

TOWNLEY AND GILBERT OF THE NONPARTISAN LEAGUE ARRESTED

Warrant Charges Distribution of 'Seditious' Pamphlets, Pledging Support to Government; Officials Allege Frameup.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Mar. 7.—A. C. Townley, president of the National Nonpartisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, organization manager, were arrested Feb. 28 on a warrant charging them with seditiously conspiring to teach that men should not enlist in the armies of the United States.

The warrant was sworn out by A. R. Hellen, prosecuting attorney of Martin county, who recently helped prosecute Gilbert for "unlawful assembly" at Lakefield, Minn.

The overt act charged in the warrant is the issuance last June of a pamphlet entitled "The National Nonpartisan League, origin, purpose and methods of operation. War program and statement of principles."

It is alleged that the war program of the league seditiously taught men to enlist.

This pamphlet has been circulated by the hundreds of thousands and copies have been sent to every state in the union. The war program begins as follows:

Government Support Pledged. "Our country being involved in a world war, it is fitting that the National Nonpartisan League, while expressing its loyalty and willingness to support the government in its very necessary, should declare the principles and purposes which we as citizens of the United States believe would guide our nation in the conduct of the war.

Whatever ideas we as individuals may have had, as to the wisdom of our nation engaging in this war, we realize that a crisis now confronts us in which it becomes necessary that we stand unreservedly pledged to defend, defend and preserve our country."

The war program opposes annexation of territory or war indemnities and recognizes the principle that every nation has the right to manage its internal affairs, all principles later endorsed by the messages of President Wilson.

It declares against secret diplomacy, which also is in line with a recent message of the president.

The government is asked to prevent embargoing in the necessities of life and Federal food control is recommended. This principle later was enacted into law at the request of President Wilson.

The conscription of money as well

as men is demanded.

All attempts to muzzle the public press are condemned and it is declared that "a declaration of war does not suspend the Constitution of the United States and the unwarranted interference of military and other authorities with the rights of individuals must cease."

It is declared that "at the close of this war sound international standards must be established on the basis of true democracy. Our economic organizations must be purged of privilege. Private monopolies must be supplanted by public administration of credit, finance and natural resources."

The paragraphs on which the warrant primarily was based, follows:

"The contributory causes of the present war are various; but above the horrible slaughter loom the ugly incitements of an economic system based upon exploitation. It is largely a convulsive effort on the part of the exploiters of warring nations for control of a constantly diminishing market. Rival groups of monopolists are playing a deadly game for commercial supremacy."

President Said Same Thing. President Woodrow Wilson expressed almost the same sentiment in different words in his speech before the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo on Nov. 12. The president spoke in part as follows:

"Germany had access to all the markets of the world and every other nation who traded in those markets feared Germany because of her effective and almost irresistible competition. She had a 'place in the sun.' Her old industries opened their eyes and saw a new world and went out for its conquest."

"But that did not satisfy the German government. All the while there was lying behind its thought in its dreams of the future a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world. . . . I suppose very few of you have thought very much about the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway. The Berlin-to-Bagdad railway was constructed in order to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came it would not be resisted too far, be-

cause there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of the country faster than any other armies could be got there."

Says Poes Are Desperate. The idea of the Nonpartisan League pamphlet is practically repeated by President Wilson and it is on this flimsy evidence that the officers of the league are arrested.

The reason behind these arrests is characterized by Mr. Townley as follows:

"My arrest, on a warrant sworn out by a county attorney, is based on the publication of a pamphlet issued last June which sets forth principles exactly in line with the domestic policies and international war aims expressed by President Wilson in his recent messages to congress."

"There is hardly a declaration in this pamphlet that has not been publicly endorsed by President Wilson with the overwhelming approval of the American people."

"This pamphlet, entitled the 'National Nonpartisan League, origin, purpose and method of operation, with war program and statement of principles,' has been issued by the hundreds of thousands. Hundreds of patriotic men have praised its statements. Copies have been in the hands of the Federal officials for nine months. The postoffice department has never questioned our right to circulate it."

Arrest Part Of Conspiracy. "These facts speak for themselves. My arrest is simply for the purpose of supplying hostile newspapers with sensational headlines in their efforts to discredit the league. It is part of the deliberate plot to break up the Nonpartisan League even if it is necessary to over-ride every constitutional right in this process. As the primaries approach and the Nonpartisan League continues to gain ground rapidly our political opponents seem to be getting more and more desperate."

NONPARTISAN CHARGES ARE NOT SUSTAINED

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 7.—Charges of nonfeasance and malfeasance on the part of certain county officials, preferred by the representatives of the Nonpartisan League, whose meetings were broken up by the officials, do not contain sufficient facts to warrant trials, according to an opinion written by Attorney General Lyndon A. Smith, given to Governor Burnquist last Saturday.

In the case of O. C. Lee, sheriff of Jackson county, the charges, according to the opinion, may be adequate to demand an investigation.

The other officials against whom the league complained are: Acting Sheriff E. H. Davidson, Ramsey; Sheriff M. Livingston, Rice; and Attorney E. H. Nicholas, Jackson.

BOARD TO SEIZE HOUSES, LAND FOR SHIPYARD LABOR

Summer Resort Hotels to Be Commandeered to Speed Up Building of Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.—Before proceeding with construction of housing for shipyard workers, the shipping board, it was announced Friday, will commandeer all available empty hotels, apartment houses and residences in cities near where ships are being built. In this way it is expected to supply accommodations immediately for thousands of workmen.

The \$50,000,000 housing bill, signed Friday by President Wilson, authorizes the board to commandeer not only houses and land but transportation systems as well. It is entirely likely that the land on which houses are to be built will be commandeered in most instances, to prevent speculative prices.

The shipping board already has made a survey of housing facilities in the neighborhood of ship plants and is ready to take whatever is available immediately. Compensation will be determined by the emergency fleet corporation's division of public service under J. Rogers Plannery.

In commandeering houses the board will go into the suburbs and to summer resorts where many houses and hotels have been empty all winter. Some houses available for accommodating shipyard workers have not been used heretofore because the owners have asked exorbitant prices.

Houses commandeered will be held until the end of the war and then will be turned back to their owners or sold. The houses to be built will be either rented or sold to shipyard workers.

It is considered probable that a number of electric railway systems leading from cities to shipyards may be taken over and some ferry and excursion boats also may be taken for the purpose of establishing ferry lines to yards.

MORE EVIDENCE OF PROFITEERING

Prospect of Army Contracts Caused Packers to Increase Meat Prices.

CHICAGO, Mar. 7.—Further intimations of profiteering on army contracts were given by Francis J. Heney, special government counsel, at the federal trade commission's packing probe here Thursday.

Heney read a telegram said to have been sent Feb. 6, 1918, by F. E. Wilhelm of Cudahy & Co., to the Omaha branch plant, stating that E. A. Cudahy had ordered the price of cheap beef raised from 12 1/2 cents to 18 cents as there were prospects that the food administration would revise its regulations to permit canning of cheap, shank and bull meat.

"That a certain army order 'will be ours at any price' was the claim in a letter Heney read as coming from G. C. Shepherd, vice-president of the Cudahy company. Other letters stated that the packers had been assured army contracts would 'be made sufficiently attractive to produce the entire amount needed without risk to themselves' stated Heney.

Heney said the price of cheap meat rose 33 1/3 per cent when it became possible to sell it to the government.

Letters Heney read into the record showed that the Cudahy Packing company pushed experiments in canning beef cheek and shank meat, which up to that time had been considered by both American and British army officers as unfit for troop feeding purposes. Formerly such meats were used principally for sausage.

DEFEAT STATE COSSACKS. BILL IN NEW JERSEY

TRENTON, N. J., Mar. 7.—The state senate has defeated the cossack bill, which passed the assembly by a vote of 34 to 25. Trade unionists are confident they can hold their lines in the senate if the measure again appears.

The bill is urged by business men who have become much interested in checking crime in the rural communities. Organized workers insist that the bill is intended to be used against strikers.

SOLDIERS WILL FIND BORROWING ON THEIR BONDS HARD MATTER

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.—The war department has taken steps to check the operations of loan sharks in the vicinity of national army and national guard camps. Soldiers have bought \$30,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds. Of this amount about \$30,000,000 worth was sold on the monthly installment plan.

The war department's attention was called to the bond profiteering by receipt of letters asking that bonds be delivered to some other name than that designated. In some cases letters were received from loan sharks enclosing checks for the balance of soldiers' bonds and asking that they be delivered to them.

These checks have been returned to senders, and the loan sharks will pocket the loss of payments made to soldiers unless they can recover from the men. The new orders in preparation will forbid the transfer by any soldier of his equity in a bond.

\$49,112,952 MADE BY DUPONT IN LAST YEAR DECLARED LOW PROFIT

NEW YORK, Mar. 7.—Profits for the last year of \$49,112,952, or 16 per cent on the \$340,000,000 capital employed, as against 11 1/2 per cent on the \$51,500,000 of capital prior to the war, were disclosed in the annual report of E. I. Dupont De Nemours & Co., issued to stockholders. The profits for 1916, when prices for military powder were much higher, were \$82,013,019, the report says.

"However, our low rate of profit is part explanation of the fact E. I. Dupont De Nemours & Co. is the one corporation in the United States able to offer its products to the government at prices substantially lower than those of pre-war times, even though the cost of raw materials has increased much more than 100 per cent," the report says.

Through reinvestment of wartime profits, the report adds, the company has expanded its interests so that directors believe that a volume of business has been insured which will prevent a return to the comparatively small transactions of the years prior to 1914."

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN APRIL 6

Announcement Made Early To Give Opportunity For Preparations.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.—On April 6, the first anniversary of the United States entry into the war, the third liberty loan will open. There will be a campaign of three or four weeks.

In announcing the date Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo said the amount of the loan, the interest rate and other features such as convertibility of bonds of previous issues, maturity and terms of payment, are yet to be determined, and that new legislation will be necessary before plans can be completed.

The fact that the amount of the loan is dependent on further legislation indicates that it will be for more than \$3,600,000,000, the remainder of authorized but unused bonds, and the fact that certificates of indebtedness now being sold in anticipation of the loan bear 4 1/2 per cent affords some indication of the interest rate.

How large the loan shall be depends largely, however, upon the fate of the pending war finance bill carrying an appropriation of a half billion dollars.

Although Mr. McAdoo made no specific announcement it is now taken for granted in official circles that there will be but one more loan before June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

The statement concerning the date of the campaign was made at this time, Secretary McAdoo explained, to give every community time to prepare for the big bond sale and he strongly advocates a popular demonstration of patriotism on the day of the opening of the loan and the second year of war.

SECURE 48-HOUR WEEK

NEW YORK, Mar. 7.—The White Goods Manufacturers' association has signed an agreement with organized cutters. The 48-hour week is established and wages raised \$1 a week for those receiving over \$12, and \$2 a week for lower-waged employees.

TUBERCULOSIS FOE DIES

NEW YORK, Mar. 7.—Clark Bell, founder of the American congress on tuberculosis, died in this city last week.

ORGANIZED SHOP EMPLOYEES SIGN NEW AGREEMENT SMALL NUMBER OF STRIKES SHOWS WAR SACRIFICES

Providing For Overtime to Expedite Movement of Troops And Supplies.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 7.—Four hundred thousand railroad shop employees, acting through the A. F. of L. railway employees' department, have reached an agreement with Director General of Railroads McAdoo. Because of the deplorable condition of railroad equipment throughout the country and the necessity for prompt movement of troops and supplies, the shop men have agreed, during the present emergency, to work a reasonable amount of overtime, if necessary, with present rates governing overtime to prevail. This latter clause is subject to the decision of the railroad wage commission, now considering the question of wage increases for these workers.

Age limits, physical examinations and secret blacklists of the railroads are abolished, and a thorough understanding on "no discrimination" because of union activity has been reached. The latter condition has been emphasized by Director McAdoo, in an order issued Feb. 21 last, in which he says: "No discrimination will be made in the employment, retention or conditions of employment of employees because of membership or non-membership in labor organizations."

Apprentices who have served three years may be promoted to mechanics and paid the going wage rate. If this, and overtime by mechanics, does not relieve present conditions in the shops, helpers will be promoted, paid mechanics' wages and given an opportunity to learn all branches of the trade. In this section the unions are again recognized, for it is provided that the duly authorized committees of each trade shall be consulted and understandings arrived at in promoting helpers and the ratio to be promoted. This ratio shall not exceed 20 per cent of the number of mechanics in any one trade in any one shop.

The agreement protects the seniority of all mechanics after the present emergency has passed. Then, when a reduction in the working force is made, promoted helpers, in accordance with their seniority, shall be set back first; then advanced apprentices, and no mechanic shall be laid off until all such promoted helpers and apprentices have been set back.

BRICKLAYERS GAIN

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Mar. 7.—An arbitrator has adjusted a wage controversy between the Bricklayers' union and general contractors. Wages are advanced 3 per cent, which makes the scale 87 1/2 cents an hour or \$7 for an eight-hour day.

WASHINGTON SOCIALISTS WOULD HAVE PEOPLE FIX 8-HOUR DAY FOR STATE

EVERETT, Wash., Mar. 7.—Petitions to submit the proposition of a legal eight-hour day to the voters of the state of Washington are being circulated by the Socialist party. If the required number of signatures is obtained, the secretary of state will have to put on the ballot in November Initiative Measure No. 30, "an act prohibiting employers from requiring or permitting employees to work more than 8 hours in any day of 24 hours, or more than 48 hours during any week of 7 days, except that in agricultural labor an additional 2 hours a day may be allowed for work unavoidably and necessarily incidental to farm management; prescribing extra compensation for overtime; and fixing a penalty for the violation thereof."

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK DULUTH, MINN. CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00 SURPLUS 1,000,000.00 UNDIVIDED PROFITS 900,000.00 THREE PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS AND TIME DEPOSITS.

DON'T COAST ACROSS A STREET CAR LINE EITHER ON SLEDS OR SKIS. We again want to impress this fact upon the children of Duluth and upon their mothers and fathers as well, at this season of the year. With the first snowfall, coasting weather is here again, with all its pleasures, and also with its many dangers. Every year brings its toll of accidents and sometimes fatalities due to coasting. We want to eliminate that list this year, if it can be done, and it can if children and their parents will give us their co-operation. Coasting across street car tracks is inviting a fatal accident. A street car CAN'T DODGE, and when a loaded bobbed comes skimming down an avenue a motorman has little or no warning, no matter how careful he may be. The sled is under the fender almost before he can think of what to do. Often after a snowfall the rails are slippery, adding to the difficulties of the motorman and making it impossible to stop the car within several times its length. There is only one rule to follow: There are countless hills in Duluth suitable for coasting where the street cars do not run, and where the sport may be enjoyed in safety. We ask the parents of Duluth to see that their children use these hills and only these. It may save you the horror of having a mangled little body brought home to you some afternoon or evening. It may save you from having a child who will be a helpless cripple all his life. We owe it to your child to protect him from this danger. We owe it to the people of Duluth to issue this reminder, and to instruct our motormen to exercise every possible precaution. We have done this but there is only one sure way to prevent accidents, and that is to observe this rule, which is also a police regulation: DON'T COAST ACROSS A STREET CAR LINE, EITHER ON SLEDS OR SKIS.

CANADA LABOR TO ASSIST SOLDIERS Also Oppose Introduction of Coolie and Other Cheap Labor. VANCOUVER, B. C., Mar. 7.—The proceedings of the recent British Columbia labor convention show that the subjects of Canada have the same problems as has labor in the United States. It was enthusiastically decided that labor must get into politics and a great ovation was given the old time Socialist, J. H. Hawthorne-Waite, who has just been sent to the Canadian parliament. A committee was named to arrange to meet returned soldiers, who "had fought and bled for their masters," and to devise ways of saving them from selling lead pencils and shoe strings on the corners, while at the same time preventing their being used by the capitalists to beat down the standard of wages, "as is already in the thoughts of the employing class." A strong resolution was passed against industrial conscription. Says the British Columbia Federationist: "The subject of coolie labor from China, which has been agitating the workers was another subject which was discussed in a most thorough manner, before the convention went on record as opposed to the importation of cheap labor of any description, oriental otherwise. The more recent news in the daily press of a suggestion for the importation of negro labor from Jamaica was not overlooked, and was also a subject which came in for much criticism."

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BREAD PRICES SHOW INCREASE FROM 1913 UNTIL AUGUST, 1917 WASHINGTON, March 7.—Retail bread prices have fallen off 16 per cent since last August. Figures made public by the department of labor show there was a steady increase in price from 1913 until August. Using the 5-cent loaf sold in 1913 as a basis, the average price of bread is now 8.3 cents. The increase began in 1914, when bread rose to 5.8 cents. In 1915 it went as high as 6.4 and in 1916 the high point was reached in November. The price of 7.5 reported then fell off slightly until February, 1917, when it again advanced. This continued until the price of 9.1 was attained in August.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP Factory No. Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories. DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE. No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP. All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuses for absence of the UNION STAMP. BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. JOHN F. TOBIN, President. CHARLES L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.



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