

# THE TOLLER

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## U. S. LIFTS COMMERCIAL BLOCKADE AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA

The Wilson administration, due to the insistence of American manufacturers and exporters, officially lifted the American commercial blockade of Soviet Russia on July 7th. That the lifting of the blockade, which has been responsible for the starvation and deaths of thousands of innocent women and children in Russia is the direct result of an accepted basis of trade relations between Great Britain and Russia, is now apparent in the reports of Russian delegations on their way to England for the purpose of preparing for the resumption of trade. Merchants here have no desire to see the rich field of Russian commerce invaded solely by the astute British.

The authorization for the resumption of trade between American exporters and

Russian carries with it no recognition of the Soviet government. True to its hypocritical character, the Wilson administration seeks to perpetuate the idea of a difference between trade relations and "recognition". It will probably maintain the fiction to the last moment of the administration's term of office. But the Soviets have little to lose from non-recognition. What they want is locomotives which the Baldwin Locomotive Works are ready to supply by the hundred and the machinery, medicines and other necessities needful in the reconstruction of Russia's civil and economic life. American manufacturers have these supplies ready for delivery, they have been waiting and pleading with the State Department for months to allow

them clearance papers for shiploads of these products. The government has withheld consent until the Red Army battered down the last hope of capitalism to re-establish itself in Russia — the Polish offensive. With the Polish Army in rout, the government must accede to the logic of events and permit the beginning of trade.

That the whole world stands ready to trade with Russia now that the United States and England have consented, is accepted. Scandinavia especially has desired to trade with Russia for many months, but the fear of the Allies has compelled her to take no offensive step. Italy has already, so it is reported, sent cargoes to Russia in exchange for Russian goods. It is not likely that other nations will follow

the stupid policy of the Wilson administration, but will allow full freedom of passenger traffic and mails to Russia followed shortly by official government recognition of the Soviet government.

The resumption of trade relations with the world is the greatest victory for Sovietism. In spite of the terrible handicaps of an economic and political revolution, preceded by a war which reaped a toll of 6,000,000 men; of counter revolution and attacks against her by the Entente allies; with a worn out, destroyed economic and industrial machine to which difficulty was added a blockade of all her ports, the Soviet government, the government of the Russian workers and peasants, has survived it all for two terrible years. With an

indomitable courage it has beaten its enemies on every side, and has won the confidence of the masses of Russia. The opening of trade relations is a tacit acceptance of the strength of the Soviets.

Every revolutionist may hail with joy the establishment of these potential relations between Russia and the capitalist nations. They mean the ending of many terrors that have beset and hindered the development of the true Communist State, chief among which are the hunger and dearth of medicines, and the lack of machinery. With these supplied, will Sovietism be strengthened and the power of the Revolution be multiplied.

**Hail to the Revolution. Hail to Russia, victor over capitalism!**

### Proclamation to the Workers of All Countries to Stop White Terror.

The complete text of the call for an international boycott of Hungary for the purpose of forcing the White Guard Government of that country to cease its terrible persecutions of Socialists and labor leaders, issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions from its headquarters in Amsterdam on June 3, is found in a copy of Het Volk, the Dutch Socialist organ. Late reports from Vienna say that the boycott, which went into effect June 20, is being carried out by Austrian, Yugoslav and Polish railroad men and telegraph and postal employes and is fairly effective. The text of the call, which has only been briefly quoted from in the cable dispatches, reads:

"To the workers of all countries:

"The International Federation of Trade Unions has decided to boycott Hungary, beginning Sunday, June 20, and to put a stop to all traffic with that country.

"It is nearly a year since the so-called order-loving elements in Hungary got possession of the Government. From that moment on, the labor movement there has been exposed to an oppression and persecution the like of which has never been seen in the history of the labor movement, and which actually exceeds the horrors in the Czaristic Russia that has been overthrown.

"Mere membership in a trade union that is nonclerical is enough to cause one to be thrown into jail, and an anonymous denunciation is sufficient to have a person kidnapped and locked up in the internment camps.

"Already at the beginning of the current year there were 9,000 men and women in the concentration camp at Hajmaster, 4,000 at Ospel, 2,400 at Zalaegerszeg, 2,000 at Eger, 3,000 at Cegled and 2,000 at Komaron Sandberg. Altogether there were some 50,000 men and women locked up. The jails in the cities are overflowing, the prisoners and the interned men are exposed to the most horrible and refined cruelties; at the beginning of this year 5,000 workers had already been executed. Thousands and thousands have been murdered by bands of officers without any form of law. Other thousands have perished of hunger and illness. The reactionary detachments of officers are all powerful. He who falls into their hands is lost. Their victims are martyred and slain. There are cases well authenticated by sworn witnesses of unlucky wretches being scalped alive, of others whose arms and legs were broken, of others who were forced to consume offal, of others who were emasculated or similarly mutilated, and of others who were compelled to practice cannibalism.

"Husbands and fathers have been tortured and killed under the very eyes of their wives and children. Women and girls have been outraged before the eyes of their husbands and fathers. Every day men and women of the fighting working class disappear, and are only found as corpses, after having been beaten or shot to death, and often horribly mutilated.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions has protested against these horrors to the Hungarian Government and to the Supreme Council of the League of Nations, and demanded that measures be taken to put an end to all these horrors. It has done no good. The White Terror reigns in Hungary the same as before. The Supreme Council of the League of Nations evidently cannot, or will not, put the necessary pressure upon the Hungarian Government. The latter cannot, or will not, curb the horrors in its country; it either closes its eyes to them or encourages them itself.

"From official documents of the Hungarian Government that have come into the hands of the International Federation of Trade Unions it is evident that this Government incites the Judges to condemn even prisoners whose guilt is not proved by



He Who Pays the Piper Plays the Tune

the evidence, and that it pays rewards of from 20,000 to 250,000 crowns for the making harmless—that is, the murdering—of labor leaders living abroad.

"All these facts are known and established. The Governments that are acquainted with them do not wish to intervene; perhaps they applaud the wiping out and murdering of the labor movement in Hungary.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions takes over the task of the Governments and calls upon the workers of all countries, beginning June 20, to refuse to perform any work that might, directly or indirectly, be of benefit to the Hungarian of the White Terror.

"From June 20, 1920, no train may cross the Hungarian border, no ship may enter Hungarian waters, no letter, no telegram, may be sent to, or received from, Hungary. The entire traffic must be stopped. No coal, no raw materials, no food-stuffs, no letter and no telegram may enter the country any more.

"During the war the ruling class in the belligerent countries fought its adversaries with the economic boycott. It did it after the war, and it is still trying to do it for the purpose of overthrowing the Russian labor Government.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions calls upon the working class of all countries to now make use of the same means, now that it is a matter of halting the bloody rule of the Hungarian Government and of saving the lives and liberties of thousands and thousands of comrades in Hungary.

"Comrades, transport workers, seamen, railroad men and officials, postal, telegraph and telephone workers and officials,

workers in all other trades, respond like one man to the call of the International Federation of Trade Unions!

"From Sunday, June 20, on do not do another stroke of work for Hungary!

"The boycott by the working class against the White Terror!

"Long live international solidarity!

"W. E. APPLETON, President.

"L. JOUHAUX, C. MERTENS, Vice Presidents.

"EDO FIMMEN, J. OUDEGHEEST, Secretaries."

**ATTEND THE WORKERS' DEFENSE LEAGUE**

**PICNIC**

AT FRANK'S FARM, SHERBODY HILL WOOSTER AVE., EXTENSION AKRON, OHIO.

**Sunday, July 25th**

Speaker  
**Geo R. Kirpatrick**

Prepare to bring your family and enjoy the day.  
Music, dancing and refreshments.

### Jury Secured in Communist Cases

Trial of 127 Communists in Chicago to proceed. Twelve men satisfactory to both sides finally found. Sixty days required. Fifteen hundred veniremen examined.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The trial of 127 Communists and Communist Laborites, for which two months have been consumed in securing twelve jurymen, will proceed. For sixty days the prosecuting attorneys and the defendants have stood in the Cook County Court examining panel after panel of prospective jurymen, 1,500 in all, attempting to find in this multitude twelve men satisfactory to both sides who will carry in their hands the fate of 127 men, charge under the laws of Illinois with conspiring to overthrow the government by organizing the Communist and the Communist Labor Parties at Chicago last September.

Of the 127 for whom indictments were issued, thirteen have never been arrested, for the very good reason that they have not been found by the authorities. Among these are John Reed, noted author and newspaper man, whose recent imprisonment in Abo, Finland, aroused great interest in revolutionary circles. Reed was charged with smuggling, considerable diamonds and money was found in his possession. At latest reports he had been fined and released.

Four women who were also arrested will be tried after the present case is concluded.

That the Chicago case will be an historic one in the annals of American labor is assured by the legal talent which is participating, the defense being represented by Mm S. Forrest, Clarence Darrow and Wm. Cunnea.

### Russian Communists Anxious to Unite American Revolutionists.

By John Clayton.  
in Chicago Tribune.

Declaring the revolutionary movement in the United States, if all factions are united, will gain a tremendous impetus and become a real menace to capitalism there, the communist leaders of Russia are bending every effort to unite all the radical parties under the banner of the Third Internationale.

I hadn't been in Moscow for twenty-four hours before I became aware of the presence of many American revolutionists, including representatives of the two communist parties, the I. W. W. and American Socialist.

During my stay in Moscow a contract was drawn up between the leaders of the Communist party of America and of the Communist Labor party of America, signed by them, and sent to the United States for approval. The president of the Third Internationale, Zinovieff, inspired this union as part of the revolutionary body's plans for unity in the United States. Late in March a representative of the Socialist party came, bringing the application of this group for membership in the Communist Internationale.

Message Scores Socialist Party.

Zinovieff gave me the following message which he said had been forwarded to the Socialists:

"The executive of the Third Internationale believes, if there is no difference between it and the American Socialists, there is no need of a separate Socialist party in the United States, and he calls on the American Socialists to unite with the American Communist party.

"Before we can admit this body to membership we must have guarantees that the officials at its head who are responsible for the American Socialist support of the European war and who sold the working classes to the militarists be excluded from the honest revolutionary ranks. We know the platform of the leaders like Morris Hillquit. We consider them traitors to the revolutionary movement."

Zinovieff on I. W. W.

Speaking of the I. W. W., Zinovieff said:

"As yet there is no official connection between the I. W. W. and the Third Internationale, but, knowing their policy, we are confident it will not be long before the I. W. W. will be united with the communist movement. The executive of the Third Internationale has issued an official proclamation through the organ of the Communist Internationale to the American proletariat represented by the I. W. W. and we are confident they will give a satisfactory answer to this proclamation. The mistakes of the I. W. W. are those which radical reform movements have made throughout the world. They refuse to step into the arena of politics, but if they will study the Russian Communist party they will see it is not a political party in the ordinary sense of the word, and they will try to repair their mistakes."

Work Against Gompers.

Among the labor unions in the United States the Communist party has been propagating an extensive insurrection against Gompers and his fellows, declaring them the tools of the capitalist class. Representatives of insurgent unions are finding their way into Russia to study at the communist propaganda school. The Third Internationale has a department of reorganization of trade unions on purely revolutionary lines. Zinovieff declares they will soon be ready to form an internationale of trade unions which he confidently predicts will be supported by the American labor unions.

# Skygac's Column

"Many businesses are feeling the pinch of hard times—manifested in one way or another. Orders withheld, cancellations \* \* \* reduced profits with high overhead, and so on." Yes hard times are upon us—(as businessmen). The foregoing was taken verbatim from an advertisement which appeared in the W. G. N. (World's Greatest Nuisance some call it) the Chicago Tribune of June 11th. It was headed, "Stamped by Cancellations".

Now if the poor wageearners had only saved their money—and they COULD save their money—if it did not take money to live—if I did not eat I'd have money to burn!

Panics are symptoms of crisis in our social system. We usually weather one by making the proper conditions for a harder one next time. Read the Communist Manifesto of 1848 for the clearest explanation of panics, their causes and cure.

Does Harding own any Standard Oil stock?

More important still, does Standard Oil own any Harding stock?

In the struggle for life, violence is the first virtue, yet we are told that we dare not admit it.

In the animal world, force is the chief factor in determining the possession of the female by the male.

Force and violence—there is the subject matter of the last two paragraphs. In conclusion we might add—and then again we might not!!!

The other day I had an argument with a patriot, one of the howling shouting flag-waving, stay-at-home-and-profit sort who cheered the boys as they left and forgot them when they were gone, who gravely assured me that under no circumstances were force or violence to be permissible. I then asked him if the approval of the police force. He said, "What would a police force be like if it could not use force if necessary? Armies and navies are efficient just in proportion to their ability to use force and (if necessary) violence. You see, if it is this way—force and violence is justifiable if used against you, but all wrong for you to advocate or use."

Nature has neither plan or purpose. It is as aimless as the average farmer and like the common or garden variety of wage-slave she just gets by, moving along the line of least resistance and in conformity with the natural law of her own existence.

There is a fanatic under my window telling all about the love of God, while over our heads the bull-bats are gathering their evening meal of live insects eaten alive. Selah!

"Courtship may be looked upon as a refined and delicate form of combat" opines Collin Scott. Sort of a preliminary training for matrimony as it were.

Why do the Allies and the rest of the burgeoisie always refer to the scab as "the man who serves his country"? Is it really true that a man can not strike and serve his country but can scab and serve his country? I know a man can't strike and serve his master but hasn't master got master and country a bit mixed?

"Any old president is better than none" says Black and White in its scab number. Well they ought to be satisfied.

Bryan is still in politics even though the fifty cent dollar has dwindled until it went purchase as much as two-bits used to buy.

If the only way to keep men sober and virtuous is prohibition of liquor can they expect to keep men pite and virtuous without abolishing sex?

The overall craze was like a Mother Hubbard wrapper, it covered so much territory that it didn't touch anywhere.

Besides who can imagine a presidential candidate in overalls?

Now that both the old parties have nominated their choice for the presidency, let me suggest a simplified form of election—let them place the names of Harding and Cox on a ballot and instruct the voters to designate their choice for the presidency, then let the voters expect it to happen in my day. What interests me is the rising tide of proletarian class consciousness. This is the rising tide which worrieth the capitalists—and right now they are whistling to keep their courage up.

In our town we had a meeting and after some rousing speeches a thousand working stiff signed up to buy a home on the installment plan—say definitely a 2c less interest and more principal, same to be kept up in \$30.00 a month, \$29.99 interest and 1c principal each month. Now we've got a thousand slaves cinched. The more the pay into this scheme the more decile they will become. Where a man's coin is there will his heart be found also. I will not vouch for the accuracy of the above figures—but will bet my last jinyer the principle is explained.

The Literary Indigestion in its current number prints an article on "Why Preaching is 'foolishness.'" Next thing we know the indigestion will be printing articles on why matter has weight.

competitive system of master and slave relations. Bah! Let's go fishin'!

The fish hold no democratic elections. They are honest about it. It is a plain case of big fish catch the little ones and eat 'em. No camouflaging, no politics.

The other day I picked up a sheet torn from the May Pictorial Review and read the close of an article entitled, "A fair field in sex." The author closed her arguments with the following, (I can quote the sense if not the exact words) "the reader will please note that nowhere in this article have I advised women to be men to give them a fair field, but rather have I tried to show that women must TAKE what should be their rights—take them first and argue about it afterwards." As I read the article I wondered what would happen to Gompers and a host of other laborites if labor should in no case BEG for a fair field and no favors but should TAKE what they know to be their own. Wow-ee!

There is the matter of the Saturday half-holiday. Suppose the workers, instead of petitioning the king or some similar potentate to GIVE them a half holiday, just suppose they would all get together and TAKE Saturday afternoon off! The whole world would be benefitted and no one would be loser.

Labor as a beggar is a pitiful spectacle. Labor demanding and taking, commands the respect of everybody—even the parasites.

Once again we have celebrated the anniversary of our forefather's independence. Notice the wording of that phrase. I did NOT say we had celebrated OUR independence. I usually try to keep within the bounds of truth. We have but little independence to celebrate.

Another count in the indictment against Christianity is that it abolished the bath and plunged the civilized world into an abyss of physical filth with its attendant evils of pestilences and vermin lasting for eighteen hundred years.

Faith is said to remove mountains, but I have noticed that it is better to take a steam shovel, plenty of dynamite and laborers.

While the bands were playing and the populace was all worked up with its hurrahs, how many thought of the great land steal, where a strip of land, every other quarter section for a distance of twenty miles on each side of the railroad the equivalent to a solid strip of land twenty miles wide wherever the Western railroads ran which was slipped over in congress during Lincoln's administration?

"My country slipped from me. Way back in '03. That is the refrain that echoes in my head when I hear that old familiar tune."

Now that Kate O'Hare has accepted the executive pardon I am wondering if she will still continue to advise the farmers to raise "less corn and more hell"?

Heard any farmers advocating social production in agriculture? Well that is the only solution to the farm problem. You can judge the stamenship of the various politicians by the stand they take upon this question.

What does "social production in agriculture" mean? Now don't all speak at once!

Social production in industry put industry out of the hand tool stage. Social production in agriculture will free the farmer from "the idiocy or rural life."

The S. E. P. is worrying over what will become of the money "we furnish Europe", whether it is to be used to capitalize industries or pay salaries. I'm not worrying any. None of my money goes to Europe, either as salaries or capital. I can blow all I get right here in the U.S.A.

Funny ain't it—how a fellow with a plaster on his farm and not enough cash in his jeans to pay for the necessary juice to get his flivver home, will worry about the money we are sending to Yurrrp?

Now we are to get all het up over the Rising Tide of Color, meaning the rise of the yellow races and the possible by them of the white race. Bebebe so—maybe so—sometimes. Sometime too ten earth will probably freeze up solid—but I don't expect it to happen in my day. What interests me is the rising tide of proletarian class consciousness. This is the rising tide which worrieth the capitalists—and right now they are whistling to keep their courage up.

In our town we had a meeting and after some rousing speeches a thousand working stiff signed up to buy a home on the installment plan—say definitely a 2c less interest and more principal, same to be kept up in \$30.00 a month, \$29.99 interest and 1c principal each month. Now we've got a thousand slaves cinched. The more the pay into this scheme the more decile they will become. Where a man's coin is there will his heart be found also. I will not vouch for the accuracy of the above figures—but will bet my last jinyer the principle is explained.

# Communist International will Consider Many Problems of Proletarian Revolution

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 5—(By Mail)—A radio just received from Moscow brings the text of a manifesto issued by the executive committee of the communist International (popularly known as the Third International), in which the date for the second international communist congress is set for July 15, and the following program is announced for the sessions, which are to take place in Moscow:

1. Report of the Executive Committee.
  2. Reports of delegates from the different countries.
  3. The present situation and the International.
  4. Parliamentarism.
  5. Trade unions and workmen's councils.
  6. The composition and role of the Communist party, with special reference to the acquisition of power by the proletariat.
  7. The economic policy of nations.
  8. The land question.
  9. The attitude of the communist International toward the new tendency of "center" groups of accepting in theory the communistic platform and the conditions of membership in the Third International.
  10. By-laws of the communist International.
  11. Women's organizations.
  12. Young people's groups.
- It is further announced in the manifesto that the right of representation is extended to all communist parties, groups, and trade unions which have officially affiliated with the Third International.
- All groups and organizations which subscribe to the principles of the communist International, but which are opposed to the party in their own country that has affiliated with the Third International, are also invited to send representatives to the congress, which will then devise a formula as to what voting power shall be accorded these groups.
- Syndicalist and industrial organizations of workers which have been in touch with the executive committee are also invited.
- The executive committee urges all participating groups to nominate in advance the members who shall represent them on the incoming committees of the party, and to make arrangements by which it will be possible for the persons so chosen to remain in Russia for some time after the congress.
- The manifesto closes by stating that the tremendously rapid spread of communistic ideas over the whole world makes necessary the calling of this congress, which will issue clear and positive declarations concerning all the questions on the agenda, and which will indicate the guiding lines for the world revolution of the workers.

# The Failure of the French Strike

By Marie A. Czapliska.

The events of the first of May of last year in Paris marked the awakening of the labor movement of France from the nationalism of the war, and the even more intense nationalism of the peace. The complete reawakening, however, has come only with the first of May of this year, and the general strike which accompanied it. Though the strike movement could hardly be called a success, and finally died out three weeks after its inception, its importance must not be underestimated, for it marked the beginning of a new spirit and a new policy in the trade-union movement of France and more particularly in the central federation of labor organizations, known as the Confederation Generale du Travail, or more familiarly the "C. G. T."

The C. G. T. exhibits a local coloring as strong as that of France itself compared with other countries and this national flavor is not greatly influenced by the diversity of political opinions among its members. Before the outbreak of the war in 1914 there was a decided conflict over policy between the reformists and the revolutionists, which was intensified by the war itself toward which the majority of the members of the C. G. T. assumed a favorable attitude. The reverberations of the issue of Second or Third International, of Berna or Moscow respectively, have been felt to a considerable extent within the fold of the C. G. T., but the influence of all the political international issue has been greatly mitigated by the strict insistence of the organization on a non-political policy within its ranks.

The C. G. T. has thus far been more successful in its national policy than in international action. An outstanding achievement is the Eight Hours Bill which was passed by the French Chamber on April last. On the other hand the general strike proposed as a manifestation against the intervention in Russia and Hungary, which was fixed for July 2, 1919, proved a total fiasco. The recent strike is another proof of the French character of the C. G. T. The question about which it chiefly revolved was that of the nationalization of the railways which is generally considered in France to be of the greatest importance. The railroad system of France is urged need of reform from every point of view. The welfare of the system has been sacrificed to the interests of capitalist contractors until there is now a permanent deficit which keeps the whole railroad system in a backward condition of operation and development. Such a state of affairs would justify have encountered general disapproval, and it is to the credit of French labor that their view of the situation has been more free of reactionary bias than that of either the Government or the Chamber, although it is certainly to the interest of the French state no less than that of the railroad unions that consideration be given to the nationalization program of the C. G. T.

A complete program of nationalization has been worked out by the Economic Research Committee of the C. G. T. which includes many of the best thinkers on social and economic questions. It proposes to entrust the management of the railroads to an impartial body composed of the representatives of all classes. In the administration of the railroads the labor program recognizes the necessity

# Soviets turn Villas of Rich in to Children's Hospitals

When I was in Finland awaiting an opportunity to slip across the border into soviet Russia a violent anti-bolshevik said to me:

"You will find no children under 9 years of age in Russia. There are no medical care nor attention for the youngsters. They have been unable to survive."

I would have enjoyed having this gentlemen with me when I visited some of the children's hospitals and sanitariums in Moscow.

The tuberculosis sanitariums occupy former villas of wealthy Moscow merchants and aristocrats in the summer park colony a few versts from Moscow, and here one forgets for a moment the difficulties of life in Moscow in contemplation of a remarkable work well organized and well done.

## Equality for Children.

"The government believes," said the cheerful young woman doctor in charge of one of the larger sanitariums for treatment of bone tuberculosis, "that every child, irrespective of parentage or social condition, has its right to life and health. It is our duty, if nothing else, to see that these little ones are put straight and given the same opportunities other youngsters have. There is nothing philanthropic about the work."

Perhaps there is no philanthropy, but there certainly is a vast amount of humanitarian spirit in the organization of these clinics and hospitals, and a great deal of love in the hearts of the women who are directing them.

## Technical Models of Kind.

In technique they are models of their kind. The largest and best equipped villas have been chosen, those which provide open verandas and balconies where the children can spend most of their time in the sunlight when the weather permits.

The impressive thing was the cheerfulness of the little ones and the spirit of comradeship which exists between them and their leaders.

In order that they should not fall behind in their school work they are given daily lessons, the bedridden ones being supplied with swinging desks across their beds on which they do their work. They are carefully watched to see that they do not overdo their strength, but it is surprising how much quicker than the average are the minds of these little sufferers.

its intention to dissolve the C. G. T. or suspend its activities, no protest was heard in the Press except that representing the socialist point of view, and the first attack on their measure came with the reopening of Parliament from M. Paul Boncour, the Socialist deputy of Paris. So that after all perhaps M. Merheim, the head of the Metal Workers Union and one of the leading intellectuals of the labor movement, was right in his statement that without this strike there would have been no effort for the improvement of social conditions in France.

When compared with similar movements in other countries as for instance Great Britain, the French strike seems to have met much more opposition from the government and much less from the public. The so-called Civil League which supplied the workers to take the place of the strikers is not an enthusiastic body of volunteer patriots, and its name would seem to indicate, but rather a group of casual strike-breakers interested in the daily pay they draw for their services in the strike, and unwilling or unable to take a permanent position. On the other hand the arrest of almost all the popular leaders and the provocative display of military force would indicate a greater degree of anxiety on the part of the Government than a million unarmed strikers should have been able to produce.

From what has been said it is clear that the strike was in its general character an affair of internal politics in France. The cessation of hostilities against Soviet Russia was indeed included among the strike demands, but received no advertisement in the strike meeting nor in the Socialist press, nor on the other hand in the debates in the Chamber on the subject of the strike. The rapid changes which French foreign policy has been undergoing recently have produced a chaotic impression upon the mind of the average Frenchman, but the majority is still more impressed with the destructive than the constructive activities of the Soviet Government. The present intransigent policy of the French government however is certainly stimulating the movement toward fraternization with all elements both within the country and outside who are being persecuted by the official activity and publicity.

# The Black Sheep.

Chapter XXXIX.

The next four months were more than eventful. Jack and Collins employed their time to no small extent in going from one mining camp to another getting work, starting agitation, and being fired (discharged). They managed to do just work enough to keep themselves supplied with food and shelter while they preached the doctrine of industrial solidarity to the workers in various mining camps. One of their first stops was at Warden of "bull pen" fame. Here Collins, who was among other things an experienced miner, got work under ground with Jack for a helper.

As was their custom they immediately began to talk the need of organization to their fellow workers, with the expected result that they were summarily discharged.

From Warden they went to Kellogg, a near by town of equally odoriferous reputation. News of their coming had evidently preceded them, for when they applied at the superintendent's office for work, he told them curtly that their mind was not wanted in Kellogg, and he advised them, "to beat it, and beat it fast." He informed them that there had been enough discontent sown among the workers, and that he for one, would see to it that no anarchists and trouble makers came to, or remained in the camp. "The employers are the best friends the laboring man has," the mine chief roared. "I believe in American freedom; in the personal liberty of every man to choose the condition under which he will work, so take warning and get out."

While the superintendent spoke, Collins looked at him with a glint of malice in his steel grey eyes. It was evident that mere words would not frighten the big man, for he made no reply to the superintendent's implied threats but simply advised him to take a swift passage to a lower region and a higher temperature. After leaving the superintendent's office the two went to a hotel where they rested until the evening.

At seven thirty they picked up a box in an alley, and setting it up in front of a boarding house, Collins began to talk to a group of miners who were congregated on the porch. They did not succeed in getting very much of a crowd, for the well known reason that every man with a cent's worth of manhood, and intelligence above that of a Digger Indian had been run out of the district by the militia and the Pinkerton thugs during the strike of 1903. The men who worked there now, were nearly all "Missourians," that is to say, a hopelessly scabby and ignorant lot. At least that is what the word Missourian signified to the few intelligent miners who were still there working on private prospects.

While a few men stayed and listened to what Collins had to say others went away to tell their boss that there were a couple of agitators in town, a thing that could not then, or cannot now be tolerated in either Kellogg or Warden.

Just as Collins was warning up to his subject, and Jack had unpacked a bunch of "International Socialist Reviews" six men drove up with a car and invited them to take a ride, making their invitation urgent by the use of a couple of full grown revolvers. Jack looked at the small crowd of miners to whom his partner had been speaking, but they showed as little concern for what might happen to them, as if they were a group of female moose waiting a battle of horns for the right of herd supremacy.

It surely looked to the boy as if they were hopelessly outnumbered and that to resist would be useless. But Collins took an entirely different view of the matter. "Are you officers?" he asked the men in the machine.

"It is none of your damned business what we are," said one of their number, a square faced red headed plug ugly, as he jumped out of the car and came toward them, as if to take them by force.

"We are here to enforce law and order, and to do it either by stringing you up or running you out of town. We have not decided what we will do," explained another, who was now holding a gun near the big man's stomach.

"Well," answered Collins coldly, "if we are to die, one place is as good as the other, and you will be as good company in hell as any I know." So saying from his vantage point on his soap box, he kicked the fellow who had him covered with the gun under the chin, while imitating his companion Jack, kicked the one who covered him in an even more sensitive part of his anatomy, causing his adversary to fling up his hands, thereby losing his weapon, which Jack caught as it flew out of the gun man's hand. Quick as a flash he fired a shot into the rear fire of the machine and before the other gunmen realized what had happened, both he and Collins had darted into an alley, and running over a mine dump, they entered the woods, dodging several bullets fired after them by the men who had been in the car, but who now gave chase on foot.

When the two had reached the woods Collins hurriedly told Jack that the best thing they could do would be to climb one of the second growth firs and hide among the branches. This they did as soon as they had sufficiently outdistanced their pursuers. This did not take them long for both were in splendid physical condition and the approaching darkness was friendly to them. In less than ten minutes after they had left the box they were up among the evergreen branches of the trees, while their pursuers passed almost directly under them.

From their place in the trees they could hear much of what the gunmen said. Their remarks angered Collins and amused Jack. Much of what their pursuers said were threats of violence, interspersed with words of praise for the clever way in which

(Continued next week.)

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## Palmer Being Probed

The turbulent political tide has cast up various and considerable flotsam and jetsam these past few weeks. It seems that the desires of the ambitious politicians to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of service for the "people", has led some of them to very questionable methods whereby to accomplish their laudable ends.

Aside from the matter of the Wood campaign funds — which is not at all unusual nor new, we have the matter of Mr. Palmer's candidacy. It seems that Mr. Palmer failed to keep his agreement at San Francisco in allowing some 254 delegates to run wild instead of turning them to McAdoo at the proper moment. Of course this is an unpardonable sin against the administration and rumors are rife in Washington that the skids are being greased to slide Mr. Palmer out of the Cabinet.

Meanwhile the Senate committee investigating primary campaign expenses at St. Louis, has focused its official lens upon charges against Palmer made by the Woman's High Cost of Living headquarters, a government agency. Succinctly stated, the charges are these: as made by Miss Olive Bruggeman, former executive secretary, Mr. Palmer, the charges state, established 2,000 headquarters in all sections of the country from which publicity for the reduction of the high cost of living was sent out. These headquarters, aside from being used for the purpose intended, were turned into Palmer booster clubs for the furthering of his nomination for the Presidency. Republicans were fired from jobs therein and democrats installed as a further aid to Mr. Palmer's ambitions. The well known fact that the Department of Justice has been more active in aiding Mr. Palmer's candidacy than in carrying out its official duties, does not add to Mr. Palmer's chances of escaping punishment.

However, if Mr. Palmer had by some hook or crook won the nomination the whole Democratic machine would have stood solidly behind him and he would have been heralded broadcast as the quintessence of purity and the savior of the nation. Having lost the nomination and in the losing aroused the administration's ire, most any thing is likely to happen to our famous Destroyer of the Reds.

## The Poles in Rout

The past week's dispatches prove what has long been expected and prophesied by those best able to interpret the movements of the Polish and Bolshevik battle fronts. Under the steady hammering of immense Red Army forces, the Polish front has moved steadily backward. Its location from day to day is a matter of conjecture. City after city has been evacuated to the pressing tide of Trotsky's well disciplined and equipped cavalry and infantry.

The capitulation of Poland to the Soviet forces may be expected at any moment, so intense has become the Red drive. That the Red forces intend to move straight to Warsaw is conjectured and the possibility of such a move is conceded now that their strength is proved.

Meanwhile the power of the Polish army dwindles. It is in rout and there appears no solution except capitulation. A losing battle is being fought in which the last reserves of Poland are being inducted. The inevitable has occurred. Poland's imperialistic ambitions have received the answer they deserved. It is only to be regretted that she could not foresee the result as early as did the Allies, who have only nominally supported her these past few weeks. Had she due sense, many, many lives would have been saved. As it is, she has but added to her internal miseries that of defeat. But if the workers of Poland are able thru that defeat and the people's miseries to overthrow the bourgeois government and establish the Polish Soviet, then only, will they reap a profit from their experience. That it is among the probabilities is without question.

## Modern Myths

The reading of the daily papers since the nomination of the two major parties, convinces us that the making of Myths comprises one of the official duties of the capitalist press. No sooner had the nominating votes been counted than the candidates blossomed forth in its pages as reservoirs of wisdom, statesmanship, and all qualities necessary to the office of President. Their records from babyhood to the moment of going to press have been opened and no flaw found therein. Photographs of the candidates as nursing babes, school boys, young men, and politicians; together with those of their wives children, dogs, cats, horses, houses and what not, have been pictured before a surfeited public in a manner calculated to fill its mind with the idea that two super-men had at last been chosen to lead the people out of the wilderness in which it now bewails and laments.

The capitalist press calculates with what surprising accuracy, the aptitude of the public to forget the events of the recent past. The same old game of Myth-creating has been carried on at each campaign for lo, these many years; yet, at each succeeding election the worn tricks are brought out of

# EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE TOILER

the political lumber room and with magical results are exhibited again before the stupid gaze of the gullible multitude. Well does the capitalist press know its audience.

Granted two months time in which to work upon the public mind, the public daily press will have men, women and children fired into a frenzy of political fervor over the personalities and qualifications of these two paper-machinist dummies of capitalism. The same thing has worked before, it will work with equal success again. Who does not recall the Wilsonian Myth? And who, other than a politician nursing a hope of a political job will not concede the point that the Myth has become but a moth eaten rag flapping senselessly in the breeze, a mere stracecrow?

The two candidates, now haloed as saviors by the two political wings of the same interests, are befitting the platforms upon which they hope to ride to victory thru the ignorance of the great American voting mule. Like their platforms neither can be credited with vision, character or the qualities of leadership. Neither have anything to offer the wage earners of America except the continuation of their slavery and a tighter riveting of their fetters. Nevertheless, these same deluded slaves will march to the polls and with hazzanus bow the neck and bend the knee to these Myths, created by fraudulent newspaper publicity.

## Dope for Dubbs Only

We sometimes wonder if the capitalist press takes itself at all seriously. Its contradictions are so palpable and its sins so culpable that we must marvel that it should for a moment do less than cynically smile at its bluff, bluster, bragadocio and frauds.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, in speaking editorially of the opening of trade relations with Russia, says: "Little or nothing will be sent because Americans will not take the risk of dealing with forsworn irresponsibles.... So it appears that the unreliability of the Bolsheviks and their record of faithlessness will be quite as effective as a government embargo to keep American goods out of Russia." Ignorance of actual facts cannot be assumed by the editor for such a statement. In previous editorial statements, he has intimated a knowledge of the growing demand among manufacturers for the permission to trade with Russia. The truth of the matter is, that the Plain Dealer Editor has misconstrued the desires of manufacturing interests in this country or has allowed his animosity to Sovietism to dictate the above untrue assertion.

Let us see what the manufacturers themselves say in respect to whether they will do business with Soviet Russia or not—whether they consider themselves as taking such tremendous risks at the hands of "irresponsibles". Just how welcome to Cleveland manufacturers is the granted permit to ship to Russia is seen in the statement of Mrs. J. G. Hammond, secretary of the Foreign Trade Department of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. "At least fifteen Cleveland firms have been waiting to send machinery to Russia", is her statement to the Cleveland Press.

Is it likely that fifteen of the largest manufacturers of Cleveland would wait for months to ship goods to a people whom they considered a bad account? Well, hardly. To socialists generally, and to a great number in particular, it has been long known that thousands of contracts involving millions of dollars worth of goods have already been signed by America's greatest manufacturers and the agents of the Soviet government in this country for delivery to Russia. The desire of Cleveland manufacturers to take advantage of the Russian market is equalled by the manufacturer of every other industrial center in this country.

However, we conjecture that the P. D. Editor writes his anti-bolshevist dope for consumption by the Henry Dubbs only.

## We Must Go Too

In these days of high cost of existence and intensified commercialized living there is some excuse for a popular and widespread belief that by segregation of the individual from society the vicissitudes of modern "civilized" life may be evaded; that we may step aside at will and "let the world go by." This erroneous concept is held chiefly by those who have not as yet experienced a try out of their theories. Millions of common folks, after half a life time spent in a vain and inglorious effort to beat the game of modern living, are casting about for some method, means or manner in which to get away from the terrific, endless nightmare into some secluded spot away from it all, where, in security and peaceful repose, they may pass the remainder of their days nearer to Nature and in accordance with the natural bias of human beings.

Such a desire arises from too much "civilization," a "fed up" condition as it were. After a twenty year battle with adverse and unnatural circumstances, the body grows weary, the soul sickens and the natural reaction occurs—back to Nature becomes the cry and the obsession. Thousands are seeking this Elysium every day in the year. But where one has found it, it is safe to assert that nine hundred and ninety nine have failed in their quest.

Nature herself, seems to have been backed off the map these days, so far reaching have become the tentacles of modern life. Into every nook and cranny extend the long arms of this octopus, this man killing, life destroying monster that sucks the blood and shrinks the souls of untold millions the world over. Into the mountains and the valleys, deep into the forests, upon every plain, extend the telephone, the railway, the paved auto road, those feelers and establishers of the new order, that has been slowly but surely creeping upon the virginity of this land. And where they reach, there is established another outpost of capitalistic civilization. There a new field is opened for the exploitation of another people; there is erected the machinery for the slaughter which feeds the system.

Man is by nature, a social being. The hermit life is as

vicious and degrading as is that of the modern city wage slave. Both are unnatural and both are destructive of the best in man.

Man is a social being. A world of hermits is unthinkable. A world wherein each is for himself and by himself is equally impossible. To go forward, no matter thru what seas of miseries, to better things beyond is the inevitable course of human life and association. The evils of our modern life are not to be cured by attempted evasion. Even tho it were possible for a large number of individuals to escape from the social whirlpool, the whirlpool would still remain a source of peril to others and to generations coming after us.

The evils of society are social and cannot be solved by or for the individual, but only by the efforts of masses acting in unison. Whether we will or no, we are compelled by the very nature of man and the character of the society evolved by man's association with his fellows to solve social problems in a social way. We cannot dodge nor evade the rest of the race. The struggle to survive compels us toward association. The good in the social system, we enjoy in common, likewise must we bear the evils in common until such time as we will by our social will and intelligence evolve a better civilization.

We cannot "let the world go by", it won't do it. If it goes at all, we must also go with it, for that is the law of our life.

## They Are With Us -- Not

"They are with us—the bourgeois liberals, when the time comes they'll be with us." Ever hear a socialist say that? Very likely you have many times. It is "one of those thought-the habit of repeating, which are belied by facts as well as probabilities. "They're coming our way" is cheerfully vouchsafed when some better or worse known liberal makes a statement bordering upon the revolutionary.

Some socialists will recognize the materialistic basis for human mass actions with one breath and deny it with the next, which is just what is done in making such foolish statements as above indicated. Presumably, the wish is father to the thot, socialists are mostly proselytes and when there are indications that one has won a new convert, he is apt to forget his A B C of socialism in a moment of rapture that another brand is snatched from the burning.

The United States, especially, contains a very large group of this character, business men, educators, large farmers — all members of the middle class with middle class ideas and ideals. The chief difference between them and the real capitalist class is the difference between a million dollars and one tenth as much. The middle class would be perfectly contented and satisfied with the capitalist system and the enslavement of the working class if its status in society were not in jeopardy. But as the rise to power of the greater bourgeoisie also makes grist of it as well as the wage slave class, it duly emits howls in proportion to the pinch of the grinders.

When one examines the "liberalism" of these bourgeoisie, then we begin to realize how woefully shy of any thing revolutionary is their creed. Their demands for the re-establishment of free speech, press and assemblage; of the enforcement of the laws in line with Constitutional provisions: what are they? The most that can be said is that they are curbs which they would place upon the development of capitalism. In other words, their liberalism is only a set of rules by which they might legally and without fear of imprisonment tell the truth about the class whose puppets they are, the big capitalists. For many years the battle has been raging between the petit and the great bourgeoisie. Twenty four years ago the petit bourgeoisie went down to defeat in the political campaign. It has never been able to "come back", nor will it. Finance capital holds the world in the hollow of its hand. The petit bourgeoisie has been forced to adopt the practice of crumbgatherers at the table of finance capital. Their liberalism consists in a desire to re-establish the political and economic condition of 30 years ago, no more.

To assume that the liberal bourgeoisie is with us — the revolutionists, is to fly in the face of facts of recent history. Where were they when the Bolsheviks took power in Russia? It was they who sabotaged, who refused to give their services to the people's government. Only as they learned in time that the Bolsheviks were in power to stay, did they accept places in the government and in the industries. In other words, only when they were whipped by the proletarian power did they cast their lot with the proletarians. So will it be elsewhere. The liberals of the bourgeoisie, big or little, are still bourgeoisie, with the instincts, desires and qualifications of their class. They will not change over night and on the morning of the proletarian victory cast their lot with the victors. But only by the logic of that victory will they fall in line and be of service to us. Only when they are whipped will they be worthy.

## Lines

He flashed by in his glistening new Super-eight  
And swirled around to a dead stop before me.  
"How do you like the lines?" he gloated.  
And I thought of the lines that gave him who  
had not earned it, that toy;  
Lines that bound the limbs of those on Bayonne  
That their food might be his fuel;  
Lines of soldiers and a bleeding crowd at Ludlow;  
Bread lines filled with hungry children  
And hopeless, hulking, dark-browed men,  
Lines of fear and lines of privation.  
Class lines!  
And one line was a hempen rope and taut  
For one end was attached to a bridge  
And the other was around a human neck.  
How did I like the lines??? I didn't care for them.

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## Mexico Not Expelling Bolsheviks and Exiles

By Linn A. E. Gale.

Mexico City.—Despite the fact that the New York Times correspondent here proposed to General Obregon the extradition of all American political exiles back to the United States, and despite a steady stream of lying reports sent out by newspaper men here, nothing of the kind has been done.

There are several radicals in the administration who declare emphatically that while Obregon did not care to flatly refuse extradition, he has no intention of granting the request. Others who make no pretense of radicalism, however, say the same thing. The general impression is that the government wants to play "safe" with both the capitalists and the radicals, and will do nothing aggressive to anger either side, on the theory that it can then jump on the bandwagon of the winners at any time that international conditions seem to warrant it. A sort of "progressive liberalism" will, therefore, be in vogue for the present. While it will mean scant amelioration of the condition of the masses, neither will it mean any persecution of them or of labor organizations, not yet, anyway. Workers say this is all they ask just now. They do not want to try to set up Soviets yet—they are not well enough organized. But in a year or so, if they are left alone and permitted to construct a powerful industrial movement thru the Mexican I. W. W., they will be in a position to wrest power from the bourgeoisie.

A great hullabaloo was recently made in certain newspaper articles emanating from Mexico City, in which it was stated that four Russian Bolsheviks had been jailed and would be deported. As a matter of fact, the four were not Bolsheviks but merely youths who fled from Poland and eventually found their way to America. Reaching Mexico they unwisely went to the Russian "consul" who is a hold-over from the czar's regime and not only without any authority to represent the Soviet government, but actually a treacherous scoundrel who works hand-in-hand with the American embassy. With characteristic perfidy, the "consul" had the lads arrested on a trumped-up charge and they were held a few days in the local police station. It is probable that the consul's real object was to bleed them for money as this is his customary mode of procedure. He has frequently sold fake Russian passports and then tipped off the American authorities so they could catch the unfortunate purchasers in Havana or elsewhere after they left Mexico. In any event, when the truth concerning the affair was brot to the attention of the officials, the boys were released.

Most dependable of all the information as to the government's probably attitude toward slackers, is the statement made by President De la Huerta to one of the members of the Chamber of Deputies. A Hindu who escaped the wrath of the British government a couple of years ago by fleeing to Mexico, received a notice to appear before an official in the attorney general's department and was astonished to note that his real name appeared on the summons. He had been using an assumed name during his stay here, as a protection against possible attempts of the British government to "get" him, and his real name was known to very few persons. Answering the summons, he was questioned by a clerk in the office in question, asked if he was a Bolshevik and interrogated regarding his activities here, then allowed to go without being advised of the purpose of the inquiry or the probable result. A Deputy who had an appointment to see the President, was asked to look into the matter and accordingly took it up with De la Huerta who unhesitatingly and emphatically responded that any such procedure was entirely unauthorized and that the government would not expel anybody, regardless of his political or economic beliefs. He added that evidently one of the government clerks was trying to scare the Hindu in question and hold him up for such money, and that the matter would be probed thoroughly.

Meanwhile, the newly organized Mexican I. W. W. is going ahead with an extensive work of organization, as also is the Communist Party.

The Bolsheviks and "slackers" are still alive and doing well in Mexico. Altho they cannot read the future, they are not fearful about it.

As a rule the Mexicans, even the anti-Socialists, are rarely inclined to obey the dictates of foreign capitalists or their governments. They have felt the iron heel too often. It is doubtful if Wall Street will ever be able to exact extradition from any government of native Mexicans but if it ever should succeed in seating a government that would obey it in this regard, the political exiles here are hopeful that the Mexican Social Revolution will be so near at hand that

# The White Terror in Hungary

— By Ernest Lorsy, —  
II.

The visit of our Italian comrades was remarkable in more than one respect, I had the opportunity to question them thoroughly after their return to Vienna about their impression and intentions. I found them deeply moved by what they had seen and determined to do all they could to secure to the Hungarian workers the assistance of the workers in other lands in fighting against their tortures. The Italian Delegates took the Hungarian Premier to task about some of the cases selected from the gigantic mass of documentary evidence which has been collected. The premier gave them evasive, embarrassed stammering answers: They wanted to visit these cellars of Budapest hotels, where the innocent victims of officer-terrorist troops are daily ill treated and killed by choice tortures, but the prime minister declared it was beyond his power to authorize the entrance into these military torture-chambers.

The Italian delegates further asked for an explanation of the death sentences that had been passed and executed on a number of communists by the exceptional courts not formed according to law. This has been promised but not fulfilled. The verdicts in question are shocking and may compete with the worst judicial murders known in the criminal history of nations.

The delegates wanted to see Kecskemet, one of the towns where the officers of the terror-troops dragged out of prison several hundreds of perfectly innocent workers (here their number was 397), who were imprisoned without warrant in the prison of the lawcourt, tortured, castrated and finally killed. They were not allowed to do so. They wanted to talk, in the prisons of Budapest, to the former People's Commissioners, awaiting trial. They got permission to do so, but then the minister of justice was disavowed and the permission to visit the prisons revoked. No information could be given by Hungarian authorities to the Italian delegates as to the whereabouts of numberless murdered persons; they simply insisted that they never heard these names.

Of course Della Seta and Vella wished to visit the numerous confinement camps, where the relatives of the imprisoned or murdered socialists as well as person of socialist or in any way radical convictions together with small profiteers—the big ones are free and highly honored—are kept imprisoned and slowly starved to death. Against these prisoners not even the Hungarian attorney general had been able to find the slightest pretext for any kind of indictment.

Out of the twelve large confinement camps the one next to Budapest, Hajmasker, was fixed up in state for the occasion and was to be shown to the Italians. Previous to that long expected visit things there may have resembled the bustle in a barrack right before the visit of the general in command. Great masses of food, chiefly flour-bags, had been heaped up to give the impression how well the interned were provided for. These flour bags had arrived in motor-cars from Budapest on the eve of the Italian visit.

The two delegates asked the interned how they were treated. Their faces betrayed that they yearned to speak but just as much they dreaded the issue if they did. At last a man stepped forth and volunteered the following:

## The British Opium Monopoly

CHICAGO—Ellen La Motte, an American nurse, has just revealed the horrors of the opium evil, in a book titled "The Opium Monopoly". The book is based upon Miss La Motte's actual investigations in the Far East, and upon her study of the British Blue Books.

The opium monopoly is a British monopoly. It is spoken of as the opium monopoly in the British Blue Books. India is the source and supply of the British opium trade; and it is from India opium that the drug is supplied to the world, according to Miss La Motte. The revenue derived from opium directly in India alone nets the British government over \$15,000,000. Aside from this sum the opium sold under the Excise Department, including opium and liquors, nets the government \$50,000,000. These excise duties are collected on spirits, beer, opium and intoxicating drugs. In British pounds the figures were thus:

In 1916—17; Excise, 9,215,899 pounds sterling; opium, 3,160,005 pounds sterling; total revenue, 118,799,988 pounds sterling.

"A nation," says Miss La Motte, "that can subjugate 300,000,000 helpless people, and then turn them into drug addicts—for the sake of revenue—is a nation which commits a cold-blooded atrocity unparalleled by any atrocities committed in the rage and heat of war. The Blue Book shows no horror at these figures, Complacent approval greets the increase of 44 per cent of opium consumption, and the increase of 67 per cent in the use of other habit-forming drugs. Approval, and a shrewd appreciation of possibilities for more revenue from progressively higher rates of duty, knowing well that drug addicts will sell soul and body in order to procure their daily supply."

One outstanding fact in this study of the opium monopoly is that **wherever the British flag waves over**

the dastardly project will never be consummated.

Until then, the Mexican Bolsheviks will center their every energy on the upbuilding of an industrial organization so powerful that in its vise—like grip, capitalism will not be able to emit even a death-peep.

subject peoples, whether it be in India, in the South Islands, or even in South America, there opium is sold, as cigarettes are sold in the United States. The British Isles are carefully guarded against opium and drugs, as are Canada, Australia, and South Africa.

Many instances are cited by Miss La Motte in substantiation of this contention. Thus she points out that Shanghai is supposed to be a Chinese city. Divided into two sections, one is under nominal Chinese control, one under foreign concessions, known as the International Settlement. Over the latter section China has no control. Altho opium has been abolished in Chinese territory, in this International Settlement anyone may buy as much opium as he wishes "merely by stepping over an imaginary line, into a portion of the town where the rigid anti-opium laws of China" do not apply.

"In October, 1917, there were 87 licensed opium shops in the International Settlement. In May, 1914, there were 663. In 1907 the average monthly revenue from opium licenses, dens and shops combined, were taels 5,450.

In May 1914, the revenue from licenses and opium shops alone was taels 10, 995... At the beginning of the anti-opium campaign in 1907 there were 700 dens (for smoking) in the Native City and 1,600 in the International Settlement. The Chinese closed their dens and shops at once. In the Settlement the dens were not all closed until two years later, and the number of shops in the Settlement increased by leaps and bounds."

In 1913, the amount derived from opium license in the International Settlement amounted to taels 86,386. The Statistical Abstract Relating to British India for 1912-1913 shows the export of British opium into the Chinese Treaty Ports, over which the Chinese have no control, amounted to over \$15,000,000. This is a tremendous increase.

Evidence also clearly shows that now much of the morphia which reaches Japs for distribution in China passes through the United States. All of the drugs do not pass through the United States. Much of it remains here. The drug evil in New York City alone is

The prisoners did not dare to talk because last time, when they had answered the question of a British Red Cross Mission, they received 50 strikes each. None of them knew why they were there, none of them had yet been tried. Food was miserable, scarce, irregular and disgusting. They were starving. They were regularly flogged by the guards, mostly with the flat of the swords, sometimes with sticks, with rubber batons, with dog's whips, with leather straps, with iron-braced pickets and sometimes with the palm of the hand. They were tried to a stake as a punishment. The man showed the Italians the stakes which were used for this purpose.

The Italians discovered two scourges studded with lead and a "nagaika", which had been forgotten there by the guards in their hurry. The other interned prisoners corroborated these statements. Among them there were some old men absolutely helpless, and some pregnant women very near their time, who had been interned to take revenge for not being able to find their husbands, brothers or other relatives who had managed to escape.

The Italians tried to comfort all these poor people. This was a welcome pretext for the Hungarian authorities to set an end to this disagreeable visit. They had reported to them by the military escorts of the Italian delegates, that the latter had tried to make communistic propaganda in Hajmasker, and forbade them the visit of any more public institutions. The delegates protested through the chief of the Italian Diplomatic Mission in Budapest against this stupidly concocted statement. As a matter of fact they had, for the sake of their mission as well for that of the interned, strictly refrained from any word that might have been misinterpreted, and had left directly after inspecting the camp.

This visit has had two sequels. The first, a sad one, happened in Hajmasker. As soon as the Italians were gone, a review was held. One of the officers inquired: "Who is the man who spoke to the Italians? The man reported himself and stepped forth. Instantly armed officers and soldiers rushed on him and knocked him down. He died of his injuries after thirty-six hours. This incident is warranted by the confession of a soldier, who, by order, had helped to ill treat this brave man and who, tortured by remorse, has since fled from the confinement camp to Vienna. This man, an absolutely reliable eye-witness, has told us a lot of other horrible details about life in Hajmasker.

The other sequel to the Hungarian sojourn of the comrades, Bella Seta and Vella happened in Italy—and probably some more are going to follow it there and, it is hoped, in other places also. The two delegates reported about their experiences in the "hell of Europe" at a meeting of the Italian Socialist Party on May 9th. They declared they were convinced that the most barbarously horrible White Terror is raging in Hungary. The Italian proletariat knows what it must do. It will appeal to the Labor Parties of all countries. It will appeal to the workers of the world to do all they can to put an end to this disgrace. Besides the delegates have interrogated the Italian government, in order to compel it to abandon its attitude of passive toleration towards the rule of terror in Hungary.

(To be continued.)

## Czecho Troops Arouse Curiosity

By Joseph Corbett,

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Who pays the expenses of the 10,000 Czecho-Slovak troops who arrived here a few days ago and then passed over the lines of the Canadian Government railways to Valcartier camp, Quebec, where they are demobilizing before departing for their own land?

Even the private press of Vancouver asks this question mildly. Labor is asking it volubly and in some quarters answering it with the reply that Britain is paying the bills of the 10,000 smiling soldiers who refused to continue warfare against the Bolsheviks whom they regard as friends rather than enemies.

It is doubtful if ever before has the evidence of the international character of the war on Soviet Russia been manifested so plainly.

Blue Funnel and Dollar line boats unloaded the men here from Vladivostok. Chinese crews manned the boats. A French general still in the old land was in technical charge of the transports, the men told a Federated Press interpreter.

The soldiers wore uniforms supplied by the Japanese. Their rifles were Lee Enfields. Their knapsacks bore the letters "U. S." in large figures on a knaki background. The Canadian Government railroads speeded them to a military camp and the men themselves have Kolchak money in their possession.

"Bolshevik Good." This was the answer the average curious Vancouverer received on querying the soldiers as to their opinion of the Bolsheviks. The biggest fact that stands out in

well known. To quote again from Miss La Motte:

"The Number of drug addicts in America today is fairly startling. The number is variously estimated in New York City alone as from 10,000 to 100,000. It is said that there may be 1,000,000 in the country."

She further shows that we cannot grapple with this problem if we ignore the source of supply and distribution and the reasons for immense over-production of opium on the part of the British opium monopoly.

## RUMINATIONS OF A REBEL

By Tom Clifford.

Grim necessity has at last driven the American bourgeois government to remove the trade embargo on Soviet Russia. After Great Britain had entered into a trade agreement with Russia, with the prospect of securing the cream of that country's market, continuance of the embargo spelled suicide to American manufacturers. The action was, of course, grudgingly taken, but no other course was possible. Markets must be secured at once if a widespread industrial depression is to be postponed. Signs of its approach are not wanting, and the astute big fellows in industry have insisted that their government come to their relief. It came, all right, even at the sacrifice of pride. Some of the provisions in the new policy are decidedly amusing. For instance, the declaration that "persons trading with Russia do so at their own risk" will provoke broad grins, if not hilarious merriment, among the American manufacturers. Since when did governments become so paternal as to underwrite the accounts of their citizens or subjects engaged in trade? Another declaration—"no political recognition is either granted or implied"—will doubtless be received with consternation at Petrograd. Since Russia is now an industrial government it has little consideration for the empty honor of political recognition. However, that must eventually come as a necessary concomitant of trade agreement, and any declaration to the contrary is as insincere as it is absurd. "Thus endeth the first lesson."

Every citizen of Ohio ought to be "one-stepping" about with his chest protruding like unto that of a pointer pidgeon, for hasn't the historical producer of Presidents "copped" both the Democratic and Republican candidates! Don't permit any inconsequential question of the competency of either of these "saviors" to dampen your ardor or minimize your exuberance, much less quibble because they are handicapped for you by your masters. Either of them can be depended upon to hold aloft the banner of conservatism, and isn't that the crying need of the hour to prevent the Bolsheviks from running amuck and spreading their vicious propaganda among the happy and contented people

MARK TWAIN ON

CONSTITUTIONS. You see my kind of loyalty was loyalty to one's country—not its institutions or its officeholders.

The country is the real thing, the substantial thing, the eternal thing. It is the thing to watch over, and care for and be loyal to. Institutions are extraneous, they are its mere clothing, and clothing can wear out, become ragged, cease to be comfortable, cease to protect the body from winter, disease and death.

To be loyal to rags, to shout for rags, to worship rags, to die for rags, that is loyalty of unreason, it is pure animal; it belongs to monarchy, was invented by monarchy. Let monarchy keep it!

It was from Connecticut, whose constitution declares "that all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit; and that they have, at all times, an undeniable and indefensible right to alter their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient."

Under that gospel, the citizen who thinks he sees that the commonwealth's

of this great and glorious democratic country? Just remember how kind and considerate were your masters in assuming the task of selecting the candidates for you, thus conserving your gray matter for the more necessary work of production in the factory, for which, through long experience, you are especially fitted. Don't allow any capacious critic to poison your mind by impugning the sincerity of these splendid exponents of "one hundred per cent Americanism." In choosing either Cox or Harding you can't go wrong. Both will be loyal to the interests of your masters, and what more can you ask? They are similar links of sausage from the same bull pup. It is their business to rule and yours to work. This is the constituted arrangement for the preservation of the capitalist state, and if you are so unreasonable as to kick about it, well—then you are not a good American citizen. Sabotage!

By the way, the selection of a Roosevelt as the running mate for Cox was a politic move that reflects credit on the perspicacity of the politicians. They know that there are a multitude of worshippers of the big-toothed swashbuckler, many of whom are ignorant of his demise, and will support the Democratic ticket thinking they are voting for Teddy. This statement may appear absurd, but just the same it is the gawd's truth. The politician's best asset is the ignorance of the voters.

The Allied governments are playing in hard luck. It now seems certain that the millions they expended in financing Poalnd's aggressive warfare against the Russian Soviet government have been wasted. The hope that the Poles would be successful is shattered by the developments of the past week. The last card has been played and still the Soviet goes marching on. From day to day the position of the bourgeoisie becomes more insecure by the increasing stability of the workers' industrial republic. On the whole, the developments up to date should be hope inspiring to the workers with vision. The sun of the new day has already appeared above the horizon and is slowly but surely climbing toward the zenith. Let us be joyful, Comrades. Our dream is about to come true.

political clothes are worn out and yet holds his peace, and does not agitate for a new suit is disloyal—he is a traitor!

That he may be the only one who thinks he sees this decay does not excuse him. It is his duty to agitate anyway, and it is the duty of others to vote him down if they do not see the matter as he does—From a Yankee in King Arthur's Court.

MOSCOW.—(By Mail)—(N. Y. Bureau).—That a grave economic crisis is threatening Europe which can only be averted by lifting the blockade against Russia is the assertion to D. Florinsky, a member of the Moscow Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, in a letter of A. Shanfield, American Charge' d' Affairs, in Denmark. Florinsky was formerly a member of the diplomatic corps under the Czar's regime, and recently offered his services to the soviet republic. He was granted an amnesty and given a position in the government.

## A Dinner Pail Epic

— By Bill Lloyd —

Written for The Federated Press

Just over in the office is a fellow that I know, not so very bad a duffer, as office-workers go. But because he posts a ledger and wears a soft, white collar, he is inclined to beef around and let an awful holler, because he says that I don't know percentage from baked beans and yet have got him beaten with the paycheck in my jeans. Now goodness knows it strains my check to keep myself in hash, and I don't have to dress up swell nor out no awful dash. I don't play golf, nor run a car—the clubs are not for me—but when I have made both ends meet, there's little left to see.

If this here system hits me hard—a solar plexus blow—that duffer in the office has got precious little show. What gets my goat is simply this—I give it to you straight—it ain't my fault if his think car is twenty annums late.

If he and his gang over there just ain't got any sense, I just can't see why they should try to pull me off the fence. No matter what the bosses say, that gang will chirrup, "Yes". They're short on ideas of their own or even half a guess. They think if they read "System", work overtime, and grind, they'll leave the other feller some twenty years behind. About one in a thousand will really get the prize; the other odd nine hundred will grind on till they dies.

Of course the boss he cashes in on all that eager strife that those poor ginks stake in the game of "Getting-On in Life".

If their poor brains were not so close to the felt pads in their chairs, the'd organize and join with us. Perhaps someday they'll dare!