviously be followed by overthrow of capitalist control in England.