NEWS-TRIBUNE ASSAILANT NOW SORE AT NONPARTISAN LEAGUE

1

(Continued from Page 1.) are found in some gentle farmer's farmers to win a place for himself pocket book. And these salaries go again. They are not so much opposed to men who do not work. They are to Townley, however, as they are to big salaries, too, few of them less his colleagues.

ened with suits if they do not pay up their league dues. The league has an attorney to attend to this

Ditching Riff-Raff.

The better element in the league is drawing away from the riff-raff. cast upon it by grafters, who drink in league headquarters and the dull moments in the call for re-

Desperate efforts are being made too much to stand.

John Lind, former Minnesota governor and President Wilson's personal envoy to Mexico in 1921. startled the state several months ago by eulogizing the league, but since then he has been unusually silent.

James Manahan, former congressman-at-large from Minnesota and once a strong leaguer, is known to be demanding reform. His law partner. Thomas Sullivan, league candidate for attorney general, is lined up with the malcontents and is ready to break away from league influ-

Thomas Van Lear, whose energies produced the \$1.000,000 to establish a farm-labor daily paper, is primarily the object of the existing league's attack because he doesn't want the paper used by the league influences. Split Is Serious.

Just how serious is the split can speech recently delivered at a meeting of the Daily Star staff. Herbert gerheads with Van Lear for more than a year over the paper's policy. announced that he had got rid of all Socialists and intended to get rid of more if they were found on the paper. This was a direct slap at Van Lear, for Gaston, former league paper editor and Townley's right-hand publicity-man, ordered by the paper's executive board to cut expenses. fired all the Van Lear men and left on the pay roll all those who were friendly to him but whose salaries had drawn the director's thrust. Van Lear hurried back to Milwaukee today to call a meeting of the directorate to consider the matter.

Townley himself has said that he is through with the Socialists. On the other hand, the Socialists want to get through with Townley who has served a jail sentence and who next month faces a charge in Fargo, N. D., of aiding and encouraging an alleged bank embezzlement. In North Dakota, birthplace of the

league, a similar condition exists. The governor, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture recently were recalled from offices.

The attorney general was William Lemke. He is the backbone of the Townleyism within the league. His henchmen, despite the fact that they are leaguers, are credited by Senator Porter J. McCumber, chairman of the senate finance this year, to be the regular Repub-Flican party of the state. While the anti-leaguers are deemed outcasts. Lemke Under Fire.

Lemke, however, is under fire by his successor, who has demanded an accounting of a special fund raised by the farmers during Lemke's administration to be used in criminal prosecutions after the state had refused an appropriation.

The North Dakota league newspaper situation also is all muddled, a board of directors supervises its policy but the directors are composed of extremist and conservative eaguers, neither of whom pull together, with the result that only special appeal for funds keeps the pa-

Already in this state the league is considered a dead issue, regular politicians no longer take it seriously, its rebuilding is deemed impossible for there has been too much scandal connected with it. Poor business methods, coupled with the ambitions of salary grabbers, have made it bankrupt.

Bad Financing.

An incident of the business methods concerns a book by Charles Edward Russell, published by Doubleday, age and company; the book's title is "The Non-Partisan League." Townley was so much impressed with it that he guaranteed the sale

of 20,000 copies. Only 1,000 copies have been disposed of after five years and the bankrupt league is responsible for payment of the other 19,000 copies.

Townley is making a grand effort "to come back." Now in Washington he is seeking to put through congress his pet project for revival of the United States Grain corporation. This is his campaign to win over the farmers to him so much per head for league membership. If he wins, he will have a tremendous advantage over his foes so far labor organizations upon whose members he had counted for political votes are done with him. They the case. accuse him of delivering them to "reactionary politicians." For his the king, became the power in Eng-plan is to have the league with- land, and parliament, from time to drawn from the political field except with indorsements. Union labor limitation under which the court of men want their own ticket.

The Real Issue. This political controversy, however important it may be to the * kers of office, is insignificant ared to the real issue between and the Townley league. come with clean hands." see Townley attempt-

Dpt their own organiza- at law."

tions while "demagogueing" the

"King can do wrong," said Oliver National league headquarters in Morris, editor of the National Lead-Minneapolis has let most of its cler-er, national publication of the ical force go and now there are only league, "for in the old days when managers who have nothing to manage except getting their pay checks stayed in power but his cabinet wen

MORE MONEY BEFORE WAF

(Continued from Page 1.) It is trying to throw off the onus attitude taken by the profiteering middlemen, the financiers and all the other, in-between fellows who gamble with printers' squads during get the farmer and the industrial

They Help Each Other. Organized labor took the position to prevent disaster, but the gaff is that what contributes to prosperity of the farmer will also aid the city worker. Here it was in solid eco-nomic ground. Everybody but pigheaded, selfish big business realizes that it is impossible to help or hurt any groups of citizens without at the same time helping or hurting all other groups. This lesson has not yet been learned by those who are demanding the subjugation and impoverishment of industrial and agrarian workers, but they will get

t sooner or later. For the nation will be called upon to pay the inexorable penalty of the outrageous treatment it is now ac- at the Orpheum Sunday. cording its wealth producers, and when pay day comes Big Business will be compelled to pay through the nose. When it falls, it will be a crash worth going miles to witness. For, as old Joe Ganz said. "The bigger they are, the harder they fall." Big Bustness is superimposed upon the toil be understood from an informal and sweat of the workers. It exists by and through them. If the workers are reduced to beggary, the merry tinkle of the cash register will be nushed, and a horde of parasitic middlemen will succumb to inanition.

Small Merchants Learn. Many thousands of small merchants have already got their lesson. They have discovered, when too late and much to their chagrin, that Emmett Devoy's delightful farce comthe dope fed to them by their chamber of commerce was all wrong. When money was rolling in they never stopped to inquire from whence it came. Now they know written by Francis Nordstom will that more than two-thirds of their customers are the despised toilers who they have been defaming and has the voice of a prima donna and traducing, and their cash registers the funmaking proclivities of a comtell them that these workers age not edienne. Miss Gould for two years coming around as often as once they did, for the simple reason that many

of them are jobless, while practical-

wages that are barely adequate to keep body and soul together. An Unselfish Plea. Contrast the unselfish consideration of the city worker for the farmer with the attitude of business toward all producers, gentle reader, and rejoice that you are not of the

In going before the committee of deal for agriculture the workers show. Sandy's songs and stories will

If it would help the farmer, they said, they would be willing to pay a little more for their food, although only God knew how they would do it. They thought that if the government were properly interested in its subjects the farmer could be succored without further burdening the urban dweller, but that meant the suppression of greedy middlemen, with whom the government seems to have a great deal of sympathy. But, in any event, they wanted the farmer assisted over his emergency, and that was the most heartening evidence of disinterested unselfishness seen in Washington in ages.

INJUNCTION HABIT WAS BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1.) everyone pleases to make it. Some times they go according to conscience; sometimes according to law; sometimes according to rule of court. Equity is a roguish thing; for in law we have a measure and know what to trust to, equity is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor and, as that is longer or narrower, so is equity. 'Tis all one as i they should make the standard of measure the chancellor's foot. What an uncertain measure this would be one chancellor has a long foot, another a short foct, a third an indifferent foot. It is the same thing with the chancellor's conscience."

The struggle between the court of equity and the courts of law continued for many years. As time passed, lawyers, instead of clergymen, became the lord chancellor. Also, as time passed, the number of cases coming before the court of equity became so umerous that assistants to the lord chancellor were necessary and in time a definite court, known as the court of chancery, was established.

The chancery court derived its name from the chancellor and not from the as the farmers are concerned but fact, as some may imagine, that those who went before it were taking chance although such was frequently

> Eventually, parltament, instead of time, defined the authority and the chancery should function. It became the basic principles of

hancery or equity, that: "It was to be exercised for the pro tection of property rights only."

"He who would seek its aid must "There must be no adequate remedy

HOW AMERICA GOTS ITS EQUITY COURTS.

"The courts of equity which we have today in the United States are directly descended from the original lord chancellor of England king's 'conscience'," says John Frey in this, the second of his brilliant series of articles on the injunction and its agencies. Injunctions are issued by equity

That is why it is important to know about equity courts-how they came into being, what their functions properly are, how they acquired other functions and for

In these articles the whole story s being told by an authority. A complete understanding of the equity court as in institution and of the reasons, as well as the ex-cuses, for injunctions is important in the great contest to bring to an end the improper and unlawful use of the injunction.

"It must not be used to punish

"It must never be used to curtail personal rights." When the British colonies were es tablished in America, they brought over with them the English common law and the English judicial procedare, the result being, that the courts of equity which we have today in the United States are directly descended from the original lord chancellor of England who first became the keeper of the king's "conscience."

AT THE ORPHEUM.

A double headline bill of brilliant qualities features the new vaudeville bill starting a seven-day engagement

William Seabury and his company of of rare entertainment. Seabury is a dancing star and among the best of dancing steps as Pat Rooney and in his latest revue has surrounded himself with a feminine quartet of beauty and ability. Assisting in the divertisment are Rose Stone, Edith May Capes, Marie Cavanaugh, Doris Reynolds, Buddie Cooper and Roxey

Mrs. Gene Hughes who has been a vaudeville star for many years shares headline honors with the big revue. Mrs. Hughes this season is offering edy "Contented Peggy." There are five expert players in the supporting cast.

Miss Rita Gould in a song cycle probably prove one of the most popular acts of the season. Miss Gould during the war was an A. E. F. entertainer and was affectionately known to thousands of "doughboys" ly all others are working for reduced as "Sis Rita."

> In an act that is devoted to nothing but the production of laughter Emerson and Baldwin are one of the featured attractions in the new show. For twenty minutes you will face s barrage of comedy that will prove hard to resist. Of interest to every one but to his

fellow Scotsmen especially, is the appearance of Sandy Shaw, the celecongress with their plea for a square brated Scotch comedian on the new demonstrated their kins with all who be long remembered. He has an asarouse unlimited laughter.

Introducing that awful Orton, "The Duke of Duck," the Four Ortons, comedy wirelsts have evolved something new in the line of a wire act. A truly remarkable series of tricks are presented but the comedy element is state. He said he was not concernthe piece de resistance.

"A Day at the Races" introduces Edward Gillette's Baboons, reputed to be the cleverest and funniest act of its kind in vaudeville. The simian performers are almost human in their frolic and their appearance assures much laughter.

The various picture novelties including the Topics, Aesep Fables and latest news weekly, together with the musical numbers of the Orpheum orchestra will round out a bill which the Orpheum management regards as one of the most entertaining shows presented in many weeks.

AIRMEN FORM UNION. British airplane operators and mechanicians have formed a trade union to protect the interests and remedy the grievances of the aerial taxi drivers. The present pay of

Germany is proving that war

Looks like you can't keep a good submarine down.

HAMBONE'S MEDITATIONS By J. P. Alley

SOME FOLKS RUNS DEY BILL UP EN DEN YOU HAS T' RUN DEM DOWN!



OWNERS START FIGHT ON LABOR WITH HAND-PICKED STATISTICS

Records Were Faulty When Calder Committee Seized Books Guess the Rest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Opening its national publicity campaign against the miners, the National Coal Association is plastering the country with a chart containing hand-picked figures which show that the coal barons are making no profit and are paying 67.8 cents of every dollar for labor.

There are no government agencies possession of figures on present coal costs and profits. The coal association shut the government out with an injunction against the Federal Trade Commission early in 1920. But in the fall of 1920 the Calder Committee on Reconstruction and tion

Production seized the association records and dug out the secret The association had claimed in made a profit of 71 cents per ton. The seized records showed the Calder committee was kind enough to

say that the coal owners had "obs

cured" the records. now is whether the National Coal Association records are more reliable n the present case than they were when the Calder committee marched in and took the books in 1920.

The National Coal Association figures now being spread broadcast In a revue of exceptional' merit | (even handed out like advertising handbills in the federal agricultural Calder committee thereupon entered conference) pretend to show that out the field and made its disclosures. of every dollar labor gets 67.8 cents 12.6 cents foes for supplies, 10.8 cents Coal Association coal barons started tors in shop or factory. We do not his kind. He has originated as many for "other operating expenses" and their profiteering campaign coinci-8.8 cents for "general expenses" with nothing for profit. The figures are ment control and the issuance of the October 31, 1921.

The National Coal Association consists of fifty associations of local op- Calder committee: erators and controls sixty per cent of the flational bitlminous coal out-

1919 profiteering became so outrageous that Congress took notice. A the Federal Trade Commission to Fuel Administration. The commission proposed to get and publish the

embarassing and they got an injunc- | 50-ton car."

COAL MINERS PAID NOW

LESS THAN LIVING WAGE Coal miners throughout th country-non-union and unionare now on the verge of starvation with acute /suffering in

many districts. What do the coal barons propose for the miners? What is the purpose of a proposal to further reduce wages? .

Do the coal barons expect th miners to submit to conditions, of complete distitution? And do they expect the public to support them in a campaign to bring about such a condition?

The time has passed for dest tution in any industry.

The condition of the mine worker must be improved, not made more miserable !

which silenced the Federal Trade Commission and in view of which all other government agencies All current figures given to the public are hand-picked for coal associa-

The Calder committee has furnished the only burst of fight since the The question that is being asked season the operators spread the "coal shortage" cry. But a government review showed no such situation. The miners dug 556,553,000 tons in 1920, compared to 458,063,-

Then the coal owners fed the public their own figures on costs, generally believed to be doctored. The It is significant that the National

dently with the lifting of governgiven as for the period of April 1 to injunction against the Federal Trade Commission. The success of the conspiracy is told by the report of the

"The 1920 figures by months show N. Y. RENT LAW IS ARGUED that in April, 1920, the first month after the fuel administration was During the summer and fall of lifted, the average report margin in seven eastern states doubled the March margin, and by July the April special appropriation was voted to margin in its turn was doubled, The margin of 38 cents in March became continue collection of cost figures, \$1.68 in July—quadrupled. The first preme court has heard argument such as it had furnished the U.S. three months of 1920 under fuel administration rices yielded an average margin of 30 cents; the three sing the rent act of 1920 the state months of the crisis yielded one of legislature suspended "the federal

INACTION WORSE | LANDLORDS PAY THAN RADICALS

President Manufacturers' As- Declares There is a "Theoretisociation Says "National Consciousness" Needed.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.-Inactivity of 'industrial leaders" is a greater dansortment of yarn's and lyrics that will ger to the country than radicals. That's what the newly elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers is reported to have declared in a speech in this city delivered to manufacturers of the state. He said he was not concerned about the "radical elements."

What he particularly desired was it is to acknowledged that he has no practical knowledge of the housing sit
will help put farming back on to a gard whatsoever for human rights, and whatsoever fo action "by the elements that have uation. A police canvass shows a fairly prosperous basis will be helpsuch forces," urging the need of a "national consciousness" among the the increase of rents prior to the "leaders in industry" as a means enactment of emergency rent laws of successfully fighting the condiions with which the world is faced. He realized als that knowledge of was paid \$500 by real estate owners economic questions is needed to solve ise on the housing situation which the problems of today. That is ob-

But it is quite patent that a untrial disaster. And the manufacturers' associations can prevent that by recognizing trade union principles in industry.

UNION-MADE PEN USED BY HUGHES TO SIGN TREATIES public opinion.

A trade union pen was used by Secretary of State Hughes in signng the treaties resulting from the International Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

The pen was made by David Fairbanks, 111 Thoorp street, Chicago, member of the Paintra' Union. It was presented to Secretary Hughes on December 21, by Mr. Fairbanks and President Gompers of the A. F.

Wood from 28 states was used making the pen. It was mounted with a gold eagle and had a gold point. From the staff fluttered 28 flags, each attached by a silken cord. The pen will be preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Colonial hall where the reaties were signed.

FIVE-CENT FARE INVALID. The federal court has set aside a 5-cent ruling by the Illinois com-merce commission that would apply o Chicago street cars. The court ruled that the commission based its order on conjecture and did not af-HUGE UNION BENEFITS.

Total benefits paid to organized street car men in Chicago last year totaled \$134,559.20. Funeral and disability benefits amounted \$126,027;

COLLEGE "PROF"

cal" Excess of House and Defends High Rents.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-There is a theoretical excess of houses and of political science. Columbia unver- in this city.

The professor made this statement shortage of 70.000 houses. Prof. Lindsay also believes that

is "not an enormous one." The professor admitted that he

to the United States supreme court in their effort to snnul existing rent in their effort to snnul existing rent laws. It is stated that the real estate anywhere but to the field of industion to Prof. Linsay's views as an "impartial," survey of conditions. which do not justify legislation now in force.

The university man's admission that he knows nothing of the housing situation, indicates how "scientific" opinion is often used to create

CLIMB 1,200 PER CENT

Washington, Feb. 21.-In a report to the department of commerce from a trade commissioner in Constantinople it is stated that the cost of living in that city on Oct. 1, last year, was 980 per cent higher than in pre-war days. Rent and lodging. however, increased some 1,200 per cent over July, 1914. These figures are for the working and poorer classes of the city; for American and European residents the increase, including rent, is nearer 2,400 per cent. One of the reasons for the present costs is the large number of Russian refugees in that city which is declared to be one of the most expensive in the world.

WANT MORE INTEREST. The receiver of the Brooklyn rapid transfer system plans to pay an additional 2 per cent to a bankorder on conjecture and did not af-ford the companies an opportunity to test its conclusions. The rate of the original loan was 6 per cent and a premium of 4 per cent was paid to obtain it. The transit commissioner declared that results obtained in retiring receivers' certificates were at the expense of the employes and the traveling

UNION BREAKERS

Strike-Breaking Agency Wants Settlemen From Detroit **Building Employers.**

DETROIT. Mich., Feb. 23 .- The as sociated building employers and the R. J. Coach detective agency of Cleveland are at loggerheads over the cost of breaking strikes and slugging trade unionists. The Coach company has filed suit for the money, but the case will hardly come to trial, as neither side dare acknowledge their part in the unsavory mess.

Coach submits copies of an agreenent with the employers, wherein the latter promise to pay one superintendent \$50 a day and operatives \$20 a day, with necessary expenses added.

In his plea to the court, Coach says: "Plaintiff agree and contracted to and with the said defendants to alleviate, break up and put down labor agitation, disorders and strikes then existing and being waged against said defendents and its members in said city of Detroit and county of Wayne, and in which said labor disputes, disorders and strikes defendants and its members were greatly concerned and inter-

These strikes were marked by brutal assaults on trade union officials and recall the following description by Coach of his methods: "In their 'silent, secret, effective way, the industrial operatives uproot relentlessly the weeds of dishonesty, disloyalty and discontent. Through their efforts, unity of purpose is established between employer and employe. Our operatives care to say more on this subject." The threatened suit reveals the extent which employers will shovel out money to these sluggers in an effort to break up trade unionism.

BEFORE SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-Does the New York state ren: act violate upon the question. Counsel\for the rent gougers contended that in pas-Mine owners thought this would be \$1.64—fivefold; \$81.50 margin per organic law on the theory that an mergency 'existed," holding that a fancied or real public emergency an not suspend or repeal the constitution. The deputy attorney general of the state in his argument declared that the law was enacted prevent the eviction from their mes of 100,000 families in New York city He held that the law was in accord with public interest and in strict conformity to the con-

LAWS TO HELP FARMERS NOT CLASS LEGISLATION

apartments in this city, according to farmer," said Henry C. Wallace, dustrial history covers, but it was Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor secretary of agriculture, in a speech all useless and worthless from the

so-called farm legislation of the past As to the spiritual value of such year has been of just as much bene- human activities, he had no opinion ful to everybody. It is not a question of giving the farmer any special faors. He does not ask them. It is simply a question of putting about 40 per cent of our people in a position to help themselves."

BUILT HAPHAZARDLY. The contractor who built the American theater building in New York testified before Magistrate McAdoo that he did the steel construction work haphazardly with few measurements, and as much "as a child stacks cards." The building collapsed last Nov. ,killing sever

\$10 and \$7 Shoes for \$4.83 Big Shoe Sale. The Big Duluth. THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY

TURKISH LIVING COSTS

DETECTIVES SUE BIG BIZ WANTS CZ AR-LIKE COURT TO RULE ROADS AND CURB LABOR

By ARTHUR E. HOLDER.

On Feb. 23, the United States sen- tion in industry or elsewhere. ate committee on interstate commerce permitted the agents of the Emery agreed that the public tritheir views on the transportation problem

The National Industrial Council Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and other aggregations of wealth takers who, on occasions which they consider propitious, pose as defenders of liberty and friends of the dear people.

Mr. C. S. Walker, a manufacturer of Des Moines, Towa, was the firstspeaker. He presented to the committee a set of skillfully drawn resolutions purporting to be the deliberate expression of the membership contained in over 300 manufacturing groups from thirty-eight states composing, it was alleged, 290,000 manufacturers employing 10,000,000 "operatives." Mr. James A. Emery, council of the National Industrial Council, followed Mr. Walker.

Mr. Emery is the gentleman who figured so prominently during the Mulhall Lobby investigation by the senate and the house in the year 1913, and is the same gentleman selected by the recent conference of subdued representatives to represent their views on transportation and and ultra-patriotic National Associaother industrial problems before the Federal congress and state legisla-

The main substance of the resoluions presented undertook to crystalze prejudice against labor and the organizations of labor. The remedies proposed to solve our transeportation problems were:

Compulsory arbitration. 2. Indirect suggestion for the abolition of the railroad labor board, he substitution of a so-called impartial tribunal to which industrial disputes on the railroads should be referred and whose decisions should be summarily enforced.

3. Repeal of the Adamson eight-4. Repeal of the state full crew

5. Invest congress with supreme powers over all interstate traffic, hus centralizing the states of any rights or privileges to regulate transportation within their own boundar-

Mr. Emery in reply to questions put by Senators Cummins and Stanley admitted that he had no faith or confidence in voluntary negotiations or voluntary arbitration of labor problems by representatives of dganized labor with employers. He gave no credit to the extraordinary successes that had been attendant upon successful voluntary negotiations between 145 railroads and their several groups of organized employes for the last 40 years; he waved aside with magnificent gesture, the service rendered by the Bureau of Conciliaon in the department of labor, the Board of Mediation and Conciliation established under the Newlands act in 1913, the many weighty cases aleady adjusted by the railroad labor board and to the many thousands of cases successfully adjusted with justice to all interests by the War Labor board.

New York, Feb. 21.—"There has upon viewpoint as to the merits and the benefits accruing from the extraciass legislation on behalf of the ordinary undertakings which, this in-"The fact is," he said, "that all the his fellow agents and his patrons. material viewpoint of Mr. Emery,

International Labor News Service.) whole-souled democratic representa-

Upon being cross-questioned, Mr. National Council to appear and state bunal proposed by his council and invested with the dictatorial power to arbitrate, decide and enforce deis the polite name for the inside cir-road employes and working condi-cle composing the hard-boiled profi-tions, it should also exclusively funccisions by it as to wages paid railteers of the National Association of tion with the interstate commerce commission, possessing the railroad rate making power.

On being further questioned, he admitted that the interstate commerce commission might function as the public tribunal to arbitrarily set wages and working conditions of the workers. Mr. Emery, however, when pressed for his attitude and that of his associates relative to compulsory arbitration in the establishments of his patrons very emphatically protested because that would be an interference with their individual liberty. He also protested with equal emphasis to the suggestion that the interstate commerce commission should be vested with power to set the prices railroads should pay for steel rails, locomotives, cars, coal and other material and supplies used by railroads, generally furnished by the newly discovered freedom preservers. liberty sayers and defenders of the public weal composed of the aforesaid self-constituted philanthropic tion of Manufacturers and other respectable agents (?) in the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It may be that these folks imagine they are fooling senators and representatives, farmers and laborers with their newly discovered pose of altruism. but it will require many years of penitence, of right living and right acting for them ever to convince the majority of the people of the United States that they are seeking for anything less than "all the traffic will bear" for their own immediate private profit-making, class-conscious dominating groups.

TEN CENT STORE PROFITS. The F. W. Woolworth company. operating 5 and 10-cent stores, report a surplus of more than \$13,000-000 last year, after all costs have · This surplus is equivalent to \$20.04 earned on the \$65. 00,000 common stock as against \$13.87 a share the previous year.

\$10 and \$7 Shoes for \$4.83 Big Shoe Sale. The Big Duluth.



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