

ping bombs on them from airships, to laying mines to blow up ships in which they may be sailing, and to starving them by cutting off their food supply. While this may explain the difference between two kinds of warfare, it still remains a mystery why one kind should be called "civilized."

S. D.



### Military Justice.

How military courts arrive at verdicts in cases of soldiers charged with misconduct may be judged by an excerpt from the finding of the court martial in Colorado which acquitted the officers and men accused of responsibility for the Ludlow massacre. The excerpt follows:

The court finds the accused Karl E. Linderfelt, first lieutenant second infantry, national guard of Colorado, guilty of the facts as charged, that is to say that part of the specification 1, charge 6, reading as follows:

Having then and there a certain deadly weapon, to wit: a United States Springfield rifle, did then and there with said weapon, commit an assault upon and against one Louis Tikas—but by reason of the justification as shown in the evidence adduced before the court attaches no criminality thereto.

Tikas was said to have been a prisoner when killed. Since complaints of violation of the rules of war are coming from invaded European countries, it would be interesting to know if this Colorado verdict resembles the kind that a court martial in a European army would return. If it does, why bother with protests?



### Savagery and War.

That the victors in Europe are behaving like "defenders of law and order" at Ludlow, Colorado, is the gist of numerous complaints. It would not be surprising if it should be true that war has the same effect in East Prussia and Belgium on those engaged therein that it has in the mining regions of the United States, in the Philippines and in Mexico. Just how much protection there is to the conquered in the rules of war may be realized on noting the verdicts of military courts in this country.

S. D.



### What the War Teaches.

Of what avail to the French people is now the money squandered for many years in maintaining a big army and navy? What good has it done them? It has not only failed to bring so poor a return as revenge for the defeat of 1870, but it

has failed to avert another invasion and another infliction of whatever humiliation there may be in being overwhelmed through superior skill or superior physical force. And all this might have been avoided. There were better means of defense to be had than armies, navies or fortifications. There was a chance to be revenged on the Hohenzollerns without sacrifice of life or property.



Had the French republic instituted true liberty and true equality, no other defense against foreign aggression would have been needed. True liberty is "The full freedom of each bounded by the equal freedom of every other." True equality is "the equal right to the use and enjoyment of all natural opportunities to all the essentials of happy, healthful human life." With such liberty and equality there would have been in France no involuntary poverty and none of the evils that result therefrom. There would have been employment for all who would want it and all would have received the full product of their labor. The country would have been a haven of refuge for the oppressed and poverty stricken of all Europe. The people of Germany, so far from allowing themselves to be led into regarding France as a menace, would have insisted on being granted French liberty and prosperity. This would have necessitated abolition of privilege, including the privilege of the Hohenzollern family to rule by divine right. France would have had her revenge and have achieved it in a worthy manner.



Just as the French people might have securely fortified themselves against foreign attack by establishing economic justice at home, so might the German people in the same way—without a single soldier or fortification—have erected an impregnable defense against aggression. No appeals of chauvinistic demagogues could then have led the French people to permit the defeat of 1870 to rankle within them for forty-four years. True liberty and true equality would create true fraternity—"that sympathy which links together those who struggle in a noble cause, that would live and let live, that would help as well as be helped, that in seeking the good of all, finds the good of each." How much better that would have been than dependence on the mailed fist which can bring to the nation no other satisfaction than tickling of the vanity of shallow-minded ones—a poor recompense for the grief and bereavement that even victory has brought into thousands of German homes, for the increased arrogance of military rulers and

for the additional strength to tyranny and oppression which comes with military success. But it is not too late for the nations of Europe, victors as well as vanquished, to learn this lesson and profit thereby. It is time that the American people learned it also. Perhaps they will.

S. D.

### Supporting the Red Cross.

Why is it that the militarists provide for all the eventualities of war except adequate care of the wounded? Money is poured into forts and ships, arms and armor, as though the state held the purse of Fortunatus; but small, indeed, is the amount expended for hospitals and other means of caring for the wounded. The militarist organizes only for destruction, and leaves to his peaceful brother the task of gathering up and preserving the fragments of humanity that are left in the wake of war.

S. C.

### Thrice Armed.

The old adage that they who seek justice must come with clean hands is fraught with dramatic meaning at this time. Had we set aside the Hay-Pauncefote treaty—as some of our citizens tried so hard to do a short time ago—we should now be estopped from criticising the nations of Europe for disregarding treaty obligations. The greatest contribution this nation can make toward international comity is scrupulously to observe its own obligations.

S. C.

### A Serious Charge.

Those who insist that the European people endorse their rulers' action in bringing on the war forget that they thereby indict the intelligence and humanity of whole nations.

S. D.

### Boats for Some.

A steamboat plying on Lake Michigan was discovered to be on fire when a few miles from the Chicago harbor. The wireless would not work. As aid could not be summoned, the captain crowded on all steam, and reached the pier barely in time to save the 250 passengers—mostly women and children. What a pleasant reflection it would have been for those Congressmen who have striven to keep the "boats-for-all-and-men-to-handle-them" provision out of the Seamen's bill, had this fire started a few minutes earlier! Which is it to be, gentlemen, boats for all, with sailors to handle

them, or boats for some with green hands to man them? And when is it to be?

S. C.

### Pass the Seamen's Bill.

American registry for foreign built ships is not enough to restore a healthy merchant marine. The Swedish, Norwegian, or other neutral shipping has an advantage in low-priced crews that will deter foreign ship owners from American enrollment. The President has been given power to suspend temporarily our navigation laws, but that is a poor way for a law-abiding nation to proceed. We need a fixed policy along which to work; and that policy must give both the seamen and the ship owner freedom. Ship owners must be free to buy as cheaply as their competitors; and seamen must have the liberties of all other labor, that of quitting their job when the ship is in port.

Give the low-waged foreign crews the right to leave their ships in American ports, and immediately their wages will rise to the American level. American ship owners cannot compete in overseas trade unless they have as cheap ships and crews as their competitors, or a subsidy to equalize this difference. The ship registry bill has removed one handicap; the La Follette Seamen's Bill will remove the other. To give the President power to suspend the navigation laws is merely a temporary relief; and gains made under such conditions would largely be lost when peace returns to Europe. A merchant marine that is worth having can be built up only by basing it on justice to all.

S. C.

### Providing for the Unemployed.

Attention is called to the fact that small provision has been made by the state for unemployed women. A larger proportion of the seasonal employments are filled by women than by men, yet comparatively little attempt has been made toward tiding them over the slack or dull seasons. As put by the Chicago Tribune:

While there are, however, a hundred and one places where the unemployed man can spend the day, and even night, where he can find shelter from cold and rain, where he can even get food free, the number of places open to the unemployed woman is small. She cannot spend the day in a saloon. She cannot sleep in a hallway. She does not enjoy a man's privilege of panhandling. She cannot beg in the street the price of a cup of coffee.

Woman's entrance into politics will soon cure