

# OUR PLATFORM

OHIO FOR THE WORKERS

THE NATION FOR THE WORKERS

THE WORLD FOR THE WORKERS

# The Ohio Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Ohio

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CLEVELAND, O., TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1918

108¢ \$1.00 A Year

## EUGENE DEBS UNDER INDICTMENT IS NOW FREE ON BAIL OF \$10,000

### Working Class Champion Arrested on Alleged Violation of Espionage Law

### Deb's Canton Speech in Demand; Officers Diligent Search Reveals Naught

Eugene Victor Debs, several times Socialist Party candidate for President of the United States, champion of Labor and the cause of the underdog, was arrested on an indictment drawn by the Federal Grand Jury as he was about to enter the Bohemian Gardens at Cleveland, Sunday, June 30th, where he was scheduled to address the Socialists. The indictment is based on alleged violations of the Espionage law, which it is claimed, he committed in his speech at Canton, June 16th.

An audience of three thousand people awaited Debs' appearance at the meeting, which was addressed by Tom Clifford and John Brahtin of Cleveland, Marguerite Prevey of Akron and Harry Kritzer, agent of John Reed, who was in the city arranging a meeting which Reed will address on Wednesday, July 3rd.

When the arrest of Debs was announced to the audience it immediately showed its determination to stay in the fight to the finish. Wild applause greeted the name of Debs. A grim determination was noticeable upon the faces of every one and a spirit of sacrifice and comradeship was evident. There were no weak knees there. If it was calculated that Debs' arrest would have a dampening effect upon Socialists it must have been a sore disappointment to those interested. Not only did the audience pledge their moral support to Debs' defense, but when Comrade Prevey called upon it for material means it was quickly forthcoming. Nearly \$1,000 was subscribed in a few minutes for a defense fund for Comrade Debs.

Comrade Debs was placed in jail and detained over night, being shown distinct courtesy by the authorities. At 9:30 Monday morning he was arraigned in Judge Westenhaver's court, where he was formally charged with violation of the Espionage law and bail bonds filed for \$10,000 for his appearance after July

30. Comrades Marguerite Prevey and Moscovitz of Cleveland furnished bonds. Comrade Debs remained in Cleveland until Monday afternoon, when he left for his home in Terra Haute, Ind. Cleveland was the last speaking date Comrade Debs expected to fill until fall. Through the months of July and August he will refrain from participation in Socialist activities.

**Debs' Indictment Will Prove Boomerang.**

The arrest and indictment of Comrade Debs will prove a boomerang to the powers which oppose Socialism. He is guilty of no violation of the Espionage law, but if the gentlemen in charge of the prosecution of his case are anxious to test the matter in Federal Court so is Debs AND SO ARE THE MILLIONS OF SOCIALISTS IN AMERICA AND THE WORLD.

This case has a national and an international bearing. Pledges from all parts of the United States and of the world are now being sent pledging support to Debs in maintaining his freedom. Debs will never see the inside of a Federal prison on account of his speech at Canton.

His arrest will cement into closer units the fighters in the Socialist movement. He will be defended by the best legal talent in America. His arrest in the city of Cleveland, which has become a storm center of the various forces of modern society, comes at an opportune moment for the hastening of Socialist victories in that Congressional District where C. E. Ruthenberg is a candidate for Congress.

**Will Not Repudiate.**

Debs will not repudiate any statement he has made, nor any of the platforms or principles of the Socialist Party. Debs is a SOCIALIST and a REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST at that. Prepare to do your share in his defense!

### STATE OFFICE SEARCHED FOR DEBS CANTON SPEECH

### WASTE PAPER SEIZED AS PRIZE

On Thursday, June 27, while the State Secretary was visiting the imprisoned comrades at Canton, her mother, Comrade Martin, was visiting the new Allison heir at the hospital, and Comrade Allison was busy at the printers, four men, carrying a search warrant for the stenographic report of Debs' speech at Canton, June 16th, and a subpoena for the State Secretary to appear before the Federal grand jury, all from the Department of Justice, arrived at 1291

Cook Ave., Lakewood. With no one present except the children, the state office and the state secretary's home were searched. The minutes of the state convention were taken. These however, had already been printed in the Ohio Socialist two days before.

Inasmuch as the stenographic report has never been in the possession of the state secretary it could hardly have been found within the office or her home.

### Mr. Pomposity

By JESSIE JASON RUFNER

I met Mr. Pomposity the other day. Perhaps you know him? You do not? Well, I'll describe him, and then I'm sure you will recognize him. He is big and broad and aggressive in appearance, self-made, as he will tell you, and very proud of his maker. He radiates respectable capitalism from every pore. His conversation is bound on one side by Wall Street and on the other by Newport. When he stops to reflect on his own grandeur he puffs out his cheeks and swells out his chest and looks about on the rest of humanity as if he thought the Lord had made an awful mistake trying to use what was left after he had been cut out on such interior specimens.

Now do you know him? If you do not, go down on the Square and you will see any number of these "super-men" in immaculate get-up, sizing up the world and talking about their investments. These gentlemen are very "heady." They have built a fence around a part of the world and surmounted it with a "Keep off the grass" sign. They stoop to only one kind of work, and that is the superlative kind of "working" others. They are individualism personified.

From their offices they direct mighty enterprises. There is nothing in business they do not know and they throw a fit when any one mentions Socialism. They are very generous to the church and take preachers to cruise with them on their yachts. Very likely they have fully persuaded themselves that they belong to the divinely elect. At any rate, the cities are full of them. The whole end and aim of their existence is to pull strings and make everybody jump.

### Pay Up! Square Up! Right Now

July is PAY UP month in the Socialist Party of Ohio. July is here. Therefore this is the month in which you are to "Square Up" with the best party on earth. You are a month behind? Two months behind? Six months behind in your dues? It matters not. YOU ARE BEHIND--that's what hurts. And that's why we shout into your ear--PAY UP! Look here! Last year the state secretary reported an average of 4,283 dues paying members in our party. Since then we have admitted 5,420 new members. Therefore we ought to have 9,703 members today. Have we that many? No! How many have we? Just 5,787. Where are the 3,916 which are unaccounted for? WE'LL TELL YOU WHERE THEY ARE. THEY ARE IN BAD STANDING! Quit it! Pay Up! Do it now! Look at your dues book this very minute. Are your dues paid ahead? If they are not, you are in grave danger.

### PAY UP! PAY UP! PAY UP!

Did you ever notice the number of office buildings there is in every city? Story upon story filled with men who do nothing of real value to the race; just scheming, scheming, scheming to live on the labor of others; controlling newspapers, building churches and paying preacher's salaries merely for their own self-aggrandizement. Do they believe in God and a hereafter, or do they merely want others to think they do so that they may more effectually plunder the worker?

What is there in it, anyway? Big churches, vast office buildings, fine insane asylums and homes for orphans at one end of the string and capitalism at the other railroading victims into them. A pliable religion stretched out of all semblance to Christ. A whole world full of crime, injustice and misery on the one hand, and a handful of overfed parasites on the other. Mansions and hovels, each burdening the race with degenerates, the one because of too much wealth, and the other because of the lack of it. Everybody thinking according to rule, and that rule made before the machine age.

We are advancing in methods; why not advance in intellect? Why try to follow a set line of procedure in religion and politics after an entire revolution in industry? Why not at least try to understand the trend of the times and advance with the tide? Ideas and truths which were true and proper in our grandfather's day are archaic now. Man's relation to man and to industry has changed enormously. Why not change with it? Because men will cling to old ideas of right and wrong and to old theories when everything else has advanced makes a very lop-sided state of affairs.

One set of men who are profiting by this way of doing things are trying hard to dictate to the rest of the race. They hold that it is right for nine-tenths of the race to be miserable that the other tenth may revel in luxury. Doubtless their luxuries would lose their savor if all could share them; so they manipulate things to deprive the balance of the race of their birth-right, and the funny part of it is that the balance of the race—the exploited—keep their tongues wagging to perpetuate their own slavery.

"Things have always been so," they say, "and they always will be." "Isn't it just awful?" "Won't we ever have better times?" "And we will all be obliged to quit eating before long." Then they go around clad in shoddy clothing and a gaunt look and tell their tale of woe to everyone who will listen. If they won't think with their brains they will have to with their bellies.

When I see that sort of a specimen I feel like trying to jolt an idea into the place where his thinking apparatus ought to be. I suppose it might annoy him and he would label it a nuisance or a bedbug and go after it with an exterminator, but I would really like to see a think-germ get to work on him and begin back before Adam's time for causes. Then I'd like to have him cast his ballot for the Socialist party and get his fighting clothes on and make Mr. Pomposity come down off his high horse and don a pair of overalls.

When the race quits hero worshipping and recognizes the greatness of society as a whole we shall get somewhere. No battle could ever be fought without collective greatness behind it. It is true we have great inventors, great authors and great speakers; still, each is the product of society as a whole and no great amount of credit should be given the individual. Back somewhere in ages past arose a cause which produced a given effect, and that effect is the individual somewhat modified by environment. Society as a whole is great. It is a mighty force evolving to some great end. Individuals are great because economic causes make them so.

No man should place himself on a pinnacle and say "Here am I, I have accomplished great things and I have done it alone." How helpless would he be if that were really so. All that he is owes to a collective society that allowed him to develop. Let us analyze Mr. Pomposity. We will begin with the essentials. First, his clothing, every vestige of it, is the product of collective greatness. Were it not for collective effort he would still be shinning up a tree clad only in the suit Mother Nature loaned him. The food that went to build

### The Farmers Delusion

Written for the Ohio Socialist by  
W. E. Reynolds.

The farmer! That horny handed son of the soil! More bunk has been handed him, especially in war time or on election day than to any other tribe of working people.

He is told, and usually believes it, that he is the salt of the earth. "Why if it were not for the farmer, we would all starve to death." There is just enough truth in that to make it delusive. It is true, the farmer feeds the world but could he do so without railroads to haul the produce to the consumer? Miners dig coal and iron. Smeltersmen change the ore to iron. Millers change the iron to tools; patternmakers, toolmakers, merchants—all are wrapped up in this industry of feeding the world.

Imagine a farmer plowing the ground with a crooked stick and tilling his product market by mule back. If you CAN imagine such a farmer, you can imagine the only independent farmer in existence! All the rest are (1) capitalists, who farm the farmer, or are (2) would-be capitalists who hope some day to be able to retire (and live off the labor of other people), (3) landowners, (and a LANDOWNER is not necessarily a farmer) or (4) some other form of exploiter.

Agriculture as a BUSINESS and all business is by the very nature of our social system, capitalistic. It is true that the tiller of the soil works for a living. So does the man who owns a small town shoe store. Why should one be considered a capitalist and the other not?

In order to determine whether or not one is a capitalist we do not judge by the amount of capital invested. We do not judge by the AMOUNT of PROFIT made or "lost," (95% of all capitalistic ventures are failures). We judge by the method employed. Capital is a social power, a process of social robbery whereby owners or leasers of raw materials, tools, factories and distributing systems are enabled to live off the labor of others.

It is true the farmer is a worker. Fact is, he is the world's champion worker. He will work more hours for less money than any other body of working men. In addition he will throw in the labor of his wife and children. He is the world's pack mule, usually content to carry his own whip and spur.

Usually some banker holds a mortgage on the farmer's (banker's) farm. The banker has hours from 9 to 3 and the farmer has the same hours—only the farmer has them transposed from 3 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Farming is a necessary occupation. So is mining; so is railroading; so is commerce; so is the education system; and countless other occupations could be named. Each one useless by itself but each one necessary for the well being of the social whole. Each occupation is a cog in the great social machine. Let any cog break and the well being and efficiency of the whole machine is immediately in danger.

Railroaders organize and by collective bargaining improve their condition as workers. So, too, do miners, or maulers, or any one of dozens of other occupations. You see they realize they are of the working class and few have any delusions about getting out of the ranks of the working class into the exploiting class.

The capitalist nature of farming keeps the farmer from recognizing their working class needs and affiliations. Each farmer hopes that this year or next he will have a bumper crop of something to sell and thus he can rise from a working farmer into an employer of "hired hands." He carries the burden of excessive taxation, a thing of no concern to the working class but of great importance to a PROPERTY OWNER. He carries the burden of excessive interest, again a property problem! He lacks system. Most people imagine that after one has failed in business or lost out while working at a trade, all they have to do is to go "back to the land" and plant and watch things grow.

Can you imagine one man being a metal polisher, a diamond cutter, a painter, a coal miner, a drummer, a cook, a baker, a patty maker, an electrician, a civil engineer and making a success out of it? The average farmer tries to fill the position of stock breeder, poultry keeper, butcher, fruit grower, market gardener, packer, shipper, tool sharpener, blacksmith, soil expert, seed expert, bee keeper, tile and ditch digger, fertilizer expert, thresherman, laborer and employer of labor, child slaver and wife exploiter, business man and politician.

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**A. WAGENKNECHT**  
State Secretary  
1291 Cook Ave., Lakewood Ohio,  
Cleveland Post Office  
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## STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- JOHN P. BAKER**, 32 W. Gates St., Columbus, O.
- M. J. BEERY**, Diamond St., Mansfield
- GEO. BUNDY**, 417 Stiles Ave., Warren.
- TOM CLIFFORD**, 3517 Fulton Rd., Cleveland, O.
- WM. PATTERSON**, 1727 Michigan St., Toledo
- JOS. W. SHARTS**, Room 7, Love Bldg., Dayton
- SCOTT WILKINS**, Ada, Ohio.

JULY 2, 1918.

## Financial Report of State Picnic

June 21, 1918.

Local Canton, Socialist Party, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dear Comrades:  
Your committee appointed to make arrangements for the State Socialist Convention on the 14th and 15th inst. and for the State Socialist picnic on Sunday, June 16th, beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee organized by electing T. H. Robertson, Chairman, and Allen Cook, Secretary of the committee.  
Comrade Samuel Katz was elected chairman of the bazaar and country store to be conducted at the picnic.  
Comrade John Wood was elected chairman of the various amusements.  
Comrade T. H. Robertson was elected chairman of athletic sports.  
Comrade Carl Guilloid was elected chairman of lunch and refreshments.  
Comrade Allen Cook was elected chairman of the state convention, publicity and speaking program committee.

Your committee reports receipts and expenditures as follows:  
Comrade Samuel Katz reports net proceeds from the bazaar and country store of \$70.68  
Comrade John Wood, chairman of amusements committee reports as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Receipts on sale of Jerry tickets	\$28.10
Receipts on Capitalist Ball Game	6.39
Total receipts	\$34.49
EXPENDITURES.	
To canvas and ropes	\$ 5.85
Rabbits for Jerry	3.45
To printing Jerry tickets	3.50
Total expenses	\$12.80
Net receipts from Comrade Wood	\$21.69
Comrade T. H. Robertson, chairman athletic sports, reports as follows:	
Receipts from collection at Sunday picnic	\$374.00
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid Eugene V. Debs	\$ 50.00
Paid to Allen Cook for stamps and stationery	5.50
Cost price of literature which was sold by Local Canton, including literature distributed	29.70
Two baseballs	3.00
Total expenses	\$ 88.20
Net receipts turned in by Comrade Robertson	\$285.80
Comrade Carl Guilloid, chairman of lunch and refreshment committee, reports as follows:	
Receipts from sale of lunch and refreshments Sunday, June 16, 1918	\$268.81
Donation by Comrades in cash	13.00
Total receipts	\$281.81
Total expenses, less discounts	155.92
Total net receipts from all sources received by your committee	\$504.06

This does not include receipts from sales of badges, literature, buttons, etc., now in the hands of the state office. It is understood that Local Canton receives 25 per cent. of the net receipts of the picnic Sunday, June 16th. The entire amount now in our hands of \$504.06, will be transmitted to the State Secretary and she will remit to us later our share of said receipts.

T. H. ROBERTSON,  
Chairman of Committee.  
ALLEN COOK,  
Secretary of Committee.

## Supplementary Report by State Office

### PICNIC EXPENSES.

Printing and postage for advertising cards	\$ 12.00
Expressage to and from picnic for literature	5.00
Printing badges, ribbon, buttons	14.50
Total	\$ 31.50
PICNIC RECEIPTS.	
Literature	\$ 45.88
Badges	23.00
Total	\$ 68.88
Jail cards (sustaining fund)	9.80
Total receipts of state office and picnic committees	\$541.44
Canton 25 per cent. of net receipts	\$135.36

## HOW TO FIGURE YOUR WAGE INCREASE

Take the three first figures of your 1917 auto license and add to it the size of your shoes, then subtract the number of buttons that are missing from your last summer's suit.  
Divide by the size of your collar and add to this the total amount of your income taxes and laundry bill, and divide by 80% of your telephone number. Next, add the weight of your family, plus your serial number of the draft, and divide all by the number of speeches on the increase to railroad employes that Mr. McAdoo has made. A Rebel.

# Order of Secretary Of War

Concerning conscientious objectors who refuse to accept non-combatant service under military authority.

"1.—By the terms of the Presidential Order of March 20, 1918, men reporting at the training camps under the provisions of the Selective Service Law who profess conscientious scruples against warfare are given an opportunity to select forms of service designated by the President to be non-combatant in character. By direction of the Secretary of War, dated April 22, 1918, instructions were issued by this office, April 27, 1918, to try by court-martial those declining to accept such non-combatant service: (a) whose attitude in camp is defiant; (b) whose sincerity is questioned; (c) who are active in propaganda.

"2.—All other men professing conscientious objections, now segregated in posts and camps, i. e., those who, while themselves refusing to obey military instructions on the ground of conscientious scruples, religious or other, have given no other cause of criticism in the conduct, and all who have been or may be admitted by court-martial, shall be transferred, upon orders issued by this office to camp and other commanders, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Commanding Officer, Fort Leavenworth, will keep these men segregated, but not under arrest, pending further instructions from this office.

"3.—The same procedure shall be carried out as promptly as possible in the cases of men professing similar scruples who may report at posts or camps in the future.

"4.—Under no circumstances will conscientious objectors otherwise qualified to perform military duty be discharged from their responsibilities under the Selective Service Law, but the Secretary of War has constituted a Board of Inquiry composed of a representative from the

## OUR PLATFORM

OHIO FOR THE WORKERS  
THE NATION FOR THE WORKERS  
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We, the Socialist Party of Ohio, reaffirm our adherence to the principles of International Socialism. Our whole aim and purpose is democracy, both political and industrial. We believe that neither can truly exist or long survive without the other; and as no man, or class of men, should own or control the means of other men, neither should one man, or class of men, own or control the means of life of others. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

## Immediate Demands

First. The taking over by the State of the coal mines of Ohio as a war measure. The elimination of profiteers in this basic necessity to avoid further fuel famine.  
Second. Similar appropriation of other natural resources and public utilities to end profiteering and protect the homes of the men in the trenches from the grasping hands of the exploiters.  
Third. War is rapidly shifting to the shoulders of women the burden of industrial service; we therefore advocate their immediate political enfranchisement and laws requiring equal pay for equal work.  
Fourth. We recognize the warning in President Wilson's recent statement, widely quoted as follows: "The men in the trenches, who have been freed from the economic serfdom to which some of them have been accustomed, will, it is likely, return to their homes with a new view," etc. The boys who come home will deserve economic freedom. Therefore we urge the immediate enactment of timely and intelligent measures to pave the way for industrial democracy.

Judge Advocate's office (Major Richard C. Stoddard) chairman, Judge Julian W. Mack of the Federal Court and Dean F. Stone of the Columbia University Law School. It will be the duty of this board to interrogate personally each man so transferred. Such men as may be determined by this board to be sincere in their attitude and desirous of serving their country in any way within the limits of their conscientious scruples may be furloughed by the commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, without pay, for agricultural service, upon the voluntary application of the soldier, under the authority contained in the Act of Congress of March 16, 1918, and the provisions of General Order 31, 1918, provision being made:

- 1.—That monthly report as to the industry of each person so furloughed shall be received from disinterested sources, and that the furlough shall terminate automatically upon receipt of report that he is not working to the best of his ability; and
- 2.—That no person shall be recommended for such furlough who does not voluntarily agree that he shall receive for his labor an amount no greater than a private's pay, plus an estimated sum for subsistence if such is not provided by the employer. It is suggested that any additional amount which may be offered for the service of such men be contributed to the Red Cross.

"5.—In exceptional cases the board may recommend furlough for service in France in the Friends Reconstruction Unit.

"6.—If there shall be any instances in which the findings of court-martial at camps or posts in cases involving conscientious objectors shall be disapproved by the Secretary of War, the men concerned shall also be transferred to Fort Leavenworth, and siprally examined and reported upon by the Board of Inquiry.

"Any man who is not recommended for furlough by this board, or who being offered such furlough shall refuse to accept it, or whose furlough shall be terminated for the reason indicated above, or for other reasons deemed sufficient by the Secretary of War, shall be required to perform such non-combatant service as may be assigned to him and shall be held strictly accountable under the articles of War for the proper performance of such service and to strict obedience to all laws governing the conduct of soldiers employed in that status. In the event of disobedience of such laws or failure to perform such service, the offender shall be tried by court-martial, and if found guilty and sentenced to confinement, shall be detained in the Disciplinary Barracks for the term of his sentence.

# NEWS of the International Labor Movement

From Socialist Committee on Information, 811 E. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Julian Pierce, Chairman

The following letter has been sent to the Socialists of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria by Emil Vandervelde and Camille Huysmans, President and Secretary, respectively of the International Socialist Bureau.

The letter and accompanying memorandum were assigned to Hilmar Branting, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden, to be in turn forwarded by him to the Socialists of the Central Powers:

**Comrade Branting:**  
The third Inter-Allied Socialist Conference, which met in London on February 29 to 29, 1918, has charged the President and Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau to transmit to you the text of the memorandum approved by the meeting of the delegates of the Labor Party of the United States, France, England and Belgium. The main points of this document had previously received the approval of the Socialist parties of Serbia, Portugal, Greece, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

A special mission made up of Branting (England), Jouhaux and Cachin (France), a Belgium delegate, an Italian delegate, and the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, Camille Huysmans, will call for the United States in order to obtain the support of the American working class to the memorandum, which expresses the point of view of the proletariat of the allied countries and the necessary basis for a democratic peace, as well as the essential conditions for a general congress of the Socialist and Labor International, convened in a neutral country by a committee which will offer all guarantees of impartiality to the various elements entitled to take part in this International.

The undersigned consider it useful to repeat here the motives which determined the procedure followed by the London Conference. The conference was held on the opinion that it would be of no use to call a general congress of all Socialist and Labor organizations if its success was not virtually assured. It considered that an essential condition to a full meeting of the International Socialist Bureau was the assurance of a committee that all organizations taking part in it shall have formulated in exact terms all the conditions of peace, based on the following principles:

- 1.—Peace without annexation or punitive expeditions.
- 2.—The right of the peoples to dispose of themselves.
- 3.—That any person who, while the United States is engaged in war, shall act or profess to act as an officer of any such unlawful association, or who shall speak, write or publish, as the representative or professed representative of any such unlawful association, or become or continue to be a member thereof, or who shall contribute anything as dues or otherwise to it or to anyone for it, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both such fine and imprisonment.
- 4.—That any person who, while the United States is engaged in war, knowingly prints, publishes, distributes, circulates, sells, or offers for sale or distributes any book, pamphlet, picture, paper, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document of any kind in which is taught, advocated, advised or defended, or who shall in any manner teach, advocate, advise or defend the use, without authority or law, of PHYSICAL force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- 5.—That any officer, agent or superintendent of any building, room, premises or place who knowingly permits to be used for the purpose of any such unlawful association, or any subsidiary or branch thereof, or during any war in which the United States may be engaged, any assemblage of persons who teach, advocate, advise or defend the use, without authority or law, of PHYSICAL force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The Walsh Anti-L. W. W. Bill, which its supporters declare is specifically aimed at the Industrial Workers of the World, can be used by petty officials to annoy Socialists owing to the fact that the average petty federal official is about as ignorant of the philosophy of Socialism as he is of the theory of the nebular hypothesis. The same may be said of the average United States Senator who voted for the Walsh bill.

(It was sponsored by Senator Walsh of Montana.)

Next week we hope to have an article from some one of our young rebels for publication. Who will be the first? We wonder who it will be. Christmas is a long way off but we just want to remind you that this \$5 will look mighty good to you boys and girls about the time snow flies. Let's have the articles right away. Vacation time is a good time to write them.

Representative Meyer London on the Inter-Allied Declaration

In his May Day speech in the House of Representatives on "International Socialism and the Inter-Allied Labor War Aims," Mr. London said:

"The declaration of the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference rises to the noblest heights of Socialist ethics. It is free from malice and hatred. There is no jingoism about it. The philosophy of the International Socialist movement, which has been striving for more than half a century to curb imperialism, to eliminate national antipathies, to do away with clandestine diplomacy, with secret treaties, to remove force as a means of settling national differences, and to bring order into the relations of peoples, finds here its noblest expression. The work of the conference is inspired, not by a desire to restore the old, which carried within it the germs of the present conflict, but to build anew."

"The Anti-L. W. W. Bill, Now Before the House Judiciary Committee.

A bill to declare unlawful associations purposing by PHYSICAL force, violence, or injury to bring about any governmental, social, industrial or economic change within the United States, and prescribing punishment for persons engaged in the activities of such associations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that any association, organization, society or corporation, one of whose purposes or professed purposes is to bring about any governmental, social, industrial or economic change within the United States by the use, without authority of law, of PHYSICAL force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or by threats of such injury, or which teaches, advocates, advises or defends the use, without authority of law, of PHYSICAL force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury or for any other purpose, during any war in which the United States is engaged, shall be deemed an unlawful association, and any person who shall be a member thereof, or who shall contribute anything as dues or otherwise to it or to anyone for it, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 2.—That any person who, while the United States is engaged in war, shall act or profess to act as an officer of any such unlawful association, or who shall speak, write or publish, as the representative or professed representative of any such unlawful association, or become or continue to be a member thereof, or who shall contribute anything as dues or otherwise to it or to anyone for it, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 3.—That any person who, while the United States is engaged in war, knowingly prints, publishes, distributes, circulates, sells, or offers for sale or distributes any book, pamphlet, picture, paper, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document of any kind in which is taught, advocated, advised or defended, or who shall in any manner teach, advocate, advise or defend the use, without authority or law, of PHYSICAL force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, as a means of accomplishing any governmental, social, industrial or economic change, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 4.—That any officer, agent or superintendent of any building, room, premises or place who knowingly permits to be used for the purpose of any such unlawful association, or any subsidiary or branch thereof, or during any war in which the United States may be engaged, any assemblage of persons who teach, advocate, advise or defend the use, without authority or law, of PHYSICAL force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The working classes have a common interest in protesting against such actions and in preventing the realization of such schemes. It is the wish of the writers and signers of the memorandum. In the same spirit they ask you to submit it to a conscientious examination. In transmitting to you their request, we are, with Socialist greetings,

E. VANDERVELDE.  
C. HUYSMANS.  
(Signed for the International Socialist Bureau.)  
NOTE.—The above letter appeared in "Avanti," the daily paper of the Socialists of Italy. The translation has been made by a competent Italian Socialist in Washington.—Julian Pierce.

# Tar and Feathers Used By Anti Labor Lumber Employers

Chicago, June 18th.—Portions of logs which had passed through saw-mills, spikes which were alleged to have been found in these logs, a red flag found on the person of a Butte miner and inflammatory circulars which the government sought to prove were circulated by I. W. W. miners in Butte, where the exhibits submitted by the prosecution during the latter part of last week and the beginning of this at the great trial of over a hundred members of the Industrial Workers of the World in Chicago.

Managers, foremen and superintendents of logging camps and saw mills, and a host of deputy sheriffs and police officers, were ushered into the witness stand as witnesses for the prosecution in an effort to prove that the striking lumberjacks had conducted sabotage operations during the great strike in the camps and mills of the Northwest last summer. What the Employers' Association Did C. N. Buffum, manager of the Panhandle Lumber Company, who previously testified to the calling out of the men in this company's camps and mill, was later questioned regarding the affiliation of his firm with the employing loggers' organization. It was shown that the Western Pine Lumbermen's Association refused to concede the eight-hour day during the strike period, despite the requests of the Washington State Council of Defense and the War Department, only giving in five months later in January, 1918. One company, the Inland Empire, was willing to grant the eight-hour demand, but the others would not stand for it. The following dialogue ensued on this matter:

Question—"I will ask you if the Inland Empire did not vote to concede the eight-hour day and urged your own association to do it in the summer of 1917?"  
Answer—"They did."  
Q—"And you others would not vote it?"  
A—"No, we did not. The Inland Empire allowed the eight hours and the men went in there and worked a week and then walked out."  
Q—"Did you know why they walked out again?"  
A—"I don't know."  
Q—"Because it was a general strike in all mills, was it?"  
A—"It was a strike to tie up every concern."  
Q—"Yes, and you know that they voted whether or not they would go on working in the Inland Empire until the others settled, don't you?"  
A—"I don't know."  
Q—"And that the only reason they would not work for that company was because you other people would not settle? They got what they wanted there but didn't get it anywhere else?"  
To this last question the witness made no response.

**The Mysterious Circular.**  
A number of Butte detectives and other officers took the stand to testify that last June they had apprehended two men, M. Keenan and James MacDonald, who were distributing circulars from house to house. These circulars were multigraphed and had no signs of basic origin or authorship. They discussed the war with particularly hostile references to Great Britain and the contention of the Defense is that they were issued by the Pearce-Connelly Club, a Sinn Fein organization of Butte and that the I. W. W. had absolutely nothing to do with their circulation. It was up to the prosecution to prove connection with the I. W. W. and so they recalled one of the officers who had previously testified and who now

stated that he had taken an I. W. W. man from Keenan at the jail office, in the presence of Assistant Jailor Murphy. He could not explain how it was that he had omitted to mention this most important piece of evidence before, even under the direct examination of the prosecution. Judge Landis now took a hand and immediately summoned Assistant City Jailor Murphy, who had also previously testified without any mention of a card. Judge Landis would not let the officer leave the court until Murphy had appeared from the corridor. When questioned, Murphy said that he could remember no red card. This little incident was a small but sensational gain for the defense.

**Tar and Feathers and Profiteering.**  
Frank Mildred, superintendent of the Aloha Lumber Co., resident of Tacoma, Washington, related the experiences of his company during the strike. In the camps the crew was practically all I. W. W., he said, and in the mill half of the hands belonged to the organization. He brought as exhibits two portions of machinery which had been broken by nails in cross.

Under cross-examination the important admission was gained from the witness that in the two specific cases of nails in logs, which had come under his personal observation, the logs had not been cut in his company's camps but had been purchased from other logging outfits. This made the allegations of sabotage somewhat vague. Certain activities of Mr. Mildred became apparent when Chief Defense Counsel Vanderveer asked him if he had ever known a man named Campbell. Mildred said he had, that he was one of his foremen. Vanderveer then asked him if Campbell had not reported to him a complaint about a certain logger who wished to quit although Campbell wanted him to stay. Mildred remembered this.

"Well," pursued Vanderveer, "didn't this man come to Aloha for his pay, and then you and some other good gentlemen locked him up in a car from eight in the morning until twelve?"  
Answer—"Yes."  
Question—"Then you and some of your employes took him out and tarred and feathered him?"  
Mildred said that he was present when this happened but had only looked on. Vanderveer then asked him if he approved of this law-breaking but the witness's answer was incoherent.

"Do you believe in this way of handling things?" persisted Vanderveer.  
The witness turned to Judge Landis.  
"Am I compelled to answer this?" he appealed. The judge instructed him to respond.  
"Sometimes," said Mr. Mildred.

"And do you think that sort of treatment makes a good loyal citizen of him?" asked Vanderveer. Mr. Mildred didn't know.

Further questioning about the patriotism of the Aloha Lumber Company brought out the fact that in 1916 they were getting for spruce about thirty dollars a thousand feet. Now they are getting from the government about \$105 a thousand feet!

**NOTICE TO READERS**  
This paper is paid for. If it opens your eyes to some economic facts help on the work by contributing to the Ohio Socialist Propaganda Fund. This fund supplies the means of sending this paper to workers who, like you, are looking for economic light.

# AVAILABLE SPEAKERS

Terms for these speakers are \$5.00 a meeting and expenses. Locals can either write the state office for a speaker or write direct to speakers, selecting the one nearest to them whenever possible. There are probably other comrades whose names do not appear upon this list who could fill occasional speaking engagements. These comrades should send their names and addresses to the state office at once.

## DON'T FORGET THIS

- Wm. FRANCIS BARNARD, 737 Prospect Ave., Room 406.
- CHAS. BAKER, 1291 Cook Ave., Lakewood.
- M. J. BEERY, Newman Building, Mansfield.
- MAX BOEHM, 180 Harbor St., Conneaut.
- LOTTA BURKE, 1417 Walnut ave., Cincinnati.
- EDWIN BLANK, 66 Public Square, Lima.
- JOHN BRANSTETTER, 3111 Imperial St. Cincinnati.
- G. W. C. SCOTT, 1009 W. Lima St., Findlay.
- TOM CLIFFORD, 3517 Fulton road, Cleveland.
- THOS. DEVINE, 1527 Starr Ave., Toledo.
- A. B. HOLLENBAUGH, 859 Columbus Ave., Fostoria.
- JOHN HOUSE, 746 Vine St., Coshocton.
- A. L. HITCHCOCK, 2066 W. 99th St., Cleveland, O. Public School Affairs.

- E. L. HITCHCENS, 3918 Regent Ave., Norwood.
- FRANK MIDNEY, 247 West Scott St., Youngstown.
- JAS. T. MARSH, 2120 Maple Ave., Norwood.
- FRANK L. MARTIN, 107 Ft. Square, Marietta.
- JOHN R. MCKEOWN, Leavittsburg, Ohio.
- E. Z. MILLER, 1228 7th St., Lorain.
- WM. PATTERSON, 1727 Michigan St., Toledo.
- MARGUERITE PREVEY, 140 South High St., Akron.
- WM. F. POTTING, 229 W. 6th St., Martins Ferry.
- C. O. POWER, 333 East 20th Ave., Columbus.
- G. W. C. SCOTT, 1009 W. Lima St., Findlay (Colored Speaker)
- JOHN A. REHM, 307 W. Main St., Springfield, O.
- GEO. REUKAUER, 4468 Harrison St., Bellaire.
- HUGO RUEMMELE, 2754 Norwood ave., Norwood.
- C. E. RUTHENBERG, 737 Prospect ave., Cleveland.
- JOS. W. SHARTS, 127 South Main St., Dayton.
- ALBERT STORCK, 65 Dale ave., Mansfield.
- M. A. TOOHEY, 1520 Oakwood ave., Toledo.
- A. J. TOTTEN, 414 East Main St., Alliance.
- SCOTT WILKINS, 715 West Pearl St., Wapakoneta.

## CROATIAN SPEAKERS

- Walter Jokovich, Box 21, Yorkville.
- GERMAN SPEAKERS
- JOS. JODLBAUER, 2358 Ontario St., Cleveland.
- HUNGARIAN SPEAKERS
- M. ERDEL, 3038 West 20th place, Cleveland.
- LEO FRANKL, 2308 West 41st St., Cleveland.
- P. E. ROSENGARTEN, 319 A St., Lorain.

## ITALIAN SPEAKERS

- PETER SAMBUCCO, R. D. No. 1, Bellaire.

# \$5.00 For Whom?

A comrade has donated \$5 to the state office which is offered as a prize to the boy or girl under thirteen years of age who will write and mail to the Ohio Socialist the best article on Socialism before Nov. 1. We have decided to print all the articles sent in and a committee will be chosen to decide which is the best. The boy or girl writing the best article gets the \$5.

Next week we hope to have an article from some one of our young rebels for publication. Who will be the first? We wonder who it will be. Christmas is a long way off but we just want to remind you that this \$5 will look mighty good to you boys and girls about the time snow flies. Let's have the articles right away. Vacation time is a good time to write them.

## Notice To Readers

Subscribers of The Stark County Sentinel will please take notice that all subscriptions received for this paper have been taken care of and are on the lists of the Ohio Socialist. In order to cut expenses the Sentinel will not be issued longer. Subscribers will therefore receive The Ohio Socialist instead.

## EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER

# Subscribe Now!

# THE CONVERSION OF JOHN ERWIN

By JESSIE JASON RUFNER  
Chapter Six

## Summary of Previous Chapters

The village church of Friendsburg was about to close its doors. Johnathan Crane, the pastor, was at his wit's end and finally concluded to hold a revival and stir the inhabitants out of their spiritual lethargy, so he sent to the city for an old classmate, Robert Chalmers, to help him out of his dilemma.

John Erwin, the pillar of the church, is a grasping but conscientious farmer who employs several tenants on his various farms. His hobby is economy and he makes life miserable for some of his help. His daughter Lucy is in love with the blacksmith, who is called an "unbeliever" by the members of the "re-

form" church. Shane is a rollicking, good-hearted chap who always ready to help and is a general favorite in spite of his rough way of expressing himself.

Bob Chalmers arrives and Crane lays down the law to him. He tells him of the peculiarities of the "paying members" of the church. He emphasizes the fact that nothing must be said that is not strictly in accordance with the views of John Erwin and two or three other "paying members."

Chalmers objects and tells Crane the story of his childhood and winds up with a plea for his class. Crane accuses him of being a Socialist, but finally agrees to have him stay because "things cannot be much worse than they are."

Bill and Sally Long were tenants here this time of night, Ned Shane was awakened by someone gently tapping on his bedroom door. He sleepily demanded what was wanted.

"Ned, Ned, this is Joey Perkins. Allie has come home and Pa ain't there and I am afraid to have him come, I'm afraid he won't let her stay. Can't you come over and talk to Pa?" Ned says, "I am so afraid, I darsent go back alone."

Ned by this time was dressed and ready to go with his small visitor. "I don't like to tackle this job alone, I wish that preacher feller was with me," said Shane to himself. As he passed Erwin's house, someone came out and soon Bob Chalmers, who was too nervous to sleep, came for, said Shane, "I want you to go into view."

"You're jest the chap I'm looking with me over to Perkins. That little gal I told you about has come home, and the old man ain't there, and he has threatened to turn her out if she ever come back; and he will do it too; providin' he gets home and finds her there alone. He's jest that kind of a feller. Her mother is dead you know, and this poor little cuss is nigh scared to death. You'll go, won't ye?"

"Of course, I'll go," replied Chalmers. "Oughtn't I to take some woman with me? It would look better you know."

"I don't care a hang for the looks myself," said Shane, "but on the girls account some woman ought to be there. Let me see, Mother is too old, and she ain't very strong. I wouldn't risk it. I declare I don't know who to send for."

"About Mrs. Coy or Mrs. Long?" asked Chalmers.

"I wouldn't dare ask Mrs. Coy. I believe Sally Long would be the very one. Suppose you cut across to Long's, Joey, and tell Sally to come right over to your looking glass. You are a good master to your horses. You bring her along with you. We'll go on over to your place and watch for your dad. Now hike."

As the two men walked along, Shane explained to Perkins that he was as far as he knows, but it was awful stern and set in his ways. He's allus ben too hard on that gal. Wouldn't let her have no young fella's around, and nigh about worked her to death, after her ma died. He is awful proud and awful stingy, but he owns a good farm and could've hired some woman to do the work and sent that gal to school but he is so old-fashioned, he don't believe in schoolin' women folks. He never got nothin' to do with her, but she was a good gal and her mother allus had to carry every bit of water they used from an old spring; 'til finally the old lady broke down, and up and died, leavin' it all on Allie's shoulders.

"Si allus has plenty of machinery to farm with, and has got the handiest barn for miles around, but he jest never could send the use of makin' it easier for his women folks. 'Wal the upshot of it was, Allie got the old duds on all the while. She was a right pretty little thing, only she allus looked done out, and when some of them gas fellers got to coming around locatin' wells, she jest kind of took up with the first one what come along; one of these old please-a-sort of chaps what can make a woman believe anything."

"I expect the hound had a wife somewheres more'n likely. Allie allus met him on the sly, her Pa ben dead agin stangers, and she ben a sly like of her Pa. Old Si didn't know nothin' about it 'til the mischief was done, and one of them old hussies what belongs to that church, took it on herself to tell him about it when it was too late. Blast it, I tried to find her, Mother would have taken her in, and I don't see why she didn't come to us in the first place. She never had any trouble in her life before, she didn't run to me with. I allus reached her dolls for her, and got mother to make their dresses, and interceded for her to old Si when she wanted some books, but jest keeps it to herself and lights out."

"Well, Shane, this was different you know. If you had been a woman instead of a man, she probably would have told you all about it to start on. Poor little thing, what if her father does turn her out tonight? What could we do?"

"I'd take her home of course, what else could I do? Here comes Joey and Sally Long and we are purty near there."

"There comes a wagon," said Chalmers. "Do you suppose that is Mrs. Perkins?"

"Yes, that's Pa," said Joey, beginning to cry.

"Sally Long you go right in the house and stay with that poor child, be jest as good to her as you know how, and Chalmers and I will tackle the old man," ordered Shane. The wagon drew up at the gate and Shane emerged from the shadow and opened it. "Hello, Si," he hailed.

Mathew, Luke, John, Rebecca and Edwin. They and their children Ruth, live in poverty, hardships and discouragement on Erwin's land. Bill Long is an ordinary hardworking man, bound to remain poor. Sally, once ambitious, has degenerated into a slovenly woman. Matthew, the oldest boy, restless for an education, Rebecca, 14, is becoming a woman with the desires for the niceties of a woman's toilet. She receives no encouragement from her mother.

The Coys are another of Erwin's tenants. Of an entirely different type, the Coys will be as rich when they leave Erwin's farm as when they came.

At a neighborly gathering at Shane's blacksmith shop there is a lively discussion of events of the day, among which is the so-called religion

tried to lead, and with his heroic Diabolism had for an out-distance his own. Shane, however, was not trying to lead to superior heights but was endeavoring to carry the rest of the race along with him to whatever goal he might attain.

Chalmers remembered a eulogistic speech made by good old friend of his, a bishop, in the early days of his ministry, in which the bishop had referred to Chalmers as a young man who had risen from the rank and file. Shane had not risen from the rank and file, but he had them on all. Incentive to Ned Shane did not mean an urge to selfish aggrandizement, it meant always an effort in behalf of others, a pry which in the race as a whole might be lifted to a higher level.

"She can't stay here," snapped Si Perkins. "I told her to go and she can't stay here. She can't stay here. I tell you. I won't have her. She has disgraced me. She is no child of mine, Ned Shane. I've washed my hands of her, and never want to set eyes on her again. I had sent for the authorities to come and take her away," Perkins crawled down from the wagon seat and began to unharass his team. "I tell you she's got to go," he reiterated.

Bob Chalmers grabbed him by the collar. "No see here Mr. Perkins, you've got to listen to reason. Have you been so good all your life that you dare pass judgment on that poor child in that high handed way?"

"Take your hands off me," yelled Perkins, striking right and left, furious with rage. Chalmers reassured him, then Shane began. "You don't realize, Si Perkins, how infernal hard you've allus ben on that young'un. She never had nothin' like other gals. You allus kept her tied down here workin' her head off waitin' on you and the boys."

"Jeep you yourself in her place a spell. You never can remember seein' her when she wasn't clean beat out. Why ye didn't treat her half as well as you do your horses. Jest look at old Nell here, so sick you could use her for a looking glass. You are a good master to your horses, Si Perkins, but you've ben a hell of a poor daddy to that little gal. Mebbe ye think 'tain't none of my business. I got to make it my business. My conscience wouldn't ever let me sleep none if I didn't. Shane's voice broke and Chalmers' hand rested sympathetically on his shoulder.

"You fellows might just as well save your breath to cool your brother's hot head, and get on with it. You settle it. I won't have her around the rest of the children. You've ben so infernally interested in my business, both of you, maybe you can find some place to put her. She could use a good washin' and a good haircut. Perkins drove his team to the barn. Just then Sally Long came into the yard.

"Ned Shane," she said, "that gal needs a doctor but she won't even go to bed, says she is afraid of her Pa. Something has got to be done quick."

"You stay here," said Shane to Chalmers, "I'll come back with the doctor." Chalmers paced the yard after Shane had gone, counting the minutes until he should return with help. "What a man, what a man," he kept saying to himself as his mind dwelt on the burly blacksmith. Here was a man who filled his days and part of his nights doing cheerfully whatever his hands found to do and he did it all so unostentatiously that no one gave him credit for it, nor did he take the trouble to claim any.

"Too bad," soliloquized Chalmers, "the world has so few 'unbelievers' like Ned Shane, for wonder what a man Perkins is doing to this while."

Chalmers started toward the barn, before he reached it he caught the sound of a strong man sobbing, and saw Perkins hanging dejectedly over the gate. Chalmers turned back and talking his grief to the ground for him to witness. He was glad he had this new light on the man's character, for from now on, he would feel a certain pity for the man who had ben so harsh a judge of his own class.

Presently Ned Shane and the doctor came tearing up the road in the doctor's carry-all. Chalmers saw a slight figure bundled into the buggy by Ned Shane and the doctor and the buggy rolled away. Sally Long stood on the porch waiting for him. He could not leave Perkins without a word and so, telling Sally to wait, he started for the barn.

"Mr. Perkins," he began, "I am so sorry for you. I wish I might do some thing to make it easier for you. Your daughter has gone. I am afraid you will repent this bitterly. If I can be of any service to you, let me know." Perkins did not reply, and Chalmers and Sally started for the Long's.

Chalmers' attitude toward the world was undergoing a change. He looked at everything from a different angle. He was hunting for causes and was diagnosing effects. Nothing escaped his notice. Every day was throwing new light on Ned Shane's character and Chalmers was just beginning to realize the unpretentious life of service of this unlearned blacksmith. Shane, while not perhaps realizing it himself, had dedicated his life to society and was doing more to uphold true Christianity or Brotherhood than the church and all its followers. What was the urge in this man that so effectually raised self? Chalmers imagined that he himself was righteous and godly. He had always opposed sin and wrong doing; had always endeavored to lead to a better way. Yes, that was the trouble, he had

and patriotism of such men as Erwin. Coy remarks that the preacher from the city is town and he means to hear him for he likes his appearance.

Bob Chalmers and Lucy Erwin visit Shane at his shop. The discussion which follows is a warm one in which Shane puts the minister on the defensive. Nevertheless they become friends for each recognizes in the other a kindred soul. Shane promises to go among the neighborhood the following day and invite the non-church-going element to hear Chalmers' first sermon in the evening.

Chalmers fearless sermon on Sunday evening, to a crowded church, proved a source of inspiration to the poor of his congregation and a source of criticism on the part of the wealthy members of the congregation, including John Erwin.

Chalmers' heart dawned a great love for the race, mixed with a strong desire for her, the human world who surely must be his own. What was she and what were her trappings counted not at all. But mind? Should not her mind and his strive together to reach greater heights? Had she, too, evolved? Something told him that even in this, this new love for the race, she was even as she had led this year ago, when she told that wonderful "Story of the Cross," to the love-famished newsboy in the hospital ward.

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# KIDDY KORNER

By LAURA JIM

## THE FIRST POTTER

Again the little ones gathered around mother for the twilight story. "We had lots of fun over to auntie's. She let us make all kinds of mud pies and dishes," said Susie, leaning back on her hands. "I thought so from the mud on your dress," mother remarked.

"I made dogs and horses," spoke up Bobby, with an air of superiority that older children sometimes use. "Would you like a story of the first potters?" mother asked.

"Yes, yes," came little voices in duet.

"It was during the last years of that time," mother related, "we call the New Stone Age, and it is called Savagery, when people had learned how to make pottery. They made stone bowls, keep, as well as build fires; catch and cook fish; make the bow and arrow; build huts and arrange them in a village that they made one great discovery. When people of Savagery make this wonderful progress, we say they have entered the first stage of Barbarism.

"While the men were hunting, and a few old women stayed in the village to crack grain in a hollowed stone dish (which was the way the first flour was made) and to look after the little children, the other women, with the older girls, would take their baskets and gather the grain that grew just outside the village.

"Little Sweetflower, who went with them, fell and tore a hole in the bottom of her basket, so that the grain would run out. No matter how fast she picked, her basket was empty. At that she was very tired and discouraged that for all her hard work she had no grain in the basket.

"The river looked so cool and restful, so she sat on the bank and idly played with the clay around her. She patted some of it flat with her hands and fastened it firmly around the bottom of her basket. She was very sleepy and soon was fast asleep. When she awoke the sun was shining brightly on her and the basket.

"She took her basket and tried to get the clay off but it had dried so hard it would not come off. She started for the village to tell the mother that the grain would all run out the hole in the basket. On the way home she happened to see some nice looking grain. She picked it and put it in her basket, when she remembered