

PEACE AND WAR

EQUITY IS not a stable quantity. It is not even a known quantity. The stock of it increases as the years go on. The increase is a production of the competition between all the social elements for a share of it.

In a highly civilized society there would be no need of strikes to adjust conditions of employment. For the period prior to the war the strike was an efficient and often a necessary weapon to procure social justice.

The intervention of war creates other conditions. For a time citizens are required to lay aside selfish considerations, and to yield themselves utterly to the state.

In peace times no man is required to put his body at the disposal of his country, to his great jeopardy, except by his voluntary consent. In war every man is under the duty to die, if that is necessary. Most men submit, because centuries of human life have bred into the human brain the instinctive knowledge that submission is necessary and even holy.

The present war is distinguished from all others by the completeness with which it imposes duties upon the whole citizenship. The rich cannot buy into the war, nor buy out. The rich cannot escape taxation of the vastest sort; of a vastness unknown until this war. Occasionally a rich man's son gets a slacker's job; but the poor men's sons who get slacker jobs are as numerous as the proportion between the rich and the poor. Slackers are the failure of a system to function perfectly in each of millions of cases.

Out of Bridgeport have gone thousands of boys, representing all the elements of city life. Some of them are already in the graves of heroes; others are wounded. Some have been decorated with the cross of valor; all have been fighting valiantly.

These men are symbolized by the flags which show a star for every soldier. They hang in the windows of Bridgeport homes; such flags fly from thousands of dwellings.

Now comes a case in which there is a difference of opinion between employers and employed; a difference which in peace time might well enough be emphasized by a suspension of labor.

Of this difference the government says it will adjudicate; the government says that there must be no suspension of employment. The war depends upon production, and the lives and fortunes of Americans depend upon the course of the war.

The strike is no longer permissible. The duty to remain at employment is supreme. The great labor leaders of America take this view. The only exceptions are men who at heart are pro-German or I. W. W.'s. These are men who found it necessary in Europe to oppose tyranny by violence. Having come to America, they do not yet understand American institutions. They do not know that the working people are supreme, and that by their simple ballots they can accomplish every reform, and bring about every change possible to government.

Not all of these men are members of the I. W. W. Some of them are too prudent to be associated with so dangerous an organization. They attach themselves to the legitimate labor movement, and seek to drive it to the Russian methods, in which they themselves believe. In no country in the world are the workers so unhappy, so miserable and discontented as in Russia of the Bolsheviks.

The workers of America, take no lessons from Russia, and none from the Kaiser and none from the I. W. W. Out of their patriotism they are producing goods without cessation, on a scale which amazes mankind.

TRAINING MEN

THE RAPID development of America, which is but sparsely inhabited when population is measured against area, absorbed annually about 1,000,000 immigrants. During four years of war this immigration has ceased, and the country is short 4,000,000 workers who would have arrived in peace times.

Some three millions have been called to the various branches of military service, and three millions more will soon be in uniform.

The problem America has faced is how to make those who remain in America produce as much as they did before. The solution of this problem has not been difficult. The antecedents of it have been worked out before the war began. The labor turnover had been measured and analyzed, that wasteful system by which workers pass in at the front door of a factory and out at the back. The work day had been shortened until it was not too long for women. The ventilation, lighting and sanitation of factories had been worked out, until industrial labor and health were no longer incompatible.

The utmost use of automatic machinery was well understood. The necessity for training men and women in the pursuits they were to undertake had been well established; also the necessity of making the workers participants to the full in the production created.

America will present the reality of a nation in which some of the people will produce more goods than were formerly produced by all of the people. The lesson will be learned that industrial efficient labor intelligently applied to the best tools.

Transportation will not hereafter be made the toy of speculators. Railroads, water ways, and highways will be unified in a common service. Not again will the raw materials of production be left to the devices of gamblers.

The duty to know how to do something, and the duty to do it will be recognized and enforced. The result can only be a richer and happier America.

There is no end to work. Lack of work is lack of organization. This is a lesson easy to understand; how strange, the world has been thousands of years learning it!

THE UNKNOWN QUANTITY

RUSSIA is the unknown quantity of the war. The Allies, at the request of sections of the Russian people, have entered Siberia at various points. The Allies, aided by the Japanese intend to control the Siberian railroad, and the oil fields on the Caspian sea. Primarily they design to save and aid the Czech-Slovak troops, who are rated as traitors by Austria, and will receive no quarter, if they are captured.

It is hoped that Germany will be compelled to place large numbers of men on the Russian front, depleting resources available for the west. What happens time must show. Matters might take a turn by which Germany could replenish man power by the enlistment of Russians, and the use of the armed power of the so-called nations which have been established by German arms, as the Ukraine, and Finland.

Events should move in favor of the Allies, because they have abundant resources, especially in food.

Russia may conceivably provide Germany with man power, but must long remain a drain upon German resources. The Allies, standing athwart transport routes, will choke off supplies of grain, and other foods from German controlled territory.

The Japanese can, if necessary, put in an army of several million men, perfectly equipped and supplied.

The problem of Russia is vast, and the conditions complex

so that no one can think of the situation without misgiving. It is sufficient to know that the Allies have placed their affairs in the hands of their ablest men. These men do not move in Russia without taking long and careful counsel. What they do is the best that can be decided upon. Therefore all loyal men and women of the Allies will conclude that what is being done by the Allies in Russia is the best that can be done.

GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA

THE GOVERNMENT has issued, through the committee on public information, a pamphlet which tells of German plots in America before the war was declared.

The Germans, operating through Bernstorff, the German ambassador, procured strikes, dynamited factories, destroyed railroad bridges, placed bombs in ships, conducted propaganda through bribed newspapers and in many other ways illegally, criminally and wickedly attempted to injure a friendly, neutral country.

Those who conspired with the Germans for various purposes include Frank Buchanan, formerly a member of congress; Lamar, the Wolf of Wall street, Jeremiah O'Leary, an American agitator and many others. Dr. William Bayard Hale was referred to by Bernstorff as "one who could give information."

The secret service of the United States succeeded in detecting and aborting all plots. The arrest of the chief plotters was procured, and most of them were imprisoned. The conspirator Fay, who escaped, is even now on his way to America, from Spain, where he has been apprehended.

Bridgeport figures frequently in the disclosures of the little pamphlet. The German conspirators incited strikes here.

These disclosures do not deal with German effort to establish industries, nor with their effort to control American industry, which is another feature of their war methods constituting an unpleasant chapter in the history of the country.

Most of these exposures are the product of secret service activity. The secret service of the United States has a record of which Americans are proud.

CZECHO-SLOVAK NATION

GREAT BRITAIN has recognized the Czech-Slovaks as a nation. These people, racially slavic, are doing heroic service for the allies, and for their own liberty.

They are a group of little peoples, mostly residing within the Austro-Hungarian empire, who have fiercely resented Austrian and Magyar domination.

They have twice aided in serious defeats of the German-Austrian forces. In the early part of the war five Czech-Slovak armies deserted the Austrians. The armies are now in control of Siberia, carrying on one of the most dramatic and heroic contests of the ages.

The Czech-Slovaks are fighting in France. The recent Italian victory was in a degree assisted by the mutiny of Czech-Slovak troops, with the Austrians, who killed their officers and abandoned the battle, deserting to the Italians whenever they could.

The Czech-Slovaks in America are raising funds which they send to their countrymen. These funds are used to foment revolution. Czech-Slovak patriots burn munition plants in Austria and Hungary, breed riots and do all that they can to procure the defeat of the tyrants who are their masters by force.

There are almost daily accounts of executions inflicted by the Austrian power, upon mineurs and revolutionists.

The Czech-Slovaks in Bridgeport are enlisting numerous, either to fight with the French, or with the armies of America. They are a people who know what liberty is. They want it and they are willing to fight for it.

THE AMERICAN ARMY

WHEN AMERICA entered the war the Navy went first. That hour in which American ships arrived in European waters was the beginning of the end of the submarine scourge. The scale tipped when the British navy was reinforced by the Americans.

The American army came afterward, but the hour in which it entered the fight marked the beginning of German defeat. The two great German reverses were contemporaneous with the presence of American man power.

The American marines have the precept, "Treat Them Rough." The American navy believes in "going after them." The American army is strong for the offensive.

The American government has the spirit of the military establishment. "Strike soon and strike hard" is the motto of the government. Any army of six millions, ready in the early part of 1919, will end the war quickly and with the smallest possible sacrifice of men.

America will not procrastinate, will not prolong the war by sending armies in a liny stream. America will create a maximum and a crushing force.

This is what America desires. It is what America will do. It is what should be done.

WOMEN'S VOTES AND DRINK

THE RAILROAD administration has ordered all intoxicating drinks off trains. Secretary Daniels has ordered that no liquor is to be served to sailors, by anybody under any circumstances, excepting medicinally, by doctor's prescription. In the State of New York the campaign against Lewis a Republican aspirant for gubernatorial nomination, is waged upon the assertion that the liquor interest is behind him.

Women vote in New York State, and such a campaign is made upon the theory that women will not be sympathetic toward liquor candidates. The entire activity against intoxicants shows clearly the influence of the woman vote, which potentially numbers 12,000,000.

"ILLEGAL" AIR RAIDS

CONDOLING WITH the citizens of Frankfurt, the Kaiser tells them that the bombs dropped upon them by Americans, British and French are dropped "contrary to International law." Only the Kaiser has the right to shower death from the sky, without violating International law. He takes dispensation from the "Little, old German god."

The Allied bombs drop according to precedent. The precedent was set by the Kaiser, over Paris and London.

These dropping bombs will be more numerous soon. They will fall like rain, as far inland as Berlin. Bombs may fall numerously enough, and upon such safe places, that one of the Kaiser's six unwounded sons may be hit, for the greater glory of the Hohenzollerns, whose reputation for personal valor is not high.

Two men, one of them a naval officer, were shot by an unidentified person in a bungalow at Coney Island. The reason is not known.

Sir James H. M. Campbell, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, declared at a luncheon at Dublin that he was in favor of Irish self-government.

AMERICANS TAKE 60 PRUSSIAN PRISONERS

Capture Remnant of Machine Gun Company Without Firing a Shot.

HAD AGREED TO THEIR SURRENDER

Company Had Been in Front Lines Less Than a Month One Man Reported.

With the American Army on the Vesle Front, Aug. 20—(By the Associated Press)—Sixty Prussians have been taken prisoner by the Americans near Fismette, north of Fismes, without either side firing a shot.

The Prussians were machine gunners and all that remained of a company that had been in line less than a month.

American detachments went out a few nights ago, the location of the machine gun positions having been reported by a prisoner. According to the Americans, the Prussians were waiting to be taken prisoners. The intelligence officer who questioned the Prussians said nearly all had agreed to surrender if the slightest opportunity arose.

The Americans who took the prisoners do not claim any credit for the capture, declaring the Prussians virtually deserted their posts.

A German prisoner taken on Sunday told an intelligence officer that he believed that if the line gets back to Germany proper the fighting spirit of the German soldiers will be greatly stimulated.

CROSBY TELLS STORY ABOUT U-BOAT FIGHT

Mate of British Tanker Reports Sinking of Hun Pirate in Long Battle.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 20.—A four hundred ton enemy submarine was sunk by the gun crew of a British tanker which reached here last night. The tale of the battle between tanker and submarine was told today by John Crosby, chief mate of the former, from his bed in a hospital where he is under treatment for shock.

Crosby is said to be in a serious condition. A remarkable feature of the case is that he felt no ill effects during the engagement, which took place last Friday, and was in good health until yesterday morning. Then, safely beyond the reach of the undersea pirate, he collapsed.

"The second mate was on the bridge about 3 o'clock in the afternoon," Crosby said. "There was not a sign of any craft around but he caught the steam made by a torpedo coming toward the tanker. He yelled and the ship was thrown out of her course. The torpedo missed by a few feet. Everyone was on deck by that time, but we saw nothing of the submarine that started the thing."

"What we did see was another torpedo. We zigzagged, dodging the missile just as prettily as could be. It went by us. Then the submarine came out of the water with her guns ready. She was all of 400 feet long and could make 17 knots an hour. Our boat was good for 11 1/2 knots, but we began to go with the U-boat coming behind. She opened up with her guns and the fight started."

"I was acting as spotter for the gunner, calling the shells as they kicked up the water about the U-boat. Our 25th shot took the submarine right. She did not blow up with a bang. What she did was to swing around slowly and drift broadside on. We did not slow down, but made for port as swiftly as we could travel."

"I am sure our shot destroyed the enemy craft."

EMPEY PUBLISHES TUMULTUOUS LETTER

New York, Aug. 19.—Arthur Empey made public here today a letter from Secretary Tumulty explaining his recent discharge as a captain in the army, for which he has been doing recruiting service on the lecture platform. The letter said he had been given a commission for the special purpose of doing recruiting service and that it had been revoked because voluntary enlistments now were interfering with "the orderly selective process" of increasing the army and "any active recruiting campaign would be out of the question." Therefore, to have allowed Empey to retain the commission would have constituted an exception to the rule whereby commissions in the line of the army awarded.

"FLYING CIRCUS" LEAVE CLEVELAND

Cleveland, Aug. 19.—Eight aviators, part of the "flying circus" of British and American fliers, who are giving flying exhibitions through the central states, left the Willowick club, 10 miles east of here, at 8:25 o'clock this morning for Toledo. The aviators, who gave a flying exhibition here yesterday, passed over Cleveland at 8:35 a. m.

SENATOR JAMES' CONDITION GRAVE

Baltimore, Aug. 20.—The condition of United States Senator Ollie N. James of Kentucky, who is sick at Johns Hopkins hospital with Bright's disease, was grave today. He passed a restless night and his pulse was weaker. He has been a patient at the hospital for about three months.

COUNTER ATTACKS BY HORDES OF THE HUNS REPULSED BY FRENCH

British Lines Advance in Vieux and Lys Salient—Heavy Fighting Reported on Ussuri Front—Airmen Bombard Nancy—German Sub Sunk on Spanish Coast—French Advance Endangers Whole German Position at Soissons.

(By The Associated Press)

German forces holding the vital sector of the battle front between the Aisne and the Oise rivers were hurled back over a 10 mile front this morning by the French, according to reports reaching London. It is said that the French have penetrated the enemy positions to a depth of two miles.

This attack, which is a continuation of the assault made northwest of Soissons on Sunday night, is said to endanger the whole German position in Soissons and the Aisne. It is added that the French success probably will be followed by a German retirement from Soissons to the Chemin des Dames.

No details of the fighting are available so far, but an advance of two miles in this sector would seem to place the Germans, both along the Aisne and before Noyon, in a serious position, from which only an immediate retreat would be possible.

Officials dispatches also say significant local successes have been achieved by the French from the Oise northward to well past Roye. The line, as it is traced in dispatches, seems to be very close to the important town of Lassigny, for which the French have been fighting for the last week or more.

The Germans hold on Roye also seems to be weakened by the recent progress of the French north and south of the town. It would appear that Roye now is virtually surrounded on three sides.

Allied pressure against the German lines from Soissons northward to the Somme and in the Flanders sector continues.

Just northwest of Soissons the French have occupied the village of Vassens, which is on the eastern bank of a small stream that flows into the Oise river at Morsain, a town to the southeast which was captured by the French yesterday.

Farther north, in the mountainous region between Lassigny and Dreuilcourt, reciprocal artillery firing is reported. It was in this region that the French debouched from Thiescourt forest yesterday and captured the village of Pimprez, on the Oise above Ribecourt.

In the old Picardy battle field the Germans have been launching repeated counter attacks against the British line in the region southeast of Chilly, which is north of Roye. These assaults were repulsed by the British.

The old Lys salient is being rapidly flattened by the German retirement from the extreme westerly positions held by them after their April offensive. The British official statement shows the line now runs from Merville, on the north, to the vicinity of Locon on the south, leaving a large triangle of abandoned territory in the direction of St. Venant, which has been occupied by the British.

German airmen again have bombarded the city of Nancy. Six of the civilian population were killed and a score were wounded.

Terrible food riots have occurred in Petrograd, according to reports reaching Amsterdam by way of Berlin. It is said that hundreds were killed and wounded during a battle between rioters and Lethish guards, who are the main support of the Bolshevik regime. It is said that martial law has been proclaimed in Petrograd.

HUN GENERALS DO NOT BELITTLE U. S. ARMY

Von Blume Says Americans Have Done "Smart Work" and It Would Be Serious Thing If Germans Had To Face American Army of Millions."

Amsterdam, Aug. 20.—Professional soldiers like Gen. Von Blume and Gen. Von Liebert, unlike so many other German war critics, do not seek to belittle the significance of the appearance of the American army on the western front.

General Von Blume, who is on the retired list, writes an article on the subject which appears in the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung. He frankly admits that "we have to recognize that the Americans, all in all, have done very smart work and it would be a very serious thing if the German army command had to face an American fighting army of millions. This prospect the German public must on no account be permitted to ponder over."

Almost immediately after the article appeared a semi-official statement was issued to the effect that the "exaggerated reports going about regarding the size of the American army in Europe meet no credence and only exist in Yankee imagination and Entente propaganda." The statement said further that "the tonnage question, which already is acute, will become still more serious for the Entente when America has to ship her troops to Europe."

Gen. Von Liebert, who formerly was German commandant in Lodz and who "now is military critic of the Tagliche Rundschau of Berlin, tells the public that the American army actually has become a big factor and the debarations in France are proceeding regularly. Gen. Von Liebert laments the "moral perversion" which brought the Americans to the front and says "the French and British owe their recent successes to their transatlantic ally, without whom their offensive would have been doomed to disappointment."

Street car and omnibus strikers are estimated at 14,000 in London.

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