

twenty minutes, sandwiched in between "drunks" and "found sleeping on doorsteps." Thus far the powers ecclesiastical, financial and political, in league against me, have combined to deny me a hearing in a superior court. When the Appellate Division results in October it will be too late to save me from nearly six months of imprisonment. But it can vindicate my name and my church. Vindication is what we desire. And to it we are entitled.

[See current volume, page 662.]



### The Ludlow Verdict.

The finding of the Colorado court martial in the trial of twenty-two officers and men on charges connected with the Ludlow massacre was made public on August 25. All of the defendants are acquitted. The trial took place in May, a sealed verdict returned and was delivered to Governor Ammons. Its nature has only at this date become known. [See current volume page 515].



### Commission on Industrial Relations.

Before the Commission on Industrial Relations at Seattle on August 21, Henry Pauly, organizer of the "Itinerant Laborers Union," told of his work in organizing the unemployed. During last winter he had secured an old building in Seattle, for which the Central Labor Council agreed to pay the rent, to be used as a lodging house for the unemployed. To tide the men over the winter he sent them to do odd jobs at commission houses, butcher shops and other places where food is sold, taking in payment vegetables, meats and other food supplies of the poorer qualities. When spring came he got contracts to clean stump land and hopes to continue at this work and get plats of land in payment. He expressed the opinion that this would give the unemployed a chance to get on the land and that "back to the land" constitutes the settlement of the labor question. He claimed to have cared for 2,000 men during the winter. [See current volume, page 807.]



Another witness was James P. Thompson, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World. He declared a revolution to be impending and advised the capitalists to "look for a soft place to fall." A similar opinion was expressed by J. V. Patterson, president of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company. He declared that organized labor is destroying American liberty and is further reported to have said: "Civil war, revolution is impending. If there is any justification for the guillotine, it is in self-constituted authority, and the guillotine is coming. But when the revolution comes, we have the power and we will win." He recognized the reason for the I. W. W. saying: "It is the cry of the oppressed. It is misery

become articulate." To quiet industrial unrest he held it necessary that labor leaders "give up their large salaries and opportunities for graft" and that business men be satisfied with smaller profits.



### Washington News.

President Wilson issued on August 18 the following appeal to the American people to observe strict neutrality in the European war:

My Fellow Countrymen:

I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during the last troubled weeks, what influence the European war may exert upon the United States; and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effects upon us will be, and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster.

The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned.

The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say; upon what newspapers and magazines contain; upon what our ministers utter in their pulpits, and men proclaim as their opinions on the streets.

The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle.

It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility; responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of their country, and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans, all bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinions, hot against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse, and opinion, if not in action.

Such diversions amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend.

I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides.

The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as