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From Our Petrograd Correspondent

The Toiler publishes this week the first communication received from our own correspondent in Petrograd. Our readers may expect these to appear at intervals of every two weeks or thereabouts as long as the comrade remains there.

The comrade who will send these messages to you is on a special mission to Russia and since his letters must be sent out thru the blockaded Russian boundaries, surreptitiously, they will not arrive regularly nor contain all that we would wish, but they will contain much interesting matter relative to the conditions in Socialist Russia, likewise they will be absolutely authentic.

Petrograd, Russia, April 1st 1920.

I am home. Russia has changed fundamentally and thoroughly. When you come over you will notice this great change. Of bread we have not any too much, but still enough. Industry is not in a very favorable state; one thing that prevents us from applying our hands to actual production, is the lack of the means of transportation, the shortage of machinery and of skilled factory workers. Immense numbers of these latter were drawn into the army to combat the counterrevolution. An army of three to four million men is not a joke, but a serious economic factor in a crisis such as we are confronted with. We are beginning to liquidate the front and transfer the army from the battle field to industry. We hope to revive entirely within a couple of years. It took us two years to defeat imperialism in the military sense, and will take about as long to defeat it economically.

The international proletariat will of course, have to take the same active part in this struggle as it took protesting against military intervention, the question as to economics must be put in the same way.

So, you see we have to fight yet quite a bit. From the stand point of food we are quite short, but intellectually we are the highest working class section of the world. I have already gotten acquainted with a few of the leading personalities of the new Soviet government and know how they are provided with life's necessities. For a long time we have not seen white bread, real coffee and tea, but nevertheless we have something to eat. Germany and Austria would be happy if they had half as much as we have in Petrograd.

In a week I will go to Moscow to attend the conference of the Bureau of the Third Internationale. Have already met some of my old acquaintances in Petrograd and expect to see more in Moscow. American Communists should unite at all costs, otherwise they will lose respect before their European comrades.

With hearty greetings to all my friends and comrades in America!

Yours

A. B. O.

Financial Free-booters to Batter Workers into Submission with Unemployment

— By Paul Hanna,
Staff Correspondent
The Federated Press.

WASHINGTON.—Immediately after the big party conventions at Chicago and San Francisco tens of hundreds of thousands of workmen will be laid off by the basic industries, according to persistent reports circulating at Washington.

This enforced idleness may be long or brief, depending upon the adjustment of a number of factors operating to bring it about. These factors are three in number, the first two being of almost equal importance in the minds of industrial captains. They are:

(1) A desire to shatter the morale of labor and bring down wages by giving a taste of unemployment to the working class.

(2) Inability of the railroads to move a growing accumulation of commodities from the point of production, and the consequent need to reduce the output temporarily.

(3) A desire on the part of the bigger capitalists to squeeze out the smaller lot of speculators in manufacture and merchandizing, who are being pinched between the restriction of bank credit and the decreased purchasing power of the public.

While this attempt at partial "readjustment" may easily lead into the major post-war panic which all experts anticipate, careful judges of the situation declare this coming spell of hard times is intended to last only for a few months — just long enough for really big capital to consolidate its position still further and "dig in" to resist the world-wide plague of bankruptcy, unemployment and famine, which is expected to come a year or two later.

Both for election purposes and to insure against unruly protests from the mob when the big disaster arrives, a preliminary lesson in humility is to be taught the working class.

The oil, steel and automobile industries it is said, will take the lead in laying off a big proportion of their men after the Republicans and Democrats have nominated their candidates for president. Detroit is mentioned as an automobile center that has been most thoroughly organized to this end.

Capitalists blame the general prosperity now prevailing for the success which has attended the so-called out-law railroad strike. Their reports tell them that railroad men no longer willing to endure the low wages and neglect of their old employment have been readily absorbed by other industries. It has been a perfect example of the embarrassment that is always felt by employers when there is no reserve army of idle workers to drive down or keep down the wages of the employed.

This railroad strike has proved the axiom of employers that there can be no "discipline" in industry if the workers are free to choose their own employment. To restore that lost "discipline" the partial shut-down in the oil, steel, automobile and other industries is being planned.

At the same time the unemployment birch is applied to labor elsewhere, an increase in pay totalling some 40 per cent is being arranged for the railroad men. Trains must be kept moving, and the partial paralysis of transportation now prevailing causes alarm in high places. Unemployment in other industries, coupled with a timely wage increase on the railroads, is expected to bring the traitor "vacationists" scampers back to the transportation system, sorry that they ever left and in a mood to stick in future.

Incidentally, that wage increase will add a billion dollars to the expenses of the roads, and they must have another billion for themselves under private operation. Where the two billions are to come from is a separate matter, and one that railroad financiers cannot think about without getting a headache.

MOSCOW.—(By Mail).—The first Congress of Trade and Technical Education was opened by Lunacharsky, commissar of education, on April 28th. Lunacharsky emphasized the necessity of technical schools. Strenuous agitation must be undertaken, he said, to create agricultural-technical schools in the rural districts.

The central committee for technical education outlined a plan for technical education with cooperation of trade unions and the Supreme Council of National Economy.

Let Your Dollars Bespeak Your Loyalty.

There's an old saying that "you never know your friends until trouble overwhelms you." And there is a world of truth in that old saw and it applies to The Toiler as well as to any individual. The Toiler is just now learning who and how many are its friends—friends who regard it as no sacrifice to dig up an extra dollar for its preservation and if they have to dig deeply for it, it comes forth with just as willing a hand.

And we are beginning to wonder just how many there will be of the "loyal" ones—those who are going to respond to the Toiler's call for help in the crisis which confronts it. We know hundreds are going to be recorded in The Toiler's Dollar Campaign for Paper Stock. Possibly, there will be many more who will not feel able to give the dollar they want to give. But in the end we firmly believe that there will be very few who will find it absolutely necessary to stay outside the big circle of Dollar Contributors.

The dollars are coming fast now. Every mail brings a shower of one, two and five dollar bills which have been sent hastily to meet the crisis and stay the hand of death from The Toiler. We read the letters which accompany them and we marvel at the faith and comradeship expressed in them. Each and every one breathes of the spirit of our Great Cause, all declare the necessity of keeping The Toiler in the field for workingclass education and organization. We read the letters and then we begin to know why we cannot fail, why we must and will keep in the fight at all costs no matter how great the sacrifice may be. For every letter is a testimony to the resolution and determination of our readers to do their full share in securing the necessary paper supply to keep The Toiler in the field.

The amounts received are gratifying indeed and if the dollar bills just keep coming in at their present rate until July 1st, the needed amount, \$2,500 will be raised. We believe they will keep coming because our readers are made of the kind of stuff that DO things and—they have to keep coming if we are to visit you each week for the coming months.

We are using our wits and our credit (backed up by the prospects of your expected help) in getting this issue printed. We have "borrowed" enough paper for this issue. But you know the saying that "he who borrowing goes sorrowing." Some truth in that too. In this case the sorrow consists in the fact that the paper must be returned—and we have to get it before it can be. Far better to buy it first and that is why we must urge immediate action on your part. If you are going to send a dollar to The Toiler—send it now. If you are NOT going to send a dollar—sit down and think, think hard, try, if you can, to think of ANYTHING that would do more for the cause of Socialism RIGHT NOW than that one dollar bill in your pocket!

We don't want and we can't if we did, acquire the habit of borrowing paper weekly. That little game is very short lived these days—especially if you are a Communist Toiler. We much prefer to buy our paper and we will have to too. We know where there are 200 reams of newspaper—and we are going to have that paper. We are going to buy it on the very best security—the belief and knowledge that there are hundreds and hundreds of Toiler Boosters who will guarantee the account—who are going to make our word good with their dollar bills.

And then we must prepare for future months. We must prepare NOW. We must lay in a supply for months ahead and never allow it to dwindle—for the newsprint situation is not going to materially improve. Every month the price is a little higher. We must make the Toiler as safe as is possible to do. The one thing needful NOW is that each reader whose interest in socialism and the workingclass is more than "skin deep" is to make it known by remitting his dollar—or more—immediately.

Be one of the needed 2,500 loyal comrades.

British Parleys May Open Trade

LONDON.—That the parleys between Premier David Lloyd George and Gregory Krassin, Russian soviet minister of trade and commerce, are leading to the conclusion of peace between soviet Russia and England is the conviction of those in close touch with the situation here. According to the political correspondent of The London Daily Herald, Krassin is putting up very bluntly the choice between war and "no trade, or peace with trade."

"It is certain," says the correspondent, "that discussions have been more of a political than of a commercial nature, in spite of press reports to the contrary. Russia is giving the British premier the first opportunity to realize that all trade negotiations are futile unless the basis is one of genuine peace, and the abandonment by Great Britain of all plots against the soviet republic. There can be no doubt that Krassin put this point quite firmly."

"Lloyd George's reaction may be judged from the fact that Krassin went straight from Downing Street to rent offices for his delegation. That is an omen of coming peace. American traders will need to get busy if they want to be left on the map."

In an interview secured by the Herald's Copenhagen correspondent with Maxim Litvinoff, it was stated that Litvinoff is in constant cable communication with Krassin as the parleys progress.

The fact that Premier Millerand has

refused to allow Jules Cambon, French ambassador at London to be present at the parley is regarded as a ruse on her part to throw the responsibility for peace on Lloyd George and evade breaking her vow that she would never deal politically with soviet Russia. Government papers emphasize the fact that the British premier is not acting in the name of the allies.

The French papers are full of the negotiations. In a leading editorial in the Echo de Paris, Petinax, who often speaks for the French government, declares that it is the pressure of the English workers which is forcing Lloyd George to consider peace with soviet Russia.

"For eighteen months," says the editorial, "Lloyd George has been working to get in touch with Moscow."

"The French government intends to leave to Lloyd George complete responsibility for his conduct.... We have never been fooled concerning the real meaning which the British Ministry attached to decisions of the Supreme Council relative to the exchange of products with the Russian cooperatives. Now we stand on those decisions, however."

MOSCOW.—The peasants along the coast of the Black Sea have sent the catch of one day's fishing to the starving children in the cities. It consisted of 4,000 pounds. The workers in the same district have decided to give up a week's pay for the same cause.

VARDO, Norway.—A Scandinavian labor delegation reached Murmansk, in soviet Russia, on May 2. The delegat-

Communists Bring Legion Post into Court for Damages

CINCINNATI, June 7th.—The policy of members of the American Legion in breaking into labor union and radical headquarters and destroying property has been brought into the courts here by the suit of the Communist Labor Party against the local post of the American Legion and certain members of the order. Lotta Burke for the communists asks for \$450 property damages and \$5,000 punitive damages. The case is now on trial in the Superior Court of Hamilton County. Jos. W. Sharts of Dayton is counsel for the defendants.

The action on which the suit is based took place last November when following a night meeting of the Legion post a crowd of the members broke into the joint headquarters of the machinists union and the socialists, threw the literature, furniture and other property out of the windows and burned it on the street. There were no officials of either organization present and no personal attacks were made. Members of the local police were present but made no effort to stop the marauders. They counselled them from time to time to be careful not to break any windows or doors lest they might lay themselves open to the charge of "destroying property." The ring leader of the mob, who afterward boasted in the newspapers of his part in the affair, was a sergeant in the Ordinance Department of the government.

One of the local socialists, a member of the Legion, was present at the meeting and has made affidavit to many of the vital points upon which the suit was based.

JOHN REED GIVEN TRIAL IN FINLAND

ABO, Finland.—(By Mail).—The city court of Abo on April 26th concluded the trial of John Reed, American newspaper man and leader in the Communist Labor Party, who was arrested on a charge of smuggling. The court decided that it was proven that on March 13 John Reed "had tried to smuggle out of the country 102 diamonds and money." The court imposed a fine of 5,000 marks and besides Reed lost the diamonds to the Finnish government. According to the press reports, the diamonds were worth 266,000 Finnish marks (\$1-19 marks).

John Reed, noted newspaper man and author was born in Portland, Oregon, his father being at one time chief of police there. He became prominent in newspaper work during the Mexican revolution against Diaz.

He spent several months in Russia during the critical days of the rise of the Bolsheviks to power and witnessed their victory. His book, "Ten Days That Shook the World," is considered one of the most exact and authoritative books that have been written of the revolution.

Returning to America about a year ago, he became active in the organization of the Left Wing of the Socialist Movement here and was instrumental in forming the Communist Labor Party out of Left Wing elements that were expelled from the more conservative Socialist Party. He was one among 39 members of this Party who have been indicted on charges of violating the criminal syndicalism law of Illinois in the formation of this Party and would be among the number now on trial at Chicago had he been apprehended.

Reed returned to Russia several months ago and visited former friends, officials of the Soviet government. His reported capture and imprisonment in Abo, Finland was the first information reaching friends here that he had left Russia. It is presumed that he has returned to Russia after gaining his freedom from the White Guard government of Finland.

Reed was received by Soviet representatives, among them M. Begi, who arrived directly from Moscow to welcome the delegation on behalf of the Soviet government.

Begi explained the hope that the visit of the delegation would bring friendly relations between the Russian and Scandinavian workers. Langseth replied on behalf of the Norwegian workers and Karlsson on behalf of the Swedish.

MOSCOW.—During the "work month" coal production in the district of Tjeljabinsk came up to 1,300,000 pounds as compared with 900,000 pounds estimated in advance.

During April the production was about 108,000 pounds per day as compared to 65,000 pounds per day in March. All old mines have been opened and now mines put under work.

Agent Provocateur Attempts to Organize Switchmen into "Violence Squads"

IS REPUDIATED.

MAN CLAIMED BY RADICALS TO BE IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY STATES HE HAS \$20,000 FOR ORGANIZATION OF DESTRUCTIVE WORK AGAINST RAILROADS.

Strikers are warned by cool heads to avoid violence.

Failure of the railroad and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to break the ranks of the striking railroad workers of this vicinity has made them desperate. It is the conviction of alert strikers and radicals of the city that they have now resorted to the time honored methods of instituting violence thru agents in government employ who have gained the confidence of the strikers, hoping thereby to clear the way for government action and persecution against the strikers.

A certain individual who has been notoriously active among the radicals of the city for months has approached leaders of the strikers and urged the organization of "strong arm" squads from among their ranks for the purpose of instituting a reign of violence against the railroads. This individual claims to be wealthy and openly says he is an anarchist. Twenty thousand dollars is at his disposal he states for the furtherance of this scheme which is to be led by revolutionists who have volunteered to take a leading part.

Investigation is made by strikers.

Leaders among the strikers whose judgement and integrity are relied upon by the rank and file at once proceeded to inquire into the character of the proponent of the scheme. Because he had been known to associate with certain of the Communist and Communist Labor Party members who have the unqualified confidence of the strikers, it was believed at first that whatever merit was contained in his proposal it came at least from honest motives.

Investigation opened the eyes of the strikers to the duplicity of the purpose that is believed to lay behind this nefarious scheme which was planned solely for the purpose of wrecking the organized strikers upon the rock of a governmental frame-up. The strikers learned that the individual in question has been declared an agent provocateur in the employ of the government secret service by the communists of Cleveland and elsewhere. A membership in both the Communist and Communist Labor Parties, certain activities which point unmistakably to his connection with governmental agencies were set before the strikers by communists as proof of his character as a government agent for the purpose of violence and unlawful measures.

Communists whose suspicious have been aroused by questionable activities of this individual recently made an investigation of him covering a number of years in many localities in this country. Their findings were the basis of the information furnishing the strikers. The strikers were emphatically warned by the communists to beware of any proposal he might make to them as they would surely become entangled in snares which could lead only to prison and the breaking up of their organization.

Cleveland railroad strikers have made a valiant fight for their organization. Their ranks are unbroken and they have uniformly advocated and practiced orderly and lawful measures to win their demands. They are now alert to wood out such destructionists as the principal in this case and will maintain a careful watch that no more of this ilk obtain influence in their ranks.

KATE O'HARE IS FREE

Kate O'Hare, militant labor unionist and socialist was released from Jefferson City Mo., prison June 1st. Her sentence of five years was commuted by President Wilson to expire at that time.

Mrs. O'Hare was sentenced 14 months ago to serve five years for alleged violation of the espionage law in statements made in a speech at Bowman, N. D.

Government officials deny that this to be taken as an indication that there is to ensue a general amnesty for political prisoners, or that it will mean that Eugene V. Debs, who is serving a sentence of 10 years at Atlanta Ga., on a similar charge, will be released.

Thousands of friends scattered all over the American Continent are made happy over her release. She has spent many years on the socialist platform and in socialist work.

Mrs. O'Hare became a close friend

of Emma Goldman while at Jefferson City Prison, Miss Goldman being a prisoner there up to the time of her deportation to Russia a few months ago.

WHEN IN CHICAGO VISIT HERE.

The Walden bookshop, operating here under the Chicago Co-operative Bookstores Company, which also owns the Radical bookshop, has just opened its doors to the public. The name Walden was given the store in memory of the home of Thoreau, an early advocate of free speech.

The windows of the shop was designed and decorated by William J. Beaulieu of New York and Fred S. Foster of Chicago. Inside the books are conveniently arranged alphabetically and in divisions of economics, fiction, drama and poetry. There is a long table with an artistic reading lamp and comfortable chairs where one can sit down and thumb over interesting titles without being pursued by an avaricious clerk.

MOSCOW.—Arrangements have been made to dispatch five oil trains daily to Moscow. The Second Labor Army has started the construction of a railroad from Saratoff to Emba for the oil trade.

BIG "GENERAL AMNESTY" MEETING Sunday, June 13, 1920, 2 P. M. — 50 So. Howard St. Akron, O. Under Auspices The Workers Defense League.

SPEAKER:— G. T. FRAENCKEL of Chicago, Ill.

Organizer International Ass'n of Machinists

"Governments that exist through the suppression of Human Liberties are Social Cancers, sooner or later to be Amputated."

EVERYBODY COME. — ADMISSION FREE. PASS THIS NOTICE ALONG.

Skygac's Column

(Written especially for The Toller.)

Deceit is deception even if the war-makers did excuse it with the polite name of camouflage. It is a characteristic of savagery and a capitalist class necessity. "Business is business my boy!"

Capitalism has made deception an art. Black art as it were.

Always think and act in the interest of those who rule and rob you and you will always be spoken of by those who rule and rob you as a good, loyal, patriotic godfearing citizen. But what a price to pay for praise!

Every conceivable way (except the ONE and ONLY way) to achieve the solidarity of the working class. The one and only method is by and through the spread of correct scientific information—Scientific Socialism.

There are no short cuts to science.

How can a few exploit the many and not allow the many to find out how it is done? Ask the modern school-ma'am. She ought to know—but alas, in nine cases out of ten she don't. It is the deceit of the modern educational system.

Plute Press idiot-articles are now telling us all about starving Russia. How she has plenty of raw materials and plenty of man power, yet starves. Then they tell us it is because of the wrong teachings of socialism. More deceit. What the P. P. fails to tell is the fact that you can not work up raw materials without machinery and the Allied blockade keeps Russia from getting the necessary tools. The P. P. has told so many lies that a few more or less really makes little difference. In the mean time the soviet idea has spread to the four corners of the biblical earth and worried the exploiters of mankind much.

The difference between the value of laboring power and the value of labor's product is the bone of contention between the workers and the master-class. Every clash of the classes is over this difference or other minor matters which arise out of this condition. The problem of the master-class is to find some manner or method whereby the clash of the classes may be avoided and yet allow the master class to keep the difference between the value of labor power and the value of labor's product. A leather medal (made of imitation—in conformity with the spirit of the times) containing a replica of the famous fourteen pointless points will be given to the first person who can accurately foretell just when the master-class will give up their fruitless search.

Our struggle to live drives us forward. Our master-class training holds us back. Wherein lies our free-moral agency?

Social production has grown too large for capitalist-class ownership. Social ownership must follow.

"President releases political prisoners"—press headline. Mrs. Kate Richards O'Hare pardoned by the president after two years imprisonment. Thus gradually do we learn that there really ARE political prisoners in this used-to-be-land of the free.

Form a card of thanks published in the local paper we learn of the influence of modern industrialism upon everything—including funerals. "We wish to thank our friends and neighbors and also employees of Machine company, (where she worked) and Motor Company (where he worked) for the kindness and sympathy shown us during the illness and at the death of our wife and mother—C. B. and children."

All the political parties of the master class should vie with each other for the rights to the popular song. I'm forever blowing bubbles, pretty bubbles in the air. But the worker who chases those pretty bubbles is a Dubb of the tribe of Henry.

Next time you get a gold back bill take it to the nearest bank and insist on getting a gold piece for it. You'll have some fun listening to the banker's explanations. The gold back bills carry a promise that they will be redeemed in gold. They are a government promise. Ask your banker first if the promises of the government are of any value. When he answers "yes," then spring the bill. Both of you will probably learn something by what will follow.

We had a street meeting in our town. A National organizer for the S. P. spoke on the main stem, oh about the plum plan and every thing (except the class-struggle). She said the city manager had told her she could not speak and the prosecuting attorney had told her she could. Who said we couldn't have free speech in this country if we ask for it real pretty?

The extravagant workers are now paying 16c for a (what-used-to-be) 5c loaf of bread. The lure of the loaf will lead the people into bolshevism yet.

From a recent pronouncement of the G. A. R. one learns that they have given up the ideals of Lincoln. Lincoln cherished the hope that America might have a "government of, for and by the people." The G. A. R. or rather the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. in a message published in the American Legion Weekly says the G. A. R. stands firmly against Bolshevism and soviet rule. Soviet rule is rule for, of and by the people.

Congress impertinently expressed itself about Home Rule for Ireland the other day. Wonder when it will express itself about home rule for US?

While the world and the masses struggle on towards ideals of peace and Arcadia the Rotary Club still meet and formulate plans for defeating the world's ideal.

We used to speak of them as the lowly spud—but that was before the days when the world was made safe for democracy. Lowly spud @ 15c a pound? Well hardly!

Some people call 'em spuds and some call them potatoes. Most people don't call them at all now but just remember how they used to taste.

Some members of the upper class may use the overall for a coat of legs but you can gamble that none of them will adopt the overall as a coat of arms.

We had to acquire acquisitiveness to emerge from the jungle, but while we were at it we never looked too closely at the method of acquiring nor did we bother our head about who it was equired from. Those who have acquired the most, still plainly show their jungle origin. They have a large bump of acquisitiveness but are lacking in the refinements of caring about the method or the victim.

Higher people will pay more attention to the method by which commodities are acquired and less attention to the size of the pile.

Science teaches us that even the solar systems change, but congress and the administration has tackled the problem of fixing things up so the capitalist system shall endure forever. Some tackle!

Organized co-operation brings home the bacon, but none except the upper class shall be allowed to co-operate—?

Civilization is the product of two great forces—eating and breeding.

All bugs are the product of the same forces above mentioned!

Nature knows no shame. Shame on her! She needs the Interchurch World Movement.

The instinct to survive will prevail over any code of law.

PALMER AND DEPT. OF JUSTICE GRIDIRONED

WASHINGTON—Forgery, perjury and assault have been committed by agents of Attorney General Palmer in the course of "continued violation of the Constitution and breaking of laws by the Department of Justice", according to a damning indictment, backed by affidavits and photographs, made public here by a committee of distinguished members of the American bar.

This sensational allegation of persistent criminality among the highest law officers of the government is addressed "To The American People" and is called a "Report Upon Illegal Practices by The United States Department of Justice." It is a report to the National Popular Government League and is signed by the following lawyers:

Z. Chafee, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.
Professor of Law, Harvard Law School.
Felix Frankfurter, New York,
Harvard Law School.
Prof. Ernst Freund, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. of Jurisprudence and Public Law, Univ. of Chicago.—Author of "Standards of American Legislation," etc.
Swinburne Hale, New York,
Attorney-at-Law. Late Captain Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, U. S. S.
Alfred Niles, Baltimore, Md.
Late Judge of the District Court.
Attorney-at-Law.
Jackson H. Ralston, Washington, D. C.—Attorney-at-Law. Member American Bar Association.
Roscoe Pound, Boston, Mass.
Dean of the Law School, Harvard University.
David Wallerstein, Philadelphia, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law; Member American Bar Association.
Frank P. Walsh, New York and Kansas City.—Attorney-at-Law.
Tyrell Williams, St. Louis, Mo.
Dean of the Law School, Washington University.
Francis Fisher Kane, Philadelphia, Pa.
Attorney-at-Law, U. S. District Attorney, resigned.

Preliminary to more than fifty printed pages of exhibits to prove their charge, the lawyers made the following statement:

"TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE:
For more than six months we, the undersigned lawyers, whose sworn duty it is to uphold the Constitution and Laws of the United States, have seen with growing apprehension the continued violation of that Constitution and breaking of those Laws by the Department of Justice of the United States government.

"Under the guise of a campaign for the suppression of radical activities, the office of the Attorney General, acting by its local agents throughout the country, and giving express instructions from Washington, has committed continual illegal acts. Wholesale arrests both of aliens and citizens have been made without warrant or any process of law; men and women have been jailed and held incommunicado without access of friends or counsel; homes have been entered without search-warrant and property seized and removed; other property has been wantonly destroyed; workmen and workingwomen suspected of radical views have been shamefully abused and maltreated. Agents of the Department of Justice have been introduced into radical organizations for the purpose of informing upon their members or inciting them to activities; these agents have been instructed from Washington to arrange meetings upon certain dates for the express object of facilitating wholesale raids and arrests. In support of these illegal acts, and to create sentiment in its favor, the Department of Justice has also constituted itself a propaganda bureau, and has sent to newspapers and magazines of this country quantities of material designed to excite public opinion against radicals, all at the expense of the government and outside the scope of the Attorney General's duties.

"We make no argument in favor of any radical doctrine as such, whether Socialist, Communist or Anarchist. No one of us belongs to any of these schools of thought. Nor do we now raise any question as to the Constitutional protection of free speech and a free press. We are concerned solely with bringing to the attention of the American people the utterly illegal acts which have been committed by those charged with the highest duty of enforcing the laws — acts which have caused widespread suffering and unrest, have struck at the foundation of American free institutions, and have brought the name of our country into disrepute.

"The Eighth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides: 'Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.' 'Punishments of the utmost cruelty, and heretofore unthinkable in America, have become usual. Great numbers of persons arrested, both aliens and citizens, have been threatened, beaten

with blackjacks, struck with fists, jailed under abominable conditions, or actually tortured. Exhibits are in our possession and affidavits and evidence of these practices.

The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution provides:

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

"Many hundreds of citizens and aliens alike have been arrested in wholesale raids, without warrants or pretense of warrants. They have then either been released, or have been detained in police stations or jails for indefinite lengths of time while warrants were being applied for. It has been established in open court before Judge Anderson in Boston, Mass., that warrants of arrest were dispensed with pursuant to express written instructions from the Department of Justice at Washington. The cases are far too numerous to catalogue, but typical instances may be found in Exhibits. The secret instructions of the Department also appear as Exhibits.

In countless cases agents of the Department of Justice have entered the homes, offices or gathering places of persons suspected of radical affiliations, and, without pretense of any search warrant, have seized and removed property belonging to them for use by the Department of Justice. In many of these raids property, which could not be removed or was not useful to the Department, was intentionally smashed and destroyed. One Exhibit is a photograph of the interior of a house raided by the Department of Justice. Other Exhibits give a recent opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court in a non-radical case, condemning seizure without warrant by the Department of Justice, and the opinion of the U. S. Circuit Court in Montana in a more flagrant case.

"We do not question the right of the Department of Justice to use its agents in the Bureau of Investigation to ascertain when the law is being violated. But the American people have never tolerated the use of under-cover provocateurs, 'agents provocateurs,' such as have been familiar in old Russia or Spain. Such agents have been introduced by the Department of Justice into the radical movements, have reached positions of influence therein, have occupied themselves with informing upon or instigating acts which might be declared criminal, and at the express direction of Washington have brought about meetings of radicals in order to make possible wholesale arrests at such meetings.

The Fifth Amendment provides as follows:

"No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

It has been the practice of the Department of Justice and its agents, after making illegal arrests without warrant, to question the accused person and to force admissions from him by terrorism, which admissions were subsequently to be used against him in deportation proceedings. Instances of this sort appear in various Exhibits. Attention is also called to the Cannone case, in which Department agents committed assault, forgery and perjury.

"The legal functions of the Attorney General are: to advise the Government on questions of law, and to prosecute persons who have violated federal statutes. For the Attorney General to go into the field of propaganda against radicals is a deliberate misuse of his office and a deliberate squandering of funds entrusted to him by Congress. One Exhibit is a copy of a form letter sent out by the Attorney General under date of January 27, 1920, to many magazines and editors throughout the country, deliberately intended to prejudice them in favor of his actions. Another Exhibit is a description of an illustrated page offered free to country newspapers at the expense of the Department of Justice, patently designed to affect public opinion in advance of court decision and prepared in the manner of an advertising campaign in favor of repression. These documents speak for themselves.

"The Exhibits are only a small part of the evidence which may be presented of the continued violation of law by the Attorney General's Department. These Exhibits are, to the best of our knowledge and belief (based upon careful investigation) truthful both in substance and detail. Drawn mainly from the four centers of New York City, Boston, Mass., Detroit, Mich., and Hartford, Conn., we knew them to be typical of conditions which have prevailed in many parts of the country.

Since these illegal acts have been committed by the highest legal powers in the United States, these are no final appeal from them except to the conscience and condemnation of the American people. American institutions have not in fact been protected by the Attorney General's ruthless suppression. On the contrary those institutions have been seriously undermined, and revolutionary unrest has been vastly intensified. No organizations of radicals acting through propaganda over the last six months could have created as much revolutionary sentiment in America as has been created by the acts of the Department of Justice itself.

"Even were one to admit that there existed any serious 'Red menace' before the Attorney General started his 'unflinching war' against it, his campaign has been singularly fruitless. Out of the many thousands suspected by the Attorney General (he had already listed 60,000 by name and history on Nov. 14, 1919, aliens and citizens) what do the figures show of net result? Prior to January 1, 1920, there were actually deported 263 persons. Since January 1 there have been actually deported 18 persons. Since January 1 there have been ordered deported an additional 529 persons. The Attorney General has consequently got rid of 810 alien suspects, and, since we know of no successful 'Red' prosecutions of citizens by him, he has, on his own showing, at least 59,190 left to cope with.

"It has always been the proud boast of America that this is a government of laws and of men. Our Constitution and laws have been based on the simple elements of human nature. Free men cannot be driven and repressed; they must be led. Free men respect justice and follow truth, but arbitrary power they will oppose until the end of time. There is no danger of revolution so great as that created by suppression, ruthlessness, and by deliberate violation of the simple rules of American law and American decency.

"It is a fallacy to suppose that, any more than in the past, any servant of the people can safely constitute himself their ruler. Any such contention is a denial of the fundamental American theory of the consent of the governed."

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nine members of the Industrial Workers of the World who were induced to enter a plea of technical guilt in criminal syndicalism cases here are bitterly resentful against those who caused them to make that plea.

They declare now that they didn't understand just what they would lead them into — for in making their pleas they inadvertently threw away so many liberties that though out of jail they feel they are no longer free beings.

These defendants fear, too, that their own comrades will look upon them as betrayers. In making the compromise sought by the state authorities "to save expense to the state", the nine industrialists declared thus: "We believe we are not guilty of any crime; but if simply being a member of the I. W. W. is a crime, then we are willing to admit that we are members."

Commending the American Legion for its raids on halls occupied by radical labor organizations, Superior Judge Frank R. Willis sentenced the defendants to serve from one to 14 years in prison, then suspended the sentences and placed the men on probation for five years.

Under the terms of this probation, the nine men are bound by the following rules:

They must not sell nor circulate copies of Upton Sinclair's book, "The Brass Check", nor any other literature dealing with the class struggle.

They must not visit the rooms of the Shelley Club, a conservative Socialist organization.

They must not visit the office of James H. Ryekman, labor lawyer and president of the Los Angeles unit of the Intercollaborative Socialist Society.

They must not enter any restaurant bearing the designation "cafe".

They must not visit skating rinks.

They must not be on the public streets at "late or unusual hours of the night."

They must report at the probation office on the first Sunday morning of each month until 1925.

Although Judge Willis for bade the industrialists from associating with Socialists, whose whole program is based on lawful, orderly, political action, the court told them they were free to be members of the American Federation of Labor "because it is in favor of securing all the rights due to working men by legislation."

"That is not what is termed a radical organization," declared Judge Willis. This comment aroused broad smiles in the courtroom, for before this very judge, in the Stein and Steinkiln I. W. W. trials recently, evidence had shown that vastly more violence had been employed in A. F. of L. strikes than had ever developed in strikes fostered by the I. W. W.

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—Edward Valpas, editor and leader of the Finnish Socialist party and of the Finnish revolution in 1918, has been sentenced to prison for life. He was tried on the charge of high treason.

The Black Sheep.

Chapter XXXIV.

The Father's View.

When Gustave Anderson came home from the office that evening, his wife informed him, of their daughter's new departure from the straight and narrow path, in which she ought to walk. She told him, that Olive had received, and answered a letter from 'that man', and also that she had broken with poor Frank Cartwright. This was the unkindest cut of all. For it was Mrs. Anderson's fond ambition, to see every thing between Olive and Frank go well. She looked upon Frank as an ideal young man, principally because he went to church when Olive went, and because he was physically and mentally weak to be wicked. It must be said to the credit of Olive that she had tolerated the boy's attention, practically for no other reason than that it pleased her mother. This it was that caused Mrs. Anderson to storm and rave about the girl's action.

As usual, however, Gus. Anderson refused to become excited. Nothing his wife ever said or did either, surprised or excited him. He had always made his living by his wits, and he had learned from experience that wits are dulled by excitement. "A man does not do his best thinking when all up in the air," he was wont to say. "He generally gets himself into trouble, and trouble does not pay." A definite fact upon like trouble when it affected him or his. He did not mind making trouble for other people, if by so doing, his ends were served. He was a typical Teuton. He loved to carry the war into the other fellows territory whenever he found it necessary to carry on war.

At home he frankly admitted that he had surrendered to his daughter, and that he had accepted his wife, as an unavoidable visitation. Tonight he listened to her story with his usual nonchalance, while he made himself comfortable in his old arm chair in front of the fire place. He reached over and took his tobacco box from the center table and methodically filled his pipe, springing little grains of tobacco over his well proportioned, and not very immaculate abdomen. Next he laboriously hoisted his right foot upon his left knee and struck a match on the sole of his shoe. He now lighted his pipe, drew in the smoke with great deliberation, as he held the match before him and watched it burn out. Next he blew a series of tiny ringlets of smoke into the air, and leaned back lazily as he watched them dissolve away, all the while listening to Mrs. Anderson's prophecies and lamentations.

When she had finished, or perhaps only paused for breath, her husband remarked quietly, "That was a queer lad, that hobo, you ought to have seen him. I'll be damned if I don't believe he wasn't a hobo at all. He sure didn't act like them. Generally, they are cowards or rough necks. He was neither. He sure got Olive started."

"Yes," broke in the mother, "that is what comes of sending innocent girls into jails to try and reform hardened criminals. That man has been on her mind ever since."

Gus. Anderson looked at his wife, amusement written on his face. Mrs. Anderson was a fanatical church woman. It was she who inculcated the idea that it was God's will that we visit those in prison, into her daughter. Personally Anderson professed no religion. In fact he looked upon church and church work, as a social fad and famine pastime. He never let an opportunity pass to point out its inconsistencies to his wife. Especially since Olive had met that boy in jail and started on a rampage about official inquiry. It amused him to hear his wife say a few months before, that God should keep an eye on those who served Him. "He is father to the orphans and husband to the widows," he chafed. He took a certain delight in punching holes in his wife's Christianity.

Returning to the subject of the boy, he asked Mrs. Anderson how she knew that he was a hardened criminal. Holding his pipe between two fingers before him and looking at her through a bluish cloud of smoke he said, "He may be a good boy for all you know."

"He was a jail bird, that's enough. No decent man ever goes to jail. And to think that my daughter should write to him. I have always been a good woman, why must this happen to me?" "I can't see that anything is happening to you, or for that matter to Olive either that is not just now. And what is more if there is anything to your religion at all, then it preaches morals, justice and other things, which have no place in a business world. If that hobo is all that you say he is, then you must still give him credit for putting life in your daughters religion. That is more than your pigmy grabbing spy pilot ever accomplished. She surely got the people stirred up and the bunch exposed. If your religion is any more than a dress parade, or a gossip mill, if it really aims to be a moral force then you should thank God that that boy was locked up. His going in jail was a God send, also I admit. God uses generally expensive visitors. Just think of the fines, duty paid to put on the bums. Why they nearly paid our city taxes and left us a handsome bunch of graft to decorate the church with. Then came along that bum, and he met our daughter or rather she found him, and she stirred up the old morals in skirts and pants, to a sentimentally moral consciousness, and now we have to pay the taxes and the poor out of our own pockets. From a moral view point, her work was fine, and I am proud of it. But morals cost money. They have no place in business. It was an expensive clean up, and it cost us some powerful friends as well. It isn't good policy to pry into methods by which other people make their living. Specially not for people like us, who make their money by not standing much prying. I wish Olive would never have started that racket. But dammit I admire her nerve. She was more sand than her old dad. But then, her dad, has to make the living."

"But Pa, think of her writing to a total stranger with, to say the least

a bad reputation. The recklessness of it."

"That's her, bless her skinny little heart. I wish I could be like her. When she thinks she sees the right of a thing, she just naturally forgets herself and dives right in regardless of consequences. I feel that I'm a better man since I have been forced to defend her actions. Her conduct wasn't good business. It has cost us money but there is no dodging the issue she was right." Taking his pipe and blowing a fragrant cloud of smoke toward the ceiling, he continued, "and as for writing to a total stranger, let me tell you Ma. I don't believe that the human heart knows strangers. It is only as we compete to live that we grow shy, scared, and suspicious of one another. I did not know you when we were married and hang it I don't know you yet. Never will I reckon. But one thing is certain, that when you laid that little girl in my arms, nearly twenty years ago, right then I became pretty well convinced that we were tied pretty well together. And after that it did not make so much difference whether we understood each other or not, we knew that we were parents to that little chub, and that made us partners."

"But Pa do talk sense!" The mother demanded. "How are we going to save Olive from that man?"

"My advice would be that we send for him and give him a job in the office, or on a farm, then we can see what kind of a man he is. If he is the man for her, then there is no earthly use fussing about it, and if he is not she is the only one who can find it out. If you go and fight her, you will drive her to him just as sure as God made little apples."

"I'll not stand for any such foolishness. I'll order her to stop writing to him," his wife vociferated. "There is no sense in her throwing over a good boy like Frank Cartwright for a common jail bird, the ideal!"

Anderson's pipe was now firmly between his lips at the corner of his mouth. It moved slowly from a half past four to a ten thirty position in front of his oval face. Finally he said, "being in jail is no disgrace. All your Holy apostles were pinched off and on, even Jesus Christ was convicted as a criminal, at least so your sky pilots tell us. Personally I have never been in jail, but that is not saying that I had not ought to have been there. Just a little more justice and a little less law, and your honorable and respected husband would be a striped canary today, and you, Ma, would be taking in washings instead of going to hen parties."

By this time Mrs. Anderson was more than indignant, she fairly snapped at her imperturbable husband. "Pa, answer me, what are you going to do about it? It is terrible. You are beginning to talk just like Olive. I'm ashamed of both of you."

Anderson laughed good naturedly. "Now, Ma," said he, "I do not know as anything ought to be done about it. You haven't produced sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. Just because she doted that Cartwright kid, and answered the letter from another man, that is not saying that the wedding bells are all greased for ringing." Then after a pause "I'll have a talk with Ollie myself. It is true she is somewhat impracticable and I am sure she wants to do right. My advice to you is Ma, that you be careful not to do wrong."

"This fairly infuriated the mother. 'You're a great father, you are. You should be ashamed to encourage your child in her waywardness. You should sort your foot down, and make her make up with Frank Cartwright. Use your authority as a father and stop this foolishness,' she finished her voice acid with anger.

"A father cannot be a judge," said Anderson, as he emptied his pipe in the the fire place. "You gave me that little girl Ma, and I have always been proud of her. I've done my best, crooked things this side of the penitentiary to make you both comfortable. I would have liked to make you both happy, but as you find your happiness in heaven, and I find mine at the table, of course I realize that I have failed to some extent. Still it was for you and her, that I filled myself into believing that wrong was right. Anything for your honor, I'll do it, but we all have different eyes. I may thank God, that she did not lose all respect for me when that kid in jail told her to look behind the curtains. And now you tell me that she is making a great decision and if it is true I want to hear her side of the story before giving any advice."

Mrs. Anderson saw that the battle was hopeless, and left the room just as Olive entered thru the parter.

"Mother has been telling me the news. Now suppose you tell your old Dad what you know about it," Anderson said suavely.

Olive stood before him leaning on the back of a chair. She was as graceful as a willow bending in the summer breeze. "Yes, I received a letter from Mr. Thurston. I heard mother telling you about it."

"It worries your mother."

"The letter?"

"Yes."

"No, Frank Cartwright worries mother. She wants me to go with him just because she and his mother are friends. But it would be a crime for me to go with Frank. We are so hopelessly different."

"But he can give you a home and a respectable name," her mother hissed from the next room. "What can that hobo do for you?"

The father waved his hand in annoyance, and nodded for the girl to go on, and Olive continued, "I know that I could never marry Frank, so what is the use to be shamming. I know nothing of the other man. I've only seen him twice, I may never see him again. Very likely not, but I owe him one thing which I can never repay. He found me sleeping in the house of lies. He awakened me and showed me the path of truth. I am not thinking of marriage with any one. I want to go out in the world and fight the battle of the oppressed. I'll fight the same fight I have started here. And I will make others fight for the same

(Continued on page 4.)

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"Force and Violence"

With an astonishing emulation and rapidity the capitalist nations of the world and the different states which make up the United States of America have for two years or more been passing laws against the use of "force and violence" by insurgent and dissatisfied elements of the population in seeking to bring about governmental changes.

Thousands have been arrested (unlawfully), followed by forcible deportation of hundreds. Thousands of private homes and workers' halls have been forcibly entered and raided. Hundreds have been beaten and slugged by the strong arm squad of a governmental department miscalled Department of Justice. Some have been murdered outright by the extreme cruelties and forcible measures used against them. Others have been driven insane.

All this was brought about by the use of force and violence. Unlawful and inhuman use of force and violence. Unlawful and inhuman use of force and violence by the government. This fact is now being admitted by some departments of the government. But its admission is but a reflex or a prevailing sentiment of the great mass of the people thruout the country. And in so far as accomplishing the ends sought — a mere mouse has been brought forth. No threatening movement of the masses, admitting that such existed, against constituted authority has been averted nor brought under authority. And it is safe to assert that none with courageous convictions will nor can be by these methods.

While the capitalist governments, state and national, have hypocritically waged a war against the use of force and violence, they have continuously practiced its use and have created the very sentiment they sought to prevent.

Casting a backward glance over events of the past five years, we see a world blackened and in ruins with ten million graves as a result of the application to the world's problems of the use of force and violence by capitalist agencies. After an orgy of such unprecedented slaughter, how hypocritical seem the protestations of Palmer and the henchmen of capitalism against the use of force and violence in the arena of politico-social affairs. Dripping with the blood of their fellow men, the capitalist conspirators profess their angelic, illy whiteness and proceed to accomplish more slaughter and violence if the profits of their masters are menaced.

Here are the latest figures upon the slaughter of Europe under the rule of make-believe advocates of "peace on earth, good will to man".

FINAL WAR FIGURES

The World War reduced the population of the earth 40,000,000. This is the estimate of the Society for the Study of the Social Consequences of the War, a Copenhagen organization. Its figures include war casualties, rise in deaths and decline in births.

On this basis, Russia was the heaviest sufferer, losing 13,000,000; Germany lost 6,300,000; Austria-Hungary, 5,900,000; France, 3,340,000, Italy, 2,280,000; Great Britain 1,850,000; Serbia, 1,650,000; Rumania, 570,000; Belgium, 375,000; Bulgaria, 275,000; America, 300,000.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace places the direct cost of this slaughter at \$186,000,000,000 and the indirect cost at \$151,612,542,560.

All the wars between Napoleon's time and the World War showed a loss of life on the battlefield of only 4,450,000. The known dead of the World War battles total 9,998,771 and the missing 2,991,809.

This is the result of capitalism's control of life's necessities; the result of the control of all men's needs by a parasitic few whose profits come first and the welfare of the masses last or not at all.

This fact is the problem of today. It is especially the problem of the great suffering masses who pay the terrific cost in blood and treasure. No worker can evade this issue. It will pursue him relentlessly. Whether he recognizes it at present or not, ultimately it confronts him and demands his answer.

The world is moving swiftly toward the point where we must directly face the overthrow of the rule of capitalism, the profiteering rule of the parasites and substitute that of the masses, the producers. We are nearing that point even in America. Old methods of workers' organization, old political theories are being cast aside for new ones which have brought success to the workers in Europe. We must study the uses of these weapons under conditions prevailing here. Mass action, dictatorship of the proletariat, shop committees, these are tactics and organization methods we workers must learn the meaning and the use of.

We must prepare the groundwork upon which we are to erect a society wherein the use of "force and violence" will eventually become unnecessary. The masses only can accomplish this task.

DEBS ACCEPTS -- A TRAGEDY

A matter that has been agitating the minds of thousands of radicals and socialists for some weeks has been set at rest by the acceptance by Eugene Victor Debs of the Socialist Party nomination for the Presidency.

The divisions within the ranks of the socialists, the ousting of the "Lefts", or revolutionary elements from the Party by the more conservative "Right wing", the formation of two Communist parties out of the Left group, the eventual split in the ranks of the Communist Party; the governmental repression, deportations and persecutions especially of the Communists and Communist Laborites; the expulsion of the Socialist Assemblymen from the New York legislature the reactionary stand taken by the Socialist Party in its convention; together with the fact of Debs own imprisonment at Atlanta Federal penitentiary, all have focused socialist attention upon the matter of the position of the former standard bearer of the Socialist Movement toward his probable nomination for the fifth time of the highest office in the gift of the American workingclass.

In view of the fact that comrade Debs was shut away from participation in socialist activities and unable to receive but very little matter pertaining to Party affairs and developments in the movement, it was believed by most revolutionary elements in the movement that he would decline to accept the nomination. Previous to the Socialist Party convention Debs had sought to unite the Communist Labor Party and the Socialist Party for harmonious campaign work at least, stating that deeper differences might be adjusted

later. In this Debs was undoubtedly sincere in an attempt to prepare the way for a political protest by the millions of dissatisfied workers against the oppressions of capitalism. His project was repudiated by both Parties in the realization of the deep fundamental differences between them.

For years Debs and the revolutionary attitude he took upon matters of the working class struggle have been bitterly fought by the same individuals who now tender him the nomination. This fact is significant. It brings to the front a question to which there can be but one answer. The officialdom who now control the Socialist Party have not changed their moderate socialism into the revolutionary socialism of Debs. They like his position no less than formerly. Then why have they, in practically complete control of the convention, without a revolutionary following to force them to accept Debs, named him again the nominee of their Party? It is a question that is on the tongues of thousands who see at a glance the inconsistency in the situation. There is but one answer. The same political socialists who have fought Debs and his revolutionary attitude in the past now hope to garner a harvest of votes and a measure of prestige for their party by carrying his revered name at the head of their political ticket. This is the reason and there is no other. The Socialist Party is entering upon an entirely new phase of its life. It is now practically rid of all revolutionary elements and glories in that fact, it has repudiated the Third International. It has placed moderatism, political socialism, clearly above revolutionary mass action. It has swung so far to the Right that it almost meets itself coming back. It is seeking votes, not socialist votes so much as "labor" votes, votes of the merely discontented. Non artisan League votes, any and all kinds of votes that will give it political popularity.

Debs will not make his campaign. It will be made for him by the very ones he has opposed, upon a platform he has almost repudiated. It will not be Debs' campaign any more than it is a Debs platform, had he had the making of it. Debs' statement at the time of his acceptance of the nomination, in decrying the lack of stress in the adopted platform of the class struggle and of industrial unionism, that: "we can breathe the breath of revolution into any platform", is decidedly unsatisfactory. Undoubtedly Debs might perform a miracle of that sort had he an opportunity, but the opportunity is not his and those who have his campaign in hand will not breathe a revolutionary spirit into it for they do not possess it within themselves. His hopes in this respect are bound to meet with disappointment.

The statement has been freely made that should Debs be made fully acquainted with the situation in the Movement and the development of the Revolution all over the world, he would never accept this nomination. It was in this belief, and in the further desire to accomplish a comradely duty that an unofficial committee of the Communist Labor Party visited him at Atlanta prison. As best it could under the circumstances, this committee laid before him the entire situation including his own position in the world Revolutionary Movement. It cannot now be said that Debs did not know. The nomination has apparently been accepted in full possession of the facts. In accepting it Debs has definitely allied himself with the moderates, the politicals, the vote chaser, the compromisers, with the Party that has repudiated the tried and proven principles and tactics that lead to workingclass victory.

What other thoughts were in Debs' mind as he paced his prison quarters no one can say. Doubtless the faces of many friends, comrades came before him, many hard fought battles came again to mind, many ties of friendship tugged at his heartstrings. All presenting claims which insistently demanded their share, and would not, could not be denied.

That comrade Debs has made an error in this critical moment is our conviction. That he had not done so — had at least have remained neutral for the while, is our wish. Circumstances have made him the plaything of forces stronger than he. They have made a tragedy of the life of America's most beloved.

Proletarian Science History

An economic interpretation of history especially arranged for use as a text-book for study classes, or for home study.

— By W. E. REYNOLDS.
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OUTLINE FOR CHAPTER XII.

- Beginning Use of electrical power in industry. Steam, electric and gas-power machinery.
- Tools and Weapons Modern firearms and massive ordnance, submarines, aeroplanes, poison gas.
- Transportation On land, steam, electric and gas-propelled cars and vehicles. On water, steam, electric and gas-propelled vessels of great proportions. In air, gas-propelled aeroplanes and dirigible hydroplanes.
- Subsistence Same as in previous periods, plus package foods, imitations and adulterations.
- Shelter Buildings of brick, lumber, stone, concrete and steel.
- Clothing Same as previous periods with more adulteration, imitation furs, etc.
- Environment Greater scale agriculture, great industrial cities, rapid transit and communication. Tightening of class lines. Growth of the penal system.
- Organization Monarchical, representative political government. Vast armies and navies, police constabulary and detective systems. Development of industrial unions. Great newspaper syndicates, great libraries, schools, colleges, universities, churches, theatres and moving pictures, all controlled in the interest of the dominant class.
- Arts and Institutions Beginning of air transportation. Air warfare. Wireless telegraphy and telephony. Beginning of nationalization of great industries. Development of revolutionary groups, working for the abolition of the wages-system.
- Duration From the year 1868 to the present time.

CHAPTER TWELVE.

Civilization. (Modern Industry.)

The upper age of civilization, known as the age of modern industry, began with the appearance of the electric motor.

M. Faraday, in 1831, discovered that an electrical conductor when moved in a magnetic field would generate an electro-motive force. It was this discovery which made commercial electricity as a source of motive force possible. The use of electricity as a motive-force was brought into commercial use about the year 1868.

The economic urge underlying the development of commercial electrical power is to be found in the concentration of people in vast industrial establishments with the consequent need of quick, frequent and smokeless street and interurban transportation. The same economic urge forced the introduction of electro-motive force within the factories, chiefly in response to the speed-up system and the piece-work pay phase of the wages system.

The perfection of electrical devices made the gas engine possible. The gas engine made possible the automobile, aeroplane, hydroplane and other machines requiring localized power. Gas and electric power greatly reduced the time element in transportation and production and thereby again modified the social structure.

In warfare as well as production, gas and electricity made their power felt. The tank, submarine, caterpillar guns and tractors are some of the later developments of modern warfare.

With the development of electricity came the art of electro-chemical analysis and synthesis known as the electrolytic processes of industry.

Nickle plating is done by the electrolytic process, as is also the extraction of gases from the atmosphere, the welding of wire and other metals, and in fact all processes of industry based upon the separation of electro-positive and electro-negative elements.

The rapid development of the automobile industry together with the telephone, the rural free delivery and the parcels post brought city and country into closer relationship and drew tighter the lines of the class struggle in agricultural communities. The advent of the "flyover" marked the passing of the paternalistic relations of agriculture and removed the "hired-man" from the fireside to the bunk-house.

Cold storage, imitation and adulterated foods now flood the market with a resultant general race deterioration. It is a medical fact that 90% of the American people are today in some way afflicted. The great prevalence of disease gave rise to the "breakfast food" and patent medicine industries.

Concentration of industry led to a greater concentration of wealth, and also the concentration of people into great industrial centers. This raised the land values and furnished the economic motive for the erection of the "skyscraper" and the modern apartment house.

The concentration of people in the cities, the forcible separation of the worker from the soil, due to the operation of the wages system, and private property in land, thus separating vast masses of people from the source of food supply, greatly intensified class antagonisms, which in turn developed the public and private police and penal institution to proportions hitherto unheard of.

Modern concentrated industry seeks to dispose of its surplus values, which are the direct products of the wages system, among the less developed people of the world in the form of loans and credits. Thus armies and navies develop as an international police force for the purpose of collecting the interest and guaranteeing the principal of these loans. In other words the military resources of the nations having reached the stage of modern industry are used as collection agencies for the modern industrial capitalists.

The industrial proletariat developed along with modern concentrated industry. Centralized industry furnished the economic base for the class or industrial union. The passing of the craft form of industry marked the passing of the utility of the craft union. The development of the class or industrial union is due to a conscious recognition on the part of the industrial proletariat of his class position in modern society.

The class antagonism growing out of the development of modern industry transferred the class war from the domain of theorists and parliamentarians to an ever increasing belligerency on the part of both classes involved. The weapons of this warfare are at first intellectual: on the part of the dominant class, great newspaper syndicates, endowed magazines, schools, colleges, universities, libraries, churches and Sunday-schools, theatres, moving pictures and lecture platforms are used to control the mental processes of the workers by a propaganda seeking to justify the continued existence of the dominant class.

Overruling economic necessity forces a recognition of the futility of purely intellectual propaganda, causing the dominant class to develop their forces of physical coercion, such as state constabulary, private detective agencies, hired thugs, state militia and other public and private coercive forces.

Intellectual propaganda on the part of the dominant class was met by propaganda in kind on the part of the working class. When the dominant class entered the field of coercive force they forced the development of industrial unionism with its propaganda of industrial solidarity.

The arts institutions of the present era are so intricately interwoven with the industrial process that it would require space far beyond the proportions of this volume to enumerate and differentiate them.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony and the experiments now being carried on in the transmission of wireless power together with the quest for the secret of inter-atomic energy, gives us a glimpse of a coming new order of society based upon the transmission of wireless power or the unlocking of inter-atomic energy.

The age of modern industry began in 1868 and still continues.

SUMMARY.

The epoch of civilization began with the invention of the phonetic alphabet and the adoption of the Socratic Law.

The middle age of civilization began with the invention of the steam engine.

The upper age of civilization began with the appearance of the electric motor and still continues.

We have now traced the development of industry, and hence the racial history, from the club in the hands of the primitive savage on upward to the hand tool of the craft age and onward through the shop, factory, partnership, company, corporation, trust, and international syndicates. As industry developed the class antagonism become ever more pronounced, and the class lines clearer, and now we are at the parting of the ways.....

The question confronting us now is; shall industry develop along the lines desired by the class conscious element of the workers, into a socially controlled mechanism for the service of all mankind?

Upon the answer to this question depends the name of the coming epoch of history.

(Continued on page 4.)

SOVIET TRADE ENVOYS RECEIVED IN SWEDEN

GREETED AND ACCLAIMED BY
THE TOILERS OF SWEDEN.

— By F. J. N.

A unique occurrence, and one that is destined to be repeated in every capitalist country of the world, took place in Stockholm on March 31, when, what may be termed "The First Commercial Commission of the First Socialist Republic in the World" broke thru the cordon sanitaire of the imperialistic world and arrived in Sweden, where it was given royal welcome by the toilers of that country. "The Politiken" of April first carries the following interesting and vivid account of the event, which, the late, will undoubtedly be read with interest in this country!

SOVIET RUSSIA'S FIRST COMMERCIAL COMMISSION.

A piece of world history was written yesterday. The blockade policy of the Entente and its vassal states against Soviet Russia has miscarried beyond redemption, and Sweden is the first country to be accorded the honor of receiving a Russian Commercial Commission. This delegation, whose arrival has been looked forward to with great anticipation, arrived in Stockholm at five o'clock yesterday afternoon on the steamer Oihanna. As early as three o'clock a considerable number of spectators and friends of Soviet Russia had assembled. Among those, who were present when the steamer landed were the representative in Sweden of the Soviet Government, Friedrich Strom; Wilhelm Hellberg, Socialist attorney; Zeth Hoglund and C. N. Carlsson, editors of the Politiken; Carl Vinberg, member of parliament; and many other Left Wing Socialists. Local Stockholm of the Left Wing was represented by Einar Ljungberg, who carried an imposing wreath, decorated with red ribbon, intended for L. B. Krassin. In addition to these there were at the gangplank a half-score of young ladies loaded with flowers.

Among those who undoubtedly awaited the steamer with greatest anxiety was Mrs. Krassin and her children. Mrs. Krassin, it will be noted, has been living in Sweden for a few years and Mr. Krassin can therefore during his visit stay under his own roof — something that the other members of the commission cannot do. The few Russian friends of the Soviet Republic (Russians still remaining in Stockholm) were also represented thru Professor Smirnov.

Late in the evening the Politiken succeeded in arranging an interview with Mr. Krassin, who in spite of the many hardships of the journey obligingly put himself at our disposal.

Regarding the chief aims of the commission, Krassin pointed out that the commercial policy of Russia is based on the following principles:

The country is at present in need of a large amount of commodities, which may be divided into two categories. First, industrial products like shoes, clothes, etc., and second, different kinds of machinery and tools, necessary for the reconstruction of industry. The commodities of the first class are keenly needed, Russia must for the present get along without them because her gold fund does not permit the purchase of mere articles of immediate consumption. The principal needs of Soviet Russia are locomotives and other railroad materials essential to the increase of the country's productive powers, and to obtain these is the foremost purpose of the commission.

There are in Russia, and especially in Siberia, enormous stocks of raw material, such as grain, leather, flax, furs and minerals especially graphite; but these cannot be moved until the war ceases since all available means of transportation must be used for war purposes.

In the course of the conversation Mr. Krassin related that during the past 1½ years no less than 2,500 railroad bridges have been constructed or put in order. Among these is the important Syrenian bridge over the Volga, 5,000 kilometers of railroad track have also been laid. Besides this everything possible has been done to bring transportation back to normal.

Krassin emphasized that for these essential commodities, locomotives and other railroad materials, Russia is willing to pay in gold. In addition to her own gold resources Russia has, thru the defeat of Kolchak, come into possession of great masses of gold which this Czarist general had turned over to the Checho-Slovaks. With the needed locomotives in operation Russia will be in position to move grain to the cities and at the same time revive transportation of commodities and raw materials.

Mr. Krassin then referred to the commercial relations between Sweden and Russia, and in his capacity of industrial engineer praised the Swedish metal industry very highly and considered the Swedish constructors as the foremost in the world. Russia is anxious to buy locomotives immediately from Sweden and will pay cash in gold, and is willing to deliver, grain to Sweden later when, with the aid of these locomotives, transportation becomes normal.

The blockade was also touched upon in the conversation. Krassin said that Russia has not as yet received official notification of its cessation. Thus, it is still in effect, and Russia does not want to send out any ships because of the risk of being captured.

One of the main conditions for negotiations with England and other countries is that there must be no demand for a change in the constitution of Soviet Russia, which is based on the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Soviet form of government, and the socialization of industry and other means of production. On the matter of the form of government Russia cannot permit foreign intervention. It is understood that this demand must be respected if the Entente powers sincerely intend to establish relations with Russia.

UNIONS GALORE

There are unions of every description and kind
For the halt and the sick and the deaf and the blind;
For butchers and bakers and candle-stick makers,
For the aged and poor and the feeble of mind.

There are unions for pressmen and feeders galore,
For printers, I'm told, there are several more;
For printers of letters and all kinds of type-setters
And unions for sweepers who clean up the floor.

There are unions for tailors and batters and all,
For cutters and fitters for great and for small,
For teamsters and seamsters and teachers and preachers,
And unions for sportsmen who love to play ball.

There are unions for blowers of bottles — its true,
For bottles of red and for bottles of blue;
For blowers of glass and for glass cutters too,
But the beer bottle blowers, Oh, what will they do?

Now when one of these unions goes out on a strike
If the others went too, it would be something like.
But the boss doesn't worry, he don't cry or sob,
There are other scab unions to finish the job.

So now fellow-workers, there's nothing to do
But join ONE BIG UNION that's proved good and true;
Take in all who work with their hands and their brain
'N if you don't like the world, MAKE IT OVER AGAIN.

Balkis.

RUMINATIONS OF A REBEL

— By Tom Clifford. —

The European nations which participated in the World War are bankrupt. This is an admission made by no less a personage than Mark O. Prentiss, chairman of the board of directors of the Bankers' Foreign Clearing House. Here is a frank confession from one who ought to know that the enormous financial obligations of the Allies must, through necessity, be repudiated. These obligations to the United States government and its financiers alone amount to \$18,000,000,000, Germany's total wealth is \$50,000,000,000, against which stands an indebtedness of \$55,000,000,000. France's only hope of recovery from absolute impoverishment is the collection of the indemnity levied upon Germany, which of course will never be paid. Austria has been reduced to a condition of absolute ruin. The financial status of Italy borders on insolvency. England is no better off, her expenditures at the present time being almost double her income. No wonder Mr. Prentiss declares: "The world is sitting on a volcano that may start its eruption at any time, with the result that the financial structure of the world, as we have grown accustomed to it, will be totally destroyed." The beginning of the end has arrived. The financial end of the capitalist system is rapidly approaching a state of chaos, and the money manipulators the world over, and especially in America, are panic-stricken.

As a result of the convention that the loans made to Great Britain by this country will prove a total loss, a feeling of antagonism toward the former is developing. There is no disguising the fact that Anglo-American relations are becoming so tense as to cause anxiety. Attacks on England's integrity are becoming quite common in the United States Senate and complimentary references to America have recently been made in the British House of Lords. This feeling of distrust must develop eventually into open warfare between the bourgeoisie of the two countries. A marked proof of this state of tension is evidenced by the total absence from the columns of our capitalist press of the erstwhile reference to "Great Britain as 'Our Noble Ally.'" They have likewise shelved the phrase "Blood is thicker than water," which was used so effectively during the war. Since "our English cousins" have gone on the rocks financially the relationship is no longer insisted upon. Economic determinism is the Alpha and Omega of bourgeois ethics. "Money talks" is their favorite aphorism, and since Great Britain has lost her voice in the matter of meeting her bills she is no longer entitled to respectful consideration. "When thieves fall out"—well, you know the rest.

It is with relief I contrast the present plight of the Allies with the development of Soviet Russia. Although still compelled to struggle with adverse conditions, the Russian workers are not encumbered with a gigantic debt such as curses the other nations of Europe. Day by day Soviet Russia is working out her salvation, and will soon be able to stand alone and defy the bourgeoisie of the world. The trade that has hitherto been denied to Russia in the very near future be eagerly sought by the European Allies. Its economic digest will show the force in the hope that it will save them from utter ruin. While they have a will be made through the various state natural disinclination to acknowledge federations and the pictures will be their failure to overthrow the working shown in union halls and also in the class government of Russia, indicating picture houses

Coal Barons' Private Gunmen Rule West Va. Coal Counties

WASHINGTON—A demand for immediate Federal intervention to restore constitutional liberty to the coal miners of West Virginia was filed with President Wilson by John L. Spivak, representing the United Mine Workers of West Virginia, the West Virginia State Federation of Labor and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Spivak's letter to the President, made public June 3, reads as follows: "In response to Secretary Tumulty's request that I present you with a summary of conditions in West Virginia, and what the miners and all other crafts wish of you, I submit the following:

"There exist in certain sections of West Virginia, notably Logan, Mingo, Mercer and McDowell counties, conditions closely akin to peonage. These conditions, which have been tolerated, if not tacitly assisted, by the state officials, at two distinct periods, have threatened to throw the state into a civil war. At the present moment they have become so intolerable, and the utter indifference of the state officials to the enforcement of state and national laws so open, that it has become urgent that the President or Congress intervene and avert imminent open strife.

"For the purpose of brevity, I shall take Logan county as an example. Briefly, the conditions there are as follows:

"This county, better known as the Guyan Valley, is practically outside the pale of American laws. The Constitution of the United States has never been enforced. The inalienable rights of all Americans to free speech and peaceable assembly are forbidden upon penalty of death. This penalty has been executed by private gunmen until a reign of black terror exists which is almost unbelievable on the American continent, and which can no longer be suffered.

"Logan, the county seat of Logan county, cannot be entered by an American citizen. To enter Logan without a pass, endangers one's life. Even newspapermen cannot enter that town without passes and even then not without danger.

"There are hundreds of heavily armed gunmen, paid by the coal operators whose sole work is to guard the town against anyone who might even attempt to claim the rights of free speech or peaceable assembly. Between twenty and twenty-five machine guns, 6,000 high powered rifles and two carloads of cartridges, approximately one million are kept by this private army to enforce their reign. These arms and munitions are stored in the Logan county court house, ready for instant use. In addition there are from 1,500 to 2,000 gallons of whiskey also stored in the court house. Illegal traffic in liquor is open and unchecked in this county, sales being made in the court house by these private guards.

"The attention of Governor John J. Cornwell, of West Virginia, has repeatedly been called to the existence of these conditions. The only thing he has ever done was to 'deplore' them. Never was he made an effort to check assaults and murders. Killings occur with irregular regularity and no efforts are made to arrest the murderers. "The roads leading into Logan are heavily guarded by machine guns and armed men on continuous patrol. In Logan there are about 150 gunmen always lounging about the railroad station and the town proper prepared to seize forcibly any citizen, who, in their opinion, is undesirable.

"In September, 1919 the beatings, brutality and murders to which miners were subjected, and the cold indifference of the governor, so infuriated

several thousand miners that they armed themselves and set out openly to invade Logan county and enforce the Constitution of the United States.

"Civil war was imminent, and the governor perceived that he had tolerated wrongs and injustice for too long a period. He and C. F. Keeney, president of Dist. No. 17, U. M. W. of A. intercepted the enraged miners as they neared Logan, and begged them to lay down their arms and return to their homes. The governor promised a thorough investigation and a speedy righting of wrongs.

"To go into details of this investigation would be fruitless, at this time; suffice it to say that admissions of all these charges were frankly made, and on December 20, 1919, placed in the governor's hands. He has never even taken the trouble to read it! It lies in his desk—300,000 words, containing sufficient evidence to cause his impeachment for tolerating so vicious a system. Yet murders go on unchecked, and the vicious private army remains unhampered.

"Only a few days ago, while the governor toured the country, telling citizens how to enforce law and order, twelve men were killed and others wounded in Matewan, Mingo county. Among those killed was the mayor of Matewan, who attempted to enforce the laws of the city, state and nation. These deaths are the result of the system tolerated by the governor.

"The attention of the attorney general, to the conditions existing in Matewan which resulted in the wholesale murder, was called before the battle took place. He took no steps to stop these conditions, and since then has again refused to interfere, stating that it was a matter for the state officials to cope with. Technically he is correct; but thousands of citizens are now confronted with the following situation:

"The Constitution of the United States, laws—state and national—are ignored and openly violated by private armies in the pay of coal operators. The governor either cannot or will not enforce the constitution, state and national laws. All appeals to him have been made in vain.

"On the other hand, the Federal Government states that, technically, it is unable to interfere.

"Surely there are exigencies which of pure technicalities. When bloodshed arises which call for the overlooking is imminent, when there is no recourse but the president and the Federal Government for the righting of wrongs and the reestablishment of the rights of citizens, there must be redress given by the president or the Federal Government to thousands of citizens of a great state.

"On behalf of all the organized miners of West Virginia, the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, and the American Civil Liberties Union, I have been requested to secure a plain answer to the question whether the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States apply to the citizens of West Virginia. If they do, why are they not enforced? "I earnestly appeal to you to end the reign of terror in the southern counties of West Virginia, and re-establish the Constitution of the United States in that region; that thousands of American citizens may be permitted to live in peace and tranquility.

"Respectfully,
JOHN L. SPIVAK

Representing:
The West Virginia State Federation of Labor,
District No. 17, U. M. of A.
District No. 23, U. M. W. of A.
The American Civil Liberties Union.

When the Seattle Union Record was illegally closed by men in Federal office, pictures of the closing of the plant were shown throughout the nation together with the information that a "seditions" newspaper had been suppressed.

When the labor newspaper was released from its illegal seizure on order of the U. S. courts, the movie weekly companies carefully refrained from taking any pictures of the reopening of the building. A labor news weekly would not have omitted this detail, enthusiasts for the new undertaking of organized labor here point out.

(Continued from page 2nd)

QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER TWELVE.

1. What invention marks the beginning of upper civilization?
2. What economic need brought the electrical motor into use?
3. What made gas engine possible? Explain why?
4. Name the industries dependent upon electrical motor force.
5. Name the industries dependent upon the gas engine.
6. Explain the electrolytic process in industry.
7. What industries brought city and country into closer relationship?
8. What effect upon the race has imitation food? Adulterations? Cold storage?
9. To what did concentration of industry lead?
10. What was the economic effect of the wage-system and private property in land?
11. What is the origin of surplus value?
12. Name the economic reasons for the establishment of the industrial union.
13. Why did the dominant class transfer the class war from the intellectual field to the field of coercive force?
14. Name the intellectual weapons of the dominant class. Coercive weapons.
15. What are the intellectual weapons of the working class? Coercive weapons?
16. What experiments now point the way to a new epoch in history?
17. Name the different stages of industry from the club to international syndicate.
18. Why did not intellectual development keep pace with the development of industry?

(Concluded)

Some Interesting Statistics

340,000 ENGLISHMEN MADE RICH BY WAR.

LONDON.—Three hundred and forty thousand persons of the country made "fortunes" during the war, according to an inland revenue official, testifying at a meeting of the house of commons select committee on war fortunes which is debating whether this wealth should be especially taxed, and if so, how! The evidence thus far given indicates that the committee's task will be most complex and difficult.

SELECTIVE SERVICE STATISTICS.

Analysis of the records shows that 100,000 country boys would furnish for the military service 4700 more soldiers than would an equal number of city boys; 100,000 whites would furnish 1240 more than the same number of colored draftees; 100,000 native-born citizens would furnish 3500 more than an equal number of foreign-born.

LYNCHING STATISTICS.

Lynching statistics compiled for the 30-year period from 1880 to 1918 show that Georgia led the list with 386 victims, followed closely by Mississippi with 373, Texas with 335, Louisiana with 313, Alabama with 276, Arkansas with 214, Tennessee with 196, Florida with 178 and Kentucky 169. The statistics show that during the 30-year period the north had 219 lynchings, the south 2532 and the west 156.

1,023,000 ILLITERATE SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON.—Figures compiled by the statistics branch of the general staff on illiteracy in the emergency army show that probably 7.6 per cent. of the entire force was illiterate and 17.4 relatively illiterate.

The figures are based on a total of 4,000,000 men. Of this total 211,000 are classified as wholly illiterate and 712,000 as relatively illiterate, an aggregate of 1,023,000.

24,000 FEEBLE MINDED.

NEW YORK.—More than 24,000 candidates for military service in this country during the war were rejected on the ground that they were feeble minded, according to a paper written by Dr. Pearce Bailey, chairman of the New York state commission on mental defectives, and read at the closing session of the Societies for Mental Hygiene here.

Rejection for nervous and mental diseases, he asserted, ranked fourth on the list. The percentage of mental defectives averaged six to a thousand, he said, and ran especially high among the immigrant classes of New York.

Past records showed that 50,000 delinquents might have been expected in the American army, but that only 14,000 developed. He attributed this to the work of psychiatrists in weeding out potential cases.

TREND FROM FARMS.

WASHINGTON.—An indication of the extent to which farm population has declined, relative to urban population, is furnished by the first totals for rural communities announced by the Census Bureau.

Of 50 widely scattered rural communities, 34 show a decrease since 1910. Ten years ago the population of the United States was 46.3 per cent urban and 53.7 per cent rural. The 1920 census probably will reveal the transition of the country from an agricultural to an industrial nation, with perhaps 65 per cent city dwellers.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Between 1790 and 1912 the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional 33 statutes of Congress, 223 state statutes, and 23 municipal ordinances.

Industries of the country have been complaining that the dwindling of immigration during the war has left this country short 4,000,000 workmen.

MOSCOW.—Professor Timirjaseff, a world authority on national history, botany and psychology, died in Moscow April 28. For many years he was an active worker in the Russian revolutionary movement taking part in practical work as well as writing articles to the "Communist Internationale". Recently he was elected to the Moscow soviet.

NEW YORK.—Proceedings against three of the Hindus, Bhagwan Singh, Gopal Singh, and Santokh Singh, held here for deportation have been dismissed by the Department of Labor, according to statements in California papers the British government spent enormous sums in working up the case.

The Hindus, all three of whom were workmen in California, were political refugees who were convicted in the San Francisco conspiracy cases of 1918 for alleged violation of the neutrality laws. They were charged with having been among the 100 Hindus who had attempted to ship arms to revolutionists in India in an attempt to overthrow British rule.

A DINNERPAIL EPIC

— BY BILL LLOYD. —

Written for THE FEDERATED PRESS by C. A. Moseley.

Along about four years ago, when I was twenty-one or so, there were few rich men in our town and most folks had their up and down. Old Hopkins had a shambling mill that somehow met the family's bill. He was tightest man in town and as a miser had renown, he'd pinch a nickel with his thumb until the buffalo grew numb, and then to dodge his evil fate, he'd drop a small coin in the plate. He had two sons fit for the role of pounding sand into a hole; a daughter with some drugstore hair sold sundry notions at The Fair.

When Wilson sent out his decree that all except us should be free, it caught me at the courting age, because I'd never got a wage that made it safe for me to wed, though wife and kids ran in my head. And so they sopped me off to go and help put on the Pershing show. Old Hopkins' first son had a spine that suddenly went in decline. The younger boy, two years before, had been pushed through Dan Cupid's door, and tumbled into married lot before his brother took a shot. So Hopkins' sons stayed home, you see, while I was sent across the sea.

When the home papers strayed my way, I puzzled over them all day. According to the home report, old Hopkins was a reg'lar sport, almost a-throwing away his coin, because he was too old to join, a-laying down a reg'lar swag for one poor measly Red Cross tag. A German helmet went to him for buying bonds up with his tin. It made me almost sob and cry to think how very often I had set the poor old fossil down as just a money-making clown.

When I got home from liking Bill, I hardly knew old Hopkins' mill, for it had spread and scattered round until it hid most half the town. Old Hopkins had piled up great gains, by trying to make aeroplanes. The son that had so weak a spine was just a-tearing down the line, without a worry or a need, except to pay the fine for speed. The girl, who'd often sold me socks, was spending now her old man's rocks. I went to working at my trade, but, goeh all fish-hooks wasn't paid enough to keep up single life, not counting on a promised wife. Whenever better pay I seek, old Hopkins calls me Bolshevik!

If Jesus Was Chief of Police

— BY ANISE —

Staff Writer for The Federated Press.

The minister preached

Last Sunday

About the way that Jesus

Treated CRIMINALS

And what was the kind of folks

He PARDONED,

And what was the kind of folks

He CONDEMNED,

And I got to thinking:

Suppose that Jesus

Was CHIEF OF POLICE

In a modern city,

What would the faces be

In Lis Rogue's Gallery?

I thought of the long list

Of folks he pardoned:

The THIEF

That died with him on the cross;

The grafting tax-assessor

Who owned up to being

A "miserable sinner";

The rich PROFITEER

Who repented

And gave back four-fold;

The WOMAN

Taken in adultery!

I thought of the many others

He had condemned:

The man who gives out charity

With flourish of trumpets

To be SEEN of Men;

The man who PRAYS

On street-corners

To be SEEN of men;

The man with a beam in his eye

Who tries to pick a speck

From another's eye;

The men who accused

The sinful woman,

Though they had also sinned;

The men who devoured

WIDOWS HOUSES;

The men who were particular

About religious observances

And overlooked JUSTICE;

The men who built monuments

To DEAD prophets

And stoned living ones;

The men who GRABBED

At banquets

The HIGHEST places!

And thought; "If Jesus

Were Chief of Police

In OUR city,

I wonder how long

Folks NOW in jail

Would STAY there?

I wonder how many

NEW pictures

Of men now highly respected

Would fill the Rogue's Gallery?

But I wonder chiefly

HOW LONG

They would let him hold

The JOB!

The Black Sheep

(Continued from page 2nd)

cause until decency triumphs in the world, or I am dead." "You'll be dead a long time little girl before your dream comes true. Better get a business education. Or catch a good husband, while you are yet young and pretty," suggested the father.

"Such a life would make me supremely miserable," his daughter retorted. "With my soul hungry for truth, to tie myself down to a life of shame and lies, is absolutely unthinkable. Besides, I hate the people who live by their wits alone. Every dollar which they have, that they have not earned, means that somebody has earned a dollar that he did not get and I'll make it my business to tell the world about it."

This little speech made the father look uncomfortable. "Leave that to your friend Ollie," said he. "I don't want to see my little girl in jail. Men can do such things, but women—well they just naturally lose their standing. A woman is best off when she has a good husband to look after her wants. Don't you think so Ollie?" her father asked as he looked wistfully at his rebellious daughter.

"No I do not think so," Olive replied, as she seated herself in the chair on the back of which she had been leaning. "The sheltered woman reflects the mind of the sheltering man. It teaches her to defend her own slavery, and to kiss the cross upon which she is being crucified. Men are never going to give freedom to women, any more than you would take your bird help into your business as part-nere. There will never be any real happiness in the world until there is full equal freedom for all. There can be no real freedom as long as women are the slaves of men, and men are the slaves of greed."

Anderson laid his hands upon the most prominent part of his anatomy and laughed a mirthless laugh, saying, "So my little girl is going Pankhursting. Well when you get in jail a time or two, and get broke once or twice, and have men insult you when you ask for work, your enthusiasm for the cause of labor, and of suffrage, will suffer a decline. You are not familiar with the things of which you speak. It's just your youth, urging you on. Just go and try it Ollie, and remember what your old Dad told you. It is just your young blood a-romancing thru you, that's all." He coughed violently and spit into the fire place.

Olive leaned back and locked her hands behind her head, but made no reply to her father's statement. Anderson had succeeded in making his daughter think. "Well tell me what the kid had to say," he continued. "Olive produced the letter and handed it to her father. "You may read it," she said.

Anderson wiped his glasses carefully and read the notes. He then read them over a second time. "Extraordinary kid. You could not have received a better letter." Then in a low voice lest his wife should hear it, "I tell you Ollie, it's my opinion that he'll turn out alright. Only of course be careful. Every body down town admired him, when he was here. He sure cost us money."

(Continued next week)