EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS AND LABOR UNIONS TURN AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

Russian Socialist Report on Soviet "Terror;" First Description of Issue in Great Moscow "Treason" Trial.

(Continued from page 1)

very committee which released Trotzky—and Trotzky is probably now the most powerful individual of the Soviet regime—(since the illness of Lenine).

Bolshevist Terror Shown in Two Phases.

In the Social Revolutionary indictment the Bolshevist terror is divided into two phases. During the again. Indeed one of the leaders now on trial, Gotz, was a member of the first period the masses were strred on the every form of violence by Bolshevist propaganda and were then uniformly exonerated by Bolshevist tribunals—although the massacres which occurred in a great many of the towns, such as Cebastopol, Simferopol and others were carried out in accordance with the Bolshevist "proscription lists." During the second period it became "a state terror, organized and centralized by a special body of professional spies and executioners."

Among the first Socialists and Labor Unionists to be executed by the reorganized terror, under the notorious "Che-Ka," were of course a number of members of the only popularly elected legislature Russia ever had, the anti-Bolshevist Constitutional assembly. One of these was also the leader of the National Peassant Soviet, another was a president of the Metal Workers union at Astrakan, etc. At Astrakan the entire executive committee of the Social Revolutionaries were shot. At Petrograd a number of Socialists were included on the famous barge which was loaded with six hundred prisoners and then sunk on the way to Kronstadt.

The Bolshevists remind us that the Che-Ka admits having shot eight thousand prisoners but describes the others "as the immediate victims of the civil war." These latter killings, the Social Revolutionaries show, were far more numerous.

How Bolshevists Dealt With Strike.

After referring to a number of Soviet "mass murders" the Social Revolutionaries give the details of one of the principal instances. During March, 1919, the working men of Astrakan went on strike to secure two "rights," both of which had been denied by the Soviets—the right to fish and the right to purchase food. The Bolshevists attacked a meeting of ten thousand of these unarmed working men with grenades and machine guns. They were surrounded again and again by a cordon and fired upon until nightfall. The population was so terribly enraged against the Soviets that the local commander became alarmed and telegraphed Moscow for further orders. Trotzky replied, "settle mercilessly." The local Soviet commander then proceeded to organize the slaughter in a more deliberate and systematic manner. There were wholesale executions in the various headquarters and courtyards, and to save bullets prisoners were bound hand and foot and with stones around their necks were thrown into the Volga. A third stage in the massacre began when the Bolshevists realized that they had been slaughtering workingmen exclusively. In order, therefore, to cover up their traces and to present the whole affair as a part of the "class struggle" a systematic execution of the bourgeoise was then begun. Within a few days there was hardly a house in Astrakan which did not count a victim. There can be no doubt as to this stage of the proceedings since the Bolshevists themselves publish lists containing the names of hundreds of "bourgeois" shot—all in a small provincial capital!

Appeal From Socialists.

The Social Revolutionaries add the following pregnant comment: "It may appear strange that the usual scapegoats for everything—the Mensheviks and Social-Revolutionaries—were not held responsible for this rising. The reason is that the Socialistic parties had been completely destroyed by previous repressions in Astrakan."

After a brief summary of individual mass murders carried on by the judges and accusers at the Moscow trial the Social Revolutionaries proceed to discuss "the unspeakable tortures at the prisons."

An Example of Red Methods of Torture.

"The Moscow Political Red Cross received a report from a peasant of the Kursk government as to excruciating torture by flogging and forcing needles under the finger nails. At Ekaterinodar, among others, the officer Terchoff, the burger Axiutin and the ex-Communist Potolya were tortured in the following way: two lusty Chekists seized them by the shoulders and two other by the head while a fifth struck them on the neck with the handle of a Nogan or Browning pistol. Under this treatment the victims' necks swelled up, blood flowed from their noses and mouths, and they suffered incredibly.

"In the Cossack settlement, Kavkaska, the instrument of torture used was the 'iron glove,' a massive piece of iron bristled with small nails. Among other subjected to this form of torture was the burger Von Efremovitch Leliavin. At Armavir, the appartus used was the so-called 'death crown,' a leather strap with a nut and screw at the ends. The strap is fastened round the forehead and then screwed tight, so that it crushes the head, causing terrible physical suffering. At Ekaterinodar, the Chekists, with Fridmann at their head, practiced the most exquisite torments on a certain Dombrovska, accused of secreting gold articles. They slashed her bare body with knives, and then crushed the extremities of her fingers with flat-ended iron pincers. Besides that, before leaving her. * * *

"It was not only in the Kuban Cheka that there were violations, and that the system of threatening to shoot was practiced in order to compel women to lend themselves for immoral purposes. Only there this system flourished with special luxuriance, in connection with the names of the Chekists Friedmann, Saraeff, Kosolapy, and the chairman of the executive committee of the settlement, Pashkovska. In the Saratoff prison, the Anarchists and Socialists were, in March, 1920, compelled to declare a hunger strike, one of their demands in connection with which was that the Chekist warder Drozhnikoff should be prohibited from visiting the women's cells.

"Ornament and Glory" of Red Paryt.

"'The ornament and glory of our Party—that is the Red Army and the Cheka.' Such were the words of the head of the Third International, Zinovieff."

The spokesmen for Russia's leading political party conclude with an appeal for the Soviets' tens of thousands of wretched and tortured political prisoners—few of whom have had anything resembling a trial.

"The foreign delegation of the S. R. P. has in hands considerable material testifying to individual and mass floggings of persons in custody. Only the whole of this material, taken together with the picture of the general regime of "torture by hunger and cold," could bring home the nightmare character of the regime of the Bolshevik prisons, thanks to which veteran Socialists (graduates) of the prisons of the autocracy say that "a month in the Cheka is as bad as a year in a tsarist jail.' And only then will the European proletariat and its best representatives thoroughly understand why we so insistently and urgently call to all: "Demand the immediate liberation of all political prisoners in the Soviet jails."

Trial Serves to Show True Bolshevist Methods.

The American proletariat and people, unbiased by pro-Soviet leanings, are more likely to lend its ear to the call. And here is a good cause, too, for our own organizations agitating for the release of political prisoners if their devotion to the Soviets will allow them to turn aside from our handful of remaining "politicals" to the tens of thousands dying of slow tortures under that "idealist" government.

The grim facts brought out at the Moscow "trial" may serve to enlighten the remaining American friends and admirers of the Soviets. European labor, through having representatives present, we may be sure will know the truth and react accordingly—and there is no reason to suppose that the remnant of pro-Bolshevists in this country will be more backward.

HARDING TAKES SIDES AGAINST RAIL STRIKERS

Looks For Opening to Use Strong Power of Government.

(Continued from page 1)

public refutes their statements of last week. That news is to the effect that the shopmen are not going back to work and the tie-up in St. Paul and Minneapolis is complete. What is true of the strike in the Twin Cities is true in Duluth, Superor, Proctor and Two Harbors.

There were several coach cleaners and car repairers at work in the union depot yard for a few days last week. They held a meeting Sunday morning, concluded they were making a mistake working as strikebreakers, and quit. High local officials of the Northern Pacific may be seen in the union depot yard wearing overalls and doing the work of car inspectors and coach cleaners. Strikebreakers are conspicuous by their absence.

Equipment Is Crippled.

Word comes from various freight sheds that the railroads are unable to supply sufficient cars to keep freight handlers busy. The number of "bad order" cars is piling up daily. That is also true of locomotives. The line of "dead" engines at the round houses is getting longer every day.

While members of the four brotherhood organizations are still at work and maintenance of way men are still employed they have been notified by their international officers that they are not expected to do any work formerly done by shopmen. If the roads attempt to force the men to work as strikebreakers it is stated all unions will walk out and a general strike would be brought about.

Union men are undisturbed by President Harding's proclamation. They know the law and they have a clear understanding of their rights. If there is to be any interruption of the mails it will not occur as the result of unlawful acts by the men on strike. Of course if equipment plays out and there are no men on hand to repair it, and trains are delayed or abandoned as a result, that is another matter. There is no law in America to compel men to work against their will. That is involuntary servitude. The way open to keep the mails going without interruption is to settle the strike. That is a matter that is up to the railroad labor board and the railroads.

44-HOUR WEEK WINS.

The Phoenix Printing company of Augusta, Ga., which refused to subscribe to the national agreement establishing the 44-hour week in the book and job branch of the printing industry about a year ago, has agreed to apply the wage scale, hours and conditions of the Typographical union.

BROOM MAKERS STRIKE.

Broom makers at the Lasting broom and mop manufacturing company of Evansville, Ind., have struck against a $9 a week wage reduction.

Prices on Men's Suits Reduced.
Big suit sale at The Big Duluth.

LABOR PROPOSES FOUR GOOD MEN

McKnight, Braff, Tomlin and Olson For School Board.

(Continued from page 1)

blooded American citizens to rise up and protest, and to register that protest in emphatic terms so that Sheldon and his company may learn that their is a limit to their authority.

Does Sheldon issue orders affecting school policies to Knight and Clough, employe and contractor, respectively, of the Minnesota Steel company? Do Clough and Knight obey such orders? The Labor World declares that they do and it offers the following statement of fact as proof.

Make "Open Shop" ssue.

The school committee, consisting of Directors Knight, Clough and Coole, awarded a contract for painting a Duluth school building to a local contractor. That contractor, so it happened, employed union painters. He made full preparations to start work on the job, was arranging to assemble his crew, to put up equipment and to supply material, when he was notified that the contract had been withdrawn.

News of the withdrawal of the contract and the fact that the job had been let to another contractor, an employer of non-union painters, caused an investigation to be made by union labor officials. It was ascertained that Directors Knight and Clough held a star chamber session of the building committee, reconsidered their vote of a previous committee meeting by which the job was awarded to a contractor who employed union men and awarded the job to a contractor who did not employ any union men.

Did Not Notify Coole.

Directors Clough and Knight did this unbusiness-like act without the knowledge or consent of Director Coole. They did it for one reason alone, and that reason was not cost or ability to do the work, but because the new contractor ran an "open shop."

Labor men were up in arms. They called on Director Coole for an explanation, but he was as ignorant of the situation as if he were a Hottentot, and he could give no explanation. He demanded of Clough and Knight to know why he was not notified of the committee meeting they had called without his knowledge or consent. They refused to answer, save to say that they did not wish to embarrass him.

It was later learned that the contractor who did the job, the employer of non-union painters, got to S. B. Sheldon, vice president and manager of the Minnesota Steel company, advised him that Knight and Clough, his employe and contractor, were favoring as members of the board of education employers of union labor as against "open shop" employers, whereupon Sheldon called in Knight and Clough, commanded them to take the painting contract in question away from the union firm and award it to the non-union firm, which they lost no time in doing.

Labor in Protest.

McKnight, Braff, Tomlin and Olson are candidates before the voters at this school election in protest against such dictatic and interference in school matters by Duluth's biggest industry, and by the Citizens' alliance, the pet members of which are favored by the school board at the expense of other employers.

Voters should not confound the name of Knight, the present member, with McKnight, the labor candidate, who wears no man's collar and is as free as the air he breathes to serve all the people. Put a "Mac" on the Knight in the school board and get a McKnight who knows not servility, but who honors public service.

A vote for McKnight, Braff, Tomlin and Olson at Saturday's school election will be a vote for a square deal for everybody. Such men will see to it that the school board is conducted wholly in the public interest and not in the interest of any particular few. Even union labor will not be given the best of it. It will be a square deal for all.

The election of the candidates for the school board who have been recommended by labor will mean the regeneration of our schools. It will mean no cut in wages for school teachers. It will mean the furnishing of our children with unbiased text-books, and the best opportunity for an education at home.

This Sturdy Metal Bed 11.18

OUR SALE of discontinued Simmons Steel and Iron beds at one-fourth off abounds in values such as this. The bed shown has 2-inch continuous outside posts and five heavy fillers. Stock: white enamel and Vernis Martin in twin size and white enamel only in full size. Formerly 14.90.

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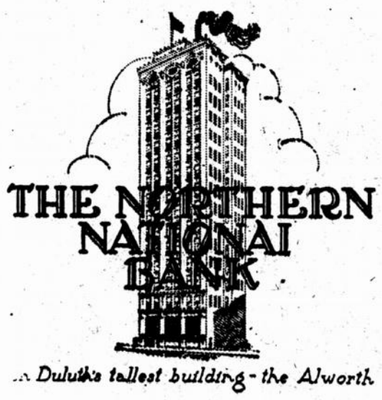

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Some of the best land in Minnesota is being offered at these state auctions this summer.
The July sale for St. Louis County will be held at the County Auditor's office at Duluth at 10 A. M. July 19, 1922

The State Employs No Agents

See the land before you buy it. It is the surest, safest way. For lists, maps or any other information call on your County Auditor or write

R. P. CHASE

State Capitol STATE AUDITOR St. Paul, Minn.

"Why Must I Wait at the Transfer Point?"

"Why can't I walk along until a car comes? Occasionally, if there is a bad delay, a fire or something downtown, I might even get home before a car overtakes me!"

The necessity for requiring transferring passengers to board cars only at transfer points or in the general transfer zone between Eighth Avenue West and Third Avenue East on Superior Street, is not very generally appreciated. It is very difficult for conductors to keep track of the points where all passengers board their cars, and on this account many passengers evade the rule, but it is the duty of a conductor when he notices that a passenger with a transfer has boarded his car away from the transfer point to politely decline to honor the ticket.

One reason for the rule, which is not confined to Duluth and Superior, but is almost universal wherever street cars are run, is the great saving to the public in time that results from it. When the company saves time, you as a patron save time. When the company saves power it enables it to give you more and better service for your fare.

About one-half of all the power used to propel street cars, all the wear and tear on brake equipment and a large portion of the time of carmen is occasioned not by running cars, but by stopping and starting them. By resolution of the City Council, street cars are required to stop at all transfer points whether there are passengers to board or alight or not. If, in addition to such stops a special stop was required for each transferring passenger to get on, the extra stops would at a conservative estimate cost $50,000 annually.

But the cost to the company would be small as compared to the cost to the public, which at a very conservative estimate of time lost and a very low average of value of such time, would amount to $100,000 annually.

These figures look large and show what would result from each transferred passenger requiring special stops. In the absence of the rule tranferred passengers would still remain in small groups, which would lessen the loss, but it would nevertheless be sufficient to make necessary a lengthening by several minutes of the trip time on all lines.

You may concede that the rule is beneficial to passengers, particularly to nontransfer passengers, but you may feel that the rule should not apply to you when you walk ahead to keep warm or when you get tired of waiting and decide to walk home and are afterward overtaken by a car, but we cannot permit discrimination. It would not be right and would make all kinds of trouble; besides, it is forbidden by law.

Would it be fair to 50 passengers going to West Duluth and paying a cash fare to have the car delayed by stopping at every block from Fourteenth Avenue West to Twenty-fourth Avenue West to take on at each stop a passenger who had transferred from a Superior or Piedmont Avenue car at Garfield Avenue and strayed away from the transfer point?

Twin Ports Electric Lines

WE WELCOME TRAFFIC BACK ON SUPERIOR STREET.
Street now open to Third Avenue West.

Freimuth's
"Thirty-Nine Years of Progressiveness."

SPECIAL SALE OF STAMPED PIECES—
In Our Art Needlework Dept.—Third Floor.
Be sure and see the collection and note the specially low prices quoted during this sale.

CONTINUATION OF THE BIG TRADE EVENT

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

OF WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS, WAISTS AND SWEATERS

BUY NOW AT PRICES THAT BEAR NO RELATION TO THE FORMER PRICES or actual values of the garments on sale. NO RESERVATIONS—EVERY SPRING AND SUMMER GARMENT IS INCLUDED

WOMEN'S AND MISSES'

Spring and Summer Dresses

In This Great July Sale at the Following Greatly Reduced Prices:

Dress Values up to $29.50, Clearance Sale $12.50

Dress Values up to $48.50, Clearance Sale $19.50

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Among these three groups of fine dresses you will find beautiful Canton Crepes, Taffetas, Georgette Silk, Russinara Crepes, Chiffon Taffetas, Picquetines, etc., in the season's loveliest colors as well as black. Plain models, embroidered and bead trimmed styles and every dress a most extraordinary value at the July Clearance Sale price.

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$25.00 SUITS—Now reduced at	$12.50
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