

RAVWOOD DENIES VIOLENCE POLICY

Leader of I. W. W. Testifies as Witness for Defense in Trial at Chicago.

VIEWS ON SLAVERY AIRED

Alleged "Swivel Chair King" of Conspiracy Against U. S. Says Slaves in South Fared Better Than Wage Earners of Today.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—William D. Haywood, characterized by Government counsel as the "swivel chair king" of a conspiracy to upset America's military programme, stoutly denied on the witness stand late today that he had ever advocated violence, and reassured his views that essential social reforms must be brought about by industrial rather than political methods.

The general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, in short dramatic sentences, struck a comparison between the "wage slave of today and the chattel slave of the period before the Civil War."

"The black man of the South before the war was better off," he asserted. "That slave had but one master, who owned his body. But his master fed him well. He was well housed and given substantial clothes, and his free hours were spent with his family, crooning Southern melodies. Do the workers of the present age spend their idle hours crooning songs like the 'Swanee River'?"

"Now these black men have been brought to East St. Louis or Chicago packing plants, and neither life nor happiness is secure."

I. W. W. History Reviewed.

As chief witness for the defense, Haywood reviewed the stormy career of the I. W. W. from its organization in 1905 by members of the Western Federation of Miners, the American Labor Union, the Social Trade and Labor alliance and similar organizations, up to the industrial life of 1909.

He reaffirmed his belief in the I. W. W. preamble to the declaration of principles which says "there can be nothing in common between employer and worker," and then pointed to what he termed the small political power of the working people.

"The employing class is wholly concerned in profit-making, and this condition brought about such tragedies as occurred at Ludlow and Bisbee," he said. Then he pointed to the long political battles for an eight-hour day, and compared them with the quick action obtained through industrial methods, such as strikes and boycotts.

"In Colorado the politicians and big interests were violating eight state laws during the bloody industrial war preceding the killing of Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho," the witness asserted.

Story of Acquittal Told.

Then he told of the arrest of Pettibone, Moyer and himself for the murder; of their hasty removal to Idaho from Colorado; of their long detention at the penitentiary and the county jail, and of his ultimate acquittal. While in jail in Idaho he was Socialist candidate for Governor of Colorado, he said.

"After my release I set out on a tour of the country, speaking in behalf of 'Pettibone's defense,' he testified. 'At Chicago there were 66,000 paid admission, and then the overflowing crowds tore down the fences.'

"Is that the largest gathering you ever addressed?" asked Attorney Vanderveer of the defense.

"No, I addressed a larger meeting in London."

"How much did you get for your lectures?"

Profits of Lecturing Detailed.

"For the Pettibone defense I got \$150 a month. As a lecturer for organizations I got \$50 a night, or about \$1000 a month while in France, England, Italy and other countries. Later I had an offer of \$200 a night, but I rejected it."

"How much have you received as general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W.?"

"Twenty-eight dollars a week. It wasn't a question of salary; it was a question of doing the right thing."

Haywood will resume the stand tomorrow, and his testimony may take several days.

MEDFORD FACES PROBLEM

City Threatened With No Government Because None Want Office.

MEDFORD, Ore., Aug. 9.—(Special.)—Medford is threatened with no government in the Fall. According to the recent ruling of the terms of all the present officers expire and not one of them will run for re-election. Mayor Gates said today that he thought it would be very difficult to secure nominees, for the Mayor and City Councilmen receive no salaries and the demands of the war have so decreased the labor and professional supply that every man of business has as much as he can attend to. There is considerable sentiment in favor of paying salaries to city officials for the duration of the war.

NEW RULES ARE PLANNED

(Continued From First Page.)

sion of the order to be on a parity with the baseball situation, but that was not in their mind.

They had heard from outside sources that the department was considering the bringing of professional classes, like lawyers, newspaper men and persons who were not actually engaged in producing war supplies, under the order.

Youths May Be Drawn Later.

The committee, Mr. Baker continued, was especially interested in the effect of the extension of the draft ages on colleges and also in the question as to whether young men from 18 up would be drawn indiscriminately in class 1 on placed in a deferred class by age and drawn later, giving them some added months to come to maturity.

"I told the committee," said the War Secretary, "that no fixed policy had been determined upon by the department, but that the purpose was to allow the President to defer in class 1 the call of the younger men. I have always considered, as you perhaps remember, that 19 was the probable minimum, and I have come to the 18 minimum only because it seems necessary to get the men."

Public Sentiment Deferred To.

"Not that I think men of 18 are necessarily too young, because I do not think that. I think that history shows that boys from 18 to 19 are immensely valuable, as valuable perhaps as from 19 to 20; but I think there is a sentiment in the country which will look with very much more anxious regard on the boys from 18 to 19 than the boys

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By the Spring of 1916, butter and meat had become extremely scarce in Berlin. My wife had remained in America, where she had accompanied me in the summer of 1915, and during her absence I dined at hotels and restaurants where the food was still rather good. In June, 1916, I left for the front again and just as I was leaving meat cards were issued for the first time.

I returned to Berlin with my family in October, 1916. Conditions had changed considerably for the worse during the summer. Food was scarce, and every available pound of food and soap which had not already been commandeered by the government. Butter, potatoes, eggs, milk, flour, sugar, soap, bread and meat and dry groceries were all rationed and it was now no longer necessary for women to stand in line in front of the shops, sometimes all night, to await the morning opening.

Card System Complete.

Shopping by the card system was very complicated and the quantities permitted by the ration cards were so small that a well-balanced meal was an impossibility. To dine in a restaurant it was necessary to take a whole pocketful of cards and make a careful analysis of them before ordering the meager meal which the law allowed.

For a long time we were permitted to receive "presentations" of bacon, ham, sausage, eggs and butter from Denmark, but this was finally prohibited through the influence of the National Elks lodge, which claimed that it was interfering with the food supply.

This society was formerly a company of clever Jewish business men to buy food from foreign countries and sell it to the people, a small percentage of the profits going to the government. It not only developed into a most successful enterprise from the standpoint of profit, its property being augmented by graft, but it provided a haven for the stocker sons of the proprietors and stockholders. Just before I left Berlin this company hid their war profits, bought a building for three million marks which they claimed was needed for the business.

Under the stress of the changed food conditions the honest German soon replaced the dishonest German. Germans had always had a reputation for honesty, but their claims to such distinction disappeared with the food supply. Necessity soon brought out all that was worst in the German character.

Although the government decreed a high fine and imprisonment as punishment for buying or selling anything which had been commandeered, speculators sprang up on every side and people bragged openly of what they had stored away.

An officer on a train was overheard to say: "One-half of the women in this town should be in the insane asylum and the other half in jail." When asked the reason for this, he remarked, he explained: "Well, half the women ought to be in jail for 'hamstringing'—hoarding—and the other half should be in the insane asylum because they are not hoarding, but certainly are crazy." I think the officer must have been wrong in his calculations, for at any rate, no German man across a single German at this time who might be included in the insane half. Every patient who came into my office suggested some food for sale.

Article of food which he or she had purchased and complained of the awful price exacted for it.

Speculator Had Password.

One speculator used telephone my wife regularly, identifying himself by the password: "This is your good friend. Are you going to be at home this morning?" Needless to say, my wife usually managed to be in, as it meant food. This speculator looked like a cut-throat, but we used to treat him with the greatest consideration, offering him the best chair in the house and a good cigar. After he made sure that no one was listening at the door, he would reveal what he had for sale. Sometimes he had 50 pounds of butter at \$5 per pound. Another time it might be 200 pounds of dried peas at 75 cents a pound. Whatever it was, we usually took all he had to sell, as it was a simple matter to share it with our friends.

I know of a German doctor at the head of a big field hospital at the front who sent an American friend in Berlin 50 pounds of beans. There is no question but that the officers were sending food to their families from the supplies intended for their men at the front.

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The people felt that there was plenty of food in Germany, but that the controllers were limiting its distribution. How could they believe otherwise when they read daily of the wonderful crops and the large stores of food taken in Roumania and of the inefficiency of the English blockade? The only way the diminishing food supplies could be reconciled with the constant reports of victories which were published in the inspired press was on the basis of restrictions imposed by the authorities.

People Always Hungry.

Everyone I knew, rich and poor, had some little scheme of getting something "under the hand," but it was constantly growing more difficult and the quality of everything was so poor that there was very little nourishment even in what was available. People were always hungry and the reason was that they ate too much of bad food—when they had the money or the influence to procure it.

The worst deprivation was in the lack of fats. The people showed it very plainly. One seldom saw a fat man or a fat woman, although before the war fatness was almost characteristic of the German physique. Indeed, I saw a rather stout woman being followed by at least 20 boys who were jeering at

her and making slurring remarks about the manner in which she had retained her avoirdupois. A fat person in Germany today is regarded with suspicion.

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How long the young people will be able to exist in the state of undernourishment which is becoming more serious in Germany every day, I will not venture to guess, but I think that before I left conditions were so bad that the older people were dying off rapidly, and the future of the race must be seriously jeopardized by the limited nourishment which the children are receiving.

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Unfortunately for their appearance, however, many are still wearing the clothes which were made for them when their figures were less attenuated, and some of them made very ludicrous pictures. Imagine a man who had once boasted of a well-defined corporation still wearing the same clothes although his contour had changed from convex to concave! Their collars fasten on their chests like heavy collars, and their clothes hang like bags, and even their hats have become too large, since the rolls back of their necks have dwindled.

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will bring about the collapse of the German empire can be only a matter of conjecture.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow.)