

NEWS-TRIBUNE ASSAILANT NOW SORE AT NONPARTISAN LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1.) are found in some gentle farmer's pocket book. And these salaries go to men who do not work. They are big salaries, too, few of them less than \$100 a week.

National league headquarters in Minneapolis has let most of its clerical force go and now there are only managers who have nothing to manage except setting their pay checks while the farmers are being threatened with suits if they do not pay up their league dues. The league has an attorney to attend to this work.

Ditching Riff-Raff.

The better element in the league is drawing away from the riff-raff. It is trying to throw off the onus cast upon it by grafters, who drink liquor in league headquarters and gamble with printers' squads during the dull moments in the call for reform.

Desperate efforts are being made to prevent disbanding, but the gaff is too much to stand.

John Lind, former Minnesota governor and President Wilson's personal envoy to Mexico in 1913, started 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 influence.

Split Is Serious.

Just how serious is the split can be understood from an informal speech recently delivered at a meeting of the Daily Star staff. Herbert E. Gaston, editor of the Star, at league headquarters 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 Towney'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 directors 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 Towney who has served a jail sentence and who next month faces a charge in Fargo, N. D., of aiding and encouraging an alleged bank robbery.

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 fight on Towneyism within the league. His henchmen, despite the fact that they are leaguers, are credited by Senator Porter J. McCumber, chairman of the senate finance committee, who seeks re-election this year, to be the regular Republican party of the state. While the anti-league are deemed outcasts.

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 outpouring.

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 leaguers, neither of whom pull together, with the result that only special appeal for funds keeps the paper going.

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 conditions 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; Towney'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 as the farmers are concerned but labor organizations upon whose members he had counted for political votes are done with him. They accuse him of luring them to "reactionary" politicians. For his plan is to have the league withdrawn from the political field except with endorsements. Union labor men want their own ticket.

The Real Issue. This political controversy, however important it may be to the workers of office, is insignificant when compared to the real issue between the farmers and the Towney league.

As Towney attempts to get his own organization

tions while "demagoguing" the farmers to win a place for himself again. They are not so much opposed to Towney, however, as they are to his colleagues.

"King can do wrong," said Oliver Morris, editor of the National Leader, national publication of the league, "for in the old days when the people were dissatisfied the king stayed in power but his cabinet went out."

AMERICAN LABOR MADE MORE MONEY BEFORE WAR

(Continued from Page 1.)

attitude taken by the profiteering middlemen, the financiers and all the other in-between fellows who get the farmer and the industrial worker both coming and going.

They Help Each Other. Organized labor took the position that what contributes to prosperity of the farmer will also aid the city. The farmer is the basis of the economic ground. Everybody but the selfish, 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 subjugation and impoverishment of industrial and agrarian workers, but they will get it sooner or later.

For the nation will be called upon to pay the inexorable penalty of the outrageous treatment it is now according to its wealthy producers, and when pay day comes Big Business will be compelled to pay through the nose. When it fails, 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 Business is superimposed upon the toll and the toll is being paid.

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Small Merchants Learn. Many thousands of small merchants have already got their heads in the sand. They have discovered, when too late and much to their chagrin, that the hope held 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 that more than two-thirds of their customers are the depleted toilers who they have been defaming and traducing, and their cash registers tell them that these workers are not coming around as often as once they did, for the simple reason that many of them are jobless, while practically all others are working for reduced 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 elect.

In going before the committee of congress with their plea for a square deal for agriculture the workers demonstrated their kins with all who suffer.

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 would 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. Sometimes they go according to conscience; sometimes according to law; sometimes according to rule of court.

Equity is a roughish 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 if 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 foot, 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, it is true, the number of cases coming before the court of equity became so numerous 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 fact, as some may imagine, that those who went before it were taking a chance although such was frequently the case.

Eventually, parliament, instead of the king, took power in England, and parliament, from time to time, defined the authority and the limitation under which the court of chancery should function.

It became the basic principles of chancery or equity, that: "It was to be exercised for the protection of property rights only. 'He who would seek his aid must come with clean hands.'"

"There must be no adequate remedy at law."

"It must not be used to punish crime."

"It must never be used to curtail personal rights."

When the British colonies were established in America, they brought over with them the English common law and the English judicial procedure, 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," says John Froy in this, the second of his brilliant series of articles on the injunction and its agencies.

Injunctions are issued by equity courts. 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 what reasons.

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

HOW AMERICA GOT ITS EQUITY COURTS

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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 in possession of figures on present coal and iron production and the association shut the government out of an injunction against the Federal Trade Commission early in 1920.

But in the fall of 1920 the Calder Committee on Reconstruction and Production seized the association records and dug out the secrets thereof.

The association had claimed it 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 "observed" the records.

The question that is being asked now is whether the National Coal Association records are more reliable in 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 (even handed out like advertising handbills in the federal agricultural conference) pretend to show that out of every dollar labor gets 67.8 cents; 12.6 cents goes for supplies, 10.8 cents for "other operating expenses" and 8.8 cents for "general expenses" with nothing for profit. The figures are given as for the period of April 1 to October 31, 1921.

The National Coal Association consists of fifty associations of local operators and controls sixty per cent of the National bituminous coal output.

During the summer and fall of 1919 profiteering became so outrageous that Congress took notice. A special appropriation was voted to the Federal Trade Commission to continue collection of cost figures, such as it had assigned the U. S. Fuel Administration. The outfit was proposed to get and publish the facts.

Miss Rita Gould in a song cycle written by Francis Nordstrom probably gave one of the most popular acts of the season. Miss Gould has the voice of a prima donna and the funmaking proclivities of a comedienne. Miss Gould for two years during the war was an A. E. F. entertainer and was affectionately known to thousands of "doughboys" 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 a 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 celebrated Scotch comedian on the new show. Sandy's songs and stories will be long remembered. He has an assortment of yarns and lyrics that will arouse unlimited laughter.

Introducing that awful Orton, "The Duke of Duck," the Four Ortons, comedy wirelets have evolved something new in the line of a wire act. A truly remarkable series of tricks are presented but the comedy element is the 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, Acrop Fabrics and 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 mechanics have formed a trade union to protect the interests and remedy the grievances of the aerial taxi drivers. The present pay of pilots is \$12 a week.

Germany is proving that war never pays.

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!

Wood from 25 states was used in making the pen. It was mounted with a gold eagle and had a gold point. From the staff fluttered 25 flags, each attached by a silken cord. The pen will be preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Colonial hall where the treaties were signed.

FIVE-CENT FARE INVALID. The federal court has set aside a 5-cent ruling by the Illinois commerce commission that would apply to Chicago street cars. The court ruled that the commission based its order on conjecture and did not afford the companies an opportunity to test its conclusions.

HUGE UNION BENEFITS. Total benefits paid to organized street car men in Chicago last year totaled \$124,559.20. Funeral and disability benefits amounted to \$128,022.

COAL MINERS PAID NOW LESS THAN LIVING WAGE

Coal miners throughout the country—non-union and union—are 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 the miners to submit to conditions of complete destitution? And do they expect the public to support them in a campaign to bring about such a condition?

The time has passed for destitution in any industry. The condition of the mine worker must be improved, not made more miserable!

tion which silenced the Federal Trade Commission and in view of which all other government agencies have kept away from coal figures. All current figures given to the public are hand-picked for coal association purposes.

The Calder committee has furnished the only burst of light since the injunction. During the 1920 buying season the operators spread the "good" message. But government review showed no such situation. The miners dug 558,553,000 tons in 1920, compared to 458,063,000 in 1919.

Then the coal owners fed the public their own figures on costs, generally believed to be doctored. The Calder committee then dug out the field and made its disclosures.

It is significant that the National Coal Association coal barons started their profiteering campaign coincidentally with the lifting of government control and the issuance of the injunction against the Federal Trade Commission. The success of the conspiracy is told by the report of the Calder committee:

"The 1920 figures by months show that after the fuel administration was lifted, the average profit margin in seven eastern states doubled the March margin, and by July the April margin in its turn was doubled. The margin of 38 cents in March became \$1.68 in July—quadrupled. The first three months of 1920 under fuel administration prices yielded an average margin of 30 cents. The first three months of the crisis yielded one of \$1.64—fivefold; \$1.85 margin per 50-ton car."

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—There is a theoretical excess of houses and apartments in this city, according to Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor of political science, Columbia university.

The professor made this statement before a housing committee. He acknowledged that he has no practical knowledge of the housing situation. A police canvass shows a shortage of 70,000 houses.

Prof. Lindsay also believes that the increase of rents prior to the enactment of emergency rent laws is "not an enormous one."

The professor admitted that he was paid \$500 by real estate owners who were in the housing situation which the real estate men have submitted to the United States supreme court in their effort to annul existing rent laws. It is stated that the real estate and landlords for preparing a treatment intended to give wide distribution to Prof. Lindsay'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 public opinion.

TURKISH LIVING COSTS 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 cost 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 banking syndicate for the renewal of \$1,500,000 receivers' certificates. 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 employees and the traveling public.

DETECTIVES SUE UNION BREAKERS

Strike-Breaking Agency Wants Settlement From Detroit Building Employers.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 23.—The associated building employers and the R. J. Coach detective agency of Cleveland are at loggerheads over the cost of breaking strikes and organizing traitors. 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 agreement with the employers, wherein the latter promise to pay one hundred \$50 a day and operatives \$20 a day, with necessary expenses added.

In his plea to the court, Coach says: "Plaintiff agrees and contracted to and with the said defendants to break up and put down certain labor agitation, disorders and strikes then existing and being waged against said defendants 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 interested."

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, dilatory and discontent. Through their efforts, unity of purpose is established between employer and employee. Our operatives have been the reign of labor agitation, break up and put down certain labor agitation, disorders and strikes then existing and being waged against said defendants 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 interested."

The threatened suit reveals the extent which employers will shovel out money to these sluggers in an effort to break up trade unionism.

N. Y. RENT LAW IS ARGUED BEFORE SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Does the New York state rent act violate the federal constitution? The supreme court has heard argument upon the question. Counsel for the rent gougers contended that in passing the rent act of 1920 the state legislature suspended "the federal emergency" which justified the act.

The deputy attorney general of the state in his argument declared that the law was enacted to prevent the eviction from their homes 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 constitution.

LAWS TO HELP FARMERS NOT CLASS LEGISLATION

New York, Feb. 21.—"There has been a lot of thoughtless talk about class legislation on behalf of the farmer," said Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, in a speech in this city.

"The fact is," he said, "that all the so-called farm legislation of the past year has been of just as much benefit to all classes of people as it is to the farmer. Any legislation which will help put farming back on to a fairly prosperous basis will be helpful to everybody. It is not a question of giving the farmer any special favors. 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 seven workers.

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

THE YOUNG LADY ACROSS THE WAY

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BIG BIZ WANTS CZAR-LIKE COURT TO RULE ROADS AND CURB LABOR

By ARTHUR E. HOLDER.

(International Labor News Service.) On Feb. 23, the United States senate committee on interstate commerce permitted the agents of the National Council to appear and state their views on the transportation problem.

The National Industrial Council is the polite name for the inside circle composing the hard-boiled profiteers of the National Association of 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, Iowa, was the first speaker. 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 comprising it was alleged, 250,000 "operatives." Mr. James A. Emery, counsel of the National Industrial Council, followed Mr. Walker.

Mr. Emery is the gentleman who figured so prominently during the Mullan 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 other industrial problems before the Federal congress and state legislatures.

The main substance of the resolutions presented undertook to crystallize prejudice against labor and organizations of labor. The remedies proposed to solve our transportation problems were:

1. Compulsory arbitration. 2. Indirect suggestion for the abolition of the railroad labor board, the 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-hour law. 4. Repeal of the state full crew law. 5. Invert congress with supreme powers over all interstate traffic, thus centralizing the states of any rights or privileges to regulate transportation within their own boundaries.