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HALUTAAN TIETOJA

(13) Haluaisin tietää missä on enoni, **Sam Horni**, kotoisin Kurikasta, Luovan kylästä, Vaasan läänistä. Jos ei hän itse satu huomaamaan tätä ilmotusta niin pyydän jonkun toisen, joka mahdollisesti hänestä tietää, hänelle ilmottamaan. Asia on tärkeä. **Emilia Nikkilä, 177 Rollstone St., Fitchburg, Mass.**

(12) Missä olet **Victor Raide?** — Heltä kirjeellä. Osote: **Mr. Kaino Hatchell, P. O., Ketchikan, Alaska.** Kaikilta kirjeet tervetulleita, etenkin tytöiltä.

KONTTORIAPULAISEN TOIMI

S. S. Järjestön keskusvirastossa julistetaan hakukelpoisten haettavaksi. Tehtäviin kuuluu kirjanpitoa, kirjeenvaihtoa, käännöstyötä suomenkielestä englanninkielelle ja päinvastoin, y. m. konttorityötä. Tointa voivat naisetkin hakea. Hakemukset palkkavaatimuksineen ja suosituksineen on lähetettävä ennen t.k. 28 päivää osoitteella:

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Jossa yli 25 erilaista miesten ja naisten tautia on selitetty, sekä täydellinen luettelo suomalaisista lääkkeista. Lähettäkää taudin nimi eli taudin oireet ja me esitämme teille mikä lääke olisi tilattava, lääkkeen hinnan y. m.
(Lääkkeet eivät ole patenttilääkkeitä vaan tosi suomalaisia lääkkeitä.)

(Tämän kirjan saatte vapaasti, ja pitäisi olla jokasen suomalisen kodissa, sillä ette tiedä, koska tarvitsette sitä.....Varokaa humbuuki lääkeitä ja humbuuki tohtoria.....

——Lignell'in Apteekki on suurin——
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ARRESTS OF PEOPLE FOR INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH WAR DECLARED OUTRAGEOUS

Washington.—Senator La Follette, whose expulsion from the senate for disloyalty has been urged in various petitions, replied to critics of his course in the war today in a long and carefully prepared speech. He asserted that the "war party," besides carrying on a campaign of "libel and character assassination" against members of congress who voted against the war was attemptting to suppress discussion of war issues and intimidate the people themselves by invading their homes and unlawfully throwing them into jail.

The senator quoted at length from Mexican war speeches of Lincoln, Clay, Webster and Sumner, in support of his defense of the right of a member of congress to assail the policy of the government and dwelt at length upon the constitutional duty of congress rather than the president, to proclaim the nation's purposes in taking up arms.

Inquiry Not Named.

He made no reference to the inquiry ordered yesterday by the senate into his speech before the Non-partisan league at St. Paul, and dealt with criticisms of himself only generally.

"Six members of the senate, and, as I recall, about 50 members of the house, voted against the declaration of war," he said. "Immediately there was let loose upon those senators and representatives a flood of invective and abuse from newspapers and individuals who had been clamoring for war, unequalled, I believe, in the history of civilized society.

"Prior to the declaration of war, every man who ventured to oppose our entrance into it had been condemned as a coward or worse, and even the president had by no means been immune from these attacks. Since the declaration of war, the triumphant war party has pursued those senators and representatives who voted against war with malicious falsehood and recklessly libelous attacks, going to the extreme limit of charging them with treason against their country.

Clique Is Denied.

"It is not claimed that the senators who opposed the declaration of war have since that time acted with any concerted purpose either regarding war measures or any others. They have voted according to their individual opinions, have often been opposed to each other on bills and, according to my recollection, have never all voted together since that time on any single proposition upon which the senate had been divided."

Senator La Follette declared that if he alone had been made the victim of these attacks he would not take the senate's valuable time for their consideration.

"But, sir," he continued, "it is not alone the members of congress that the war party in this country has sought to intimidate. The mandate has gone forth to the sovereign people of this country that they must be silent while those things are being done by their government which most vitally concern their well being, their happiness and their lives. Today and for weeks past honest and law abiding citizens of this country are being terrorized and outraged in their rights by those sworn to uphold the laws and protect the rights of the people.

Arrests Declared Unlawful.

"I have in my possession numerous affidavits establishing the fact that people are being unlawfully arrested, thrown into jail, held incommunicado for days, only to be eventually discharged without ever having been taken into court, because they have committed no crime. Private residences are being invaded, loyal citizens of undoubted integrity and probity arrested, cross-examined and the most sacred constitutional rights guaranteed to every American citizen are being continually violated.

"It appears to be the purpose of those conducting this campaign to throw the country into a state of terror, to coerce public opinion, to stifle criticism and suppress discussion of the great issues involved in this war.

Besides quoting at length from the American statesmen who opposed bitterly President Polk's policy in the Mexican war, the Wisconsin senator gave extracts from speeches by Burke, Fox, Lord Chatham and others in the British parliament attacking Great Britain's war upon the American colonies. He said he did it to show that the principle of free speech was no new doctrine born of the constitution of the United States.

Congress Urged to Speak.

In support of his assertion that congress should speak for the country in declaring the purposes of war, the senator cited precedents at great length.

"It would be bad enough if the constitution clothed the president with any such power," he said, "but to exercise such power, without constitutional authority cannot long be tolerated if even the forms of free government are to remain. We know that the people would resist and if necessary, resist with arms in their hands, any scheme to clothe the president with power to plunge this country into war and then to continue the war as long as he desired."

Senator La Follette said that no conviction was stronger with the people today than that there should be no future wars except in case of actual invasion unless supported by referendum.

Unity Declared Lacking.

"And," he added, "because there is no clearness of understanding, no unity of opinion in this country, on the part of the people, as to the conditions upon which we are prosecuting this war or what the specific objects are, upon the attainment of which the present administration would be willing to conclude a peace, it becomes still more imperative each day that congress should assert its constitutional power to define and declare the objects of this war which will afford the basis for a conference and for the establishment of permanent peace. The president has asked the German people to speak for themselves on this great world issue. Why should not the American people voice their convictions through their chosen representatives in congress?"

Emphasizing denial of free speech, Senator La Follette added:

"There has never been a time for more than a century and a half when the right of free speech and free press and the right of the people peaceably to assemble for public discussion has been so violated among English speaking people as they are violated today throughout the United States.

Oppression Is Charged.

"Today in the land we have been wont to call the free United States, governors, mayors, policemen, and even the new fledged soldier in his first khaki, are preventing or breaking up peaceable meetings called to discuss the questions growing out of this war, and judges and courts, with some notable exceptions, are failing to protect the citizens in their rights.

"In time of war even more than in time of peace, whether citizens happen to agree with the ruling administration or not, their precious fundamental personal rights—free speech, free press and right of assemblage so explicitly and emphatically guaranteed by the constitution, should be maintained inviolable.

"But more than this. If every preparation for war can be made the excuse for destroying free speech and a free press and the right of the people to assemble together for peaceful discussion, then we way well despair of ever again finding ourselves for a long period in a state of peace."

Constitutional authority of the president to fix the war's purposes, he questioned by implication.

ALLEN ACQUITTED

As already briefly reported, acquittal was the result of a long trial of James Allen, superintendent of the McEachren Ship Co., for unlawful importation of strikebreakers in Justice Carney's court yesterday noon.

The verdict was reached by the jury, composed of S. Wilson, B. L. Ward, J. M. Anderson, L. E. Howes, F. M. Whitman, and W. N. Smith, in about thirty minutes, and it plainly shows that workingmen have to do some organizing, striking and voting before they can get justice due them.

Some eight or nine men definitely and emphatically testified to the fact that Allen had been a party to an importation most clearly forbiddden by section 5064 of Lord's Oregon Laws. The men had left Spokane for Astoria on a representation that they were to work for the Government here and that there was no strike or labor trouble at the ship yard. Thanks to the lying, purposeful omission of important news and general befuddling of the public by the employers' press, the men did not happen to see anything in the newspapers about the Astoria situation. They were hired by certain agents whose connection with the shipbuilding company may be established in the near future and told that "a big man" of the company would meet them on the way. Accordingly, the "big man" James Allen stepped on the train at a station near the limits of Portland, assumed charge of the car which, according to the men, was already guarded by a soldier, questioned every man in the car as to what kind of work and for what wages they had hired out, and, in reply to a definite question put to him by each and every one of the men, replied that there was no labor trouble at the local yard, but that men were needed for Government work. He even went so far as to order out of the car a striker named Winters who had come on the train at John Day, near Astoria, to inform the men that there was a strike here. The result was, of course, that the men came to the local railway station, where they were herded into busses provided by the company, only a dozen of them succeeding in breaking away from the herders. Later on, not more than fifteen out of 44 or 48 remained at work, and all would have likely come out, if they had had means to live on. There apparently was no man in the whole "bunch" in possession of correct information. Otherwise, it is to be presumed, Allen's eminent counsel, G. C. Fulton, would have gladly called some of the strikebreakers as witnesses to prove, let us say, that the men knew what they were coming for. It should be understood, of course, that the super-intelligent jury greatly helped Mr. Fulton's work, but he is, nevertheless, disposed to "go through the motions" in every trial, lest justice be given a black eye. But the defense did not introduce a single word of evidence to show that Allen had not done the things he was charged with.

The law says, in substance, that every person, firm, corporation, or association employing labor, who engages, induces, or persuades a workingman or workingmen to change from one place to another without correctly informing him or them as to the existence of non-existence of a strike or labor trouble, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for which the maximum penalty is a fine of $1,000 and one year's imprisonment.

If a man who goes in a railway car, says what Allen said, and assumes such authority therein as to be in a position to order out another citizen, lawfully admitted into the train, who seeks to contradict lying information, is not inducing, engaging or persuading, then all those words need a very critical re-editing in new editions of the standard dictionaries—and the law, by the way, should be re-written to guarantee some justice to workingmen.

The prosecution, lead by Attorney Mannix of Portland, conducted its side of the case in a very matter-of-fact, admirable way. It did not offer the thousand and one "objections," "protests" and "exceptions" and vexatious, time-killing "arguments" on every point of procedure that seem to constitute a greater part for some talents' legal learning.

Mr. Mannix's summing up of the evidence was brilliant. The argument that the men were already on the way here and therefore Allen did not induce them, was thrillingly countered by the example of a ship directed by a pilot.

"The pilot knows the vessel is heading for submerged rocks, but conceals the fact and assures that there is no trouble ahead. A fisherman, Winters, in his small boat sights the ship and gives a warning. He is taken abroad, but the pilot succeeds in having him thrown overboard and the ship crashes on the rocks. Such was the experience of these men, said Mr. Mannix. They landed on the rocks of a strike or labor troubles here through the piloting of Allen. Allen is likely to get a considerable increase in his salary very shortly, and need not be acquitted an account of sympathy. The jury, to be honest and desirous of enforcing the laws, can render no other verdict than of guilty."

But the jury said not, and the chamber of commerce said, "we thought so."

PEACE IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

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It is not the concern only of President Wilson, Chancellor Michaelis, Premier Lloyd George and secret diplomatists.

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"Peace is the supreme interest of mankind," says Mr. Asquith.

Peace is your business and mine—PEACE IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS.

But certain people say it is unpatriotic to talk about peace at this time.

The censor says: "Speculation about possible peace may possess elements of danger."

But if we may not talk about peace after three years of war—when in God's name may we talk about it?

They are talking freely about peace everywhere in Europe—especially in the trenches.

But in America peace meetings are broken up—peace propaganda is forbidden—peace talk is discouraged.—Reading Labor Advocate.

POOR NICK WRONGED.

The temporary Russian government is reported to have decided not to permit Ex-czar Nicholas to participate as an ordinary citizen in the coming election of members to the National Convention. Thus he is denied the right to exercise any influence upon the reorganization of the Russian government.

The paper from which we learn this fact, does not consider the temporary government's decision wise. Nothing would so contribute to his complete regeneration says the paper, as the feeling that he had one vote—and one vote only—to cast for the good of his country.

We, on our part, do not consider it advisable to make the universal suffrage quite so extensive that even the imprisoned burglars and murderers could vote, however "regenerative" a visit to the polling box were for many of them.

CONFIDENCE IN RUSSIA WANING?

The Vancouver World writes:

While the United States will undertake financing of the Allies war purchases within her own borders, she finds herself unable to include Russia in the list. By arrangement, therefore, Japan will place her financial and shipping resources at Russia's disposal. Henceforth most of Russia's war equipment will be purchased in Japan.

This brief statement, if true, may involve fateful consequences not to be foretold at a first glance.

CANADAN S. S. JÄRJESTÖN ASIOITA

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Allaolevien "toveri-velkojien" kirjeistä on osa tullut takaisin ja toisten kirjeistä ei ole kuulunut mitään. Tämän johdosta pyytäisin allaolevia henkilöitä ilmottamaan nykyisen osotteensa heti, että voimme suorittaa heille tulevan maksuosuutensa. Panen tähän heidän entisen osotteen, ja pyydän jos joku heidän tuttavistaan huomaa tämän kirjotuksen, ilmottamaan tästä tiedustelusta asianomaiselle henkilölle: Pekka Hintikka, Aqueduct Const. Co. Camp 901, Royd Block, Winnipeg; Kalle Heikkinen, Ladysmith, B. C.; J. Johanson, 419 E.—18 St., Minneapolis, Minn.; John Ikonen, Two Harbor, Minn.; Ivari Kangas, Box 112, Sublet, Wyo.; Ida Kokko, Timmins, Ont.; Paulina Kantanen, 1914 Madison ave., New York; Oskar Mill, 438 Lake Ave., Duluth, Minn.; Salmon Sointu, Box 151, Cobalt, Ont.; N. Tuominiemi, 251 Swan St., Buffalo, N.Y.; Emil Vihanto, 504 E. Broadway, Butte, Mont.; Paavo Mikkonen, 99 Secord St., Port Arthur, Ont.; Henry Partanen, Omena St., Fitchburg, Mass; V. Gröndahl, Port Arthur.

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