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CAPITALISM MORTALLY WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON. — A remarkable study of the mortal wound sustained by international capitalism in the world war was written by Karl Radek last winter and printed in the February 7 issue of Die Zukunft.

Radek was at that time the representative in Germany of the Russian Soviet Government. During a fit of its familiar nervousness, the Ebert Government seized Radek and threw him into prison. While in prison Radek wrote a good-natured address "To the German Bourgeoisie."

Radek's evident purpose was to show the German business classes that the Europe, are so near the abyss of bankruptcy that nothing could be gained by a German policy designed to carry favor with London and Paris.

"He who studies the internal economic and political disturbances in the Entente countries," says Radek, "not according to the German press, which has never been as worthless as now, but in the 'Times', the 'Temps' and in the 'New Republican', and the reports of English banks and stock companies, will see the 'Post-Waritis' in these countries also manifest itself in de-countries also manifests itself in de-

"During the present winter this condition will produce social crisis and cause, probably in England and France, a coalition between the right wing of the working class with the left wing of the bourgeoisie—as a transitory stage in the world crisis.

"These conditions will oblige Entente capitalism to abandon its effort to overthrow the revolutionary movement in Central and Eastern Europe, and be followed by efforts to negotiate with the revolutionary governments, in the hope, naturally, of cutting out the inner core of the revolutionary movement—to persuade or compel the revolutionary governments to adapt themselves to the capitalistic system.

"Far-sighted capitalist elements have already felt their way ahead in this direction. For example, Davison, leader of the Morgan Bankers, is one of the brakemen who stopped the aggressive movement against Russia.

"If the ground trembles under the feet of Entente capitalism more and more violently, then capitalists will soon realize that, just as there were commercial relations for many decades between the old feudalism and its successor, capitalism, so must the capitalists reconcile themselves to the existence of proletarian states. And this reconciliation is only hastened when the proletarian state shows itself aware that the capitalist sharks must be allowed to make their profit—until they are finally strangled by the proletariat of their own countries.

"The leaders of the Russian Republic understand this problem of the relationship between the Socialist State and the capitalistic states, and that it existed even before the first modern Socialist existed—witness Wistleny in the Seventeenth Century. Pending the time when social revolution shall seize all capitalistic states and (that cannot occur at one and the same time), the Socialist states are compelled to seek a modus vivendi in their foreign relations, for both political and economic reasons.

"Now the effect of this social crisis, which mitigates the pressure of world capitalism upon the Socialist State, is that capitalistic production decreases and the capitalistic states are not able to produce these goods the lack of which is also one reason why the revolutionary countries are compelled to seek a modus vivendi with the opposing economic system.

"When one beholds the strange hope of the German bourgeoisie of obtaining a bit of beautiful things from the Entente after the dragon of Bolshevism lies helpless on the ground, it takes one's breath away.

"Why does the German and Austrian bourgeoisie not study the real economic plight of the Entente countries? Why do they not ask themselves at least this question: If the United States and England are so rich in clothing, machinery and other good things, why do they allow Italy, through her shortage of all these blessings, to be driven toward revolution and the social crisis in Poland and Czecho-Slovakia to exist? That is to say, why do they permit the very countries which were to constitute a sanitary cordon against the Bolshevik plague to grow weaker day by day?"

LONDON—A Communist party which has as its primary aim the establishment of an Irish workers republic, has been formed in Ireland, according to announcement at the London headquarters of the British Communist party. Leon McLoughlin, ex-president of the Socialist party of Ireland, leads the new group, which claims to recognize the need of freeing Ireland from England, but which wishes to establish working conditions with the English Communists.

The Irish Socialist party is working on the policy of obliterating all class distinctions in its fight for freeing the country. Although the party accepts the principles of the Moscow International, it is in reality working on the Sinn Fein basis.



The New Declaration of Independence!

American Capitalism Anxious to Establish "Order" in Mexico.

WASHINGTON—The Carranza Government of Mexico and the Ebert Government of Germany are being rocked in the same boat. Both regimes have tried to straddle between the old capitalist order and the new working class society. That is why they are being cuffed in succession from the right and from the left, and cannot last.

In every headline, news story and cartoon the investing classes of the United States proclaim their ardent support of the revolution against Carranza which began in the American border state of Sonora a fortnight ago. These classes are ready to dismember Mexico or to create such "anarchy" there that foreign (American) armies may plausibly be sent in to restore capitalist order.

This latest Mexican revolution is not a pure and simple capitalist affair, however. The land below the Rio Grande contains a large proportion of workmen and peasants who charge the Carranza regime with having failed to carry out the program of the great revolution which overthrew Porfirio Diaz and Huerta. The uprising now in progress is certainly supported to a considerable extent by that disappointed element of native Mexicans.

It has been said at Washington for a long time past that General Alvaro Obregon is the candidate picked by "left wing" Mexicans to succeed Carranza at the July presidential elections. It has further been reported that in case disorders should occur to furnish a pretext, then President Carranza would postpone the elections indefinitely, in which event the "left wing" would certainly resort to arms to overthrow the present administration.

With such explosive material to work with, business imperialists in the United States looked upon the Mexican situation as ideal. A single spark, they perceived, would be sufficient to envelope Mexico in the smoke of battle any time such smoke were most needed or likely to cover the long-delayed invasion and conquest by the United States.

The different native Mexican factions represented at Washington are so suspicious of each other that a reliable interpretation of the Sonora uprising is hard to obtain. And, until the sympathies and probable policy of the American Government are announced, these factions are slow to express themselves for publication. The important outlines of the struggle, however, they describe freely enough in private.

On behalf of President Carranza it is strongly denied that he feared the result of a general election and is plotting to remain in office by hook or crook. It is conceded that all the promises of the first revolution have not been realized, that foreign and native capitalists still have a strong hold on the economic resources of the country, and that the government has dealt more drastically with strikes, for example, than with the corporations which it set out to render harmless. Carranza's friends say of the Sonora revolutionists that they are being used as catspaws by the interventionist party of the United States. The anti-Carranza Mexicans here declare the Sonora uprising would never

have got a start if Carranza had kept his hands off the election machinery through which the people next July might have expressed themselves. While not publicly endorsing this revolt in advance of the balloting, they set it came only when millions of the people were persuaded by Carranza's acts that the cannon must become the voice of the masses.

As for the danger that foreign imperialists will take full advantage of the new uprising, Carranza's critics remark bitterly that it were as well for Mexico to risk all in another fight for economic freedom as to remain quiet while native and foreign capitalists complete their reconquest of the country, which is already far advanced with the consent of Carranza.

Intervention by the United States would mature more rapidly if this were not a presidential year. Enough strange things have happened since the fighting in Europe stopped to make politicians uncertain whether a fresh war would re-elect the Democrats or damn every public man who shouts to bring it on. Unless the super-government in Wall Street shall decide on immediate action, the prospect is good that politicians will send no American troops across the Rio Grande until after the November election.

Both the old parties look upon the military conquest of Mexico by the United States as "inevitable", but neither one of them is going to let the other have a monopoly this year on that "keep us out of war" slogan. At the very longest, however, Mexico has only another year left of self-determination, as the interventionists see it. After having their say in November the American people are expected to shut up and take orders for another four years. And the principle order will be "On to Mexico!"

How Would You Like This?

LONDON—One hour's ride from here is Letchworth, the model garden town of England, where 12,000 workers live among beautiful surroundings. The town is planned according to the most artistic and modern methods; no houses are more than two stories high, each is surrounded by a garden, and the rear yard is as well kept as the front. Although there are some 30 industries in Letchworth, there is no smoke, for they are all run by electricity. The stores are confined to two streets—and very soon they are all going to be cooperative stores.

The village was built by the Garden Cities Co., which realizes only 5 per cent on the investment. The plan is to have the town buy itself out, and eventually run completely on the cooperative plan.

The houses are so arranged that no maid service is required. Some of the houses, and apartments for unmarried workers, are built near a municipal kitchen, where well-cooked meals are provided at a low rate.

READ THESE THREE. The Red Ruby. The trial of Benjamin Gitlow at New York. Gitlow's speech, Clarence Darrow's speech, an article by Giovanni—make The Red Ruby a mighty interesting contribution to revolutionary literature. 10c.

The Soviet of Deer Island. The story of the life of radicals while held for deportation at Deer Island. 15c.

Truth about the Lusk Committee. Contains much valuable information to all thinkers. 25c.

Address The Toller.

Washington News Letter.

WASHINGTON.—Louis F. Post is ready to resign as Assistant Secretary of Labor rather than retreat from the stand he has taken on the deportation of aliens.

And if the Secretary of Labor and President Wilson give him their support, Post is prepared and anxious to go before any committee of Congress and prove that his handling of the deportation cases has conformed strictly to the law.

The prospect is said to be more usually good that President Wilson means to side with Post rather than with Attorney General Palmer in the treatment of aliens charged with communist leanings. For such an attitude there is both political and legal justification.

Palmer is more detested by organized labor than any man who has held office at Washington in the past twenty years, not excepting Postmaster General Burleson. The President knows that he cannot clap hands with Palmer on this issue without making an enormous sacrifice of his political strength.

Legally considered, Post's stand is said to be unassailable. He has not failed to deport any man whose guilt under the law could be shown by the department of justice. He has refused substitutes for evidence. It is this determined call for evidence that has infuriated Palmer and the white guard terrorists in Congress.

The point is well illustrated by the present status of the cases pending against Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Russian Soviet Government. When Martens' case came before the Labor Department, Palmer agreed to furnish counsel for the accused with a copy of the Government's brief. Weeks have passed and still Palmer begs for more time to gather evidence against the man for whom he demanded a deportation warrant as long ago as January.

It must be remembered that Martens has been shadowed by Palmer's agents for more than a year; they have copied his speeches, rifled his mails and raided his offices. They declare Martens should be deported, but they ask for more time to find out why!

Against the more obscure aliens whom the Attorney General scooped up in thousands during the past winter, the evidence is similarly incomplete. Great numbers of them have never even read the Communist platform, for technical approval of which they are termed guilty. Many of the others were victims of arrest and search without warrant, after which they were held incommunicado and put through the "third degree" by hostile interpreters in the absence of their own counsel.

By such treatment of an obscure and friendless class of aliens Attorney General Palmer arrived at his celebrated "2,000 perfect cases" for deportation. Acting entirely within the law, Mr. Post has proceeded to examine these cases individually. In this examination he has been guided somewhat by several recent federal court decisions, which set forth that "evidence" procured in violation of a prisoner's constitutional rights is not evidence at all.

Upon those decisions, and upon the

wholly incomplete evidence furnished by the Attorney General, Mr. Post is ready to face a Congressional investigation and show that his administration of the law has been scrupulously impartial.

At the Cabinet meeting called last week by President Wilson this whole issue was vigorously debated by the respective heads of the Labor and Justice Departments. Several persons who witnessed the encounter came away with a distinct impression that Mr. Palmer has very much overreached himself by carrying his personal political campaign against radicals to the point of an open attack upon the Department of Labor.

It has come to the Presidential ear that middle class liberals and avowed Socialists are not the only classes embittered by the ultra-Prussianism of the Attorney General. The American Federation of Labor has never been more solidly arrayed on one side of any issue than it is today in its hostility toward the man who twice within six months has termed the strike a felony and strives to poison the public mind with belief that every move by labor to obtain higher wages is a plot against religion and the flag.

Thanks to the Attorney General, the American Federation of Labor is obliged to join hands with the vanguard of social and economic pioneers who foresaw the rape of political freedom that would follow the war, and those courageous warnings have made them the target for reactionary fire these many months past. If Mr. Palmer cannot make the President his ally in this crisis then he must go it alone to certain disaster.

Three Stingy Little Hours.

SKYGAC.

"For Christ's Sake, Advertise;" seems to be the belief of the Holy Name Society of Detroit. "Has Detroit room for Christ?" asks the society in full page advertisement in the "Free Press", and then again, "Is Detroit Too Busy Buying and Selling to Honor Christ?" followed by the instructions:

"DON'T BUY! DON'T SELL! 12 TO 3, GOOD FRIDAY."

Believe you me, folks, if I took the religion of Jesus Christ seriously, I would not be so stingy with the time allotted for His worship. As it is I cannot believe that those who DO profess a belief in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, really, truly, way—down—in their—inmost consciousness, actually do believe it.

The little time that we are here in this vale of tears is so tiny small just a speck upon the boundless ocean of time and time and a half and time when time shall be no more, that if one really did believe the stories of the pulpit-pounding sky pilots, we would waste not a moment in buying and selling and other diversifications of the world, the flesh and the devil, but would spend all our time groveling in the dust in an effort to pre-

Ask Wilson.

"Of the 260 men in my company when we landed in Russia, only 80 returned. The others were either killed or froze to death."

This is the statement of Captain H. H. Mead, Detroit, recently returned from Russia.

"We were sent overseas to do duty in France," he said, "but after a stay of several months in England, we were sent aboard a transport bound for Russia."

"We don't know how we happened to go there nor why we were sent."

NEW YORK—"The victory of the Red Army of Russia means a social revolution and a soviet Japan, just as the Japanese victory in 1904 brought the Russian constitution and the revolution of 1905" is one of the remarkable statements contained in a public protest issued here against the Japanese occupation of Vladivostok, by Japanese Socialists in America.

NORTHAMPTON, England—The power of the Labor Party has increased by nearly 100 per cent in this district, judging from the poll at the by-election just held here. Miss Margaret Bonfield, prominent Labor party candidate, rolled up 13,279 votes against Minister of Food Charles A. McCurdy, who won with poll of 18,010. McCurdy was strongly supported by the coalition-liberals.

Miss Bonfield is well known in the United States as well as England for her activities in the Labor movement. She was a member of the British delegation to the International Labor Congress in Washington in the full of 1919.

pare ourselves for the awfulness of an endless eternity. When professing Christians ask for only three short hours from business to ponder upon the tragedy of the story of Calvary's Hill, it is evident to the thinking mind that business occupies more of men's minds than ghost worship, no matter in what form it may appear.

The same advertisement informs us that "The Gospel of Christ has a solution for every problem," which is a mere assertion not capable of being proven. There is the problem of war between the nations, and the biblical injunction, "Thou Shalt Not Kill." We have just emerged from the bloodiest debacle the civilized world has ever known, and all of the nations participating therein, with the sole exception of Japan, profess a belief in the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

It was a war of Cristian Nations, a sort of family scrap in God's great household. Remember that the butchery and the slaughter was far greater than in any or all previous wars. The very same persons who so loudly proclaimed their belief in the Gospel of Christ, turned their so-called houses of worship into recruiting halls, and did all in their power to further the slaughter.

(Continued on page 4.)



# The British Labor Movement.

ARTICLE 5.

## Workingclass Education

LONDON.—At the present time two campaigns are endorsed by the British Labor Movement with respect to improved working-class educational standards. One is for democratization of education in general with the total elimination of illiteracy as its first objective, and the ultimate aim that lack of money or social standing shall not prevent any boy or girl from receiving university training, if he or she desires to pursue studies to far.

The other campaign, directed at the immediate necessity rather than the future ideal, is the one now receiving the most emphasis. It is the work which is being done by correspondence classes and trade union schools and colleges to train men and women of the present generation for executive positions in the labor movement of today.

Of the organizations now engaged in training their students to be more efficient workers in the labor movement the Labor College at London, Ruskin College at Oxford, and the Workers' Educational Association, which penetrates all sections of the country, are easily the most important. There are fundamental differences between each of the three but they are identical in their aim of making cheap and uncontrolled educational facilities available to the adult working class.

Ruskin College, the oldest of the three mentioned, was founded in 1899 for the purpose of providing education in the social sciences for working-class students and it is interesting that the establishment funds were originally provided by two Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Vrooman. From the beginning Ruskin College has maintained an absolute independence of outside control which makes it a landmark in the history of education. Courses are chosen and methods of tuition regulated by the discretion of the faculty alone. The college is a successful experiment in the field of academic freedom. But because of this stoutly maintained independence Ruskin College is subjected to a fire of hostile criticism from two quarters. Those who believe that education and educators should be under the control of capitalist boards of trustees regard it as a dangerous tool of revolution, while those who are wholehearted revolutionists continually criticize Ruskin as not sufficiently class-conscious in its teaching.

The latter argument is never advanced against the Labor College in London, formerly known as the Central Labor College. This institution was established in 1909 by groups formerly affiliated with Ruskin College which had come to believe that the latter had become too academic and "neutral". Founded expressly to fill the need of an educational institution teaching nothing but revolutionary Socialism the Labor College has gone steadily ahead on this deal. It is 100 per cent class-conscious in inspiration and teaching and it holds as consistently as do the I. W. W. to the first clause of its constitution, which reads: "The college to be based upon the recognition of the antagonism of interest between capital and labor."

In spite of this gulf between the procedure of the two colleges they are both integral parts of the labor movement and each derives its financial support at the present time from trade union contributions. Of the governing council of Ruskin College are found officers of the Weavers' Union, the Northumberland Miners, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Cooperative Union, and the General Federation of Trade Unions. The Labor College is owned and controlled entirely by two radical and very powerful unions—the South Wales' Miners' Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen. The general opinion in the labor movement is that in spite of the sharp differences in the two institutions there is room and to spare for both; that the Labor College graduates do invaluable work in stimulation and strengthening the industrial side of the labor movement in preparation for the advent of the Socialist state, and that the Ruskin College graduates are not less valuable as educated men and women fitted for constructive leadership in general service under that state.

As might be expected the curriculum of Ruskin College is much broader than that of the Labor College, which pays little attention to anything but straight Marxian Socialism and its offshoots. Marx is in no way minimized at the former institution, but his teachings are there regarded as a phase rather than the center of economic and industrial history. At the Labor College everything is subordinated to turning effective propagandists. Ruskin is as careful that its graduates should remain in the labor movement, but aims to fit every student for the full realization of his possibilities rather than to make him merely an agitator. In bringing about the overthrow of Capitalism the Labor College will be the more effective of the two. Insuring that Socialism, once established, is maintained in England Ruskin will do the best work.

At both institutions the number of students in residence is no criterion of influence. Each college has about thirty boarders, mostly maintained on scholarships by the supporting trade unions. The Labor College also has about sixty day students and plans to open a dormitory for women boarders. Ruskin has recently opened its Women's Hotel, and counting the new women trade unionist students, has thereby increased its student roll to forty. The full-time course at each college takes two years.

A large part of the influence of both institutions comes from the correspondence classes conducted by the college faculties with groups of workers in various sections of the country for negligible fees. Over 11,000 men and women have taken advantage of the correspondence classes offered by Ruskin as against the 600 odd graduates of the college. The Labor College has a large number of correspondence

classes in operation and in addition assists in the setting up of local labor classes in which its graduates frequently serve as instructors. There are now about 300 of these classes in different parts of Great Britain (mostly in South Wales) with an average membership of thirty to a class. These local classes are endorsed and supported by the local unions of the railwaymen and the Walsh miners in the same manner as the parent Labor College is backed by the national unions. Important work has also been done by the governing council of Ruskin College, by summoning conferences at which special industrial problems are discussed from the working class viewpoint. Lectures are given frequently at both colleges by leaders in various phases of the labor movement.

Also of very great importance in British working class education is the organization known as the Workers' Educational Association (W. E. A.) founded by a small group of trade unionists and cooperators in 1903. The W. E. A. consists of about 2500 small groups of workers affiliated into 200 branches. It is under the governance of joint committees of the labor men and representatives of the faculties of different English and Scotch universities and through correspondence and tutorial classes has to some extent thrown open the educational resources of Great Britain to the working classes. A striking feature of the W. E. A. is that the subjects on which instruction is given are those subjects which the working class members decide for themselves they want to study, not on those subjects which educational authorities think the workers ought to study.

The result of this organization has been the formation of adult classes all over England. There are about 1,000 members of the W. E. A. all of them from the working class. While the Association has no official connection with the Labor Movement it is serving not only to educate but to awaken the social consciousness of the working class. The W. E. A. backed by the labor movement, is at present urging state adoption of an advanced educational program of which the first resolution is "that the broad principle of free education through all its stages, including that of the University, be adopted", and including a demand that labor shall have direct representation on all educational governing bodies.

The importance of working class education is now generally recognized by the British Labor Movement, and big developments in this line may be looked for during the next few years. There has been a great revival since the war—a Scottish Labor College on the lines of the London Labor College has been established in Glasgow and others are in contemplation, as soon as finances permit. In addition, so great is the influence of labor in the British government at present, it is not unlikely that state aid will in the near future be given students who are financially unable to take up studies at Ruskin or the Labor College in London.

## Ruminations of a Rebel.

By Tom Clifford.

The judge who presided at the trial of Comrade Benjamin Gitlow just couldn't forbear expressing his thanks to the jury in returning a verdict of guilty. He has probably warned the "bench" so long as to be incapable of seeing any other side to a proposition than that which will safeguard the interests and perpetuate the rule of those on whom he is dependent for his job. From his viewpoint the institutions erected by the bourgeoisie are the final word in civilization and no opposition thereto is to be countenanced and propose a change in the enhanced. Anyone who has the temerity to question the present status of so-called the common weal is adjudged a dangerous character and promptly consigned to a penal institution. He knows nothing but the law, and his mental obliquity makes him a stranger to "horse sense." No thinking man has any respect for a judge these days, for they know he is on the bench to interpret the law in conformity with ruling class interests. Being either a fool or knave, it is impossible for him to administer real justice. One may charitably excuse the stupidity of the jury, but only contempt can be expressed for a man who poses as an intellectual and manifests all the characteristics of an ignoramus. This particular judge runs true to form in his fulsome laudation of the assninity displayed by the twelve boneheads who decided Comrade Gitlow was guilty—of idealism. The courts of today are a screaming force. Don't believe it? Ask any lawyer who dares express an honest opinion.

The Y. W. C. A. convention, which convened in Cleveland last week gets all "het up" over a pamphlet issued by big business entitled "Will the Y. W. C. A. Co-operate or Will It Antagonize?" It appears that the convention had under consideration an industrial program which contains demands obnoxious to the "pluties" and the organization is warned that favorable action on the same will be followed by the withdrawal of the financial support hitherto so generously given. Well, well. Another sign of the breaking up of the old order. Here is an organization created by the bourgeoisie for the express purpose of drawing a red herring across the path of the working class—by diverting their minds from the consideration of material problems to the contemplation of the joys coming to them in the "sweet after while"—evidencing a disposition to refuse to obey orders. Of course it is rank ingratitude, but prolongation of its existence seems to make the new departure a necessity. The bourgeoisie are utterly unable to grasp the fact that in the evolution of society nothing stays "put." The Y. W. C. A. finds itself in the midst of revolutionary forces that are making for a change in

the social structure, and it must face them or sink into oblivion. The bourgeoisie are having rough sailing these days. The storm signals are becoming more and more numerous, presaging an ultimate social tempest that will rock the capitalist State to its very foundations. The Y. W. C. A. is simply noting the signals and is running to cover. Safety first. The industrial program was adopted, and the first vice president, a daughter of old Jay Gould, of Wall Street fame some years ago, promptly resigned, thus displaying loyalty to her class.

And now comes Henry Chamberlin, director of the new Chicago Crime Commission, and deposes that criminals are using "business efficiency" methods in the practice of their profession, in which they are aided by criminal lawyers and crooked politicians, and practically admits there is no remedy. How marvellously perfect is the capitalist system!

The news has filtered out of Washington that the U. S. Government has served notice on its Allies that if an immediate concerted movement is not made to open up trade with Russia it will act independently. Getting hungry for trade, eh? The bourgeoisie of America must have markets for their surplus in the near future if they are to avoid an unpleasantness that they dread. Perhaps they have waited too long. Our "noble ally," England, has not been so busy suppressing the Irish rebellion that she couldn't spare the time to pre-empt the Russian trade. She didn't wait for the consent of her comrades in arms, but followed her usual policy of getting while the getting was good. When it comes to securing trade the English bourgeoisie is "all to the mustard."

A resolution has been introduced in the lower House of Congress to impeach Louis Post, Secretary of Labor, the outgrowth of a scrap between the Departments of Justice and Labor. Everybody seems to be wearing their fighting clothes these days. Even the politicians are unable to work in harmony. The Presidential candidates are anything but exemplars of the Golden Rule. They are accusing each other of duplicity and lavish use of money. The hopeful sign is that the great mass of the people are paying no attention to them notwithstanding the columns of advertising they are getting in the newspapers. And, best of all, the workers are evidencing their discontent through the only avenue available—the strike.

## Who Are The Criminals?

By Perle Doe

Nineteen hundred years ago an agitator was nailed to a cross until he was dead because he preached doctrines that were "dangerous". He was declared to be an "undesirable", and the courts adjudged him a criminal. Who committed the crime? Was it Jesus? or was it the lawmakers and capital punishment?

Three hundred years ago Galileo was sentenced to life imprisonment for saying that the earth moved round the sun. Who were the criminals? Galileo? or the lawmakers and judges who condemned this great scientist and teacher to prison?

In 1692, at Salem Massachusetts, a dozen or so poor old women were swung upon the gallows, convicted by the courts of witchcraft. Who committed the crime? Did the lawmakers and the prosecutors and the judges who sent those women to their death commit a crime?

Up to 1860 in the South the ruling class declared it a crime to teach slaves to read and write. Who were the criminals? The men and women who defied that law? or the lawmakers and judges who solemnly decreed education to be a felony?

Today Eugene Debs lies in jail for opposing war. Roger Baldwin has suffered the prison cell for refusing to be a conscript. Who are the criminals? Is it the men and women who today lie wretched behind the grated door for their conscience's sake? or is it the law makers, and the prosecutors, and the judges, who declare such men as Debs and Baldwin to be felons?

Who brand such women as Kate O'Hare and Rose Pastor Stokes as criminals?

Is not a government that commits such acts a criminal government? Is not every government official responsible for such acts a criminal?

Not Jesus, but Pilate was the real

## "The Mediumship of Farmer Riley".

By SYDNEY FLOWER, LL. D.

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

Sent, post-paid, for 50c.

criminal. Not Galileo, but his judges trying to suppress a revolutionary truth. It was the southern slave holders, forbidding education to the black man, who had the criminal intent. Eugene Debs, and Roger Baldwin, and Rose Stokes are not criminals. It is the lawmakers, trying to outlaw new ideas, it is the judges, trying to shield a criminal robber class by putting honest men in jail, they are the real culprits.

## TWO VIEWS.

By Scott Nearing.

Soviet Russia is under the ban. The American Eagle is screaming her note of triumph to the clouds. All is ended, according to the papers, and sovietism is cast forever into the outer darkness!

Just a moment, please, before the decree is made irrevocable. Note this dispatch from the correspondent of The Manchester Guardian in which he describes the work that the soviet government is doing for its children—nursing mothers are the object of special care; they are still assisted as the precious child grows older; then there are children's palaces with facilities for recreation and education; then there are the reorganized schools and the colleges and universities, all designed to prepare the Russian child for future usefulness. All of these measures Russia has adopted in the two years following the revolution, and she has done them despite the war, despite the blockade, despite the immanence of destruction. In her darkest hour, Russia was busy caring for her children.

Now for the capitalist nations that have been seeking to blot Russia out of existence—one of the first acts in Great Britain and France, after war assumed serious proportions, was to let down on the work of education. In the United States, during the years from 1915 to 1918, when the cost of living came near to doubling, teachers' salaries, according to an estimate recently published by the United States 16 per cent. With this increase, their commissioner of education, rose about average salary was \$630.64, making their average monthly salary about \$53.

These figures lead to some interesting reflections on the relative rewards given to teachers and to those employed in certain other lines of activity. The railroad wage commission, in its recommendations for wage increases to the 16 lowest paid branches of the service, suggested wages of less than \$700 per year for only two classes of employees—"messengers and attendants" and "section men." In New York city, where teachers salaries are comparatively high, the elementary school teachers receive practically the same wages as butchers, chauffeurs, clerks, waiters, etc., few of whom require anything like the period of preparation for their work that is demanded of teachers.

A recent report shows that in the territory centering about Cleveland and Chicago, head bakers receive \$363 more per year than teachers; blacksmiths receive \$590 more, and machinist \$1,138 more. Equal discrepancies appear if the salaries of teachers are compared with the incomes received by those who are engaged in other professions. Insofar as a financial return can serve as a deterrent or as a stimulus to enter a profession, the United States is doing everything possible to discourage young men and women of ability from entering the teaching profession.

Special provisions for expectant mothers? Maternity insurance? Children's palaces? They exist here only in the most rudimentary form. Soviet Russia rewards those who produce children. Capitalist America rewards those who produce wealth. In the long years that are ahead—in the estimation of the future—which system will stand highest—the one that produced steel rails and textiles, or the one that produced men?

Two views of life are contending for supremacy in the world—one places the emphasis on profit; the other on service. In one view it is property that is sacred, in the other it is humanity.

Never yet have men drawn blood from stones.

# The Black Sheep.

Chapt. XXVIII.

## The Home of the Spirit.

Jack cashed his check and paid his bill at the boarding house after which he left the mining town of Mullen and made his way in the direction of Couer D'Alane Lake, where he knew that Collins and Rudolph awaited him. The distance before him was about sixty five miles down the river and he decided to walk it and study the country at first hand. It was in reality a new world to him. It was the books made real.

The trail over which he travelled ran along the mountain side; it was not a road; wheeled vehicles could not pass over it. It was a short cut through the mountains, used by the prospectors to get to their claims. These men hauled their provisions to their little mines real or imaginary, on their backs or on the backs of horses, mules or maddened but a narrow trail and such it was. It went up and down and in and out among the rocks and ledges, down thru wooded ravines and up over barren ridges and at this time of the year alternately thru banks of snow and dark evergreen forests. It was a region of the profoundest silence, hardly the chirp of a bird broke the stillness. The boy had a feeling that he walked in an unmeasured immensity filled with grandeur and beauty.

At every turn of the trail he met with things of which he had read in books. Some of these he recognized at sight and they helped his mind understand others of which the books had not spoken. Literally he roamed thru the pages of the book of eternity, as the fingers of Truth upon the straitened rocks of the earth's crust. It was as if Pluto in his restless moments had raised these strata from the deep, in order that men might see and read the wondrous story of this earth's pre-human ages, when pterodactyls cleaved the air and horrid monsters crawled in steaming swamps.

He walked as in a trance, forgetting everything for the time being but the wonders which obtruded themselves upon his sight. Occasionally he wished that George and Herman, Collins and Rudolph could be with him, he thought that they would be enraptured as he. In this he was mistaken. This was the home of his spirit not theirs. These mountains, crags, rocks, ridges, ledges, ravines, woods, and all they contained were food to the soul of the naturalist; they were merely interesting to his friends whose souls fed on social problems and phenomena. Even as the social phenomena which he had observed had interested him but they had never called him in a way that these natural phenomena called him.

It had snowed the night before he had left Mullen and in these windless mountains the snow piles itself up on every twig and branch to a considerable height causes all nature to appear like sculptured down. The mountains and woods were clothed in an almost ethereal beauty giving to the boy's mind aesthetic as well as scientific food. No wonder then that after he was a mile on his way he forgot the miners at Mullen the stories of strikes and bullpens, of gunmen and hired thugs, of the lewd viciousness of bar keepers and the dwellers of the redlight. These belonged to a strange world as far as he was concerned. Industrial life was to him an alien world. He could make himself at home in it when necessary. In a way that a Chinaman may feel at home in America, but given the opportunity the Chinaman will go back to China and the Americans goes back to America and the spirit of back to America and the spirit of pining thrill when he buried himself in the vastness of the Couer D'Alane. He was the natural, it would be better to say the nature loving instead of the industrial type.

The warm winds from the Pacific ocean came up the valley and slowly but steadily melted the snows. It was as if monstrous invisible hands slowly but steadily rolled back the vast white blanket from the depths of the canyon up the mountainside. Slowly but steadily the stately evergreens shed their silvery down and stood out in vondrous beauty against their alabaster environment. Here and there on the mountain side hung great white banks of fog like titanic ghosts endeavoring to embrace the mountains. The sky was over cast with the soft grey film of clouds thru which the sun occasionally shot a beam of golden light illumining these great ramparts of nature which divide the continent, geographically as well as climatically.

The trail over which he passed ran along the river sometimes very near it and then again up over ridges which took him a couple of hours to climb. Ever and anon he would pass a deserted cabin near which would be found a tunnel or shaft more or less caved in and dilapidated. These were monuments to the lost hopes of the prospectors; that race of mining pioneers who spend their all in delving after every little mineral trace in the hope of finding a mine which will lift them out of the ranks of common men and enthrone them in the seats of the mighty. On several occasions he turned from his trail and wandered into these tunnels not in the hope of finding what the prospectors might have over looked in the way of minerals; but rather to find out, in what particular formation these men hoped to discover mines. In what particular rocks men so persistently sought their fortunes and lost their substance. While on this trail for the time being he lost all idea of seeking a job or getting an education in school. He was in school now and Nature, the master of masters, was teaching him some of his most wonderful secrets.

At six thirty in the morning he had started and now it was late in the afternoon upon a long mountain slope. He was at least six thousand feet above the valley as he stood on the crest of the ridge of the last back

bone. It was a step descent the trail continually doubling upon itself in such a way that one had to travel five miles for two. On this the snow was deep but the trail had been broken by a company of prospectors who had preceded him. He felt slightly tired and not a little hungry for he had eaten no lunch and he had not stopped to calculate how much farther it would be to the next town. He sat down by the side of the trail on a fallen log and used about twenty minutes to note what he had seen in a little book which he kept in his pocket for that purpose. It was while engaged in this work that he noticed a crackling of dry twigs and a swaying of brush and then to his surprise right in the trail not more than a hundred and fifty feet from him stood a magnificent bull elk. It was the first elk he had ever seen. He sat motionless noting its every movement until it left the trail and disappeared into the woods. Forgetting that he was hungry and far from the nearest human habitation he now left the trail and followed the monarch of the wild, wishing that he was the possessor of a camera and under his breath telling the suburban haired girl who was nearly two thousand miles away all that he might learn about the habits of this noble beast.

He noticed that the elk made its way against the wind and at the same time down the slope. It was evidently anxious to get out of the deep snow and into the open timber. It did not go very fast as it had to wade well up to its knees and Jack plunged thru the soft snow almost up to his hips. Occasionally the big bull would stop, snuff the air as if it scented danger. It would even double on its tracks and walk back up the slope a distance of a hundred feet or more and then resume its downward course. Jack was in hopes that this beast would join a herd somewhere in the woods below but when he reached the snowline and then open woods there was no way of tracking the noble elk and what was more night overtook him. It now occurred to him that he had lost the trail even if he should climb the mountain again he was not sure that he could find it as he would not be able to follow his own track in the dark. He realized that he was lost. There was nothing to do but camp for the night.

He found a place between two fallen trees which he could cover over with bark and make himself a hut. He broke off a lot of fur boughs and arranged them in the form of a bed under this bark shed. He now gathered a pile of wood and bark in front of his rudely constructed shelter whose side walls were fallen logs and started a fire of bark and pitchwood and settled down for the night. He was quite oblivious of the fact that he had had no material supper and that he was not likely to have breakfast the next morning. By the light of the fire he wrote in his note book an imaginary letter to the girl in far off Dakota. It was for him an unusual effort and he composed it slowly and methodically in a way that he would not have written to her if he had considered this to be a real letter.

"My Dear Miss Anderson", he began, "we have only met twice,—you don't even know my name and I only know your father's name. So you see it is not really proper for me to write to you or for you to write to me. Be that as it may—if you were in my position tonight you would want to write to some one and naturally you would write to the one of whom you thought most frequently. You would doubtless write just what you would feel and if we always did that we would always write wonderful letters. We often feel wonderful things but we don't write them and we don't say them because we believe we are the only ones who feel such emotions. And because we think we are alone in our feelings it is so hard to become acquainted with each other. So in this letter which you will never see I'm going to throw off the brakes and let 'er slide.

First I must tell you where I am and how I came to be here (no I'm not in prison) I am lost. Not lost in the religious sense I hope altho I'm near a fire of my own kindling. I am lost in the woods. It sounds romantic does it not? How did it happen? I shall tell you. I have been at work in the mines for a while and decided to go back to the little cabin by the lake and spend the rest of the winter with my friends. With this in mind I undertook a sixty mile journey on foot. It is a wonderful walk thru a wonderful land. Ever since morning my mind has drunk from a perpetual fountain of wonders which I shall not stop to describe for I have neither time, light, or material with which to write a book. Besides no words of mine could do justice to the undefiled work of nature. I could only wish that you were with me and could have seen what I have seen then I know you would feel as I feel as I lie upon this bed of fir boughs between two fallen trees covered over with a roof of cedar bark and by a pitch wood fire.

How did I get lost? It is very simple I was sitting on a log writing down something about a peculiar ledge of rock when a big elk crossed the trail just ahead of me. Of course I was curious where he was going and what he would do, so I followed him. I noticed that he was going against the wind. I suppose that males him so detect his enemies and I also noticed that he stopped several times and looked back. He may have been aware that something followed him. It also may be due to his wild instinct of self preservation. These animals know their enemies and the ways of their enemies. I followed him until darkness overtook me and so here I am.

O yes, I'll find my way out. This letter will not be found amongst my bones. I know that I am on the west side of the mountains and I also know that every rivulet flows into a creek and every creek flows into a river and

(Continued on page 4.)

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## Another Straw Man Down.

Socialists are familiar with certain objections made to Socialism to the effect that if the ownership and control of industry were taken out of present capitalist hands and placed under control of the workers, they would immediately settle into a state of inefficiency, laziness and general sloth. The assumption being that unless a man is exploited of a great part of his products he will cease to feel an incentive to work.

Socialists are no longer constrained to reply to such objections except to cite the case of Russia.

Russian workers, after routing the counter revolutionaries under Denikin and Kolchak, in the first weeks of the reorganization of Russia's life and industry established the eight hour day as the basic workday. But so great was Russia's need in the beginning of her reconstruction period that the workers are volunteering to work twelve hours without extra pay. The Allied blockade of Russia is still on. Trade with the outside world is prohibited by the shortsighted politicians who rule by the right of capital in America and Europe. In order to fill their needs under these circumstances the Socialist workers are willing to do what they would never have consented to under the regime of the Czar. They are lending their wills and their strength for the rebuilding of their industries.

While American railroad workers are waging a fight against their exploiters for a little higher wage, the Russian railroader is volunteering four extra hours work a day for the sake of putting the railways in the best of condition. Workers in the railway material production plants are establishing new records each month in the amount of products turned out. So in other industries. All workers are shouldering the responsibility of work for they realize that only increased production can avert the destruction which the Allied governments are attempting to bring down upon them by the most damnable blockade of history.

Russia is answering the objections to Socialism in object lessons that are irrefutable.

## Some Emigration Facts.

We have so much Democracy in America that the inhabitants are getting away from it as fast as possible. At least the emigration statistics seem to indicate they are. For the five months ending last November, 125,000 persons left the country while only 19,000 entered here. While figures for the months since then are incomplete there are no indications of a let up in the rate of emigration over immigration. It is claimed that a million and a quarter people are preparing to emigrate from these democratic shores at the earliest possible moment. Steamship lines have their passenger lists filled for months in advance.

Another interesting fact about this situation is that the percentage of women over men arriving here and the reverse in regard to those leaving is very large. The authorities claim that nearly three women to one man are arriving. The European countries are encouraging the emigration of women while man power is retained by stringent emigration laws. Europe's economic condition is such that any but actual producers are regarded as so much excess baggage. While the percentage of men leaving America over women is not so great it is very large. If the present rates continue we shall soon have a preponderance of women over men with a dwindling population to boot.

Probably the greatest exodus which has ever occurred in this country will take place within the first year after trade is resumed with Russia. Not of Russians alone, thousands feel drawn toward Russia and would gladly assist her in the rebuilding of her industry under Socialism. Russia presents the spectacle of a vast social experiment. Every revolutionist feels the lure of her. She stands to become the Mecca of world travellers in the immediate future, as well as that of oppressed peoples everywhere.

In the meantime the rays from the Statue of Liberty reach OUTWARD!

## Rents and Capital.

I am a clerk in the office of the — and I find myself in a hard row of stumps sometimes for lack of information. The other day an argument came up as to the justice of RENTS. I took the stand against them for the reason that the income was not "earned" by the recipient. Of COURSE everyone in the office called me Bolshevik and — everything. Now, will you let me know how the Communists stand on the Rent Problem.

Another Argument: if Capital is abolished (if you really mean to abolish Capital itself along with the Capitalists) where will the initiative come from to shove industry out along new lines and developments? I am in a quandary in this respect. Would the people have to wait on a slow government before they could have improvements or would you allow a mild form of Capitalism by permitting a limited dividend, say 5 or 6 per cent?

A White Collar Rebel.

### ARE RENTS JUST?

Socialist economists agree that the capitalist system is based upon three forms of exploitation, rent, interest and profit. Abolish these, three and the capitalist system collapses.

Justice is a relative term depending for its definition upon the viewpoint of the individual, this viewpoint being colored by his economic interests. The justness of rents therefore rests upon the answer to the question — do they or do they not serve the interests of the particular person or class in question? The capitalist reaps a financial reward (unearned) from rents. To him rents are just and sanctioned by God and law. The renter (exploited) sees

## Proletarian Science History

An economic interpretation of history especially arranged for use as a text-book for study classes, or for home study.  
— By W. E. REYNOLDS. —  
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### OUTLINE FOR UPPER SAVAGERY.

Beginning .....Invention of the bow and arrow.  
Tools and Weapons .....Bow and arrow, improved spears, stone and fire-bunt tips, cutting tools of hard and polished stone.  
Transportation .....Natural locomotion, dugout canoes—later, bark and skin canoes.  
Subsistence .....Cooked flesh, including the larger animals and fowls. Cooked foods, fish, dried meats. Mixed diet.  
Shelter .....Caves, skin tents, huts of various kinds.  
Clothing .....More general use of skins. Beginning of ornamental clothing of woven fabric.  
Environment .....Migration to cooler climates, along shores of streams.  
Organization .....Gens developed and perfected. Punaluan family. No religious organization. First appearance of the medicine man.  
Arts and Institutions .....Primitive picture writing, weaving and pottery-making.  
Duration .....Shorter than middle savagery.

### CHAPTER SIX.

#### Upper Savagery.

The third age of human history is known as the age of upper savagery and dates from the invention of the bow and arrow.

We have no definite record of the invention of the bow and arrow, neither do we know what were the special circumstances that made its invention necessary. The general circumstances are evident. The natural operation of the law of fecundity, increasing the population to numbers in excess of the available food supply, compelled mankind to invent weapons with which to kill larger game. As larger game was more elusive and often more dangerous to the life of man, a weapon was necessary with which man could strike at a distance. The bow and arrow was the result of this necessity.

Tyler\*) maintains that the throwing of the spear suggested the bow and arrow. Anyone who has followed an amateur woodsman over a trail heavily overhung with branches, has probably had first hand information of the power which these branches manifest when strongly bent in one direction and then suddenly released. It may be that such an experience first suggested the idea of the bow. The arrow was simply a spear adapted in size to the capacity of the bow.

Fire-burnt tips for arrows and spears grew out of the utility of fire. Experience demonstrated that charred wood had greater resistance than other wood and hence was used for cutting and stabbing purposes. Hard stone was used for a similar reason.

It was in this age of human history that the dug-out canoe evolved from a fire-burnt log, to be followed later by an artificial log made of bark. In some localities during the latter part of upper savagery skins began to be used for canoe-making.

Land transportation was still natural locomotion only, with woman as the beast of burden.

The use of the bow and arrow added to man's diet

his products pass from his hands to the capitalist landlord — to him rents mean exploitation and robbery.

Accepting as a definition of justness of rents that they must be actually produced by the possessor to be justly possessed, which is in line with the viewpoint of class conscious workers, we must inquire into the nature of rents and learn just what they are.

Land is not the product of human labor but a common heritage of mankind. All original titles to land rest upon conquest and theft. Rent is not "earned" by the landlord but by him who tills the soil. Rent is a form of exploitation. The owner owns and rents to another for the purpose of reaping a financial reward thru this form of exploitation. The renter is the victim of legalized theft. Simply by the process of legal ownership, landlords are able to exact a toll from their less fortunate fellows for the use of mankind's common heritage. Rents are imposts upon production based upon privilege.

Workingmen usually attempt to arrive at the justness of a social problem by looking at it from the viewpoint of the profit taking class. This is apparent in their acquiescence in the wages system which has been made legal with their consent. If they were class conscious they would view all social question in the same way that the capitalists do—from the viewpoint of their own economic interests.

### WILL COMMUNISM ABOLISH CAPITAL?

What is capital? Capital is that portion of wealth which the race has accumulated over and above its needs thruout the ages which is used in the production of more wealth. To mention a few of its forms. Cleared and developed lands, farms, cities, developed mines, improved harbors and rivers, all the machinery of production and distribution. These are capital, necessary means of producing the necessities of the race in either the Socialist or Capitalist society.

Communists have no intention of abolishing capital. We could not if we would, the law of self preservation would intervene to prevent it.

As to where would arise the initiative to pursue a course that would increase the happiness and welfare of the race thru increased productivity. The initiative would be far greater under Communism than under Capitalism. For whereas now industrial development must await the guarantee of a profit: to the capitalist promoters, under Communism the benefit being a direct one to the workers, they would have the greater incentive to develop industry. Communism has answered this question in Russia today. Faced with a demoralization of industry unparalleled in history the Communist workers of Russia are voluntarily giving their best for reconstruction. Knowing that all that is produced belongs to the producers, they find all necessary incentive to profound achievements unequalled in capitalist controlled nations.

Communism completely inaugurated does away with even the smallest amount of exploitation and capitalist profits. During the period of transition Communist governments may under certain conditions be forced in the interest of reconstruction to render profits to capitalist concerns, but only as transitory measures.

Communism, once established completely wipes out the last vestige of all slave and class societies. Communism will abolish the capitalist but not capital.

the flesh of larger animals and fowls. Animals which hitherto had been too swift or too dangerous for him to attack, now became his easy prey.

The use of the bow and arrow was also a large factor in establishing primitive democracy as the man equipped with a bow and arrow was more than a match for the strong-arm bully armed with only a spear or a club\*\*).

The ability to kill larger game compelled mankind to solve two other problems, the problem of the preservation of the meat and also the preservation of the hide. Here is the cradle of economics, as economics is the science of management. Both of these problems were solved in a primitive way by the same method—by drying. As drying was difficult in a wet climate artificial heat was resorted to, which gave origin to smoke cured meats. Here as in all departments of economics necessity was ever the mother of invention.

Hunting and fighting were the chief occupation of upper savagery, and for a game seeking population, tanned skins greatly simplified the problem of shelter. The tent is ever the shelter of the nomad.\*\*\*)

Tanned skins made possible a sort of primitive camouflage which enabled the savage to approach within killing range of game. Wild grasses were also worn as a camouflage while stalking game. This led to the idea of ornamentation which evolved the idea of dress. The use of wild grass while stalking game, logically led to the art of weaving, braided or woven grass being more easily carried or worn than loose wisps of hay.\*\*\*\*)

With the protection against the elements afforded by fire, and tanned skins life in colder climates was made endurable. The course of migration generally followed the streams and game and fruit bearing forests. It was the bow and arrow that emancipated man from forest life and gave him the freedom of the plains. This gave man a wider range, a wider vision, and correspondingly multiplied his problems.

The first step in domestic organization was the Consanguine Family which means a family based upon ties of blood relationship. It is the lower form of group marriage, having as its chief characteristics female supremacy and descent.

The next step towards the formation of the family appears in the higher form of group marriage known as the Punaluan Family. This form of group marriage was so organized as to bar cohabitation of the first of kin. Female supremacy and descent still customary.

It was during this age of history that the priest made his first appearance in the form of the tribal "medicine-man".

The desire on the part of the primitive for an explanation of phenomena gave rise to an opportunity for the medicine man to substitute his imagination for the lack of knowledge on the part of his fellows. The medicine-man quickly discovered that by using his imagination he need not use his muscle and yet have first fruits of the season and the fattest of the flock.

The foremost arts of this age were crude picture writing and weaving of crude baskets and clothing. The imitative faculty of man early evolved a crude art in picture writing.

The duration of upper savagery was much shorter than the middle age of savagery and ended with the invention of the art of pottery-making which is a further development of the art of basket-weaving.

### SUMMARY.

The primitive epoch of human history is divided into three grand divisions, the lower, middle and upper ages of savagery.

Lower savagery dates from unknown antiquity.

Middle savagery dates from the discovery of the utility of fire.

Upper savagery dates from the invention of the bow and arrow and ends with the invention of the art of pottery making.

### QUESTIONS FOR CHAPTER SIX.

#### Upper Savagery.

1. What great invention marked the beginning of upper savagery?
2. Name the economic causes making this invention imperative.
3. Why were spear and arrow tips fire-charred?
4. Name the methods of locomotion of this age.
5. Name some of the animals which the bow made available as food.
6. How did the bow and arrow affect primitive democracy?
7. What is meant by the term "economics"?
8. Name two great economic problems resulting from invention of bow and arrow.
9. Name the uses of tanned skins in upper savagery.
10. What was the probable cause of the discovery of the art of weaving?
11. Name the factors which made the habitation of colder climates possible.
12. What was the first step in domestic organization?
13. Define the term Consanguine, Punaluan.
14. Explain the difference between the two forms of group marriage.
15. Who was the fore-runner of the priest?
16. Was the "medicine-man" a product of necessity?
17. Explain the origin of picture writing.
18. What is meant by female supremacy and descent?
19. Name the foremost arts of this age of history.
20. What invention marked the close of savagery?

\*) The student is referred to pages 192-6 of Edward B. Tylor's Anthropology.

\*\*) The framers of the American Constitution were cognizant of this fact. "The right of the people to bear arms shall not be denied." U. S. Constitution.

\*\*\*) The tent has ever been the shelter of the nomad thruout the ages, but in the age of modern industry a new form of nomad arises, the army of the unemployed, and these in their nomadic wanderings usually seek the shelter of the modern box-car.

\*\*\*\*) The names of many of the American Indians are said to have had their origin in the kind of skins they wore while stalking game. Such names as Sitting Bull, Standing Bear, Lone Wolf, Spotted Elk are samples.

The idea of ornamentative dress may have had its origin in the boastful egotism of the savage, strutting before his fellows in his successful camouflage after the kill.

(Continued next week.)



# APPEAL FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA.

In every country directly touched by the war, hunger, deprivation, and disease have demanded, and are still demanding their terrible toll. Tuberculosis and syphilis, typhoid and small pox, influenza and a host of other diseases that are the direct outcome of malnutrition and actual starvation have decimated the populations of the earth.

Of all the nations none have suffered more from the ravages of disease than Russia. Under the regime of the Czar there was practically no public sanitation. Public welfare and public health were ignored. The attention of every part of this most corrupt of all governmental machines was concentrated upon its police and military organizations. There had never been an organized effort to combat the unclean and unhealthy living conditions of the great masses. The public at large was suffered to remain in ignorance of the most elementary rules of sanitation.

The war served to aggravate already unbearable conditions. It broke down the weak industrial and commercial structure and added hunger and want to the sufferings of the nation. When the March revolution came, and the soldiers broke their ranks and by one common impulse moved homeward, they carried with them the diseases with which the Russian Army was afflicted. Tuberculosis, syphilis, typhus and cholera raged everywhere. The spirit of hunger went stalking through the land, and its path was strewn with the bodies of sick and starving children. Medicines were scarce and so high in price that only the wealthy could afford the luxury of medical care. During the first months of the Bolshevik regime matters went from bad to worse. The physicians, in a body, belonging as they did to the bourgeois sabotaged the revolution by refusing to attend to the sick, the disabled and the invalid. The few who remained at their posts, were hampered on every hand by the entire lack of medicines.

In the face of these seemingly insurmountable difficulties, in the midst of a period of industrial reconstruction such as the world has never seen, in spite of a bloody struggle against usurpers and invaders on every side, the Russian Soviet Republic has built up a system of health control and public welfare that may well serve as an example to the progressive and democratic governments of Europe and America.

Before this new system of medical relief could be put into effect, however, the peculiarities of the old class-society had to be destroyed. There were for instance, the difference in price for medical attention, the great variety in the character of hospitals and clinics for the rich and the poor, there was the gamble in medicine for speculation. Above all, the abysmal ignorance of the people of the simplest health measures; The crowded quarters of the poor, overworked, underfed

and the lack of physicians and nurses, and the lack of physicians and nurses. Against all of these, Soviet Russia through its public health and public welfare agencies waged relentless warfare. All apparatus for the care and treatment of the sick, maimed, invalid and deformed were immediately placed under the control of the Soviet Department of Health. They imposed upon those who were economically independent by virtue of the social position and wealth the duty of helping the poor, not as an act of charity, but as a right that they owed to those who produced the comforts they were enjoying. An inventory of the entire medical resources of the country was made and the scanty supplies distributed to the numerous medical centers established in every corner of the land. Physicians have been placed under the direct control of the government and are assigned to their patients as they apply to the health center for medical assistance. As the number of physicians is entirely inadequate to care for the enormous number of sick and suffering large bodies of intelligent men and women have been trained to act as assistants under the direction of the physicians in charge of the cases, rendering valuable assistance, and materially increasing the efficiency of the medical staff.

Equally, even more important than this medical service is the campaign of disease prevention that has been carried on. Lectures on public and personal sanitation are held everywhere. Tons of literature, treating these questions in simple language have been distributed. In the cities the sanitary inspection of the houses has been introduced. Epidemics have been checked by the rigorous fumigation of houses where cases of illness occurred. Vaccination was made compulsory—an accomplishment that only those who know the superstitious nature of the uneducated Russian can fully appreciate. For the first time strong efforts are made to increase sanitation. The streets of Petrograd are thoroughly clean. The drinking-water is being filtered. Baths, washhouses, disinfecting stations have been established.

Military, naval and transport medical services have all been placed under the control of the Commissariat which has been greatly aided thereby in its struggle against epidemics. In addition to sections for the study of different branches of medicine, dentistry, radiography, etc., a special educational and publishing section has been instituted, which has organized at Moscow a museum of social hygiene, and has published popular booklets in millions of copies. A Central Library of Medicine, containing more than 30,000 volumes, has been open at Moscow since May. The Commissariat has convoked two conventions of bacteriologist and epidemiologists, two conventions of local sanitary sections, one pharmaceutical conference, one dental conference, and one conference for the study of

school hygiene. It is intended that a Central Institute of Health will be the supreme controlling and scientific authority of the Soviet Republic in the domain of hygiene, epidemiology and bacteriology.

Never before have the working people participated so wholeheartedly and so enthusiastically in the reconstruction of their life as they do now. Whatever the hospital person require is supplied for them by the Trade Unions to which all workers must belong. At the meeting of these, the chief of the hospital is chosen and all orders and demands filled. There is a sub-department of the Health-Commissariat where the doctors come together and discuss the various health problems. Special committees of the Trade Unions decide upon the different sanitary rules and regulations. The whole structure is like a pyramid, broad at the base and tapering to an apex; it extends from the Commissariat to the health departments of the village soviets; it controls all available medical apparatus controls hospitals and takes care of all bath-houses and sanatoriums; has its own laboratories and apothecaries, and controls all medical and pharmaceutical personnel of the Workers' State. The whole system is characterized by unique coherence. A spirit of fairness, justice and kindness pervades the entire structure. The Commissariat hopes to give medical attention to all comrades of the Republic. It is moreover impossible to speculate in health products and health-service.

Prostitution, that scourge of modern society, has met in the Russian government its first effective combatant. In other countries, prostitution is regarded as a crime; the war against prostitution consequently is conducted by the police. Everywhere the result is the same. In spite of segregation and suppression, in spite of workhouse sentences and nightcourts, in spite of persecution and agitation, prostitution has grown, and sexual diseases have spread. Russia alone has found the only effective method of combating this social evil by removing the source that stimulates its growth. Prostitution can and will flourish only so long as favorable economic conditions last. In Soviet Russia, prostitution means starvation, for only those who are engaged in socially useful occupations are entitled to food.

But nothing that Soviet Russia can do, can save the country from the horrible effects of the Allied blockade. It is a horrible thing to see so many millions of hungry people, children dying from the lack of milk and medical supplies. New diseases are making their appearance, diseases before which the most competent physicians stand helpless, because the only things that can cure them, nourishing food, cannot be procured. Russia is being slowly starved out by its foreign foes. The supply of medicines is practically exhausted. Iodine, disinfectants, quinine, codliver oil, anesthetics to alleviate the sufferings of the soldiers at the

front and of the surgical patients at home, all of them are needed and needed at once.

## Send Medicine to Russia.

So long as the Allied blockade remains in force it will be impossible for the Russian government, through its accredited representatives, to buy these sorely needed drugs in the foreign markets. Russia is helpless. It appeals to you, you of the American working-class, to you who like they are fighting capitalistic oppression and capitalist exploitation, to you whose future as workers is inextricably wrapped up in the fate of the Russian worker, to help save Russia. Save them from starvation by inducing our government to give up its murderous blockade. Save them from disease by sending drugs and medicines to Russia.

## How you can help.

A number of sympathizers with the cause of Soviet Russia have recently organized the "Soviet Russia Medical Relief Committee." This organization will function as a Red Cross for the Russian people. It through this appeals to every labor union, to every workers benefit organization and to working class political organizations to join hands in raising an enormous fund that will buy for the unfortunate, suffering people the sorely needed medicines they themselves cannot procure. Ways and means of sending these drugs to Russia have already been found. The health and the virility of the Russian people depends upon your willingness to help.

The proletarian revolution in Russia has aroused a frenzy of devotion in the hearts of the class-conscious proletariat all over the world. Everywhere its glorious example has inspired the working-class with new hope and new zeal. Its splendid spirit, its unflinching, unflagging devotion to the cause, of the world movement of the working-class have been our hope and consolation in the days of the darkest reaction. Up to this time the Russian Revolution has only given—given with full hands and with a willing heart the only thing it had to give—hope and encouragement to the workers of the world.

The time has come when we can repay, in oh, so small a measure, the service they have rendered to us. We have here the priceless opportunity of expressing in a more tangible form of admiration and the devotion our lips and pens have been expressing. We will send to Russia a message of cheer and good will that will say to her, to her starving children, to her sick in the hospitals, to her workers in the factories, to the men and the women who are giving their life blood in her defense, to all who love and who live in the Russian revolution:

## "International Solidarity Lives"

Funds to be sent to the Treasurer:

Dr. Wm. Mendelson,  
382 DeKalb Avenue,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

President of Community Service, which tells of another unsolved problem. I quote from page 2.

"Man is by nature an outdoor animal, a hunter, a fighter and a fisherman. The machine has locked him up in factories and tenement houses, where he sickens and dies not from physical disease alone but also from homesickness."

In ancient times a remedy for the evil of industrialism—though not then aggravated by machinery, was, FOR THE UPPER CLASSES, found in slavery. The rulers reserved to themselves the ancient and instinctive pursuits of war, of hunting and OF GOVERNMENT. Industrial work was relegated to the slaves. Out of this form of civilization, with all its evils, came wonderful discoveries in art, in music and in science; and life, FOR THE RULING CLASS, reached a higher level than would have been possible without the advance of the industrial arts.

OUR PROBLEM, ever since has been to conserve these benefits and at the same time to ABOLISH THE INSTITUTION that first made them possible. THAT PROBLEM HAS NOT YET BEEN SOLVED. SLAVERY HAS NOT BEEN ABOLISHED."

The caps in the above quotation are mine but the wording is in the Community Service book (published at National Headquarters of Community Service, One Madison Ave New York City).

It seems Big Business, hiding behind the Holy Name Society knows that there are many unsolved problems and problems which the Gospel of Christ has not, does not, and can not solve. In the "Don't Buy—Don't Sell" advertisement they admit the truth of the above. They say "Unrest is in the air. The popular mind is feverish and uneasy. Sudden gusts of passion and resentment sweep over the multitude. Bolshevism—Social-

# An Enemy of Mankind.

Ignorance is the enemy of mankind. To remain ignorant is to make one's self an enemy of all men and women. Knowledge gives power and without knowledge, the working-class can never gain nor retain power. To remain ignorant is to remain a slave to other's will and opinions. The workers must learn to view the world from the standpoint of the useful producer. They must supplant their master-class teachings with the teachings of Science interpreted from the proletarian viewpoint. Workers who refuse to read the literature of the proletarian revolution that is now sweeping capitalism from the face of the earth are a loadstone about the neck of Labor.

The literature listed below will educate you in the CLASS STRUGGLE without a knowledge of which you can never assist your fellow workers to win and hold the world. ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS—but it must come thru knowledge.

## READ — THINK — LEARN

HERE IS OUR LATEST LIST. READ IT EVERY WEEK FOR ADDITIONAL TITLES.

- No Compromise, Liebknecht, 15c, 10 or more 11c each.
- Think or Surrender, Kirkpatrick, 15c, 10 or more 11c each.
- Two Minute Talks, Allison, 10c, 10 or more 7 1/2c each.
- Industrial Socialism, Wm. D. Haywood, 19c, 10 or more 6c each.
- Wage, Labor & Capital, Karl Marx, 15c, 10 or more 11c each.
- Crimes of the Bolsheviks 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- Russian Socialist Constitution 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- Soviet Russia, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- Debs Goes To Prison, 15c each, 10 or more 11c each.
- The Dream Of Debs, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- The Trial of Debs, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- Mr. Block and The Profiteers, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- Manifesto of the Communist International, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- The Class Struggle, Kautsky, 25c each, 10 or more 18c each.
- Communist Manifesto, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- Evolution and Revolution, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- How the Farmer can get His, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- Scientific Socialism Study Course, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- Industrial Autocracy, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- Marxism and Darwinism, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- Socialism Utopian and Scientific, 15c each, 10 or more 11c each.
- Shop Talks on Economics, 10c each, 10 or more 6c each.
- Violence or Solidarity, 5c each, 10 or more 3c each.
- Bullitt Mission to Russia, 50c each, 10 or more 40c each.
- Communist Manifesto (cloth), 60c each, 5 or more 40c each.
- Evolution Social and Organic, 60c each, 5 or more 40c each.
- Law of Biogenesis, 60c each, 5 or more 40c each.
- Debs Authorized Life and Letters—Karsner, \$1.50, 5 or more \$1.25
- Man or the State, Essays famous writers, \$1.00.
- Russia in 1919, Ransome, \$1.50, 5 or more, \$1.25.
- Lenin, the Man and His Work, Williams, \$1.50, 5 or more \$1.25.
- Philosophical Essays, Dietzgen, \$1.25, 5 or more \$1.00 each.
- Savage Survivals, \$1.25 each, 5 or more \$1.00 each.
- Socialism for Students, 50c each, 5 or more 40c each.
- Socialism and Modern Science, \$1.25 each, 5 or more \$1.00 each.
- Stories of the Cave People, \$1.25 each, 5 or more \$1.00 each.
- Socialism and War, \$1.00 each.
- Ten Days That Shook The World, \$2.00 each.
- The World's Revolutions, 60c each, 5 or more 45c each.
- Universal Kinship, Moore, \$1.25 each, 5 or more \$1.00 each.
- Value Price and Profit, Marx, 60c each, 5 or more 45c each.
- Principles of Scientific Socialism, Vail \$1.25, 5 or more \$1.00
- The Iron Heel, J. London, 85c, 5 or more 70c each.
- War of the Classes, J. London, 85c, 5 or more 70c each.
- Puritanism, Mally, 60c each, 5 or more 40c each.
- Positive School of Criminology, Ferri, 60c, 5 or more 40c.
- Positive Outcome of Philosophy, Dietzgen, \$1.25, 5 or more \$1.00 each.
- Philosophical Essays, Dietzgen, \$1.25, 5 or more \$1.00.
- Origin of the Family, Engels, 60c, 5 or more 40c.
- Value, Price & Profit, Marx, 15c each, 10 or more 11c each.
- Feuerbach: Roots of Socialist Philosophy, Engels, 60c, 5 or more 40c.
- Ethics & Materialistic Conception of History, 60c, 5 or more 40c each.
- Essays on Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola, \$1.25 each, 5 or more \$1.00 each.
- Economic Determinism, Lida Parca, \$1.00; 5 or more 85c each.
- Economic Causes of War, Loria, \$1.00, 5 or more 85c each.
- Critique of Political Economy, Marx, \$1.25, 5 or more \$1.00 each.
- Ancient Society, Lewis H. Morgan, \$1.50, 5 or more \$1.25 each.
- Ancient Lowly, Ward, 2 vol., \$2.00 each.
- Anarchism and Socialism, Plechanoff, 60c, 5 or more 40c each.
- Address The Toiler.

ism in a hurry—is knocking at our door. Every street corner is vocal with remedies, The Gospel of Christ has a solution for every problem."

What solution has the Gospel of Christ for this problem? We find it in Ephesians VI verses 5&6 "Servants be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart as unto Christ: not with eye service as menpleasers but as the servants of Christ doing the will of God from the heart."

This is a fine solution from the viewpoint of the master-class but to an awakened slave it is only another link in the cunningly wrought chain designed with but one aim; that aim being to hold the slave in his slavery. In the language of the common people, it is a solution which does not "solute".

Abe Herschlin put it in rhyme.

And we're also some shy on accepting the lie  
Of the preacher, that if we behave,  
We'll get pie in the sky, by and by,  
When we die,  
Which is sure swell "reward" for a slave.

Now that guff is all bunk, theolog-ical junk,  
Not worthy the brain of a cow;  
It's a mere mental drunk for a nut made of punk,  
MEN want what they want here and now!"

The master-class does not believe in the Gospel of Christ for themselves but for their dupes; their slaves. If they really believed, believe you me they would give more than a stinky three little hours out of all eternity to their ghost worship. But when they use full page advertisements in the daily press to spread their "opium for the poor" it may be read as the last gasp of a dying creed.

## The Black Sheep.

(Continued from page 2.)

I know that all rivers in this part of the country flow into Lake Coner D'Alone upon the shores of which is the cabin of my friends. I really wish you had been with me today and could have seen and enjoyed it all. It is a wonderful world in which we live, full of wealth which money cannot buy; but which all may have simply for loving it. True you cannot eat it in the physical sense of that word; but then it is written "Man shall not live by bread alone." Food for the mind is not a market value. Often it consists of things which can neither be bought nor sold and yet their possession enriches one with a wealth that cannot tarnish.

What a contrast there is between the great wilds and prison bars. It is better to be alone in the woods than broke among ones fellow men.

Sincerely and thankfully,

Jack Thurston.

He closed his book and put it in his pocket and being tired with the days travel he fell asleep and knew no more until he was awakened by the cold in the small hours of the morning.

(Continued next week.)

# SPARKS

"Ten Communists are worth a hundred Socialists when it comes to work" writes a comrade. Pretty high average eh?

Kansas City Mo., comrades are learning to like The Toiler judging by the subscriptions that are coming in from that city. If they support us as well as they did their paper, The Workers' World, we well feel mighty good.

Our soldiers bonus cartoon if two weeks since brought us a number of orders we were unable to fill for lack of extra copies. Yes, some cartoon and some article with it, that one of Bill Smith's.

H. W. of Dundee—that's not in Scotland—sends in 6 yearlies and gets a bunch of pamphlets for premium.

We are still doing it—giving \$1.50 worth of premiums in books for \$7.50 worth of subscriptions.

The Toiler Educational Leaflets No. 1 and 2 are still going, in fact going fast as we have only a few left. Better send in that order you have been intending to and get it filled NOW.

"Send me the Toiler", writes a comrade at Leavenworth Federal prison, who adds, "I am another victim of Wilsonian Democracy".

O. Z. of Kansas City Mo., is another live one who is on the leaflet distribution job. He orders 300 of Soviet Labor Code and Strangling American Workers.

Give a days wages to the Movement on May 1st. Keep away from the boss.

Some have learned a lot by the great war. For instance, writes one, "I served in the 32nd Division in France fighting for Democracy—NIT". Well, he ought to know, he was there.

Those little boosts continue to arrive. We mean the extra subscriptions which comrades send in with their renewals. They help The Toiler and help those who receive it. Better send your friend a trial sub for 25c.

We appreciate the support tendered

us by a group of Spanish comrades. They are helping to acquaint a number of their countrymen with The Toiler.

If you haven't read them do it now—The Red Ruby, Gitlow's speech before the jury in his trial at New York, and except of Darrow's speech 10c. Also The Soviet of Deer Island, story of the days our comrades spent awaiting their cases after the famous Palmer Raids of January last, 15c. The Truth about the Lusk Committee, some facts every worker ought to know about this reprehensible crew of Liberty smashing marauders. 25c. Order of The Toiler.

He wants the truth, does comrade Smith of Akron, so he subscribes for The Toiler.

That's a nice little bunch of subscriptions, comrade Hazel. Thank you.

Out in Omaha some workers are learning how Russian workers are legislating for themselves. Comrade Anderson orders 100 leaflets of the Soviet Code of Labor Laws.

And at Arlington Wash. too. Thanks to comrade Thorsen.

"For Heaven's sake send me The Toiler. I want something with some truth in it", this from Robert S. of Chilton, Mo.

It's becoming truer everyday—the capitalist press is losing its strangle hold upon the minds of the workers. Steadily the labor press is gaining their support.

Comrade L. is waking up the sleepers at Salt Lake. He increases his bundle of Toilers 100 per cent.

Lots and lots of comrades are writing to us and asking: Can we obtain The Black Sheep and Proletarian Science History in book form. We are sorry that neither can be obtained in book form now, but we hope they will be obtainable soon.

In spite of Skygac's prickly jabs at the false teachings of the Church, he is getting a lot of compliments these days. Folks like his boiled down truths so tersely expressed.

MILWAUKEE—There are 1,200 undernourished school children in Milwaukee, said Dr. John P. Kochler, Milwaukee health department, in his address before the opening session of the Wisconsin health congress.

"We have found that the main reason for their critical condition is that their parents are unable to buy enough food," he said.

## Three Stingy Little Hours

(Continued from 1st page.)

The slogan of the Kaiser's forces was "Gott mit uns" and early in the war Billy Buncombe Sunday drafted Christ as the Commander in chief of the American forces. Hatreds were deliberately cultivated which will take generations to overcome. There is one problem the Gospel of Christ did NOT solve. Other problems can be named by the score.

The same paper that carried the "Don't buy—Don't sell" advertisement carried an advertisement paid for by the Michigan "Wood-for-President League" which said "What is America's Greatest Need" and answered their self-asked question by saying, "A Great Administrator" and of course then proceeded to attempt to prove that he of the "ship-or-shoot—radicals" fame was the GREAT administrator. The point I want to make is that the Holy Name Society tells us in twenty four point type, that America Needs Christ, and the Michigan Political League just mentioned tells us that America Needs him of the "ship-or-shoot" fame. Now it is not reasonable to suppose that any one would claim that Christ was Wood, altho there are many trying to tell us that Wood is a modern twentieth century Christ, but I can only infer that neither of the advertisers know what it is that America needs!

The Communist Service leaflet number 4 contains an address by the