

"Does the flag cover the worker as well as the capitalist?" Surely. The flag covers the piratic misdeeds of the Industrial Masters and also covers the eyes of the WORKER!
E. K. Henry.

THE TOILER

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CLOTHING WORKERS WIN UNION SHOP.

60,000 Workers Stuck to Reap Reward of Victory.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has won its 25 week strike-lockout in the men's clothing industry of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Newark and Baltimore.

The signing of peace between the union and the manufacturers terminated the most bitter controversy in the history of the trade. Over \$2,000,000 was spent by the union in holding out against the bosses. It is estimated that the employers are the losers by \$10,000,000.

The lock-out of the workers by the employers occurred Dec. 8 with the breaking off of negotiations with the needle workers and the employers' declaration for the Open Shop.

The important points of the new agreement now in force are as follows:

1. A Board of Arbitration is established in which is vested the administration of the new agreement. The board is to be composed of three members—one representative of the union, one representative of the association and a third member jointly selected who shall be known as the Impartial Chairman.

2. The principle of the union shop is to prevail.

3. Hours of work are to be 44 per week.

4. In each shop group standards of production will be determined for each operation by representatives of the union and the employers.

5. A joint committee of the union and the association will determine the scale of wages. When this scale is reached it automatically becomes a part of this agreement.

6. A commission made up of representatives of the union and representatives of the association will be appointed to work out the relations between the union, the association and the contractors.

7. There is to be a general reduction of 15 per cent in wages, except for cutters, whose wage will remain as at present, with classifications provided for all workers in the cutting room.

8. The agreement is to be in effect for one year.

What Miners Want.

In a communication reciting the celebration of May Day at Belleville, Illinois, in which the miners of Sub District 7 and the Central Labor Council co-operated, comrade L. J. Wydra expresses himself upon matters of vital importance to all workers at the present times.

The May Day celebration was a complete success, says our correspondent. Miners and workers in great numbers turned out to hear the speakers. Considerable quantities of literature including The Toiler were sold by a number of organizations.

The Workers' Problems.

Our correspondent in his comments upon the conditions which confront the workers at this present period of unemployment, calls attention to the facts of the great productive power of labor, how these powers have produced all that is necessary for life and how the commodities are now stored up and the workers unemployed and unable to get them.

The union officials, he states, are neglectful in their attitude toward the unemployment problem, refusing to consider the problem of aiding unemployed members or of searching out a remedy for the final solution of unemployment. With the menacing advent of the Open Shop, he states that it is up to the rank and file workers to take action in the local unions for the formation of organizations of the unemployed in every city so as to compel union officials and public authorities to take up the opening of public works as relief measures.

"Furthermore," writes comrade Wydra, "we must bear in mind that as long as we remain disinclined in the present situation of unemployment we will be the losers, that the wives and children of the unemployed are and will be producers of wealth and must not be allowed to be east aside because the employers cannot reap a present profit from them."

Mass meetings of the unemployed at which committees to take charge of the agitation of these matters are means he suggests as the first steps in dealing with unemployment, which to all appearances will be with the workers for many months.

CIVIL WAR AT TULSA, OKLA.

Orgy of Crime Leaves Scores Dead and Hundreds of Burned Homes.

America's weekly race riot between American born Negroes and American and foreign born whites was carried off on schedule time but on a considerable larger scale and with more elaborate trimmings than usual last week.

The moving finger of the American race war moves in planless fashion now South, now North, now East, now West, leaving behind in letters of blood the story of a cultivated race prejudice which was born in the days when whites held the blacks in slavery; and which has been fanned into burning conflagrations by the sinister teachings of a white capitalist class civilization.

Last week the finger stopped at Tulsa, Oklahoma. There it wrote in blood and fire an indictment of the criminality of "Christian Civilization," that will stand as a monument to the spirit of Mob Rule as long as the city of Tulsa and its civilization shall stand.

Nearly a hundred dead, 7,000 homeless, 10 blocks of burned Negro homes, a property loss of a million and a half dollars; these with a population debauched by crime, fear and hate stand out as the results of a race war that is becoming more chronic with each passing year.

An accusation of a crime against a white girl by a Negro was the spark that set off the reign of terror at Tulsa. It raged for a day and night before state troops gained control of the situation.

Now Tulsa is seeking the regain its "prestige" by a grand jury investigation, rebuilding the destroyed Negro homes and otherwise cleansing its moral and physical countenance.

But the dead—are dead. Now the finger will move on to fresh killings.

PICK-UPS.

Police raided the headquarters of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party at Riga June 1st, using machine guns. Communists answered with revolvers. Five men were killed and many wounded.

The general strike situation in Norway on June 1 was very serious. Only socialist and communist newspapers were able to appear. Strike is in sympathy with marine workers. Mass demonstrations of workers occurred in many cities and some riots took place. Cities are flooded with communist leaflets calling upon the workers to fight the capitalist government.

Shoes decorated with tufts of feathers from birds of paradise will be all the vogue in Paris this coming fall, we are informed. Similar nonsense was in vogue among the robbers and their confederates just previous to every war, professor of physiological chemistry in the past. France is headed for something and that soon.

At that a lot of workers will be wishing this winter that they had been hatched chickens.

Here's one. Dr. Alfonso E. Tey, that if the world is to pay its debts misery at the University of Pennsylvania, in an address before the convention of the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Association, stated the tip of the world is to pay its debts it will have to get on a cereal diet, especially the U. S. and Great Britain. Watch for this in your cracker box advertising.

Some people assert that our universities are run in the interests of big industry.

A gymnasium so perfectly equipped as to attract U. S. congressmen has been fitted up for their special attraction at Washington. We note they were sent there to keep from working.

The International Paper Company has offered to return its striking workers to their old positions provided they accept a wage cut approximately 21 per cent, retaining the 8 hour day. The workers struck against a reduction of 30 per cent and the installation of the 9 hour day.

Seven hundred and seven children of school age have committed suicide in the United States within the last year according to a statistical report of the Save-a-Life League.



JUST A LITTLE LABOR OF LOVE.

"Hey, what the hell you doin' with that gun?" "S'all right. I'm carrying it for my boss."

Ellis Island--A Dantean Hell

By EDGAR OWENS.

Thirty-eight men are on Ellis Island awaiting deportation. With them are twelve women and twenty-four children, families of the deportees. They have been there since April 9th, and will be kept there indefinitely.

Ellis Island is a cheerless place at best. But the detention rooms are desolate indeed, especially for those classified as politically undesirable.

For them Ellis Island is a prison, stone walls, steel bars, locked doors. And they will be kept there indefinitely—unless.....

Soviet Russia has closed her borders to American immigration until such time as some sort of recognition is afforded her by the United States. And the deportees are the innocent victims of this new policy. The women and children, although not deportees themselves and merely accompanying their husbands and parents, are being held virtually prisoners on the Island.

For them conditions are indeed sad. They are charged heavily for food of inferior quality; the women complain that the milk contains chalk and is unfit for the children, and when they ask for boiled water for their babies, the yare informed that sink water is good enough for them. Are they not Communists? What right have they to expect human consideration? Down with them!

A number of the children are less than a year old. Two of the women are soon to become mothers. All of them are suffering from the poor food and unsanitary surroundings. Their vitality is low and they are susceptible to disease. Sleeping quarters as such as to make one shrink. Privacy is out of the question. Bunks are in tiers as in a prison stockade. Under these circumstances steps must be taken to get our comrades off the Island.

The deportees are sent to Ellis Island from all over the country, some of them coming all the way from the Pacific Coast. Arrested at the time of the "red raids" engineered by the unspeakable Palmer; herded into filthy jails; subjected to the most inhuman indignities such as Palmer's agents have become artists in administering; given hearings before Immigration courts where their "crimes" were duly catalogued; appeals to the Department of Labor over-ruled; and finally they arrive at the Island only to learn they will not be admitted into Russia until the government of the United States changes its policies regarding the Soviet Government.

As matters now stand the NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE is the only body our comrades on the Island have to look to for aid. The problem confronting the Committee is of such weight that assistance must be forthcoming from all sources in sympathy with these men, women and children who abhor the whole damnable policy of deportations.

Plans have been made to remove our comrades from the Island. The men can be released providing bail is secured. But bail is expensive, and premiums must be paid. Arrangements are in preparation to establish a place near New York in which to

put the women and children where there will be plenty of fresh air and room for the children to play without danger to life or limb. We want none of our babies born on Ellis Island. We must be enabled to maintain the men after their release until such time as they may obtain work and thus be in a position to take care of themselves and their families.

Bills amounting to more than \$500 have already accumulated in carrying for our people. The Defense Committee furnishes physicians and medical aid when sickness overtakes any of them. We take no chances on the tender mercy of the Island officialdom.

Eliminating ever possible expense our plans for bringing about the release of the men on bail and paying the premiums necessary; for establishing the place for the women and children; and to furnish the small amount of cash to each of the men that will tide them over the period required for them to get located, will involve an expense of approximately \$2,000.00. The amount is small when the results aimed at are considered.

The NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE therefore sends forth this appeal. We urge that this matter be brought to the attention of all who may be in sympathy with our comrades. Haste is imperative. Funds should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. We want none of our babies born on Ellis Island.

Make remittances payable to THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE and mail to Edgar Owens, Secretary-treasurer, 7 Bank Street, New York City.

Ex-Service Men Unite Against Capitalism.

"It shall at all times co-operate with labor for the purpose of presenting a united front to the common enemy."

This is a constitutional provision of the "Canadian National Union of Ex-Service Men" with headquarters at 61 Cordova St., Vancouver, British Columbia and is a ringing challenge to capitalism.

With branches in many parts of Canada, especially in the West where its strength is greatest, the organization is carrying on an aggressive agitation among the disillusioned and discouraged Canadian veterans of the Great War. Its purpose being to unite in a compact and class-conscious organization all ex-soldiers who at time of discharge held lower than "commissioned rank."

"The average ex-service man," states Jas. Fornham, Secretary, "is just learning that his interests are with the militant workingclass."

"We intend lining up with the Soldiers' International and forming a part of the militant proletariat that will eventually overthrow the present system," he said.

OUTLAWED SOCIALIST PAPERS REINSTATED IN MAILING RIGHTS.

Two socialist daily newspapers, the New York Call and the Milwaukee Leader were reinstated in their second-class mailing privileges June 1.

The two periodicals were barred from the second-class rates four years ago under the Burleson-Lamar control of the postal service. They have been allowed to pass thru the mails however, at a higher rate.

The decision of Postmaster General Hays favorable to the Call and Leader is based upon the same ruling as in the case of The Liberator, which was accorded its second-class rights a week before. That is, that until a periodical has committed an offense

NEWS FROM RUSSIA

By CLARENCE MEILY.

One suspected murder, two suicides, two burglaries, twelve divorces, a bunco swindle, two unsettled strikes, a grand jury inquiry into rent profiteering, a threatened war in Europe, three vice raids, an increase in milk prices, a society dinner-dance characterized by unusual extravagance and nudity, an incipient riot of unemployed promptly suppressed by the police, a well-known banker's prediction of a speedy return of prosperity, civil war in West Virginia.—Mr. Nutt read all this with a comfortable sense of familiarity and security. He recognized that civilization was functioning as usual, and that he was still safe from Bolshevism.

Having finished the news columns, he glanced over the advertisements. He passed over several frantic, full-page, bargain announcements by merchants, of goods they could not sell. They did not detain him because he, too, had no money with which to buy. But he dwelt remissively on columns of wild-cat oil promotions, a number of fake medical ads, the fulsome praises of certain breakfast foods, and a list of pawn brokers. These evoked wistful memories, because it had been only three months since his trusting answer to an oil-stock advertisement had cost him all his savings, and only six weeks since he had tried a new breakfast food which had made him sick and driven him to resort to patent medicines which had very nearly given him a drug habit. The list of pawn brokers he might need any time.

Mr. Nutt laid down the newspaper and fell into a reverie. The day previous a man whom he had long suspected of radicalism had given him a magazine which had contained a lot about Russia—a most disquieting magazine. It had told of a vast scheme to cover Russia with electric power-plants, of how immense industries were to be transported hundreds of miles and reestablished at the source of raw materials, of the improvement of agriculture, the education of the peasants, the establishment of schools, hospitals, and sanitariums for the workers, of how all workers who had worked six months were entitled to a month's vacation with full pay, of how no one need work after reaching fifty years of age, of the care of children, of immense sums devoted to

Prisoners Protest

Insults to Wives.

"Socialism will break up the home," is an old saw long since worn out by the opponents of capitalism. But capitalism itself, and those who serve it, are the best wreckers of such homes as workers are able to obtain under its rule. The following resolution recently adopted by 35 deportees on Ellis Island shows a new method now being tried to wreck their homes after jailing the victims. One may ask after reading it: who should be deported, the officials or the victims?

RESOLUTION
Adopted by 35 Deportees at Ellis Island.

At a special meeting held by the 35 deportees at Ellis Island, April 10, 1921, was considered among other things the report of two comrades.

They reported that when their wives came to the Island and enquired about the whereabouts of their husbands, they were answered by the preservers of law and order of free America (?), "why enquire about them? We in your place would not bother about them. Moreover, they will go to Russia where murder and robbery are in full swing, and as soon as they reach Russia, they will be shot. We advise you therefore to leave such husbands and not enquire about them."

But the women answered, "If there is danger awaiting them we want to share it with them."

We deportees deplore such treatment at the hands of the officials. We raise our voices in protest. We also warn all others who come for information to such scoundrels to not pay any attention to their ravings.

Let them know that they have to do with the defenders of that government which is deporting us because we have pointed out the injustices of the existing order. They will not stop at anything to discredit our ideals, and that land which is the first example of a workingmen's government.

The Deportees.

under which it may be barred from the mails altogether, it must be received in the mails at the postage rates accorded its class of matter.

The two papers belong to the Right Wing section of the Socialist Party.

universities, of a government that offered a million rubles as a literary prize, of a land filled with the sense of creative effort.

It was horrible! Mr. Nutt wondered why the authorities allowed such matter to pass through the mails. It was un-American. Decidedly, it was un-American. He stressed the point in his own mind, and as he did so his patriotic soul revolted more and more. He began to understand the necessity for the Ku Klux Klan.

And then, the fire being warm and the hour late, Mr. Nutt dozed, and as he dozed he dreamed. It seemed that the authorities allowed such matter to pass through the mails. It was un-American. Decidedly, it was un-American. He stressed the point in his own mind, and as he did so his patriotic soul revolted more and more. He began to understand the necessity for the Ku Klux Klan.

"Why is your name Nutt?" He made a desperate effort to dodge the answer, uttered a stifled cry, and woke. It was his wife who spoke from the doorway:

"You'd better come to bed, John, instead of snoring there. You've been late to the store twice already this week, and you know they don't like it. If you lose this job I don't know what's going to become of us."

Mr. Nutt didn't know either, so he trotted off to bed.

RAIL WAGES SLASHED 400 MILLIONS.

Pre-War Wages Now Rule on 104 Lines, in Movement 'Back to Normalcy.'

(By The Federated Press.)
Chicago.—More than a billion dollars will be taken out of the pockets of railroad workers this year as the result of the action of the Railroad Labor Board in ordering a wage reduction averaging 12 per cent following the abrogation of the national working agreements.

The wage reduction will turn back into the operators' treasuries an estimated \$400,000,000 annually, while the abrogation of the working agreements, which was ordered by the board late in April, will cut \$720,000,000 more off the roads' payrolls.

A blanket decision was made in the case of 104 roads, most of them Class A lines, in disputes with 30 unions, including the "four big brotherhoods," the sixteen unions in the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L., and independent organizations. The wage cut will go into effect July 1, which was the date on which an increase of 22 per cent was granted last year.

In its decision the board indicates that it desires all the remaining roads in the country to file petitions for similar decreases, these petitions to be considered June 6, so that a general wage reduction may go into effect July 1.

There is no way of determining the actual wage that any particular worker will now receive, because of the complicated manner in which these adjustments must be made by each road. Pay envelopes after July 1 will tell the tale. Meanwhile it is stated by the board that no one class of labor has been discriminated against in making the cuts. The new average monthly wage will be \$125 instead of \$141, it is estimated, but probably the great majority of the railroaders will receive much less than this theoretical average, which is high because of the rate paid to the better salaried brotherhoods.

Pre-War Wages Rule.

The reduction to clerical and station forces ranges from 5 to 10 cents, inexperienced clerks to be paid \$67.50 the first six months; to structural and unskilled forces, 7½ to 10 cents an hour; to all shop employees, 8c; and to telegraphers, telephone operators and agents, 5 and 6 cents. Engine service employees are cut 48 to 64 cents a day, and train service men, 60 to 64 cents. Remaining crafts are reduced 6 to 8 cents an hour.

B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees Department, has just received a copy of the board's decision and is withholding a statement until he has examined it. Other union officials are declining to comment on the decision for the present.

The threat of further idleness of the workers in the board's decision, which states that the serious business depression has affected the whole country, and that some means must be found for stimulating a business revival. The chief arguments for a reduction given by the board are those advanced by representatives of the New York Central road in April, namely, that there has been a decrease in the cost of living, and that wages paid in other industries have declined. On the first point the decision admits that there is no means of telling how great, if any, the decrease in living costs to the consumer has been, but states that at any rate there has been enough of a decline in prices to hurt the producer.

The preamble to the decision attempts to cover up the class character of its decisions in the following statement:

"It should be recognized by all that the problem before us is chiefly an economic one, and we are all confronted by adverse and troublesome conditions which everyone should help to solve. It should not be looked upon as a struggle between capital and labor, or the managements and the employees."

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 2nd CONGRESS OF THE 3rd, COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL: Moscow 1920

ACTIVITIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL. (Petrograd Pravda, Sept. 15, 1920.)

The new executive committee of the Communist International, organized on August 7, devoted the first month of its activity to two tasks—the cleansing of the Communist movement of various countries of reformist and opportunist elements, and the uniting of all sincerely revolutionary forces of the world proletariat.

The German Independents.

The sitting of August 8 was devoted to the discussion of questions relating to the Independent Social-Democratic Party of Germany, a delegation of which was invited to the sitting.

Comrade Zinoviev put three questions to the Independents: (1) Do they find that any of the questions which interest the Independent Social-Democratic Party of Germany were not adequately elucidated by the 2nd Congress; (2) do they consider as acceptable the conditions of admission to the Communist International, which were prepared and established by the Congress; (3) what is their attitude toward the demands made by the Congress, that they exclude from the party the right Socialist elements?

On the first question the delegation, which was composed of four members, had only one opinion, which was that all the questions of interest to the delegates were adequately elucidated by the Congress. On the other two questions opinions differed. Comrades Daemig and Stoecker declared their complete agreement with the resolutions adopted by the 2nd Congress, and added that they would make every effort to secure, at the next party conference, the adherence of their party to the III International, which has been strengthened, thanks to the 2nd Congress. On the other hand, Comrades Crispian and Dittmann (representatives of the right wing

FROM "THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL," PUBLISHED BY THE RUSSIAN DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

of the party) declared that in theoretical questions of principle they are not in disagreement on important points with the Communist International, and pointed out that difficulties had arisen only in connection with the concrete formulating of the theses, particularly in that section of the latter which refers to armed uprisings, illegal struggle, centralism, and the attitude toward Socialist-traitors like Kautsky and Hilferding.

Crispian and Dittmann also pointed out that an intransigent attitude in these questions might cause a schism in the Independent Social-Democratic Party of Germany. Comrades Zinoviev and Radek answered them. Comrade Zinoviev pointed out, for example, that there are situations where a schism is the most sacred duty of a revolutionist, and that the Independent Social-Democratic Party must either cleanse itself or split up. It was in this spirit that the decision was adopted on the preparation of a message to the Independent Social-Democratic Party of Germany.

The British Movement.

The sitting of August 10 was devoted to the British movement. In his introductory speech Comrade Zinoviev pointed out that in England there are the British Communist Party, the Communist Party grouped around the newspaper "Workers' Dreadnought," the Scottish group, the group of Wales and Ireland, factory committees, and such, and that the union of these groups represents a difficult task, because, as was revealed at the Congress, there are disagreements among them, as, for example, on the question of the

attitude toward the Labor Party. "But these are purely tactical questions," says Comrade Zinoviev, "and much more important questions unite us, namely, the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of the Soviet system, of the need of illegal work, etc."

In conclusion, after an exchange of opinion, the following decision was unanimously adopted (the English workmen, who voted separately, all voted for the resolution):

"The Executive Committee resolves: In England there must be created a single Communist party on the basis of the decisions of the 2nd World Congress of the Communist International. In order to solve this task there must be convened during the next four months a general congress of Communist groups and organizations of all England and Ireland. The following must take part in this Congress: (1) The United Communist Party, (2) the Communist Party, (3) Shop-Stewards (delegates from factories and mills), (4) the Scottish Communist Party, (5) the Group of Wales, (6) Irish Communists (on federative principles), (7) the Socialist Labor Party, and (8) the Left Wing of the Independent Labor Party. A general Committee of Action is to be formed to convene this Congress and to prepare for its unity in matter of ideas; one representative from each group will compose this committee, under the presidency of a representative of the Executive Committee."

Supplementing this resolution the Executive Committee on August 20 further resolved: With respect to the Shop-Steward movement, the Executive Committee recommends

to the Committee of Action to organize the representation of such at the Congress on a proportional basis, according to the number of organized members; further, it is desirable that among such delegates there should be not only leaders of the movement who belong to parties, but also genuine representatives of the views and wishes of the labor masses.

The Cleansing of the Italian Party.

At the sitting of August 11 the Executive Committee discussed the cleansing of the Italian Party of opportunists and Socialist-Traitors, like Turati, Modigliani, Daragona, and others. Italian comrades, including Comrade Serrati, without objecting on principle, hesitated only on the question of carrying out this decision. The Executive Committee adopted an appeal to Italian workmen on this subject.

The sitting of August 25 was also devoted to the Italian movement. There was present a delegate from the Italian Union of Syndicalists, Comrade Borgi, who arrived in Moscow after the Congress. Because of this last fact the Executive Committee adopted unanimously the following resolution: "On the basis of the decision of the 2nd Congress on the question of the attitude toward the revolutionary section of Syndicalists, Anarchists, Shop-Steward adherents, and Industrial Workers of the World, and in view of the declaration of the representative of the 'Italian Syndicalist Union' Comrade Borgi that he accepts the decisions of the 2nd Congress, the Executive Committee resolves: (1) to admit the 'Italian Syndicalist Union' into the

III International; (2) to instruct the 'Small Bureau' to explain in a special letter to the 'Italian Syndicalist Union,' to all its members, the obligations which result from adherence to the III International; and (3) to instruct the 'Small Bureau' to adopt all necessary measures for the purpose of uniting as quickly as possible all genuinely Communist forces in Italy."

Further, on the proposal of Comrade Reed, it was resolved on demand of the Italian Confederation of Labor that it convene a congress immediately following the congress of the party.

The American Communist Movement.

With reference to the American Communist movement, the Executive Committee took a whole series of decisions, which demand of American and English comrades that they adopt a policy of compact and united organization. The following resolution was, therefore, adopted: Both Communist parties—the United Communist Party and the Communist Party—are instructed to unite in a single party on the basis of the decision of the 2nd World Congress of the Communist International. This unification must be definitely completed within two months, that is by October 10, 1920. Those that do not submit to this decision will be excluded from the III Communist International.

The Central Organ.

A series of decisions was adopted on the question of the central organ, according to which the journal "Communist International" will be so adopted as to satisfy the needs of the Communist movement in all countries. On the proposal of Comrade Zinoviev, the various shades of the Communist movement will be given the possibility of discussing disputed questions in the pages of this journal.

* It is to be noted that complete unity between these two parties has only recently been brought about.

Developments of the Class Struggle in Mexico, Spain and South America.

By R. B. GARCIA.

As a result of a lack of communication and interchange of ideas between the English and Spanish-speaking proletariat, there is very little understanding in this country of the labor movement in Mexico, South America and Spain. It is because of this condition that I feel moved to pen a few lines that may serve to give an idea of the progress and struggle of the proletariat in those countries. It is amazing how ignorant the average radical in this country is even of the character of the Mexican movement. I am often asked, these questions: "What are the Mexicans fighting for?" "Have they any idea of what they want?" "Are they fighting for anything but just the fun of it?" "Have they any class-consciousness—do they know anything about Socialism?" The answer might well be that the Mexican peons and the industrial workers are very, very conscious of two things. One is that they want the land, and the other is that they want the abolition of exploitation.

It would take much space to explain this properly according to facts, so I will confine this writing to quoting a few translated excerpts from the Spanish press of Mexico and elsewhere, relating to recent activities, both of the workers and of the enemy.

To begin with I will quote parts of a very lengthy account in "El Democrata," ("The Democrat") Mexico City daily, of the May Day celebration in that city. It is well to note that this paper and its kind only a few months ago, when they referred to any effort by the workers, they did it with bitter derision and contempt, branding them as "disturbers," "anarchists," "malcontents," "Bolsheviks" and the like. But in the meantime the workers there have made these terms respectable and the yellow press finds that to use them any more would be fine propaganda; so it is learning to refer to such names with reverence, and as a result the insufferable "rabble" is now being tarred, "the proletariat."

The "El Democrata" for May 2 comes out with this flaming headline in red across the whole front page: "The Red Flag of the Proletariat Flew Yesterday From the Cathedral." A double sub-headline across the whole page says: "The Unification of the Labor Groups of the Republic for the Manifestation, Has Again Made Clear That the Ideal of the Workers is One and Only One." The account occupies the whole upper part of the seven columns on the front page, and in the upper middle is a seven by five inches drawing of the workers hoisting the Red and Black flag on Mexico City's greatest Cathedral (Some good use for the Church at last!).

"El Democrata" goes on to say: "The announcement had been made that on May Day the red and black flag of the proletariat would fly from all the buildings occupied by the labor syndicates."

"As the clock struck six in the morning and with the boundless enthusiasm that is characteristic of the multitudes during great patriotic festivities, all the whistles on the industrial establishments of the Federal District sent forth their shrill sounds, to which the locomotives in the railroad yards joined in a chorus. Fire works and detonations were heard in the industrial centers and the mirth of the workers was manifest from that hour on thruout the entire city."

"In the open air meetings the hands of the workers were in a flutter waving the red banners. Jesus Domingue, textile worker, speaking to his assembled comrades proceeded to enlighten them upon what occurred in the great industrial city of Chicago in 1886. He was the first to hurl his condemnation at the American bourgeoisie and at those who represented the authority of the country at that time, as being responsible for the capitalist imperialism that took five laboring men to the gallows for no other reason than that they had labored in favor of a formidable strike to obtain the 8 hour day, which is now enjoyed in every country of the civilized world."

"In 1886," said Panfilo Garcia, with the sacrifice of the five ignored martyrs, the ideal of labor was vindicated by the blood of the innocent, and from that moment on the class struggle has become more intense in the United States and in all the world."

"Answering the call of the 'Committee for Political Prisoners,' presided over by the North American, M. Poley, over two thousand workers, regardless of color or group, attended. It would be impossible to estimate the number of syndicates that formed part of the manifestation yesterday. We are glad to note that, for the time being, the differences that existed between the two groups—red and yellow—are at an end, this being the first time that both contingents have fraternized so admirably and shook hands with each other as they did yesterday. A procession formed and marched to Avenida Juarez, stopping in front of the American Consulate, where, from one of the coaches the American red leader, Mr. Paley, addressed the crowd, dwelling upon the universal protest that must be made by the workers for the hanging of the five men in Chicago in 1886. Poley also referred to the many political prisoners that are still held in the United States for their activity in the social struggle. Cheers for Lenin,

of Russia and the social revolution characterized the celebration." As to Spain, I take the following from a circular issued by the National Confederation of Labor of that country, and in turn circulated in the United States by the Spanish "Revolutionary Group": "The blood of the proletariat runs in torrents thru the streets of Manresa, Barcelona and Valencia. The public power, obeying superior orders, has shot, has assassinated, has massacred ten comrades in three days in the early hours of the morning, in the dark and with the utmost impudence, on the pretext of an attempt of escape. At the very hour of writing these lines the tragedy has been repeated in Valencia with three more comrades, and in all certainty the proceeding will extend thruout the country with the success obtained. Surgeons have informed us that all the wounds were inflicted on the back and that some of the comrades infamously assassinated had received more than twenty shots. Of those who have fled numbers of them have been murdered by the master's bands, while others have remained prostrate with the cold in the highways. "The situation is critical. There are over seven thousand prisoners in all Spain. Our Syndicates have been dissolved; our centers closed; more than twenty of our comrades have been killed by the government power, more than forty by the bosses' bands, and innumerable comrades of ours flee to the highways in the rigors of winter."

Appealing to the workers of the United States, the sender of the circular from Spain says: "Try to divulge these conditions thru the labor press of that country and may you do something in favor of the boycott of Spanish products. That is our only hope."

Under the heading of "The Terror in Barcelona," "La Prensa" ("The Press"), Mexican daily of San Antonio, Texas, says in a dispatch from Madrid dated May 4: "The following dispatch has been received from Barcelona: "During the last six months three hundred and twentyseven employers have been killed who, invariably, had previously received a letter in which they were warned to abandon the city within eight days and that in case they refused to leave they should consider themselves sentenced to death in the near future. "Those who defied this warning by remaining, surrounded themselves with precautions, but in spite of this, sooner or later were taken to their homes riddled with bullets. The President of the Masters' Association suddenly found himself surrounded in his automobile by twenty ruffians who proceeded to fire upon him, and miraculously escaping from being killed on the spot. The physicians called to attend him, were warned, under penalty of death, that they were prohibited from lending him their services. In view of this, a squad of

gendarmes was furnished to accompany them in all their visits. "Another boss who was seriously wounded and taken to the hospital, was killed by an individual when leaving the hospital six weeks later. The assailant, who could not be identified, emptied his revolver on his victim. Invariably it is a man that 'cannot be identified' who commits the murders and the police admit their incapacity to put an end to these assassinations. Besides, as a rule, and this is a singular thing, the carabinieri always reach the scene too late, which does not mean that no one is arrested; on the contrary, all the militant labor leaders who are known and all those who hold advanced ideas, are arrested; but in spite of the arrests in mass, the police are unsuccessful in putting an end to the attacks on the bosses, who make haste to defend themselves by seeking help in the free unions, resulting in reprisals that can be summed up in this formula: an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

"Whenever a boss is assassinated a worker is also killed, and the number of workers that have died in this form already ascends to one hundred and sixty-seven. At the same time that the doctors are prohibited from attending the wounded, the lawyers are also forbidden to defend the workers accused before the Courts. A lawyer who was unafraid to assume his duties was wounded in the street together with a servant that accompanied him. The people gather in the cafes at the end of the day to discuss the latest happenings."

It is to be noted that the American press does not publish such dispatches, neither does the Associated Press send them to the Spanish papers that yet receive their service. They only come to the Spanish papers as special service. Because of the length of this article and because among the papers I have from South America the ones containing the proposed translations are not at hand, I have to omit for the present an account of that region. In passing I will only mention that in the recent general strike of transport workers in Argentina the strikers tied up all traffic and had the government on its knees at their mercy. The American government sent the Argentine government a note demanding that it force the strikers to allow an American merchant ship to move, but it was helpless. I ignore the final outcome of the strike.

As to persecution in South America, I will also say in passing that during a recent bitter strike in Punta Arenas, the radical leaders of the struggle were trapped by the police in their hall and some of them burnt alive. When they tried to emerge from the burning building they were thrown back into the flames, and some who managed to leave the building were shot like wild animals. The class struggle in these countries has reached the stage of bitter civil war.

SPEARING THE POLITICIANS.

The following letter was directed to the officials of a California city recently by an unemployed committee. We hope that the committee has lost none of its spunk.

To The Hon. Board of Supervisors. City and County of San Francisco, Calif.

Gentlemen: In behalf of the unemployed workmen and women of this City and those dependant upon them. We respectfully call your attention to the announcement of the series of meetings we will conduct in this City for the purpose of finding out if there is any Sage or Savant in this Bay district that can outline a solution of the MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM that confronts the American people; a problem to which all other problems are insignificant in comparison.

We are not seeking for bread-line or soup kitchen solutions for this problem. In the good old days of "NORMALCY" before the war that was fought and WON to make THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY AND A DECENT PLACE TO LIVE IN, DOLES OF BREAD AND SOUP, grudgingly given, were tried time and time again, but all in vain.

If we didn't know it before, we know it now, that Charity is no substitute for Social Justice. And we do not hesitate to charge society, Christian Society" with the most foul crime that the human imagination can conceive, if it do not immediately take measures to right this foul wrong committed against fellow citizens and Christian brethren.

To this end we respectfully ask for your permission to have the use of the plot of City ground (East of Larkin and South of Fulton) for the purpose of holding our open air meetings that we propose to conduct jointly with our indoor meetings from time to time.

Yours Respectfully, National Propaganda Committee for the Unemployed.

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The Capitalist and the Census

THE INTERNATIONAL SHELL GAME IN OPERATION. By H. R. Adams. With the proved faking of the German official census by the German Government to further the interests of a political party and to advertise on an international scale the POTASH which German Capitalists had to sell, as an established fact (see U. S. Year-book of Agri. 1919), the American farmer will do well to turn his attention to his own census of 1920 and to his own Capitalist Class which has MORTGAGES to sell. Advance census reports available show a deliberate attempt to misrepresent the fact that farm mortgages are increasing. This is done by the very simple trick of padding an "UNKNOWN" column. The farms "Unknown" are taken from the totals and our official deductions based on what is left.

DO FIGURES LIE OR LIARS FIGURE?

Advance State Reports	No. of Farms		% of Mort.		N. of Farms status 'Unknown'	
	1910	1920	1910	1920	1910	1920
New Hampshire	6,294	5,388	74.4	69.	140	1,223
Vermont	13,140	12,225	33.1	49.8	74	764
Rhode Island	1,180	949	29.6	32.5	96	325
Delaware	2,264	2,018	37.2	36.5	97	488
Indiana	56,914	51,474	38.3	41.3	1,740	12,408
Colorado	9,636	21,131	26.4	50.2	535	3,195
Connecticut	9,958	8,920	43.2	48.2	196	1,149
Utah	4,492	9,916	22.9	48.	139	1,907
Maryland	12,127	11,339	36.5	37.	308	2,174
Total of "UNKNOWN"					3,325	23,725

You can see that, by this simple device, seven of the States show less farms mortgaged in 1920 than in 1910. The American farmer should not be satisfied to permit this juggling of nearly 24,000 farms to further the interests of the bankers. Twenty four thousand farms for only nine states. What will the total be when all state reports are in?

You may ask why the bankers are particularly interested in kidding the people? When a farmer mortgages his farm, he signs away some of his independence. He MUST do business with the bank that holds his mortgage; all his actions in the community are in part controlled by fear of foreclosure. The total business of farmers in the U. S. is enormous. The American Bankers' Association is countrywide. Movements to take the mortgage business out of their hands threaten their hold upon billions. They must keep the farmer contented. They must quickly acquire the sheeps cloth-

ing of "friendship" for the farmer. Their association has started publication of a paper "The Banker-Farmer" telling the farmer what a helluva good friend of his the banker really is. This is being distributed over the counter of some twenty to thirty thousand country banks throughout the U. S.—selling the gold brick of content.

Of course, the BANKER loves the contented farmer who cheerfully works fourteen hours a day to earn his mortgage interest. Of course, he loves the contented tenant who works as long, to pay the rent and interest on his notes. The friendly banker even loves the contented hired man who hopes some day to be able to borrow and pay interest on a farm of his own. But he must, most of all, love the United States' Census. It is so obligingly designed to encourage farmers to go on HOPING and TO GO ON PAYING THE INTEREST.

BOOK PREMIUMS
Good books well read are one of life's necessities. The Toiler offers its readers a number of good books gratis. Why not take advantage of this opportunity and get a number of them?
Send us \$5 worth of subscriptions or \$5 cash for subscription cards and have your choice of one of the following titles which will be sent you postpaid.
"Barbarous" Soviet Russia, McBride \$2.50
Men and Steel, Mary Heaton Vorse \$1.00
The Proletarian Revolution in Russia compiled by Fraina \$1.00
Russia in 1919, Arthur Ransome \$1.00
Toiler Cartoon Book \$1.00
Before Adam, Jack London \$1.00
War of the Classes, London \$1.00
The Iron Heel, London \$1.00
Man or the State \$1.00
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A CALL TO AMERICAN MINERS.

As a heartening example of labor solidarity none surpass that of the German miners in offering the striking British miners financial support for their families while they carry on against the combined forces of the government and employers.

One million marks is the amount the German miners place at the disposal of the strikers. This offer follows a splendid one of \$100,000 from the Russian Trade Union International.

Press reports state that jubilation reigned among the strikers upon receipt of the news of the offers. Surely there is sufficient grounds for elation at such a move when we consider that only recently were the British and Germans at each others throats in the greatest and bloodiest war of human history.

The two gifts and pledges of support forces upon the attention of miners of America their own relation to the great struggle being waged by their brothers in England. Akin as many thousands of them are by blood ties as well as by those of the common struggle against the industrial oligarchs, they should experience a keen interest in upholding the arms of the British strikers.

The London Daily Herald puts the case squarely up to American miners. Surely they, valiant fighters that they are, will not fail to show an equal solidarity with miners and workers of other countries. Says the Herald:

"The British miners are fighting the greatest battle of their lives. Will not American miners follow the lead of the Russian and German miners and send something either direct to the Miners' Federation or to the Daily Herald fund for the miners? Come on, America, it's up to you!"

And up to you it is, you miners in your local unions, to make the first move toward the support you owe your British brothers. Their cause is likewise yours. "It's up to you."

WHOSE LAWLESSNESS?

Recently 600 railroad workers congregated at Harrison, Arkansas to discuss problems of wages, hours etc.; matters of vital importance to themselves and their families.

Swooped down upon their meeting place, carried by special trains, well armed and fired with free whiskey under the directive genius of the receiver of the North Arkansas Railroad—a mob, drove the workers from their hall and over the state boundary into Missouri. This, in the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave.

"Labor", the official weekly organ of the Sixteen Associated Recognized Standard Railroad Labor Organizations, published at Washington, asks, in an editorial in the issue of April 30th, entitled "Lawlessness in Arkansas":

If 600 railroad workers, armed and inflamed by liquor, were to seize the receiver of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad and drive him and his associates out of the State of Arkansas would anything be done about it?

If the local authorities complacently viewed the outrage and refused to move, would the Governor find means to vindicate the law?

And if the Governor proved indifferent, would the Federal authorities—the President, the Attorney General and the Congress—be without power to act?

While agreeing fully with "Labor's" conclusion stated further on that the government, local, state and national would find plenty of means to punish workers who took such unlawful steps, we would like to ask: whose "lawlessness" is Labor kicking about?

"Does the flag cover the worker as well as the capitalist?" "Labor" asks in the editorial. It certainly does, especially does it cover his eyes. And what force is it, as great as any other, that blinds the eyes of American workers with the flag? None other than the complacent, A. F. of L. and kindred spirited so-called unions and their fake leaders. For a generation the capitalist class has carried on an open war against every faction of workers that has made a stand for freedom, for opportunity and for a development of the working class toward a fulfillment of its historical mission—the control and ownership of the industries.

Socialists, Communists, I. W. W. have been jailed, beaten, thrashed and murdered because they made a real stand against robbery and the causes of robbery. Timid, spineless card-holders of the conservative unions called it none of their affair—and DID NOTHING. Oh yes, they did—they covered the worker with the flag. Yes, like Lewis of the miners did when Wilson ordered the miners back to work. He "couldn't strike against his government". He knew what a flag is for!

If the government and the capitalist employers would only use their clubs and guns on the radicals and leave unmolested the conservative unions you would never hear a peep of protest from them. Fortunately they will not do so. Occasionally the craft unionists get a wallop like that at Harrison, which sets a few of their members to thinking. You can bank on it that more wallops will be delivered them in the future. And because of them they will begin to realize that their lack of protest against capitalist lawlessness and persecution of the radical workers in the past has been a contributory agent to the lawlessness which now strikes them. Chickens still come home to roost!

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE TOILER

The Executive Committee of the Communist International and the Paul Levi Case

Translation by Rosa Sponier.

Moscow, May 1.—The Executive Committee of the III International at a meeting on April 27 discussed the situation in the German Communist Party. The members of the Executive Committee have unanimously condemned the pamphlet of Paul Levi and branded Levi as a traitor.

Zinoviev, in the name of the bureau and of the entire committee, declared as an infamous lie the statement that the Executive Committee or its representatives instigated the German uprising in March. This story was concocted to serve the interests of the German counter-revolution.

The committee expressed its warmest sympathy for their German brothers suffering in prison. After the discussion the following resolution was adopted: After examining the situation created in the United Communist Party of Germany through the uprising, the Executive Committee of the III International declares:

1. Concerning the differences of opinion relative to the tactics of the uprising, the executive sees the international importance of these great problems and considers it necessary to submit them to the World Congress of the Communist International. It calls upon the German comrades to place all the necessary documents at the disposal of the 3rd World Congress.

2. The executive is unable to decide whether or not it is possible for the United Communist Party of Germany to call a special congress before the 3rd World Congress. The executive supposes, however, that the White Terror, which is very severe at present in Germany, will perhaps make it impossible at this moment to prepare and hold such a congress. In case the Executive Committee of the Party will agree with this point of

view, the executive urges the German comrades to conform to the decision of their central committee.

3. After taking cognizance of Paul Levi's pamphlet, 'Our Method Against Putschism,' the Executive of the Communist International approves the expulsion of Paul Levi from the Party and consequently from the International. Even if Paul Levi had been almost entirely correct in his evaluation of the uprising, he should have been expelled for having violated, in an unheard of manner, the discipline binding all members of the party, and for having attacked the party in the back (for his attack in the present situation cannot be otherwise characterized).

4. In view of the governmental persecution against the Party, the executive considers it an imperative duty for all members of the United Communist Party of Germany to put aside all differences of opinion and to cope with the furious reaction, at the same time closing ranks and observing absolute discipline.

Signed: Zinoviev, president of the Executive Committee.—Russia: Lenin, Trotsky, Bukharin, Radek.—France: Rosmer.—England: Quelch, Bell.—Hungary: Bela Kun, Rudnyanski, Varga.—Bulgaria: Dimitroff, Popov, Chablin.—Finland: Kuisinen, Manner-Rajala.—Norway: Fries.—Austria: Steinhart.—Holland: Jansen.—Georgia: Tchakia.—Latonia: Stutchka.—Switzerland: Itchner.—Persia: Sultan Zade.—Young Communist International: Schatskine.

The delegates of the I. W. W. of America, William Hayward and Jack Crosby, who were present at the meeting of the Executive, declared themselves in agreement with this resolution.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY BARBUSSE AT THE TRIAL OF THE COMMUNISTS

BULLETIN COMMUNISTE, MAR. 17, 1921. Translated from the French by Mary Reed.

I know several of the accused from having had at various times personal relations, correspondence, or working contact with them. Although I am not directly active in the political and militant field, the aspect which I have wished to give to my literary works has necessarily brought me in touch with those who, in a different, more immediate, and more positive way, are carrying on the social struggle.

I am, therefore, acquainted with the names and activities of Souvarine, Monatte, Loriot, Monmousseau, and Hanot.

I know their public life and their personalities. I assure you that there are no men more loyal, more upright, and more unselfish. It is with full knowledge of the case that I testify that these men are far above any consideration of personal interest and that they, of all men, are incapable of dubious plots and questionable acts. Their militant activity has consisted, on the contrary, in proclaiming with the greatest energy, clearness, and publicity possible, the whole meaning and all the consequences of the idea which they are defending.

I cannot refrain from adding: in this very uprightness, this morality, they resemble the idea itself. If I am permitted to express what I think regarding the question which is being discussed before the Court, I shall say that it is entirely outside the field of police complications and pettiness. It is the great and far-reaching battle of ideas, it is the outstanding phase of this struggle, and it is in my capacity of brain-worker that I allow myself to become involved in it.

I offer the homage due from all intellectuals, all servants of the spirit, to the men who personify a social doctrine, which, far from being the accumulation of incoherent, anarchical, and spiteful demands slanderously used to conceal its true nature, constitutes the highest and most complete expression of the revolt of the human spirit against the secular injustice of institutions!

We believe that institutions have not changed fundamentally since the beginning of History, and that under the mirage of different words or certain superficial improvements, they are still based on privilege, that is, on the unjust principle of an arbitrary power—which, through economic evolution, has passed from the aristocratic class to the wealthy class—and not to the general interest of men. The mass of humanity, always sacri-

ficed, has continually served and still serves as the instrument, tool, and weapon of the private profits of domination and gain.

Against this state of unbalance which is the cause of all public suffering and the great massacre of men throughout History, and which maintains itself just because it is established, the heart and the mind have built up little by little a protesting idealism, and have drawn up new plans for society, restoring the management of human affairs to the men themselves. Above all this protestation, above the walls of the humanitarians, useless because they attack the effects and not the causes, above all the republican and democratic theories scattered through modern times and which, though they are a magnificent victory of progress, have been frustrated because they did not reach the sources of privilege and injustice,—above all these, International Communism must stand for what it actually is: a culmination. It is the general organization of personal effort, of all the useful effort in the world, free of all superstitions, all usurpations, and half-way measures which only increase the abuses.

It is the Declaration of the Rights of Man carried to the highest point. It is the Code of Common Law, which has been too short and stunted until now, and has not reached certain great collective crimes, certain offenses that are too far-reaching, it is the Code of Common Law extended and completed, and embracing all humanity!

The men through whom this belief is expressed today—this belief which it has taken so many centuries of suffering and rebel spirits to work out—find themselves confronted by a social mechanism in which everything is firmly fitted to the interests of the ruling oligarchy, where the same power arises through a terrible vicious circle, cultivating servitude by error and error by servitude. They find themselves in the midst of an international organization founded on the right of the strongest, on the armed rivalry and anarchy of financial appetites. Then, in this chaos, these idealists of reality, the Socialists, turn to the sovereign master—the whole people, to give them a consciousness of themselves, to show them, in broad daylight, the only too evident reasons for their sufferings and their eternal defeats, to openly instruct them in the great economic

OUR MAIL BOX.

FROM A NEGRO WORKER.

"Please put me down for 6 months subscription and I will send in another \$1 before long for another 6 months. I am a colored man and very radical. I have five more like me. I talk to my people all the time about the two old parties. They are no good.

"My people are sore about the hard times, I tell them: you voted for it, so take your medicine. I know it is bitter too.

W. Demar, Louisville, Ky.

LABOR UNION ACTIVITY.

"I am sending in \$6 in subscriptions and hope that each of the fellow workers gets the May 21 issue. The secretary of our union, (U. A. R. E.) announced The Toiler at the last meeting and suggested that every one should subscribe for it.

I am pleased with the results of our work here for The Toiler. I am foreign born and have a little trouble with the Americans but I will not give up.

The Conway yards are slowly putting on help but many men are out of work. We have been holding unemployment meetings, but fellow workers are not far in advance of the labor movement. Hoping that my work is satisfactory to you comrades and will try to do more, I am

Yours for Freedom, J. V., Conway, Pa.

ON DUTY.

"I am a soldier, a private, in the great army of the unemployed, I do regular drill duty, press brick and tramp ties, each day, and do my turn on guard duty, teach and agitate my fellow-men, according to my ability, and as the occasion arises.

"I have read several issues of The Toiler and my first \$1, after the grocer and gas have been paid, will go to The Toiler, the working-man's paper. It is to me, as a banquet to a hungry man.

"On May 22 the United Trades Councils of Western Penna. will hold their 6th Quarterly convention in Kittanning the county seat of Armstrong Co. I am Fin. Sec. of said Council and as we have over 200 credentials of delegates to be present, I believe I could dispose of 4 or 5 hundred free copies, by distributing to the Convention, and if allowed would take up a collection, for the distribution of The Toiler.

"If you think it worth while to send me copies for distribution at said convention, would be glad to do my share."

Yours in the good work Bert. Powell, Springdale, Pa.

THEY WANT IT.

"Here of late I have had some few men come to me for Toilers. They have been working in the so-called 'open shop' for quite a while, but at the present time the shop is closed. Has been shut down three weeks. They have no way of making a living now and want the paper to find out why. They say 'It is the best paper I ever read,' which goes to show it is making some sort of impression upon them.

"All power to the workers."

Yours for Communist C. L. Boltz, Huntington, W. Va.

factors on which they depend, and which determine the future in advance.

They do not adopt any artificial methods. If there is any violence or corruption on their path, it is only that which is used against them. They are unarmed, they are poor. Their only weapon is truth. There is no propaganda which can be more justly called a propaganda of ideas. The idea will convince, and then, if it is worthy, it will conquer by its own strength. It is the evidence contained in the idea that will give it, if need be, historic life.

Such are, in my opinion, the true character and the true dimensions of the conspiracy that you are to judge. People will do everything they can to liken the vast phenomena of evolution and clarification of ideas, to a story of subterranean plotting, which is something entirely different. Gentlemen of the Jury, a sort of caricature of the question is presented to you, to get you to treat as criminals those who are exercising the free right of expressing a sincere opinion, in refusing to submit slavishly to official command and to renounce hopes which are ever at the foundation of reason and human conscience. Personally, I consider these men as the upholders of the brave and wise work of the intellect, and I bow before them.

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINES:

POISON FOR THE WORKER'S MIND.

Second Article By Sanford Hamilton.

The worker's mind must be doped. He must not be allowed to become class conscious. So "The N. C. R. News," the employees' magazine of The National Cash Register Company, aims to "Make the employee feel that he is a part of the organization."

Very lovely, isn't it? "Don't listen to the Reds, who tell you that you are only a wage slave. You are part of an organization some members of which have an income of thousands of dollars a month; if you are regular at Sunday School and read 'The N. C. R. News,' which 'increases interest and efficiency,' you'll work yourself up to one of those positions. But first of all you must respect law and order and have 'Confidence in the Company.' When we tell you wages must be cut, don't ask why. Don't be a Red!"

That much for the worker's personal benefit. Now see what great things "The N. C. R. News" does for his family: it "Urges proper care and education of children." Notice the word "Urges". Workers are by nature nothing more than brutes. They have no love for their children. If there were no employees' magazine to "urge" them to take care of their children, they would let them run around naked. They wouldn't as much as give them one meal a week. And workers read that insulting trash—and their blood does not even begin to boil!

"The N. C. R. News," goes on Mr. Zimmermann, the editor of it, "decreases carelessness and disease."

In winter, when the air is cold and raw, it is very careless of one to wear an overcoat of shoddy and live in a house that hasn't got enough heat to take the numbness out of one's fingers. And look at baby: how blue it is in the face. Feel its little hands: how cold they are. Don't be so careless. It breeds disease. Wake up and take care of your family! What, you don't know you can do better on the wages you are getting? Read "The N. C. R. News" and you'll see how it can be done. And on page 15 you'll see why wages must be cut.

And remember: "Confidence in the Company!"

Summer comes. Hot, choky, dusty. In the winter you froze; now you swelter. Baby sweats and gasps for air. And the wife looks so tired. See how pale she is! The bosses' wives and children are in the mountains or at the seashore. They do look after their families; why don't you? Why are you so careless?

Hurry, work yourself up! "The N. C. R. News" will teach you how to do it. Read it carefully. On page 15 you'll see why wages must be cut.

The N. C. R. News "advocates insurance and encourages thrift." When a worker knows that he is worth more dead than alive he won't mind so much being worked to death. And thrift is another big item: when he shows that he can get along on less, the boss knows that he can pay him less. With that object in view, "The N. C. R. News"—

"Urges economy in preparation of food and MODERATION IN EATING." It is for your special benefit, fellow workers, that I put the last three words in big letters. That's the whole trouble with you—you eat too much! Just compare your grocery bill with that of the president of the organization of which you are part, and you'll know what moderate eating is. And your wife isn't a bit economical in preparing your food. She actually puts meat into the soup and spreads butter on the bread she gives to baby. Yes, that's what employees' magazines teach the workers: to hang on to their pennies while dollars are cut from their wages; to make the best of things while the best things of life go to those who hold the whip of ownership of the tools of production and drive them, suffering toilers, crushed, oppressed, to slavery in the shop when there is profit in it; to starvation in the streets when "thrift"

and moderate eating" bring about what prostitute economists love to call "overproduction"; to the slaughter of war when competition with foreign capital endangers "Democracy".

Oh, toiler, toiler! You mighty giant who have carried a dwarf on your neck so long that, sucking up your blood, he has grown big and so powerful that he can dictate how much food your baby shall have—

You who need but think, and the world is yours.— How long, oh, how long will it be before you do begin to think?

French Communist Action Against War.

(The following leaflet was distributed in Paris by the French Communists about three weeks ago when the French capitalist government was on the verge of invading the Ruhr Valley.)

The Central Committee of Action Against the War: Socialist Party (French Section of the Communist International), The Central Committee of Revolutionary Syndicates, The National Federation of Communist Youth, The Republican Association of Veterans, The Workers and Peasants Federation of Associations of the Disabled, Widows and Orphans.

DOWN WITH THE WAR!

After the Class of '19, will come the class of '18, and then the others! Mobilization means war! The French bourgeoisie must have war.

WHY?

Because in agreement with the German bourgeoisie, it wishes to wipe out the Revolution in Germany; Because the French capitalist class is on the verge of bankruptcy; Not able to straighten out its finances, it must resort

TO THEFT!

It is a question neither of reparations nor of justice. They wish to steal the coal of the Ruhr. The Committee of Iron Works, the traitor of the Basin of Briey, is pushing on its lackey, the GENERAL STAFF.

The occupation of the Ruhr will cost 3 milliards of francs a year. It will not bring in one cent to the country.

A new war will cost millions of lives and it will be the Poor who will pay the Penalty.

WORKERS, PEASANTS, DISABLED, VETERANS, MOTHERS, WIVES, Will You Permit French Imperialism to be the Heir of German Militarism?

WILL YOU SUBMIT TO THIS WAR? If war breaks out, it will mark the impotence of all those who had sworn to make war impossible from this time on by

ALL MEANS.

WAR? RATHER THE GENERAL STRIKE! War means the destruction of the working class who wish peace and the Expropriation of the capitalist thieves:

ANSWER THIS CALL!

The Committee of Action.

Twisted Humanity.

By SANFORD HAMILTON.

Ugly tramp, repulsive creature, Partly human, partly other; Once he was a cooling baby In the arms of a mother.

What has twisted his humanity Into such a wretched form? Think! Forget the trash of social Uplift, charity and reform.

Can't you see it is the work of The Democracy of the Dollar? — In which a worker counts as much As a dog without a collar.

COMMUNISM and CHRISTIANISM: Analysed and contrasted from the Marxian and Darwinian points of view. By William Montgomery Brown, D. D. The writer, a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, smites supernaturalism in religion and capitalism in politics.

Comments: "One of the most extraordinary and annihilating books I have ever read. It will shake the country." "I call it a sermon. The text is astounding.—Banish the gods from the sky and capitalism from the earth." "It came like a meteor across a dark sky and it held me tight." "Bishop Brown is the reincarnation of Thomas Paine and his book is the modern Age of Reason." "It will do a wonderful work in this the greatest crisis in all history." "A remarkable book by a remarkable man of intense interest to all."

Published in October, 1920. Fiftieth Thousand now ready, 223 pages; cloth \$1.00; paper, 25c or six copies \$1.00, postpaid. THE BRADFORD-BROWN EDUCATIONAL CO., INC., Publishers 140 South Union Street, Gallon, Ohio.

UP AGAINST IT.

By WALTER T. JOHNSON.

Bill Haywood is in Russia. They tried to put him in Leavenworth. They tried to get him like they got a whole lot of our class. They tried to get him because he belongs to our class, because he knows he belongs to our class, and because he is loyal to it. They really thought they had him. Business men in Pullman cars, lords of finance in their clubs were rejoicing. Their newspapers sang the praises of the law which had ordered him away for life. They were glad he was doomed because he was a menace to "our" institutions. "Our" institutions are first of all the State, that constitutional, legal, judge-balanced instrument for disposing of those who are so un-American as to work, and to plan to work for themselves instead of "our" country, "our" business, "our" profits, "our" prestige, "our" place among the nations. "Our" other institutions include the open shop, closed only when it pays "us" to deflate labor and restore a normal standard of living off low wages, unemployment and long hours. They wanted him safely put away in one of "our" institutions where he could not help to build up one of our institutions, an industrial union, a weapon for our struggle. They thought they had him. They looked for him but he was gone. They were up against it.

Not every class war prisoner goes away to Russia. Not every one has a right to leave the work here. Bill Haywood has work to do in Russia. But there is work to do here also. Our struggle is here, where our bosses are, where our factories are, where our—really ours—mines, factories, fields, railroads and machines are—where our victory must be won. And the work is being done here; the struggle is being fought here. And some of those who were found fighting it are up against it; up against the law courts; up against strange laws interpreted in a way to shock learned lawyers, and up against enormous law costs.

What does it mean to be up against it? What do the big business men think of law cases? Do they get up against the law? Do they like to fight each other, as they do fight each other, in the courts or outside of court. They shrink from legal fights; they are too expensive. The law courts are not suitable places in which to transact business. The whole procedure is out of date, unsuited to the morals, the practice of controlling industry by business and dividing up the spoils on the basis of the most for nothing to the shrewdest. Shrewd business men do not spend their money in the law courts; giving money to the lawyers instead of keeping it is poor business. A legal quarrel may ruin a business or hold up an estate for years. (Don't you like the old country sound of 'estate'?) Don't you feel at home, back in old Europe, when you hear of some jolly good feller's 'estate'?)

Wise men keep away from the law. But what if you come up against it? When the old capitalist system of waste, a system of making profits by letting industry produce only half as much as it might, and wastefully consuming half of what is produced, when this groggy system became more groggy than ever, and when fear of ruin and the end of all profitable things kept the best families awake day and night, they began to call each other by the best name they know, "Profiteer." And they passed some laws to try to stop some of them bringing industry to a standstill in order to take all the profits, and they passed the laws also with the idea of restoring general confidence (a popular belief in business men's buncombe is general confidence)—confidence in the trick of all of them hindering industry by business necessity.

And so, some of them come up against the law, and this is what happens:

"The plumbing company and its officers were accused of having conspired to boost the price of commodities, contrary to law." Some of them had evidently profited. So with due regard for business principles, and profit making practice, it was decided that the company should pay \$5,000.00 fine and the officers should go to jail like an indiscreet thief for ninety days. But the thing was so unusual that the case was appealed. It was so unheard of for any business man to be up against it just for doing what business men's sons go to college to learn how to do, just for treating bread and butter, and hospital and sanitary supplies as something to make profit out of. So the Court when appealed to said there must be some mistake; the lower court had blundered; it "took away from the jury the determination of the question of whether plumbing supplies are articles and commodities of common use within the meaning of the statute. It was a grave error bordering upon a usurpation of the prerogatives of the jury." You see it was quite possible no one ever intended to protect plumbing supplies from profiteers. At

any rate there was reasonable doubt. Maybe the jury lived in the woods and did not know plumbing supplies were in common use. So the officer was released on bail on a "certificate of reasonable doubt." There is no knowing what might happen if you get up against it in a truly business-like manner.

But C. E. Ruthenberg, one time Socialist candidate for mayor of Cleveland came up against it in a most unbusiness-like manner. He was not engaged in business. Industry, production for use, engaged his attention. Production for use is even more unbusiness-like than paying money to lawyers. Production for use is the very opposite of business, which is production for profit.

So Ruthenberg is up against it—up against the law. He served a year in prison for opposing the war. All the workers in Ohio know him. The workers know him because every one knew what he was doing, doing the work which must be done here, where our struggle is. And the capitalists know him for the same reason, and they got him. They got him for drafting, or publishing the Left Wing Manifesto, although he was not in town when that work was done. And they sentenced him to the maximum term, not ninety days, but five to ten years. But the law was so unusual, it was passed when someone thought God had forsaken the country by allowing President McKinley to be assassinated. It was an unusual law and the jury had many difficult points to decide, and the law had never been tested in the higher courts. So of course the lawyers asked for a "certificate of reasonable doubt." But Ruthenberg was up against it. It was not a question of whether the master plumbers should be allowed to enjoy these piping times, but only: "Shall Ruthenberg be kept behind the bars with Ferguson, Larkin, Gitlow and Winitsky and the others." There was only one answer and it was given. They kept them all. They have them now.

There is only one answer. President Harding snarled it across the ocean to rival imperialists. "We want that which is rightfully our own, and, by the eternal, we mean to have that. What we want we call our own, and what we call our own, by God, we'll take!"

Ruthenberg is one of ours, one of our class. Ferguson, Gitlow, Larkin and Winitsky and the others are ours. And, by Harding's small town God, we want them. There is only one answer: We'll get them out. It will cost \$6,000.00 to print the records. Without this expenditure for printing the cases cannot be appealed. This is not a deal between friends, members of the same class. It cannot be settled out of court. We are up against it—up against the law. Ferguson is a lawyer, and a good one. He will prepare the briefs though he is in jail. That means a straight hard fight. He will fight straight for himself, his comrades, his class, our class. And it will be a deal of money too. But don't forget, \$6,000.00 to put it down in black and white; \$6,000.00 because our comrades are up against it—up against the law.

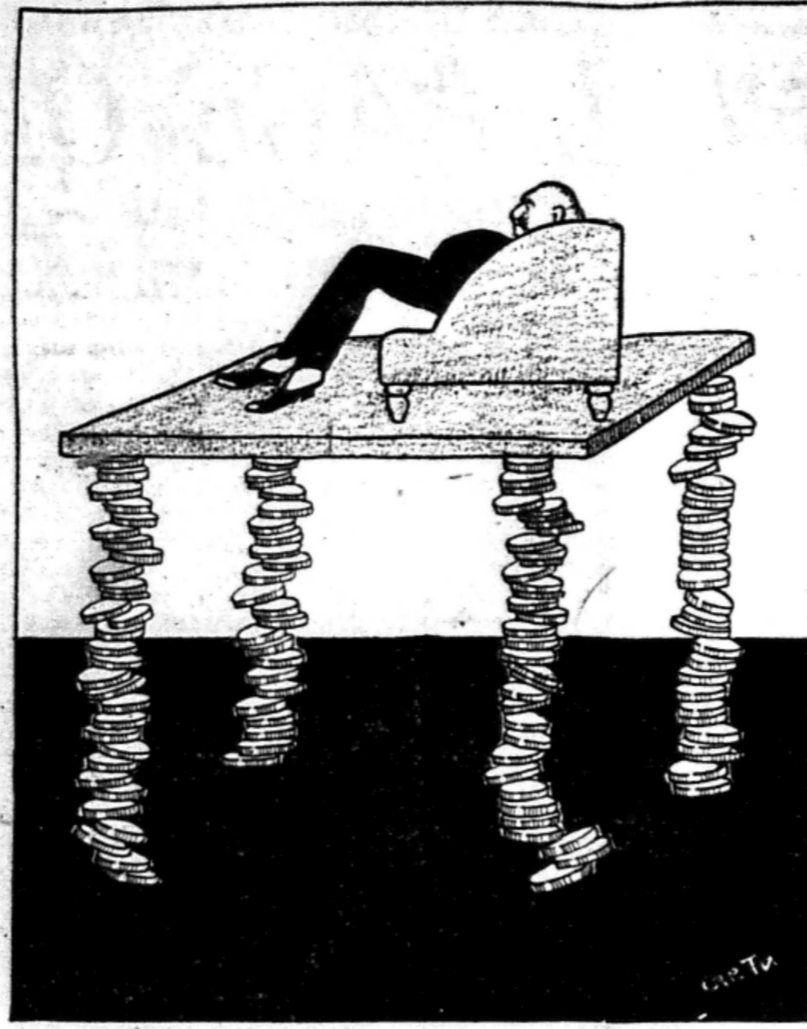
There is only one committee working for these men. It is too hard a fight for liberals. It is part of the real fight, the workers' fight, the class war. The National Defense Committee, of which Ruthenberg and Ferguson are members will fight these cases if you will remember the one answer and send it along to the Treasurer, Edgar Owens, 7 Bank St., New York City. Six Thousand Dollars must be forthcoming. Will you help?

MAKING SCABS.

By JOS. POORE.

The bosses are not the only enemies the workers have. By far the greater enemy is the antagonist who, masquerading in innocent garb, is ready to crush you when you are off your guard. This concealed enemy is the reactionary trade union official, the official who will not hesitate in the greatest crisis to betray Labor into the hands of its mortal enemy—the capitalist class. In the last analysis the boss depends on the Police, the State Cossacks, the Army, the Navy, and all the armed thugs the Pinkertons can supply, to crush the workers into submission. Nevertheless, in the face of determined resistance by the working class, all the armed brigands of the bourgeoisie will be scattered like feathers before a hurricane. What then prevents the workers from forming a solid wall against their enemies—the capitalists? It is the reactionary labor union officials in their own ranks. They are the Gomperses, the Lewises, the Lees, Schlesingers and Co. who have succeeded in perpetrating more damage to the interests of the working class than all the capitalists could ever dream of effecting.

To illustrate the treachery of the reactionary union officials, and in some cases even half-baked radical union officials, I will cite the follow-



CAPITALISM SHIMMYING TO A CRASH!

ing two cases. In the N. Y. Times, a capitalist organ, the following news item appeared in the issue of Feb. 24:

"Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Fred E. Kennedy, for forty years prominently identified with the union labor movement here, has surrendered his commission as General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor and announced that his printing establishment is to be conducted on a mutual benefit plan.

"His severance of the ties of years is in connection with the demand of Binghamton printers for higher wages, which he declares, will mean that his company, The Kennedy-Morris Corporation, must either go bankrupt or drop out of the Union."

Comment on this case is superfluous, the base treachery of the Federation in employing capitalists as Union Organizers is a crime against Labor begging description. For the red-blooded union worker this is hardly a surprise as he has been aware of this practice ever since he became class-conscious. It is moreover a confirmation of the perfidy of the Federation in its policy of class cooperation with the deadly enemy of the workers—the capitalists.

The second case was transmitted to me personally by those directly involved. Two brothers arrived from Europe in March 1921. They applied for admission to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at Brooklyn, N. Y. The two brothers are both ardent Socialists and were members of their trade union in the land of their birth. The organizer told them that "the union has enough on its hands to furnish work to its own members" and point blank refused them union membership. The applicants were so astounded at this greeting from the mouth of a so called radical labor union official that the wrath which rose for utterance was stifled in their throats. Such vile treatment they thought, had been relegated to the stock in trade of capitalist officials but to be spat upon in such an arbitrary manner by officials claiming to represent the interests of Labor was more than they expected.

Recovering from this unexpected blow they told the organizer that they were without money and that they no longer could play the role of guest at their impoverished relatives who were themselves in dire need. To this the organizer grunted the same advice, "go to your people for help." The next result of this czaristic attitude was to drive these fellows to utter desperation and to avoid the spectre of starvation they accepted work in a scab factory. My knowledge is that they worked in this scab factory but two weeks in order to insure the necessities of life. They left with curses on their lips against themselves for being compelled to be scabs and against such a system of rotten reactionary unionism which forces workers to scab against their own brothers.

Workers of America the time has come to cleanse your ranks and to throw out all the reactionary and provincial union officials who are throwing a monkey wrench into your organizations. Get busy and appoint class-conscious and revolutionary workers direct from the shop at the same wages you receive,—not a penny more. This is the way—the only way—of protecting your interests, namely not by paying salaries to your leaders but by paying them not a penny more than the average worker in the industry earns. In this way you will eliminate career-makers and corruption and will have in their place honest revolutionary workers who will fight for the interests of Labor against its capitalistic enemies.

A MAY DAY IMPRESSION

By AN OBSERVER.

May Day, the Holiday of the Workers of the World. The day on which they show their solidarity. In Milwaukee a big meeting had been arranged by the Socialist Party in one of the biggest halls, The Auditorium.

Arriving early I entered the hall where already some comrades had gathered, when I noticed a little commotion and heard City Organizer Edmund Melms of the Socialist Party say to a lady,—"These cannot be distributed here." I naturally thought the bourgeoisie was at work spreading literature containing lies about Soviet Russia or comrades of other countries. There was a great call on all sides and the lady quickly distributed the balance of her papers. I eagerly examined them,—imagine my surprise! She had "Toilers." Then I saw some more people herded together and driven out of the hall and called into a side room by the Executive Board of the Socialist Party of Milwaukee. Some hesitated on the threshold of the room as though they feared the inmates. These people carried leaflets.—I examined the leaflets. They announced a Mass Meeting by Robert Minor. For a moment I imagined I was sleeping—or had come to a meeting of the bourgeoisie. The people were told they could not distribute these leaflets in the hall. Evidently there was one red-blooded Comrade on the Executive Board, who suggested their distributing them in the lobby. My interest was aroused so I kept watch.

They had just arrived in the lobby when I saw the Executive Board giving instructions to the ushers. The ushers immediately walked up to the comrades and said—"You cannot distribute these books or leaflets here." "But what is wrong about them?" one comrade ventured to ask. The usher took him by the arm, "You must leave these premises with that stuff—and don't dare bring any more in." They left the hall but as they were dauntless fighters they distributed on the outside. Here policemen appeared, stopping them again. "If you cannot distribute on the inside you cannot distribute on the outside, or I will arrest you all!"

I went back to the hall stunned. I looked to see whether people had been annoyed, by the Toiler or the leaflets, but found them carefully studying same, and placing them in their pockets. The band played the "Marseillaise" which was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner". The speakers of the evening Mayor Hoan, Kirkpatrick, Chandler Owen, expressed their sympathy with Soviet Russia, urged greater solidarity among the workers, showed the suffering which exists under the capitalist system, and favored the overthrow of same, but my mind was with the dauntless fighters who had been driven out into the night into the hands of the police by the same organization these men represented.

A vision of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg rose before me—I saw the guards administering the death blow—beyond them I saw the Executive Board of the Socialist Party, giving instructions—beyond them I saw sincere comrades, some following leaders blindly, ignorantly, others who realized the true facts but had not enough courage to break away—and the murder was accomplished—Who is guilty of the Crime?

A SECOND CARPENTER'S CALL. A 'WORKERS' GOVERNMENT.

By VICTOR A. COHEN.

The men were jubilant! The bitter strike over at last, the slaughtering room rang once more with boisterous laughter, and jests banded from tongue to tongue. The killing went forward with vigor; dank steam eddied through sunless corridors,—horrible sights and sounds and smells, grown endurable only through the grim necessity of daily contact. I stepped blinking out into the sunlight, tired in body and spirit. Well, the strike had been won. My work here was ended—for a time. Let the men rejoice while they could. Perhaps until the next increase in the price of bread and shoes.

I felt choked and crushed by some unseen force. I hurried along the street, trying to shake it off, trying to take a free breath. At last I came to the open country. Gradually the air grew sweeter and my heated brain grew calmer. Oh, but the sunlight felt good. It warmed me through and through, bathed my soul, and the soft breeze whispered in my ear. "Sleep. Sleep, and forget."

So I lay down against a fragrant haystack and slept. But even in sleep I could not forget. I thought I gazed down upon a little valley where many men were at work. And I saw that they were repairing an old mansion. Doggedly they worked, some fetching and carrying, some busied on the walls, some astraddle the gabled roofs. But their shoulders stooped, their heads were bent towards the ground, and they moved like spiritless automatons.

Their labor was so hopeless. For as fast as one bit of wall was mended, another decayed and fell to pieces. As fast as one white spot of new shingles appeared on the roof, another part crumbled inward, leaving a black, gaping hole. The utmost efforts of the toilers barely managed to keep the house together. It loomed up,—a huge crazy patchwork of living decay, of dying hopes. How

quickly the new spots faded, blended into the old, and then themselves rotted even as the old.

And always the souls of the workers seemed constantly groping, feeling with anxious fingers in the dark, reaching for something they knew not what.

Suddenly there arose from within their midst, a Figure, with a giant sword in his hand, from which strange lights glinted. And he spoke ringing words to them, that stirred the hidden fires within them. As his words grew more significant, faces lighted up, bodies straightened, and, with flashing eyes the workers began to tear the old house down. With amazing speed the gloomy relic was reduced to a shapeless pile. The Figure brandished his sword and spoke again, whereupon the workers began to build on a new foundation, with fresh-hewn timber. And under swift, inspired hands a palace arose, where once had been a hideous prison.

I glanced once more at the directing Spirit. The features grew more distinct and I saw they were those of a workman, but exalted by some inner Knowledge. And as I watched, the flaming shafts of light from the upheld sword resolved into letters that spelled the word "Revolt." The sun, which had been hidden before, burst forth and played upon the spires and pinnacles of the workers' palace. The reflected rays lit up the robes of the Spirit, and dyed them a deep red—

I awoke. The shadows had lengthened into the cool of evening. A man came down the road and stopped to greet me; a friend and co-worker on his way to the next city. I held his hand and gazed for a moment into his eyes. How strangely like those eyes I had seen lit up by the fires of "Revolt." I watched him down the long road, his head lifted, as he strode toward the setting sun. I was

GOVERNMENT.

How It Works Under Capitalism

During the Pan-American labor convention at Mexico City, Sam Gompers and other lesser lights wanted the Mexican government of Obregon to the skies as "the only workers' government outside of Russia"—and for more to be considered such, according to them.

Certainly it is more pleasing to Gompers and his kind than the real article in Russia. We don't know that the recent baring of the mailed fist of capitalism in Mexico has changed Sammy's opinion or not. In all probability not. For Sammy has the first word yet to say against deportation of reds, radicals and bolsheviks.

But if Sammy remains deluded that the Mexican government is a "workers' government, the fact stands that a great many others are completely disillusioned on the score. For the Mexican government has instituted a Red hunt that approximates the activities of our own Palmer.

To date nine so-called reds have been deported at the behest of Obregon. While Palmer's successor is shipping the reds out the Mexican government persists in shipping back some of our own. Linn Gale, Frank Seaman and comrade Paley and six syndicalists have been passed over the border. More are to follow according to the Mexican capitalist press, among them Frank Haberman, correspondent of the New York Call.

Obregon does not distinguish very accurately between reds of different hues but all are classed as "prejudicial agitators," and as Obregon has declared, "must go."

It is stated in some quarters that Obregon's Red hunt is a move to exterminate the agitators so as to reduce the bolshevik agitation in order to receive American "recognition."

As we know—my dream had ended. And yet—

BOOKS THAT EDUCATE.

Here is a list of books The Toiler recommends to workers who seek a knowledge of present day labor problems and a remedy for the evils of a class society. Here are books by acknowledged leaders and thinkers. Scientific works; popular educational books; the best and latest books about the great revolution in Russia; pamphlets on practically every phase of the labor struggle are here. Select the titles most attractive to you and order them today. Educate yourself NOW for the struggle between Labor and Capital.

Books About Russia

- "Barbarous" Soviet Russia—McBride \$2.50
- The Russian Workers' Republic, Henry Noel Brailsford \$2.50
- The Crisis in Russia, Arthur Ransome \$1.60
- From Mayfair to Moscow, Clare Sheridan's Diary \$3.00
- Marriage Laws of Soviet Russia25
- Labor Laws and Protection of Labor in Soviet Russia 25c
- Nicolas Lenin, His Life and Work, Zinovieff 15c
- Communism and The Family, Kollontay 10c
- Structure of Soviet Russia, Humphries 10c
- Dictatorship of the Proletariat, Kamenev 10c
- Constitution of Soviet Russia 10c
- "Left Wing" Communism, Lenin 50c
- The Proletarian Revolution and Kautsky the Renegade, Lenin 40c
- The Proletarian Revolution in Russia, Lenin and Trotsky, Compiled by Frains, Cloth \$1.00
- Paper75

Scientific Classics

- Landmarks of Scientific Socialism, Engels \$1.25
- Socialism and Modern Science, Ferri \$1.25
- Philosophical Essays, Dietzgen \$1.50
- Positive Outcome of Philosophy, Dietzgen \$1.50
- Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch \$1.25
- Ancient Society, Morgan \$1.50
- Ancient Lowly, Ward, 2 vols., each \$2.50
- Essays On Materialistic Conception of History Labrioli \$1.25
- The Universal Kinship, Moore \$1.25
- Savage Survivals, Moore \$1.25
- Woman Under Socialism, Bebel \$2.25
- Economic Determinism, Parce \$1.25
- Poverty of Philosophy, Marx \$1.25

Educational Pamphlets

- The Railroaders' Next Step, Wm. Z. Foster 25c
- Stedman's Red Raids, Robert Minor 10c
- International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions, Losovsky 10c
- Communism and Christianity, Wm. M. Brown, 25c
- Socialism and Religion, By B. S. P. of England 10c
- Wage Labor and Capital, Marx 10c
- Scientific Socialism Study Course 10c
- Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels 10c
- Shop Talks on Economics, Marcy 10c
- Industrial Socialism, Haywood 10c
- Industrial Autocracy, Marcy 10c
- Value, Price and Profit, Marx 15c
- Evolution and Revolution, Fischer 15c
- No Compromise, Liebknecht 15c
- Communism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels 25c
- Marxism and Darwinism 10c
- Eighteenth Brumaire, Marx 25c
- Strength of the Strong, London 10c
- The Apostate, London 10c
- The Class Struggle, Kautsky 25c

- The Right to Strike, Marcy 10c
- The Dream of Debs.—London 10c
- Class Struggles in America.—Simons 10c
- Open the Factories, Mary Marcy 10c
- Bribing the War Press 5c
- Role of the Labor Unions in Soviet Russia Losovsky 5c
- State and Revolution—Lenin 35c

Cloth Bound Books, 75c Each

- Communist Manifesto.—Engels.
- Evolution of Man.—Boelsche.
- Germans of Mind in Plants.—Frances.
- Marx vs Tolstoy.—Lewis.
- Science and Superstition.—Lewis.
- Fenberch: Roots of Socialist Philosophy.—Engels
- Value, Price and Profit.—Marx.
- Origin of the Family.—Engels.
- World's Revolutions.—Unterman.
- Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.—Engels.
- Anarchism and Socialism.—Plechanoff.
- The Evolution of Banking.—Howe.
- Struggle Between Science and Superstition.—Lewis
- Collapse of Capitalism.—Kahn.
- Evolution, Social and Organic.—Lewis.
- Law of Biogenesis.—Moore.
- Positive School of Criminology.—Ferri.

Miscellaneous

- Men and Steel, Mary Heaton Vorse \$1.00
- Interchurch Steel Strike Report \$1.50
- Man or the State, Philosophical Essays \$1.00
- Stories of the Cave People.—Marcy \$1.25
- News from Nowhere.—Morris \$1.25
- The American Empire, Scott Nearing (Paper)50

Jack London's Best Stories, \$1.00 Each.

- The Little Lady of the Big House.
- Michael Brother of Jerry.
- War of the Classes.
- A Daughter of the Snows.
- Tales of the Fish Patrol.
- The Mutiny of Elsinore.
- The Valley of the Moon.
- The Turtles of Tasman.
- The Call of the Wild.
- The Faith of Men.
- The Night Born.
- John Barleycorn.
- A Son of the Sun.
- The Iron Heel.
- Martin Eden.
- The Sea Wolf.
- Adventure.
- The Son of the Wolf.
- South Sea Tales.
- The Star Rover.
- Jerry of the Islands.
- Burning Daylight.
- Before Adam.
- Moon Face.
- Smoke Bellew.
- White Fang.
- 5 Volumes or more 90c each.

Magazines

- The following magazines may be obtained of The Toiler office
- The Industrial Pioneer (I. W. W. monthly) 25c
 - The Liberator (monthly) 25c
 - Soviet Russia (monthly) 25c
 - Good Morning (twice monthly) 15c

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