

is so bad, are we prevented from getting a good look at it?" Cannot the public be depended upon to agree with the censor about what is good and what is bad? What harm, in a free country, if someone advocates violence? Are the majority of us so insane that we are apt to employ violence if there is nothing in the facts to justify it? Are we a free republic, or are we not?

61. Sitting on the Safety Valve: Do we wish to go on sitting upon our own safety valve after such political blow-outs as the Winnipeg strike, in Canada, and the coal and steel strikes, in the United States, have given us notice that the pressure is getting too high and that something is wrong? There is no use attributing these unhappy affairs to foreign agitators; for neither foreign nor domestic agitators can for long thrive in a soil where conditions are as they should be. Besides, of the ten "foreign agitators" now being tried at Winnipeg, six are English, two Scotch, and two of Canadian birth.

62. Repression not a Remedy: When we deport or imprison one man, ten younger and more effective men step forward to take his place. The dreaded I. W. W., whose principles are more dangerous by far to the established order in industry than those of any other labor organization the world over, is thriving in the United States on a form of persecution of which the late Russian Czar might have been proud; and where is the Russian Czar and his government now?

63. Something Else is Needed: Something else than repression is necessary; and our legislative bodies must be made so workable that they will find and apply the proper remedy before it is too late. How are legislators to really know conditions unless these high pressure minority forces are represented amongst them? Making "martyrs" was proven a useless remedy long ago; for the blood of martyrs is now, as it was in the days of the early Christians, but the seed of the faith, whatever that faith may be.

64. The Majority Should Rule: While it is true that in most cases the majority should rule, that majority should be a majority of the people, or of the representatives of those people. If a governing body represents only the majority, and the majority of that body controls, you may have the worst kind of minority rule, which, in fact, we frequently have to-day. Sixty per cent of sixty per cent, a majority of a majority, is not a majority of the whole, but a majority of that part of the whole which is the first sixty per cent. It is, in fact, a minority or thirty-six per cent; thirty-six men out of one hundred. It is by such minorities, and many far worse, that we are frequently ruled to-day.

65. Minority Rule Worst Sort: Add to this difficulty the work of political tricksters, and of our minority elections, which prevail so generally, and one sees why democracy, as practiced to-day, so often does not "democ," but falls by the wayside. President Wilson, when first elected, only repre-