

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD
UNITE

TRUTH

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CANADA'S DRAFT VOTE WAS FAKED, IS CHARGE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Charges Government With Having Steam-Rolled Conscription.

OTTAWA, Canada.—Charging government officials with refusal to let anti-conscriptionists vote, and with attempts to coerce overseas soldiers into voting to keep it in power at the last Canadian election, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the anti-conscription parliamentary leader, exposed the methods by which the Borden "big business" government has held on to the reins of office, in the opening debate in the House of Commons this week.

He quoted government figures to show that many more soldiers' ballots were counted in Canada than there were soldiers in the country at the time, and hinted at a conspiracy by which "a certain number of men were put into uniform, not to win the war, but to win the election." Every soldier's wife, mother and sister could vote if he wore a uniform, while other men's female relatives were not allowed the ballot, so that any man who wore a uniform and favored the government had actually more than one vote.

Sir Wilfrid declared the Canadian Parliament, which opened this week, is meeting "by a violation of what is left of the electoral law of the Dominion."

The leader who fought Canadian conscription demanded the right to criticize a government during war, because "if the principles of British system of government are true and sound and efficient in peace, then they are equally sound and efficient in war."

Sir Robert Borden, the prime minister, in a weak reply, gave figures on Canada's enormous losses in the war.

Though Canada has fewer people than the state of New York, 25,744 members of her forces have actually been killed in battle, while the total losses in dead amounted to more than 37,000 men, with an additional 105,250 listed as wounded.

"There is no such thing as a new standard of duty because the country happens to be in war," Sir Wilfrid declared. "Duties remain the same in war as in peace, but war undoubtedly intensifies duty."

"It seems to me that nothing has occurred which would go to show that the principles of the British system of constitutional government should be declared in war times, put into cold storage and taken out again after the restoration of peace. If the principles of the British system of government are true and sound and efficient in peace, then they are equally sound and efficient in war. And if there is a feature of the British system which is essential, it is that of a strong organized opposition."

"There is evidence of it today. The Parliament of Canada meets today by a violation of what is left of the electoral law of the Dominion. Last session those who sat in the House were divided upon the question of conscription, but there was no divergence of opinion in the opposition upon the outrageous bill which was brought in as the war times election act. We were opposed unanimously to every feature of it. Every feature of that law was an outrage and an odious violation of the very foundation of our system of democratic government."

"The act created a special electorate, by granting the franchise to some and refusing it to others. The provisions of the act were not observed when the general returning officer accepted telegraphic reports of the military votes cast overseas. It might be said that this was a formality. But, if it was an idle formality, why did the act require complete mailed reports before a member could be declared elected? This acceptance of telegraphic reports is not in accordance with the law."

"How is it, then, that the general returning officer can publish a list of members such as is available today? I believe Mr. O'Connell, the general returning officer, is a fair, able and high-minded servant of the public, and I do not think him capable of doing anything wrong in making such declarations."

"But where is the authority for it? I was told that an order in council was passed authorizing the general returning officer to accept telegraphic reports. If so, I am at a loss to know under what authority such an order in council was passed, unless the government has once more resorted to the war measures act of 1914."

Law Broken by Autocrats.
"The war measures act already covers a multitude of sins," Sir Wilfrid added, amid the applause of his followers, "but there is a limit to the war measures act. So, I put it seriously: Is it within the power of the government to pass an order in council to override the positive provisions of a statute passed last session? If it be so, it is only further proof of what I said a moment ago, that we are sitting today by direct violation of the law of the land."

The appeal which was made at the last general election, Sir Wilfrid contended, was not made to the solid electorate of the country.

"It was made to a specially manufactured electorate," the Liberal chieftain said. "And why was it necessary to manufacture this special electorate? The great question before the people was that of conscription. If it had been submitted to the people on a referendum I am satisfied that it would have been defeated. But the government would not submit to the possibility of being defeated on such an important question. It wanted to make absolutely sure of winning. Therefore, the war times election act was introduced and passed."

"There is a constituency called Edmonton West, which was represented in the last Parliament by as brave a man as ever sat in the House. In this constituency there was nothing short of conspiracy to defeat him. In seven polls there were insufficient ballots to satisfy the electors, and those who came to vote were unable to do so. In three of these polls the electors were so insistent that ballots had to be substituted in order that they might vote. In the fourth, 82 of these substitutions took place, but the returning officer refused to count them."

"In this same constituency three polling booths were not opened at all. The doors were locked, and men who had driven long distances to vote could not do so. In the constituency of Bow River the returning officer had notified the

naturalized citizens that proof of their naturalization was absolutely necessary before they could exercise the franchise, and that they must produce their papers; their names on the voters' lists were not sufficient."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then turned his attention to the soldier vote. "In the month of November I had the pleasure of listening to an address by the minister of militia in the city of Ottawa, during the course of which he stated that there were 35,000 soldiers in Canada. On the 17th of December 54,200 soldiers voted."

"In less than one month the number of soldiers in Canada increased by 20,000. Where did they all come from? Were a certain number of men put into uniform not to win the war, but to win the election?"

The premier answered: "He called the war times election act an outrage. I do not know whether he regards it an outrage, apparently he does, that we should have given the vote to the immediate female relatives of the men fighting."

Here Sir Robert glanced in the direction of the official opposition leader.

"He acquiesces," declared the premier.

Sir Wilfrid vigorously shook his head.

"No," Sir Wilfrid declared, "but the outrage was in giving the vote to some and taking it away from the others."

This remark aroused loud cheers from the opposition members.

"We did not take it away from any one," Sir Robert Borden then shouted. "We gave it to some women, and we hope this session will give it to all."

The premier then gave illuminating statistics on the workings officially known as the military service act.

Since the proclamation of October 13 last, 35,340 men had been enlisted in Canada and 26,839 sent overseas, he said. Of the 35,340 so far enlisted, 28,396 were enrolled directly under the military service act and 7,946 obtained through the British recruiting mission in the United States. Of the 28,396 a total of 3,895 had been apprehended for failing to report.

He gave total casualties up to the present as 149,046, made up as follows: Killed, 25,744; died of wounds, 8,612; died of disease, 1,901; wounded, 105,250; prisoners of war, 2,757; presumed dead, 2,845; missing, 927.

In conclusion, the prime minister declared that Germany's war aims had been unmasked and the allied cause must triumph, as it involved the cause of civilization. —N. Y. Call.

Neither drugs nor charms nor burnings will touch a deep-lying political sore any more than a deep bodily one; but only right and utter change of constitution; and they do but lose their labor who think that by any tricks of law they can get the better of those mischiefs of commerce and see not that they hew at a hydra.—Plato.

The world and its fullness belongs to the workers, and they can secure a clear title to it when they understand Socialism and work for it. And every mother's son of them will work for it when they understand it.

2,000 I. W. W. TO ATTEND IDAHO TRIAL

Contemplated Change of Venue Will Not Keep Men Away—Authorities Worried.

SPOKANE, Wash. — The announced intention of the members of the Industrial Workers of the World to attend the trial of their fellow workers in St. Maries, Idaho, is occasioning no end of concern.

The men hold that it amounts to persecution, with the sole object of breaking up their organization and for that reason they will attend these trials in a body and will not work during the time these proceedings are going on.

It is understood that 2,000 will attend the trial of their fellow workers in the court house at St. Maries and the government of the state is prepared to ask for a change of venue in order to combat this new policy. Now it is stated that the members will go to Coeur D'Alene, Moscow or Wallace, wherever the trial is to be held, and the change of venue will make no difference, but will rather embrace a larger scope of membership.

Capitalism cannot give the people good government because Capitalism could not exist under good government.

Trades Assembly, please note.

War is a most detestable thing. If you had seen but one day of war, you would pray to God that you might never see another.—Duke of Wellington.

Monkeys swing in the trees, chattering and tossing cocoanuts at one another, and we call them brutes. Men make swords and guns, and then use them to cut and shoot one another, and we call them heroes.

The Greatest Soldier in the World

By Col. R. Ingersoll.

A little while ago I stood by the grave of the old Napoleon—a magnificent tomb of gilt and gold, fit almost for a deity—and gazed upon the sarcophagus of rare and nameless marble, where rest at last the ashes of that restless man. I leaned over the balustrade and thought about the career of the greatest soldier of the modern world.

I saw him walking upon the banks of Seine, contemplating suicide. I saw him at Toulon—I saw him putting down the mob in the streets of Paris—I saw him at the head of the army of Italy—I saw him crossing the bridge of Lodi with the tri-color in his hand—I saw him in Egypt in the shadows of the pyramids—I saw him conquer the Alps and mingle the eagles of France with the eagles of the crags. I saw him at Marengo—at Ulm and Austerlitz. I saw him in Russia, where the infantry of the snow and the cavalry of the wild blast scattered his legions like winter's withered leaves. I saw him in Leipzig in defeat and disaster—driven by a million bayonets back upon Paris—clutched like a wild Paris—clutched like a wild beast—banished to Elba. I saw him escape and retake an empire by the force of his genius.

I thought of the orphans and widows he had made—of the tears that had been shed for his glory, and of the only woman who ever loved him, pushed from his heart by cold ambition. And I said, I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes. I would rather have lived in a hut with a vine growing over the door, and the grapes growing purple in the kisses of the autumn sun. I would rather have been that poor peasant with my loving wife by my side, knitting as the day died out of the sky—with my children upon my knees and their arms about me. I would rather have been that man and gone down to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, than to have been that imperial impersonation of force and murder, known as "Napoleon the Great."

JAMES CONNOLLY MURDERED BY BRITISH IMPERIALISTS; AN APPRECIATION OF A GREAT MAN

(Special to New England Leader.)
By JACK CARNEY.

In the Socialist movement we have a code of ethics for ourselves, a code far superior to that of any other organization or church. Comrades in the movement are bound together by a morality that the world has yet to find. So strong is the love of comradeship, that I have seen a man refuse hundreds of dollars, offered by the capitalist, and work for starvation wages for the movement. I have seen a man go out in the early hours of a cold winter's morning, and stand outside the mills of Belfast and endeavor to organize the poor working girls. I have seen him tired out after a day's hard work and then at night stand upon the soap box and again appeal to the workers to get together. I have seen that man out with the workers in time of strike, seen him eat dry bread and drink weak tea. I have seen him in the midst of a baton charge, and I have seen him in prison, being brutally treated. So weak was he that he had to be carried out. I have seen all this done for the sum of ten dollars per week. Gifted with an extraordinary intellect, possessed of a fine tongue, with organizing abilities that would have netted him a fortune in any capitalist firm, yet this man plunged into the workers' fight and gave all that he might help in the great Cause. Such a man was James Connolly.

Many in America have told me that "Jim" was alright but he was so unsocial. James Connolly was never unsocial. One thing he

did not like, and that was when men and women would surge around him after a lecture. He was peculiarly modest, but never unsocial. I have seen him leave a banquet and you would find him ten minutes after, surrounded by fifty or sixty mill girls, and to all these girls he was not Jim, he was "papa." Sometimes he would stop outside a factory and wait until the girls were leaving, and then you would see all the girls fighting to get hold of "papa." He was fond of his home life, is very rarely seen, but that love, strong as it was, never stopped him from doing his work for the Socialist movement.

When the Dublin strike of 1913 was arousing all England, the Daily Mail, owned by Lord Northcliffe, sent their representatives to Dublin, and in my hearing offered James Connolly \$125 an article, for a series of ten articles. Connolly turned around and said in reply: "When the class I belong to rejects me, then I may consider your offer; until then I would rather lose both my hands than allow any capitalist sheet to make capital out of the misfortunes of my fellow workers." Mind you, this offer was made, when Connolly was receiving an allowance from the union of \$2.50 per week. Because in Ireland, in the Irish Transport Union, officials and men alike go on strike pay.

There is one humorous story that Connolly used to tell, although the story is one on himself. In the latter part of the reign of Queen Victoria, it was decided that to send some Royal personage

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MORRIS KAMMAN'S SPEECH BEFORE COURT MARTIAL

(From The New Times.)

Copies of the court martial proceedings in the case of Morris Kamman, who was sentenced to 25 years in Leavenworth for refusing to sign an enlistment card and wear the military uniform, reached St. Paul this week.

Morris Kamman made a brief speech in which he presented the reasons why he could not perform military service.

Soldiers Duty to Kill.

"I shall try to be as brief as possible in stating what it would mean if I did sign that enlistment card," he said. "It would mean that I recognized myself as a soldier, and the duties of a soldier I know well; the duties of the soldier at the present time is concerned with what people call defense of the country; the ultimate object, the ultimate ambition of a soldier is to use the Springfield, if it is infantry, and the Springfield is used with only one purpose, and that is to get correct sight and shoot some fellow-being. To that, I cannot acquiesce, not, gentlemen, because I am afraid of my life, not because I try to dodge, not because I try to be a slacker, as some papers have termed me and other comrades, because if I did try to dodge this military service, in order to escape from the consequences when I refused

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DEFECTIVE PAGE

I. W. W. Trial Starts. One Dead, Others Dying In Prison

I. W. W. PLEAD NOT GUILTY

One Hundred and Twelve Arraigned Before Judge Landis.

Case Against Giovannitti Dropped; To Consider Andreychine Charges.

Chicago, April 1.—After formal pleas of not guilty had been entered by 112 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, charged with conspiracy to disrupt the government's war program, and the case against one defendant dismissed, Federal Judge Landis adjourned court today to permit physical examination of J. A. MacDonald, a Seattle editor, whose counsel said he was too ill to stand trial.

Work of drawing a jury from the panel of 200 veniremen will begin tomorrow.

Because of lack of evidence, the case against Arturo Giovannitti, one of the editors of The Masses, and leader of the Lawrence, Mass., textile strike, was dismissed. The charges against him grew out of the translation of a book prepared by French labor radicals, it was stated.

Searched for Weapons.

Unusual precaution to prevent a possible outbreak on the part of the defendants were taken. As manacles were removed prisoners were searched for weapons and then hurried to their places by special guards.

There was a round of hand-shaking when William D. (Big Bill) Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., took his place among the group of prisoners, and later court attaches found it necessary to call for order when Ben Fletcher, a negro organizer, entered and received greetings from his former associates. Some difficulty was found in making a few of the prisoners to keep their heads bared.

Dismissal a surprise.

The dismissal of the case against Giovannitti caused somewhat of a stir among other defendants, as it came as a surprise.

"Your honor, I wish to enter protest over the government's action in compelling me to come from New York instead of notifying me that the charges were dropped," Giovannitti said.

"I agree with you. You should have been notified," Judge Landis replied.

May Drop Andreychine Case.

It was announced that a special examination will be made of charges against George Andreychine, the Russian boy who figured so largely in the legislative investigation of Minnesota iron range conditions at St. Paul a year ago. It was reported that the government's case against him might be dropped, although he is known as one of the strongest proponents of sabotage.

At the age of 18 Andreychine fled from Russia, where as editor of a radical newspaper, he had urged a revolution similar to the one that later took place. He has figured largely in many of the labor controversies in this country.

The canvas-carpeted court room, with more than 100 of the prisoners grouped about the counsel tables, presented an unusual setting. Many of the defendants had grown beards during the months of confinement, while still others appeared in overalls and working jackets.

Only defendants, prospective jurors, court attaches and newspaper men were permitted in the court room.

Chicago, April 2.—Little progress was made today toward a selection of a jury to try more than one hundred leaders and organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, who are charged with violation of the espionage act.

Of a panel of fifty veniremen summoned for today thirty-eight responded and a score of these were excused, many of them on the ground that they were engaged in industries necessary to the prosecution of the war.

Counsel for both sides hoped to

begin actual selection of the jury late today.

Granted Separate Trial.

A. K. Kimball, one of the leaders of the I. W. W. movement in Illinois, was granted a separate trial after an examination by physicians named by the government, convinced the court that he was unfit physically for immediate trial.

Separate trials also have been asked in the cases of J. A. MacDonald, the Seattle editor, and Geo. Andreychine, a Russian journalist, on the grounds that their physical condition makes it inadvisable to place them on trial at this time.

"If we can obtain a postponement in these two cases, we are convinced that the charges later will be dropped," said George F. Vanderveer, chief counsel for the defense.

There were murmurs of dissension among the prisoners today over delay in obtaining a jury. William D. (Big Bill) Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., and other defendants are anxious for early disposal of the cases. Counsel for the defense declare evidence which has been obtained will quickly dispose of government charges that the organization has conspired to hamper America's war program.

Arturo Giovannitti was born in Italy, in 1884, and trained for the Church. On becoming acquainted with the social problem, he decided that the Church was no place for him. During the strike at Lawrence, Mass., he was arrested upon a charge of "constructive murder." He made one of the most eloquent of speeches ever made before a jury in America. He was acquitted. Since that time he has been associate editor of The Masses, now known as the Liberator. Giovannitti is also a poet of real merit. His most famous poem is "The Walker", which deals with the trials of a man sentenced to be hung.

George Andreychine is a Bulgarian and was very active in the Iron Range strike of last year. An attempt was made last year to have him deported, but owing to a national campaign against such deportation, it was not carried out. Since being in prison he has contracted tuberculosis, and has but few months to live.

MacDonald was the editor of the Industrial Worker, previous to being arrested, and he too is suffering from a physical breakdown, due to the rotten jail conditions.

There is some talk of the Government postponing the trial for another four months. This postponement, if carried out, means death for many of the I. W. W. boys, owing to the rotten jail conditions.

CONDITIONS IN CHICAGO JAIL BRING DEATH TO I. W. W. PRISONER

One of 166 Indicted Men Goes Insane As Result of Long Confinement Without Trial—Others Tubercular and Diseased.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Stanley Jancharik, fighter for the freedom of the working class, is dead.

Others of his fellow-workers and fellow-soldiers of humanity are near death or worse. Pietro Nigra, an Italian miner, has blood poisoning and his jaw is rotting away. Francis Miller, a weaver, is slowly recovering from an operation for tumor.

Victor Lossieff, 22-year-old idealist, is going blind. Charles Ashleigh is wasting away with tuberculosis. Manuel Rey is in the hospital. George Speed and Sam Scarlett are down with pneumonia. And young Henry Meyer, beloved by all for his beautiful spirit, is in the psychopathic ward of the county hospital here, insane after many months of suffering.

These men are among the 166 indicted members of the I. W. W., most of whom are imprisoned in the Cook County jail.

They have been here nearly half a year, without being given a trial, which is the technical right of every American citizen.

It is a terrible ordeal the men are going through. Strong, full-blooded workmen though most of them

were when they came here, they have suffered much during their months of captivity. Their spirits, however, burn as fiercely as before, and there is not one of them who has swerved one iota from his idealism. They are not the sort of men to be terrorized into compromise with what they think is injustice.

The Cook County jail, where these men are now prisoners, was built to accommodate only 450 human beings; but now there are no less than 800 unfortunate men and women packed away within its walls. Many cells which should house one prisoner, and at the very most but two, now contain four men, who are constantly in each other's way and breathe each other's stale air.

Four Men in a Cell.

The cells are 6 feet wide, 8 feet long and 8 feet high, and there are only three collapsible wall bunks in each of them, so that every night one man has to sleep on the stone flagging, while his companions pitch and toss in the bunks. There is no running water in the cells and they are always in a dangerous sanitary condition. Men with tuberculosis and other contagious diseases are herded with men who entered prison in good health. The well and the unwell are locked together in these black sewerlike cells for 20 hours a day. For all of four hours every day, however, they are permitted to walk about the center of the prison, called the "bull-pen," stretching their cramped limbs, and dreaming of liberty.

When the men fall sick, they are treated in a careless and, sometimes, a brutal manner by the prison keepers and physicians. It was this inhuman indifference on the part of the authorities which directly caused the death of Stanley Jancharik, a young member of the I. W. W., who was arrested in Chicago on one of the government's blanket indictments.

Jancharik, after four months and a half in the Cook county jail, developed a bad case of tuberculosis, with all the obvious symptoms. His condition was brought to the attention of the jail officials time and again, but they simply sneered and continued on their way. Then, in desperation, the I. W. W. appealed to Judge Landis, who ordered that the youth be brought before him. When he saw Jancharik, Judge Landis was horrified, and, putting his hand in his pocket, gave the young prisoner \$3 toward doctor bills, and also ordered his immediate release.

Judge Landis' clemency was a little too late, however, to offset the previous months of brutality. The boy died soon after his release.

Victor Lossieff, a young 22-year-old Russian, who was editor of a Chicago labor paper, is also slowly succumbing to the horrible conditions. His eyesight is impaired, and if he is kept longer in the Cook county jail, he may become totally blind. No official here seems to heed his appeals for treatment.

Francis Miller, a weaver of Providence, R. I., had to be released recently under bail raised with difficulty by his fellow-workers. Miller suffered for two months with a growth behind his left ear, but the jail doctor, who barely looked at it, put it off as being only a minor affair. Finally, Miller suffered so much that the organization arranged to have him taken under guard to two specialists, and they ordered an immediate surgical operation performed. Miller is slowly recovering from it now.

Charles Ashleigh, known as an organizer who has also written some very fine poetry, is suffering from symptoms of tuberculosis. George Speed and Sam Scarlett, also organizers, have been down with pneumonia, brought on by the jail conditions.

A tragic case is that of Henry Meyer, who made the death masks of the I. W. W. members killed by gunmen in the massacre at Everett, Wash., two years ago, and who was also a writer. He was arrested on an espionage charge when the I. W. W. headquarters were raided on December 17. Threatened by trumped-up "German-spy" charges and suffering from the depressing jail conditions, he went insane. He was finally removed to the psychopathic ward of the county hospital, after being held in solitary confinement long after his condition was apparent to all about him.

Pietro Nigra's case stands out as a damning indictment of this Chicago penal institution.

Nigra, an Italian member of the I. W. W., was arrested on October 5 at Dalzell, Ill., by the postmaster of that place and the chief of police of

Springfield, Ill. He was placed in the same cell as an insane man in Springfield jail. In the night the insane man became violent and attacked Nigra with a heavy jail cup which cut his face. The insane man finally knocked Nigra unconscious.

Nigra's Life in Danger.

At noon the next day the physician came in and looked at Nigra. He did not even bathe the wound or apply a bandage, although it was still bleeding. A week after his arrest Nigra, too weak to stand, was taken to Chicago and placed in the Cook county jail. Despite repeated protests, both from jail inmates and the I. W. W. defense committee, the jail doctor refused to treat him. For four months he was left to suffer unending pain. All attempts to have his head reduced to a figure that would make his release possible were successfully opposed by United States District Attorney Clyne. During this time Nigra's crushed jaw bone was rotting while his sight and hearing were threatened.

The men in jail made frantic appeals to get him to a doctor, and arrangements were finally made with United States Marshal Carter to have a deputy accompany him to a specialist. The specialist advised that he be given the most careful attention, because he was in grave danger of losing his eye and that, unless immediate attention was paid to the wound, his life would be at stake.

Members of the I. W. W. defense committee and I. W. W. attorneys went to Clyne and insisted on immediate and proper attention, or the right of the union to take care of its member. Clyne's only answer was that he would have Nigra sent to the Bridewell (Chicago city jail), where, he said, Nigra would get "good treatment." Defense committee members were not permitted to see him at the Bridewell, while attorneys were assured that he was receiving excellent treatment. "Although there is nothing wrong with him," the jail officials gave out word that he was in the hospital, although a note from Nigra finally contradicted their statement.

Marshal Carter, following inquiries, said he thought Nigra could be released on a \$2,000 bond. A man from Blue Island, Ill., was immediately on hand with \$3,500 to furnish bail. Mr. Neheker, one of the prosecution, said the amount was sufficient for him, but Clyne absolutely refused to consider anything less than \$10,000.

Nigra was in a serious condition during all this time, his side and arm being swollen and stiff as a result of vaccine administered when he entered the place. It is thought that he maybe suffering from poison, which may have set in following the vaccination.

When Judge Landis was acquainted with the facts, he ordered his release on \$2,500 bail, furnished by the I. W. W. Nigra is now in Memorial hospital.

Despite his tortures, Nigra's spirit cannot be crushed. In a letter to his friends he says: "I am sorry to give the organization so much trouble, but my ill treatment makes me a still firmer believer in its principles and ultimate triumph."

All the men have this fine ardor and ultimate faith in their cause, which lifts them above their personal sufferings. But their health is breaking down, and it would be a pity to lose any of them in the way Jancharik was lost to the working class.

Funds for their defense should be sent to Chicago or to the New York defense committee or the I. W. W., at 74 St. Marks Pl., New York City.

JEWISH WORKMEN'S CIRCLE.

The Workmen's Circle held a meeting in behalf of the "Jewish War Sufferers," at the Camel Hall. Dr. Morris Leftowitz spoke of the urgent need of support for the Jewish War Sufferers.

A sum of over \$150.00 was realized.

DO NOT FORGET TO HEAR LOUIS HARTHILL, CHIEF OF POLICE OF MINNEAPOLIS, AT THE WOODMAN HALL SUNDAY 8 P. M.

The Liberator . . . \$1.50
Pearson's . . . \$2.00
Truth . . . \$1.00
Total Value \$4.50
ALL FOR \$3.00.

MORRIS KAMMAN'S SPEECH BEFORE COURT MARTIAL.

(Continued from page 1)

Peoples of All Nations Are Brothers.

"I am willing to fight for my country, but my country is not bordered by rivers, not by lakes, not by artificial boundaries, put on by men. My country is what God has made it—the World. The Russian peasant is as dear to me as the American, the American as dear to me as the Russian; the French people who have always loved liberty so much are as dear, the Belgians are as dear, and the German worker, who has been forced by the kaiser into this war, I love as much as anyone, because those people are being forced by the militarists and by the war gods to kill and be killed.

"My mother, before registration day, with tears in her eyes, begged me to register, but not because she believed in the justice of the war. But I told her, 'My manhood, every fibre in my body, —my soul, tells me, 'you must fight against militarism; that it is your duty, even though it may mean prison; even though it meant any sentence; you cannot take advantage of it; you must fight as a true man.' Would you want a soldier who had donned the uniform and signed the enlistment card because of fear of punishment? That would be the only reason; it would not be because I believe in fighting Germany, it would be because I feared the punishment. What kind of a soldier would I make?

Coward or Man?

"That is all, gentlemen, I have to say to you. The question was, 'Shall you be a coward and fear the court martial, and therefore don the uniform, or shall you be a man, and stand for your convictions and fight for them, regardless of whatever the sentence may be? And finally, after bitter struggle, gentlemen, I decided, whatever may happen to me, —I do not care what happens to me, I am standing for my convictions, and those convictions are, that war is an unnecessary evil and the only way to end war and get a lasting peace, bring about a real democracy, is to stand up and say, 'I don't want to kill my fellowmen; I don't want to be a murderer.' Do as you please to me; I cannot be a murderer."

After his speech, Kamman was questioned by the court.

"Do you realize what a country would be if Germany would win this war? Would you enjoy the same benefits that you now enjoy if Germany should win this war, do you think?" was one of the questions.

"Why, about the same, sir, I suppose the Germans would court-martial me, too, sir," Kamman replied. "That is what they are doing to German comrades."

LINCOLN "A NEAR SOCIALIST".

"In the early days of our race the Almighty said to the first of our ancestors: 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.' And since then, with the exception of light and air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us, without first having cost labor. And in as much as all good things have been produced by labor, it follows that such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others, without labor have enjoyed a large portion of the profits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any government."—Abraham Lincoln.

JOURNALISM.

By JOHN SWINTON.

There is no such thing in America as an independent press, unless it is in the country towns.

You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dares to write his honest opinions, and if you did you know beforehand that it would never appear in print.

I am paid \$150 a week for keeping my honest opinions out of the paper I am connected with—others of you are paid similar salaries for similar

FROM AN I. W. W. IN JAIL

(From The New Republic.)

Sir:—It has been remarked that there is a growth of anti-governmental sentiment among the workers of this country. The wage earners, it is said, regard with increasing suspicion the good faith of the administrative and executive arms of the state.

What is this? The superficial intellectualists glibly allege it is because of a growth of "syndicalist" or "direct actionist" thought among the workers.

This is putting the cart before the horse. The growth of such thought must be because of certain facts. These must have been of such a nature as to inspire doubt of the fairness and impartiality of certain branches of the state.

That such a sentiment of doubt among the workers is not based upon rhetoric or imagined wrongs is apparent when we direct our attention, for example, to the activities of the department of justice in the I. W. W. cases at present in preparation.

The department of justice obtains the money for the prosecution by the taxing of the people of America through the fiscal machinery of the government.

The Industrial Workers of the World endeavor to obtain sufficient money for the defence of their imprisoned members through the solicitation of donations, the sale of voluntary assessment stamps to members and the general diffusion of information on the case.

Funds for the prosecution are practically inexhaustible and are obtained without effort.

Funds for the defense are contributed from the meager earnings of workmen and are obtained through solicitation and publicity.

The department of justice has the ear of the daily press, but the press is extremely chary of printing anything which emanates from the side of the defense.

Therefore, we have had to organize our own avenues of publicity. By means of circular letters and a weekly paper, the Defense News Bulletin, and by the organization of defense committees in various districts, we have sought to put before the wage earners our side of the question.

But the department of justice

things—and any of you who would be so foolish as to write his honest opinions would be out on the streets looking for another job.

The business of the New York Journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon, and to sell his race and his country for his daily bread.

has not confined itself to the preparation of the government's case against us. It has also tried to cripple our efforts to secure enough funds to provide ourselves with an adequate defense.

Agents of the department occupied for eleven days the quarters of the general defense committee in Chicago, thereby materially hampering the solicitation of funds.

The International Socialist Review, a monthly magazine which of late has devoted much space to our publicity, has been forbidden the mails and also forbidden the express companies for the dispatch of their periodical.

Our little weekly, the Defense News Bulletin, we sent to various parts of the country in bundles through the express companies. They were then distributed among the workers by organizations or sympathizers in the various districts. This paper was published in Chicago and openly sold and distributed there.

Now the final blow has been struck. The express company has been forbidden to carry our paper—of course we had no mailing privileges—and the workers outside of Chicago must rely upon what the Associated Press pleases to give them for news of our case.

Also this is a severe blow at the financial maintenance of the Defense. Is this fair fighting?

Many of us surrendered voluntarily to the United States authorities as soon as we heard we were indicted. All those arrested went willingly to jail, glad of a chance to have this great test case of industrial union principles. Surely one would think that a democratic government would accord us treatment which would not cause the workers to smile with bitter unbelief when such shining abstractions as "fair play" or "justice" are trumpeted forth.

And the vision of over a hundred of us, who have already lain in prison for five months in default, is not particularly calculated to strengthen the confidence of the more intelligent worker in the beneficence—or even in the impartiality—of that medley of powers and prerogatives we call the state.

Charles Ashleigh.

Cook County Jail,
Chicago, Illinois.

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RUSSIAN PROBLEMS

"It was the Russian democracy which gave to the world the cry that there should be no annexations and no indemnities. That is a cry which should have been appreciated earlier in America, and should have resulted in the unswerving sympathy of America being extended to the Russian democracy. It was the democracy of Russia which injected into this war the cry, 'No secret treaties!' It was the democracy of Russia which gave to the world the principle of self-determination by small nationalities, which President Wilson has crystallized in his message and which will form the basis for the freedom of the world. In the face of declarations like these from the Russian democracy there has been a torrent of abuse from the Russian upper classes and from the American press, which, I am sorry to say, apparently does not comprehend some of the most important and fundamental elements of the Russian situation.

"Attempts have been made to stop all supplies going to Russia from the United States. Advice was given for all allied representatives to withdraw. If this advice had been followed, it would have tended to put Russia into the arms of Germany. Do you realize what this would have meant? The German general staff in time would dominate Russia socially, commercially and politically. All Asia would be Germanized, and Germany would realize her ambitions on the Pacific similar to those which she entertained on the Atlantic.

"Groping for light." "We are sending our youngest and our best blood to the trenches, and we owe them the best diplomatic advice and service that we can possibly obtain.

"I urge strongly that we do not relax our efforts to help the Russians. We should not grow impatient because of their attempts to put into practice what we might regard as wild theories. We should always remember our own shortcomings while our government was in the making. Some of the things which we have introduced into our government and which have worked out satisfactorily would have been regarded as wild populism 30 years ago.

"The Russians are groping for light. The revolution and the experiments in government are the natural outbursts of untrained men organizing freedom on their own lines. Many of the laws of the old autocracy must be changed in Russia. They were made for the vested interests in which the common people had no part. In the legislative cataclysm many things will be attempted to be later discarded. It must be remembered that prior to the revolution upward of 160,000,000 human beings were in a condition not much better than serfdom. Our negro slaves before the Civil War were better cared for, as most of them had good masters who lived on the soil. On the other hand, in Russia most of the masters lived away from the land, oftentimes at Berlin, Paris, and Monte Carlo. What I saw in Russia has impressed my mind with the necessity for co-operation between employer and employee. First, Russia had an Extreme Right under the Czar exploiting labor as it was never exploited outside of Kongo. Then we had Kerensky, endeavoring to unite labor and capital in a government. Capital was arrogant and did not want to let labor have a voice. Kerensky fell. Now the government is all labor.

"Great forces are moving in every country. I would like to urge my friends to ponder seriously the problems which we shall have to meet at the conclusion of the war; indeed, perhaps before the war is ended. If we are wise, we will prepare for the time, which should soon come, when genuine capital and genuine labor, if both are wise, will be sitting around the office table and in the Halls of Congress settling great questions at issue between them.

"We must stop to consider whether we have not delegated the law-making power, so far as it relates to capital and labor, too much to paid attorneys. No one will accuse me of underrating the usefulness of lawyers. They can be used too much, however, and if there has grown up a system of legislation by proxy in this country, then it can and should be ended. With lawyers representing labor and capital in Congress and in our legislatures, both labor and capital get what might be termed 'the absent treatment,' and that is not a good thing for either.

"Many of my friends who are in this room tonight were pioneers of the far West when civilization was being carved out of the wilderness. They had no government except as they made it. We know that miners' law sometimes reinforced by the vigilance committee, was good law.

This law was made by the workingmen. Our problems then were partly those that Russia has today, only they're a thousandfold greater.

"The men in the western country were the makers of their country, and it is a country of which the Rocky Mountain Club may well be proud. These men would not have hesitated very long about extending recognition and giving the fullest help and sympathy to the workingmen's government of Russia, because in 1849 and the years following we had out there Bolshevik governments made out of the raw material, and mighty good governments, too. What happened in Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and California, is now in progress in Russia. Remember that a republic probably much greater than ours is in the making on the other side of the world, my friends, and it is such a republic as the German autocracy can not have very long next door and survive. Democratic Russia means democratic Germany, and democratic Germany means peace, lasting and complete for the world. That is why at this moment the example of Russian democracy finds expression in revolution in Austria-Hungary and continuous agitation in Germany against the aims of the German general staff.

"No cause for alarm." "Do not be alarmed as to the future of Russia. Some of my newspaper friends are taking frantic alarm that the Russian national debt may be repudiated. Well, it hasn't been repudiated yet, and I very much doubt whether the Russia that is emerging from the turmoil will ever repudiate any obligation, even though it may have incurred in trying to hold the Czar on his throne. All we need is a great patience, and a great fairness, and a great sympathy. Russia will soon learn that capital and labor must go hand in hand. Russia's vast resources must be developed for the benefit of the Russian people. That will be realized by the Russians quite as rapidly as we are realizing that the employers of labor must co-operate with labor to bring about the best possible results. The freedom of Russia was as inevitable as the natural laws governing the rotation of the earth. The uniting of all forces in Russia in a democratic social system is just as inevitable.

"They say, 'The Russian democracy is red.' Yes; full of good, red blood—but you'll find it isn't yellow! "Mark my words, if the present program of the Bolsheviks, the common people of Russia, is not successful in aiding the common people of Austria and Germany to break down their autocracies, the Russian soldiers will be fighting again."

RECONCILIATION IN DEATH.
(Letter written by a French cavalry officer as he lay wounded and dying in France.)
"There are two other men lying 'near me, and I do not think there is much hope for them either. One 'is an officer of a Scottish regiment 'and the other a private in the 'Hans (German). They were struck 'down after me, and when I came 'to myself I found them bending 'over me rendering first aid.

"The Britisher was pouring water 'down my throat from his flask 'while the German was endeavoring 'to staunch my wound with an anti-septic preparation served out to 'them by their medical corps. The 'Highlander had one of his legs shattered, and the German had several 'pieces of shrapnel buried in his side.

"In spite of their own sufferings 'they were trying to help me, and 'when I was fully conscious again 'the German gave me a morphine injection and took one himself. His 'medical corps had also provided him 'with the injection and the needle, 'together with printed instructions 'for its use.

"After the injection, feeling wonderfully at ease, we spoke of our 'lives we had lived before the war. 'We all spoke English, and we talked 'of the women we had left at home. 'Both the German and the Britisher 'had only been married a year.

"I wondered, and I suppose the 'others did, why we fought each other at all. I looked at this Highlander, 'who was falling to sleep exhausted, 'and in spite of his drawn face and 'mud-stained uniform he looked the 'embodiment of freedom. Then I 'thought of the tricolor of France 'and all that France had done for 'liberty. Then I watched the German, 'who had ceased to speak. He 'had taken a prayer-book from his 'knapsack, and was trying to read a 'service for soldiers wounded on the battlefield.

The letter ends with reference to a falling light and the roar of guns. It was found at the dead officer's side by a Red Cross file, and was forwarded to his fiancée. (The London Daily Citizen.)

"When the war drum throbs no longer," human hearts will throb with love and hope.

SUPERIOR NEWS

Six thousand copies of last week's Truth were distributed in Superior last Saturday and Sunday by the Central Committee of the Socialist Party. It was the special Berger and Peace Edition.

The Finnish Branch of Superior gave a basket social and dance last Wednesday night in its own hall, part of the proceeds to go for the support of the Truth in its struggle for a permanent foothold in the Twin Ports.

Victor L. Berger's campaign posters, put up by a local bill posting company, were all torn down by some miscreants almost immediately after they were posted up. Word was sent to Berger's campaign committee, which brought the reply that they were expiring the same difficulty all over the state.

The Workmen's Circle, the mutual aid society of the Superior Jewish comrades, last week donated \$21.56 to the Central Committee of the Socialist Party for campaign purposes. This was 50 per cent of the proceeds of the entertainment the Jewish comrades held in Moose Hall on March 17th. Previous to this the Circle donated \$5 into the campaign fund.

The Duluth Labor (?) World, in its issue of March 30th, refers to the Wisconsin senatorial campaign and calls Victor Berger "the Kaiser's candidate" who "is getting little support from the union labor camp."—And the "World" has the audacity to call itself a "labor paper." Economic determinism compelled the owner of the "World" to support Davies in the senatorial campaign.

CONDITIONS IN JAIL ROTTEN.

A number of prominent Superior "messmates" awakened to the rotten conditions existing in the local city jail just before Tuesday's election and signed two appeals, urging the voters to vote for the \$80,000 bond issue for the completion of the new jail now under construction. In their appeals the women said:

"We, the undersigned, wish to add our voices to the general condemnation in regard to prevailing conditions at the city jail building. It is not fit for human beings and we have no criminals bad enough to be put in such surroundings."

Men and women of the working-class, whom the present system of society compels to pay daily visits to the cells in the city bastille, have asserted this very thing for years before these welfare workers and humanitarians took the matter up.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS IN CREAMERIES.

Even though you did not see it published in the Telegram, it is a fact just the same that three prominent creamery owners of Superior, H. C. Russell, George Taft and H. Dryer, were recently fined \$25 each for infractions of the state laws in regard to maintaining sanitary conditions in their establishments. Russell and Taft were charged with using insanitary utensils and Dryer with manufacturing butter without a license. The

James Connolly Murdered By British Imperialists; An Appreciation of a Great Man

(Continued from page 1)

fine, as there was no principle involved.

During the Dublin strike he was arrested for making a speech, and the magistrate in delivering sentence took occasion to give him a lecture. He said that he was sorry that such an intellectual man as Connolly should be in the position that he was. He told him how much good he could do, if he would, in other words, sell himself. Connolly, with all the sarcasm that only a Connolly knew how to deliver, replied: "You state that you are sorry for me. In return I want to express my regret for you. You are worse off than myself. When I leave prison, I shall say that which I believe to be true, but when you leave this court, you can only say the things that the Government allows you to say. When you took the oath of office, you swore away your very soul, and upon your lips

creamery owners were arrested on a complaint sworn to by Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner Lee, who visited Superior and inspected local dairy and creamery conditions.

The maintenance of cleanliness and sanitary conditions in an establishment of this nature necessarily calls for additional expense, which in turn cuts into the profits. As a result dairy products under the profit system are produced for sale, and not as food and drink for human beings.

PUBLICATION OF TRUTH IS DIFFICULT.

So our defeated Napoleon Konk "The Great" was out campaigning for Solon L. Perrin, which pleased Fred Baxter, he believing that this will bring him votes. And our Superior Telegram had refused the Berger "disloyal" advertising. Well, this is nothing new to the Superior socialists, they have always had a hard time to get a little truth published in the Telegram. And the workers do learn the value of having their own press. Comrade Booth claims he had the hardest kind of a time to have the Telegram publish the following article:

Denies Aspersions Were Cast on Jews in Talk.

I will very thankful for some space in the Public Forum to make the following explanation. Although I never did, neither will I run for any public office, but owing to the fact that I am not a member of any church, neither am I boosting the stock of Jewish Nationalism. Therefore some of the Jewish people feel very indignant over it, and when ever they had the opportunity have used a harsh "submarine warfare" to hurt me, and here is a sample of one of their attacks: A rumor had been spread that on Sunday noon, March 17, '18 at a big gathering under the auspices of the "Workmen's Circle" at Moose hall, when Ellis B. Harris and Jack Carney, editor of the Duluth Truth, spoke, that in my short talk on "Industrial Unionism" that I had made a ridiculous statement that the Jewish people of this city used to sell their vote for a glass of beer and a cigar.

So I wish to declare that I am offering the sum of \$200 to find me guilty of such an outrageous charge. The fact is that I never did, neither will I make such a statement without any grounds. But I have only stated that most of the Jewish people like others haven't used their suffrage in accordance with my Socialist principles.

Let it be cleared once forever that I haven't any particular fight with the Jewish nor any other people. I do only give up most of my time to fight Capitalism, the international cause dearer to me than my own life. I am a Jew and never in my life have I tried to hide my nationality because the minute anyone becomes so narrow to think that it is a crime to be born of any particular nationality, race, creed or color, he is eligible for the insane asylum. So I will keep up my constant fight against booming the stock of any particular nationalism. For me only exists a capitalist class and a working class. I am yours for a better world.

Joseph R. Booth.

drops of rain. I was asked to take the chair at the meeting. I woke up ten minutes after the meeting was over, with a lump on the back of my head as big as Bunker Hill. At the same time the Belfast papers were stating that Connolly was in the pay of the Catholic Church, the Dublin papers were stating that Larkin was in the pay of the Protestant crowd, so you see how the workers are divided.

At the beginning of the war, I was walking down the Streets of Belfast with James Connolly, when I took occasion to remark that there were more girls being prosecuted for street walking than there had been for some time. He replied, "Close your factories down, declare war, glorify your soldiers, give them bounties and turn them loose amongst unemployed girls, and there you will find prostitution running wild." Such was the case in Belfast, and the man who was out day and night, organizing the girls, to try and get them higher wages to keep them away from the streets was decried both by Nationalist and Unionist politicians as a traitor to Ireland.

I remember him being asked once, was Socialism opposed to religion. He asked the questioner if he had any daughters and if so, where did they work and how much did they receive. The man replied that his daughter was earning \$1.75 per week and the man who employed her was a good true Irish Protestant. If the father had not earned good wages, the daughter would have had to go the way of many other girls. Connolly replied: "We are not opposed to Christianity, we are opposed to those who make it impossible to carry out the ideals and precepts of Christianity." On another occasion a man threw a big steel bolt at his head. Connolly replied: "The man who throws bolts illustrates how far we have got to go yet."

I could write a book on various incidents dealing with James Connolly. He lives enshrined in the hearts of thousands of Irishmen and women. Never have I known him to be smiled upon by Dame Fortune. Always struggling to keep the wolf from the door, but ever ready to assist the workers, whenever he was needed. The Socialist movement in Ireland is making rapid progress. Over twenty years ago James Connolly was the "lone" speaker in the city of Dublin. He then planted the seeds of the Irish rebellion of 1916. The work of James Connolly will never die; it will bear its fruit in due season. The capitalists who think that by denying a free press, free speech, and the casting of men into prison, they can stop the growth of the Socialist movement, are like King Canute who tried to stop the waves of the ocean. Men like James Connolly only go to show how well grounded are the Socialists, and that although at times a few weeds do crop up here and there, still the movement grows on. When the history of this war comes to be written from a working class standpoint, the name of James Connolly will stand out as the name of one who died true to the cause of Industrial democracy and peace.

ANOTHER REVOLT.

London, Jan. 1, 1918.—The "Daily Express" learns from Geneva that a naval mutiny was begun at Kiel on January 7 by members of the submarine crews. It subsequently spread to portion of the crews of the cruisers. It is reported that the mutineers, several of whom participated in the first mutiny, killed 38 officers.

Though the mutiny is local, it shows that the German naval men are dissatisfied, especially the submarine crews, as the number of submarines returning to their bases is decreasing each month.

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JACK CARNEY, EDITOR



Editorial



All unsigned articles are by the editor.

All correspondents are requested to send their names not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

All news and meeting reports to be in by Tuesday morning.

Advertisements accepted up to Wednesday evening.

WISCONSIN SENATORIAL ELECTION.

With nineteen counties complete and comparatively full reports from all but four others, the vote at present stands:

LENROOT 130,508
DAVIES 121,933
BERGER 88,038

Up to going to press, the Duluth News-Tribune credits Victor L. Berger with close upon 100,000 votes.

Milwaukee Election.

The only report we have received as yet, is that Dan Hoan has been re-elected with an increased majority. The local press claims that the City Council still remains in the hands of the non-partisan element, in other words, the business element.

Superior Election.

The comrades failed to elect any of their candidates to office, but they have no need to be discouraged. Their candidate for constable polled over 1300 votes. The result of the election for Supervisors in the wards where Socialists were being run, was:

Third Ward: Bradshaw 266; Lundeen (Soc.), 153.
Fourth Ward: Parks (Soc.), 232; Milavitz, 127; Dorf, 330.
Sixth Ward: Marx, 200; McKenzie, 447.

Superior comrades need not be disheartened, they put up a good fight, and one thing they will have learned, and that is, that the mere sops of social reform have lost their power as vote-catchers.

THE TRIAL OF THE I. W. W.

You have no enemies, you say?

Alas, my friend, the boast is poor;

He who has mingled in the fray

Of duty, that the brave endure,

MUST have made foes. If you have none,

Small is the work that you have done

You've hit no traitor on the hip,

You've dashed no cup from perjured lip,

You've never turned the wrong to right,

You've been a coward in the fight.

The I. W. W. are to be tried this week, and every member of the workingclass should rally to the support of these fellow-workers.

The I. W. W. have always fought for the workers, they have endured much suffering and starvation, in order that the workers could have better working conditions and higher wages. There has been no fight too severe for them to engage in, and no worker too small, that they would not run to his assistance.

They are today the victims of a sordid, profit-seeking capitalist class.

Go on the Atlantic coast, and there you will find, down in the stokehole, on the deck, and up in the rigging, members of the I. W. W. manning the ships. Go into the lumber-camps, there you will find the I. W. W. hewing down timber. Go down into the mines, there you will find the I. W. W. bringing up the coal, so that you can laugh at the approach of the cold wave. Go into the harvest fields, there again you will find the I. W. W., there they harvest the wheat, that you may get food.

WHERE WILL YOU FIND THEIR OPPRESSORS? At Atlantic City, Palm Beach and the clubs on Fifth Avenue, there you will find their oppressors. They are not contributing one iota to the welfare of the society, and yet it is this bunch that seeks the life of the I. W. W. members. If the United States depended upon the persecutors of the I. W. W. for its existence, then God help the U. S.

The I. W. W. have done more than pass resolutions, they have delivered the goods to the workers, and THAT IS THE CRIME. You can talk and moralize about the system as long as you like, but the moment you attack the very heart of the capitalist, his bank-roll, then you

are a criminal. The capitalist class are like a huge monster, constantly gorging themselves with profits, and they do not worry about little children, girls, women and men being sacrificed, so long as they get their profits.

They must be fed constantly, the flow of profits down their greedy jaws must be continuous. To those who will assist in keeping the flow of profits going, they will give huge rewards, they will elevate them to high positions, they can have all that a bountiful Nature can provide, so long as the profits keep on accruing. But if you are a member of the working-class, and you believe that those who produce the wealth are the rightful owners to that wealth, and furthermore if behind that firm resolve you have the necessary courage to attempt to carry out your resolution, then God help you. You will be thrown into jail, starved, beaten and in some cases lynched. The Prostitute Press will vomit forth every day columns of abuse, and what is more, every ounce of strength possessed by the State will be used against you. The I. W. W. knew all this, they knew what they were up against, but they just went on ahead. The spirit of the I. W. W. CAN NEVER BE CRUSHED, it is the aroused sentiment of an outraged working-class expressing itself through an efficient form of industrial organization, and the CAPITALIST CLASS ARE POWERLESS TO STOP IT. The I. W. W. has come to stay, and today despite the persecution they have gone through, they are stronger than they ever were. The Government thought that by raiding its offices, jailing its leaders and other forms of persecution, that they would kill the I. W. W. What the Government has done, is to demonstrate the efficiency and the power of the I. W. W. form of organization. The old form is passing away, likewise the old methods. At one time, we said trust your leaders, the I. W. W. says, trust only yourselves, and the strength of that message is proven by the failure of the Government to suppress them.

The Government states that the I. W. W. advocate sabotage, and that it is a crime. No one ever stops to consider the sabotage that is wrought every day on the industrial field by the capitalists. The I. W. W. are SUPPOSED to have destroyed property, but the BOSSES DESTROY HUMAN LIFE. What about the thousands of workers who lose their lives because their masters will not spend a few dollars and fence dangerous machinery? What about the railwaymen who lose their lives, because the masters will not furnish safety couplers? What about the unsuspecting passengers who lose their lives at sea, because "cork" life-preservers were filled up with iron, to make up for the deficiency in weight in cork? What about the thousands of little children, whose stomachs are ruined by adulterated drugs? What about the jerry-built houses that ruin the health of the workers? Is not all this sabotage of the worst type? Is not this something that should land the masters into prison? Of course it is, but the masters today are making huge fortunes, and those who want to stop this wholesale murder of the working-class, from going any further, they are in prison. What difference is there between King Herod of old, and the master who takes little children into the factory and makes them into factory slaves? King Herod killed them outright, our modern masters take their time over the job. One is sudden, the other is a slow, agonizing death. The child-beater is shunned by us all, but the child-exploiter we honor with a seat in Congress, and we call him a LEADING CITIZEN. The petty shoplifter is sent to prison for stealing 75 cents worth of goods, but the man who steals a \$5,000,000 franchise is sent to Palm Beach.

But all this cannot go on forever, some day it HAS GOT TO STOP. The PIONEERS OF THAT DAY are the I. W. W. They have marked the way for you to tread. They have cut down the trees, they have made the roads, and if the march on the road to Industrial Freedom seems light and easy, you will have to thank the I. W. W. They may do things that we do not like, but they have the message and what is more they are carrying it out. We have no right to criticise the I. W. W., unless we too can deliver the goods. Thousands of workers throughout America, aye, the whole world, know the value of I. W. W.ism. It has meant to these workers better living and working conditions. The I. W. W. has made the red blood flow quicker in the veins of thousands of men and women, and they are better men and women because of that. Before we criticise the I. W. W., let us ask ourselves, what have we done to make the world brighter and a better place to live in? If we have done our bit, then we are justified in criticising the I. W. W., but if we have not, then we are blatant hypocrites for doing so.

Against the grim defenses

Where might and murrain hide,

Unswerving to the issue

Loose-reined and rough we ride.

Full tardily, to the rescue

Our heritage from wrong,

And establish it on manhood,

A thousand times more strong.

MORE LEADING CITIZENS.

The Annalist, a Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics (Capitalist), has some very interesting news in its current issue. Dealing with the position in England, their London writer states:

"A rare hubbub has been created by the decision of the Ministry of Munitions to grant a 12½ per cent increase in wages to one section of time workers. The Government has since been inundated with demands for similar advances, and it is faced with a serious problem."

In other words, the workers in England are getting discontented, and what is more, they are not merely expressing their discontent in the passing of resolutions, they are compelling the masters to raise their wages. The workers here might take a lesson from their English fellow-workers.

In another part of the issue there appears the following interesting piece of information:

"Why did the banks of the country at large fail to support by their subscriptions the first installment of \$500,000,000 of the \$3,000,000,000 worth of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness which Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo has announced is to be put out at intervals of two weeks in similar amounts and the second \$500,000,000 allotment of which has been offered at an increased rate of interest? The request that banks participate in the program by appropriating 1 per cent of their total resources weekly for the purchase of the certificates was put on the ground of patriotism. Yet, in the words of Mr. McAdoo, the result was "distinctly disappointing." In a statement preceding his second offering at an interest rate increased from 4 to 4½ per cent he said:

"The entire issue of \$500,000,000 United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated Feb. 8, was subscribed. This was due to the patriotic action of the larger banks in financial centers, notably New York, in taking more than their share of the issue and thus making up the deficiency which arose from the failure of other banks to respond to the request which was made of them. Only two districts, New York and Kansas City, exceeded their allotment, and one, Minneapolis, equaled its allotment.

"The amount of subscriptions from the country at large was distinctly disappointing.

From Elliott C. McDougal, President of the Bank of Buffalo, came this explanation of the failure of banks in smaller cities:

"First, the rate was not attractive. The true market rate would be not less than 5 per cent for a quick operation in so large an amount. Many banks were unable to respond because the Second Liberty Loan was floated on an unsound basis. It is perfectly apparent that the bonds should have been tax free or at the rate of at least 4½ per cent, and perhaps 4 per cent or even 5 per cent for a bond subject to surtax."

So you see how patriotic our bankers are. "The rate was not attractive enough." What would the bankers say if the workers refused to be drafted, because the "rate was not attractive enough." There would be plenty of them raving about instituting mob-law and taking a few soldiers out and shooting them. But when the bankers go on strike and demand "a more attractive rate," well, that is another story.

YOUR EDUCATION IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT THE FOLLOWING!!

Labor Defender.

If you want to know the truth about the I. W. W.; if you want to read the truth about what is going on in the industrial world; if you want to keep pace with the developments in the radical movement, then YOU HAVE GOT TO READ THE LABOR DEFENDER, published at 74 St. Mark's Place, New York City. It will cost you one dollar per year. READ, MARK, LEARN AND INWARDLY DIGEST. A dollar spent now will bring its reward sooner or later. Its editorials are straight from the shoulder and do not fail to drive home their lesson. Remember the address, 74 St. Mark's Place, New York City. The Liberator.

Max Eastman is the Anatole of America, with the exception that France could not withstand public opinion during the war, and does not care a tinker's cuss for public opinion. Max always delivers the goods; if you don't like what he says, then Max does not worry, he keeps on saying it. Max is allied with a bunch of radicals, who are the cream of the radical movement of America. Here is a part of the bunch: Giovanni, the famous Italian poet, Bob Minor, the cartoonist with a punch, Brubaker, this guy is "some" writer. Then there is Louis Untermeyer, another wellknown writer, Helen Keller, the blind Socialist, no need to talk about Helen, everyone knows Helen. We forgot Art Young, sure he is with them too. All the foregoing give you of their best in the LIBERATOR, for fifteen cents per month. How they can get out such a magazine for the money, we do not know. Send fifteen cents for a sample copy to the Liberator, 34 Union Sq. E., New York City, or better still send \$1.50 for one year's subscription.

Labor Scrap Book.

Have you read the Labor Scrap book? Do you feel pessimistic about the future? Have you lost faith in the revolution ever coming? If so, then by all means read the LABOR SCRAP BOOK, one article on the COLLAPSE OF CAPITALISM is worth ten cents. Send at once to Kerr & Co., 341-349 E. Ohio St., Chicago, for a sample copy, it will only cost you ten cents. Be sure and do this, you will not regret it.

Send your children to Sloan Hall, 20th Ave. W. & Superior St. Education and amusement combined. Editor teaches there every Sunday morning. Sunday, April 7th, special gathering for children. Grown-ups invited. Refreshments provided.

Owing to our being held up with a cold, we were unable to mention the fact of the Women's Section of the Scandinavian Local holding a Basket Social for the benefit of the paper. The Social was held on March 26th, and realized the sum of \$86.30. We want to thank the comrades for their generous support. Will those women members of the local who do not attend their meetings, kindly note that they meet the First Thursday in every month at the Woodman Hall, from two till four. Refreshments are served at all meetings.

Do not forget the Basket Social given by the Jewish Socialist Local in their headquarters, 22 E. First St., tonight 8 o'clock prompt (Friday evening).

The majority of the workers have only one day of rest, and that is on Sunday. Did you notice that the clock was set one hour ahead on that day?

Young Folks Round Table

By BALKIS

(Editor of The Little Comrade, Chicago.)

Just to get acquainted and to get things started, Balkis is going to send THE LITTLE COMRADE for one year FREE to any boy or girl who will write a letter to this column.

Please write plainly, not more than 100 words; sign your name and address plainly, and write only on one side of paper. Address: Balkis, care of Truth, 510 Manhattan Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

COMRADES.

"Comrades" is a nice name, don't you think so?

It is to be our name, so we want to know exactly what it means. How many know—honest I'll join now, just what a comrade is?

Did you ever hear the old saying: "Birds of feather flock together"? Well, the same is true of comrades. A comrade does not go off and flock all by himself.

Even if comrades are far apart and have never met, they find ways of flocking together, just like you and I are doing now.

Let's do a little supposing, just for fun. Suppose there was a big Obstacle in your path and you could not climb over it nor walk around it nor tunnel through it nor dig under it; and suppose there was a nice ripe watermelon patch on the other side of the Obstacle, and melons enough for everybody! Can you imagine any thing more exasperating? Neither can I.

And suppose, here's where the comrade part comes in, suppose in such a dilemma you look up and here comes someone who wants to go across the Obstacle, same as you do, to get the melons and eat 'em up! Only we must particularly remember there are melons enough for all. And suppose another and still another comes, all going the same way and all fond of ripe watermelons.

What will happen? Why, every one will roll up his sleeves and take a deep breath and get hold of that Obstacle and boost it out of the way before you can say, "O, electricity!"

That's being comrades. All flocking together for what all want. Makes play out of work, and—ripe watermelons for all.

Now, why are we comrades, tho' some of us have never met? We can have a lot of fun flocking together to make our little paper live and grow; and boost out of our way the Obstacles to every good thing that we want. Happy New Year, Comrades!

ARVID has chosen the name Robin Hood. That must mean that he likes the woods and the winds and the big out-of-doors; hates a pretender and believes in protecting the ladies. No doubt he has other good reasons, too. He answers the questions and adds:

I am not afraid of being laughed at. Our teacher says that any one who laughs at ignorance is ignorant himself.

I think it is true. We had a celebration on Lincoln's birthday and Gertrude's teacher gave a little advice about the American flag. She said:

"When you pass the flag you must take off your hat." But when Mr. Snow spoke here he said: "I don't see why men fight for the flag, when they can get one for ten cents."

I guess those that fight for their own accord have not got ten 'sense'. Our teacher has a bulletin board and we are to bring all the war news we can find. I brought some socialist news and she tore it up. I'm bound to be revenged!

Robin Hood.

MOTHERS nowadays, who have such bad boys they don't know what to do, take them to a disposition doctor to find out how to cure them of being hateful. Some have the jimmies, some tell fibs, some say "I won't", some kick the cat and some wheedle and whine. Sometimes it's a girl that needs to be helped. The disposition doctor takes the mother to one side and asks ever so many questions. And often it turns out that the trouble is that the mother has too much work to do. If the mother gets too tired or does not take time to read pleasant things or get out for a walk every day or play and chat with the children and go new places and see new things and have a good time, the children's dispositions are apt to get bad. Sometimes it is the father that gets too busy and tired and worried and then it is still worse for the children's dispositions, if they are not very careful. Nobody ought to do too much work or too much worrying or somebody's disposition is apt to spoil. When everybody quits doing too much work, everybody will have to help and that will be good for everybody's disposition.

THINGS THEY USED TO TELL US,

To love our enemies;
To return good for evil;
Not to knit on Sunday;
That charity begins at home;
That the Kaiser was a great man;
That Christ said: "Thou shalt not kill;"

That honesty is the best policy;
That Wilson kept us out of war;
That democrats and republicans were different;
That God would punish the greedy.

BRAGGING OR DOING.

It sometimes happens that those who are most boastful of their country do the least to make it great. An inspired patriot the other day remarked: "The working men haven't got brains enough to run the government; they fight too much among themselves." Whereupon my 12-year old boy who had been listened, chimed in with: "I don't see how they could do any worse'n the ones running it now. They not only make us do their work but their fighting." Same with big folks. They get things in a mess and then children have to starve or help earn the living as these lines show:

No fledgling feeds the father bird!
No chicken feeds the hen!
No kitten mouses for the cat—
This glory is for men.

We are the wisest, strongest race—
Loud may our praise be sung!
We are the only animal alive
That lives upon its young.
—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

I love America so much that I shall never stop trying to make it better. I will be still prouder of it when it is safe for working men, women and children.

—Father Time.

The laugh of a child will make the holiest day more sacred still. Strike with the hand of fire, O weird musician, thy harp strung with Apollo's golden air; fill the vast cathedral aisles with symphonies sweet and dim, deft toucher of the organ keys; blow, bugler, blow, until thy sweet notes do touch the moonlit waves, and charm the lovers wandering 'mid the vine-clad hills. But know, your sweetest strains are discords all, compared with childhood's happy laugh—the laugh that fills the eyes with light and every heart with joy. O, rippling river of laughter, thou art the blessed boundary line between the beasts and men; and every wayward wave of thine doth drown some fretful fiend of care. O, laughter, rose-lipped daughter of Joy, there are dimples enough in thy cheeks to catch and hold and glorify all the tears of grief.

