

KNOWLEDGE IS MANKIND'S Greatest Benefactor; False Teaching Is Civilization's Greatest Adicap.

VOL. 27. NO. 33.

THE LABOR WORLD

AMERICAN LABOR WILL NOT BE OUTLAWED OR ENSLAVED

DULUTH, MINNESOTA, APRIL 22, 1922.

WE WANT EVERY PERSON of Liberal Thought in Duluth and Elsewhere to Be a Patron of The Labor World.

FIVE CENTS.

RAILROAD TROUBLES CAUSED BY HIGH FINANCE OF WALL STREET

Railway Department of A. F. of L., Through W. J. Lauck, Charges Up Present Plight of Roads to Stock and Bond Manipulators; No Complaint Against Managers.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Responsibility for the present plight of the railroads of the United States was placed upon the financial rather than the operating end of railroad management by W. J. Lauck who testified Monday before the senate committee on interstate as the consulting economist of the Railway Employees' department of the American Federation of Labor.

Properties Depleted. "Their properties are depleted," said Mr. Lauck, "their efficiency is seriously impaired, their credit is undermined, their profits are dwindling, it is hopeless to ask for higher rates, because the traffic cannot stand higher rates, and, caught in this impasse, they find themselves between the horns of government control or bankruptcy. And this situation has largely arisen because the railroads have been dominated by men who knew how to manipulate stocks and bonds rather than by men who knew how to carry on the service of transportation on the basis of a maximum of load for a minimum of energy."

Wages Not Responsible. "We realize that freight and passenger charges may be too high," said Mr. Lauck at the beginning of his statement to the committee, "but we do not concede that it arises from paid to railway employees. We acknowledge that labor costs of the operation of the railroads are excessive, but we wish to take this opportunity of showing that this is due to the delinquencies of railway management and policy, and not to unreasonable wages, working standards, or inefficiencies of railway employees. We will even admit that too much has been paid for labor as a whole, and that, while the individual employee's rates of pay have not been sufficient, labor costs of operation have been too great. This has not been due, however, to any lack of productive efficiency of railway workers, but to the inadequate and impaired facilities of the railroads which are acknowledged even by railroad officials to be a generation behind the commercial and industrial requirements of the nation."

Not Against Managers. Mr. Lauck explained that the railway workers want it clearly understood that they do not bring charges of wastefulness and extravagance against present railway executives, who, he said, are struggling under a handicap they cannot overcome. He said that the charges are directed against those who made and directed the financial policy of the railroads in years past and who today are endeavoring to foist upon labor and the public the burden of the financial rehabilitation of the roads. He also said that the public should know that there is a decided difference between high labor costs and high wages.

No Depreciation Fund. Failure to set aside a sufficient percentage of their earnings to cover depreciation was one of the counts in Mr. Lauck's indictment of the financial management of the railroads. He submitted a table purporting to show that in the eight years from 1911 to 1918 the depreciation fund of the railroads was \$2,155,500,000 less than it should have been under any sound financial policy, and said that if this money had been set aside and expended properly an annual saving of approximately \$800,000,000 in the operating expenses of the railroads would have been effected.

Discussing the diverse views of the railroad executives and the railway workers, Mr. Lauck said that the former look upon labor simply as an item of operating costs and the first to be attacked when economies and retrenchment are necessary. The workers, on the other hand, regard labor as essentially a human factor in the operation of the roads and insist that wage reductions should not be considered until every other measure has been taken to reduce operating costs.

Employees and Wages. Mr. Lauck went into a detailed discussion of the wages of railway workers and said "at" they should be determined upon a living wage basis, with differentials for skill, experience, hazards of employment and productive efficiency. To arrive at what constitutes a living wage he cited the various so-called "comfort budgets" which have been compiled by governmental and other authoritative agencies and said that on the basis of living costs in May, 1921, they averaged \$1.97. As against this he computed the average annual compensation of railway workers in 1920, as corrected by deducting overtime on the basis of figures presented by the railroads, to have been \$1,602.56, which was further reduced to \$1,475.89 by the decision of the Railroad Labor Board effective July 1, 1921.

Large number of railroad workers fall far short of any such earnings, however, according to Mr. Lauck. Section men to the number of 275,852 earn only \$212.20 annually under the present scale, if they work full time; construction gang and work train employees, numbering 28,760, can average but \$97.08 annually; other unskilled labor numbering 28,760, can average but \$1,000.48, and 22,572 crossing

MINERS INVADE HOME OF STEEL

Union Reaches Into Steel Trust Belt in Coal Regions; Coke Price Goes Up.

Washington, April 20.—The "praise agents" of the coal owners are busily explaining how these law-abiding citizens fear prosecution if they enter into an agreement with the central competitive field miners. Attorney General Daugherty has stated in a letter to Congressman Bland that no prosecutions would follow such a course, but the coal owners have become so virtuous that simple-minded people suggest they may turn back to the public some of their extortions.

Another feature of the strike are gains made by the miners in western Pennsylvania, and especially in that Gibraltar of non-unionism, the Connellsville coke country. The success of the union miners is indicated by the fact that the price of coke, which is essential in steel making, has increased in the Pittsburgh district. The steel trust which controls these fields, is making strong defense that the unionists have entered their bailiwick, but the fact remains that their company "unions" and other paternalisms have not secured justice for these workers.

Another feature of the strike are gains made by the miners in western Pennsylvania, and especially in that Gibraltar of non-unionism, the Connellsville coke country. The success of the union miners is indicated by the fact that the price of coke, which is essential in steel making, has increased in the Pittsburgh district.

BANKS 'CLEANED UP' BIG PROFITS

Made War-Time Gain of Nearly Two Billions, Says American Legion Man.

Washington, April 20.—The banks of the United States made a wartime profit of \$1,747,695,000, which they still retain, said John Thomas Taylor, legislative representative of the American Legion, in a letter to senators in which the passage of the soldiers' bonus is urged. It was stated that profits of these banks are three times greater than for a similar period prior to the war and are three times the amount of money the United States chamber of commerce estimates the veterans will borrow from the banks if the bonus bill becomes a law.

"These enormous bank profits of nearly one and three-quarter billions of dollars are in addition to the profits which were not retained such as dividends, extra dividends and bonus payments to their own employees during the war period. A large proportion of these unprecedented profits were made and retained by the New York banks, controlled by the great financial interests which are leading the fight against adjusted compensation for veterans on principle. One might also say 'on principal and interest.'"

A BANK A DAY WENT OUT OF BUSINESS LAST YEAR

Although the federal reserve act is advertised as a panacea for bank failures, the controller of currency reports that 37 national bank failures in 1921 has been exceeded in only two years since the national banking system was formed in 1863. The total number of private, state and national bank failures was 365, or one for every day in 1921. Since 1863 less than 5 per cent of the chartered national banks have failed. The records show that creditors of all insolvent banks in the system received on an average \$3.79 per cent of the banks' liabilities to them.

SENATE BILL TO REPAY FINES TO PROFIT MAKERS

Plan to Refund Money Paid Under Anti-Gouging Section of War-Time Lever Act.

By WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, Chairman A. F. of L. Legislative Committee.

(International Labor News Service) Washington, D. C., April 20.—Give back, out of the United States treasury, all fines imposed for profiteering necessities of life during and since the war. That is the proposal contained in a bill introduced in congress by Senator Davis Elkins of West Virginia.

Elkins, belongs to the senatorial group that acts through the treasury. Therein lies the danger in this profiteering refund proposal officially known as Senate 3193. This bill was introduced on the same day as the ship subsidy bill. Those who watch proceedings in Washington are beginning to fear will longer stop before the treasury because there will be no treasury there!

The Elkins bill reads, in part, as follows: "That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to refund upon application therefor under such regulations as he may prescribe to every person, partnership, association or corporation, the amount such person, partnership, corporation or association has paid as a fine upon conviction of a violation of the provisions of Section 4 of what is known as the Lever Act."

But the profiteers—those who piled loot upon loot while the nation was at war—they are to get their winnings back, if this bill goes through. The subsidy bill—this refund bill—the sales tax proposal—these are some of the measures backed by the Old Guard and for which the masses of the people are expected to be easy prey.

The most amazing proposition on record, is the manner in which honest observers characterize the Elkins proposal to give back to the profiteers the fines which courts decreed they should pay for breaking the law in time of war!

FOLKS SHOULD WEEP FOR POOR HARVESTER TRUST

Chicago, April 20.—It is in order to pass resolutions of sympathy for the International Harvester company. The occasion for sorrow is the trust's announcement that last year its clear profit was only \$4,149,900. Large sums were stowed away in various funds, princely salaries were paid officials and managers, interest on bonds were met, but \$4,149,900 profit is not enough to meet interest on common stock and stock dividends.

The common stock does not represent a single dollar of investment and the stock dividends were issued to conceal the enormous profits in recent years. In 1920 the clear profits were \$16,655,300. Now the trust heanoans that profits are not large enough to pay interest on water and the profits of other years. Instead of giving farmers some of the benefits of their profits through lower prices the profits are hidden.

Judicial Edicts Against Labor Have Taken Away Constitutional Rights

By JOHN P. FREY. To effectively comprehend conditions created when a labor injunction is issued, it is necessary to have an understanding of the rights of the wage earner. The wage earners' rights are identical with their rights as citizens; being a wage earner neither decreases, increases, or in any other manner modifies or changes their citizen rights.

FIGHT OF MINE WORKERS' UNION PART OF STEEL TRUST PROGRAM

Biggest Mine Owner in America Has Half Billion War Chest to Back King Coal's Fight on Organized Miners; Labor Committee of House of Representatives Starts Inquiry.

By International Labor News Service.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Is the Steel Trust responsible for the coal strike and the effort to destroy the Miners' Union? The Labor Committee of the house of representatives is inquiring into the relationship of the following facts:

- 1. The United States Steel corporation is the biggest individual operator of coal mines in the United States.
2. Ninety per cent of its coal acreage is worked by non-union labor under gun-man rule.
3. The tactics of the coal operators are those of the Steel Trust during the steel strike and the same autocratic attitude toward labor is being fostered.
4. A fund of half a billion dollars, called "undivided surplus," is available for emergencies, including strikes.
5. The advisers of the coal operators, especially its publicity agents, are in many instances also the advisers of the Steel Trust.

This is only a partial list of facts indicating that the most powerful and at the same time the most autocratic industrial and financial group in the United States is behind the movement to break the Miners' Union. It isn't a theory, it is a fact. The "hands off" attitude of the administration is in itself indication that the Steel Trust and its affiliated banking interests are running the strike to suit their own plans.

Judge Gary's report on the U. S. Steel corporation for 1921, just issued to stockholders, shows actual ownership of 418,587 vein acres of coking coal and 337,733 vein acres of steam and gas coal. The surface area of its coal properties is 302,481 acres. There is no larger coal operator in the world. In Mingo and Logan counties of West Virginia, where gun-man rule is supreme, the Steel Trust owns 53,738 acres of coking coal, its surface ownership being 22,863 acres. In the Black Mountain District—Letcher and Harland counties of West Virginia—another storm center, the vein acreage is 75,810 and surface acreage 32,043.

Capital expenditures of \$9,074,692 were made by U. S. Steel in 1921 for coal and coke properties, \$5,800,000 of this sum being for additional acreages of steam coal in Greene county, Pa., a non-union field. In union fields U. S. Steel is joining in the fight against the United Mine Workers. In Illinois and Indiana a vein acreage of 73,108 and surface acreage of 5,926 is owned. It has been retained as a union field because the Steel Trust mines are surrounded by decently organized communities.

The Steel Trust is strongest in the non-union fields of the South, however. In Tennessee and Alabama its vein acreage totals 339,242 and its surface acreage 207,256. Standards of living are here maintained at the lowest possible level, profits at the highest possible level. Extension of housing facilities in the non-union fields of West Virginia was part of the Steel Trust's program for 1921 in preparation for a coal strike. In the Pocahontas field \$148,786.73 was expended for this purpose. The plant capacity at Works No. 40, near Phillippi, was increased.

U. S. Steel figures on coal mining operations during 1921 show that the southern non-union fields produced 9.9 per cent more coal than in 1920. All mining operations of the U. S. Steel corporation in the northern fields—including iron ore and northern coking coal—were reduced 40 per cent. Financially U. S. Steel is stronger than ever. It is prepared to fight. Its earnings in 1921 were \$92,000,000. Much of this was distributed among sinking funds. Dividends of \$50,000,000 were paid, in spite of the financial depression that was made the excuse for reducing wages below the living standards which prevailed before the war.

But more significant than earnings and dividends is the undivided surplus of \$69,926,957.59, which can be used for any purpose that will strengthen the hand of the Steel Trust. In 1901 the undivided surplus was \$43,620,940.30, which was then a staggering figure.

CALIFORNIA HEARINGS ON WAGES BUT BLUFF

Wage hearings now being conducted by a board created by the California industrial welfare commission is a big bluff and women workers are due for a wage cut, according to Lettie Howard, representative of the Waitresses' union, who attended the hearings in San Francisco. She says that any person with half an eye can see the outcome of the "hearings," and that the sooner women wage earners realize that politicians, including "the female of the species," are all alike, less dependence will be placed in state commissions and more interest will be taken in labor unions.

M'CARTHY AND TVEITMOE RETIRE AFTER 21 YEARS

San Francisco, April 20.—After serving 21 years as president of the California state building trades council, P. H. McCarthy declined a re-nomination at the annual convention and was succeeded by First Vice President MacDonald. By a unanimous vote the convention elected McCarthy past president and general adviser. Secretary-Treasurer Tveitmoe, who also served for 21 years, retired because of ill health. The convention agreed to plans for a state-wide organizing campaign and an aggressive fight against the anti-union "American" shop.

WARNED NOT TO GO TOO FAR N LABOR BAITING

Congressman Nolan, Labor Member, Declares Workers May Change Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—

Debate on an amendment providing that none of the money appropriated to the Department of Justice shall be used for the prosecution of labor and farm organizations brought forth some plain talking in the House of Representatives by Congressman John I. Nolan, Republican, of California. The amendment was finally approved in committee of the whole House by a vote of 28 to 27 and later adopted by the House. Congressman Nolan's lips were aroused by prosecution for attempting to maintain a fair rate for workers, and it has never been considered a reflection upon the Attorney General. It was pointed out that for many years the appropriations for the Department of Justice carried out a provision exempting labor organizations from prosecution for attempting to maintain a fair rate for workers, and it has never been considered a reflection upon the Attorney General.

"I want to say to my Republican friends here," declared Mr. Nolan, "that if they think the situation is such in the congressional elections that are coming along next November that they can go along in the way they have been going and get consideration from the so-called labor vote, or the working men in the industrial districts, there will be an awakening after the votes are counted, and it will not be helpful to their control of the House. It is passing strange that the committee on appropriations brought in this year, as they did last year, since my Republican friends came into control, the appropriation bill for the army and omitted the prohibition of the construction and repair of the Sherman anti-trust trust fund. Now, if it is true that after the passage of the Clayton act we continue it, why could we not continue it now after the passage of the Capper-Volstead law? What assurance have we that the farmer is any more secure under the Capper-Volstead law than the laborer was under the Clayton act?"

FEDERAL JUDGE ENJOINS MARYLAND RAIL STRIKERS

Hagerstown, Md., April 20.—Federal Judge Rose has enjoined striking employees of the Western Maryland railroad, but the court refused to enjoin picketing, because strikers have the right to maintain their pickets and to use persuasion "that will not reasonably induce fears and apprehension of bodily harm," said the court. The strikers say that the company failed to secure an injunction to its liking, and that the present order will not affect their movement. The strike was caused by the railroad contracting its repair work to the Dickson construction and repair company, which has reduced wages and working conditions. One of the first things the strike-breakers did was to wreck a turntable and demolish one of the company's largest locomotives.

NATION-WIDE FIGHT PLANNED BY LABOR-FARMER POLITICAL PACT

Aggressive Campaign Under Way in Fourteen States; Balance of Power Plan Generally Accepted; New England Cotton Mill Owners Beaten on 'Southern Competition.'

By CHARLES M. KELLEY.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Fourteen states report aggressive campaigns already launched to the national committee of the conference for progressive political action at its first session in Washington. Activity in many congressional districts was also reported from other states.

TAKES GOOD RAP AT LABOR BOARD

Gompers Says Government Would Make Labor Pay for Looting Railroads.

Chicago, April 15.—The railroad labor board was raked fore and aft by President Gompers in his address to the convention of the A. F. of L. railway employees' department. The board was denounced for its policies that have established it as a railroad managers' sidshow. The most recent decision to arouse the ire of the trade union executive was made in the Missouri & North Arkansas case wherein the board ordered an additional 25 per cent wage decrease for all employees on the ground that "if this request is not granted the carrier contends that it is inevitable that the road must be scrapped."

No government board ever made such a backward-looking decision. Financiers have looted the Missouri & North Arkansas, which has been in the hands of a receiver for the past 10 years. The board's decision is a notice to financiers and stock jugglers that when they wreck a railroad they can come to the railroad labor board and secure wage reductions to permit them to retain their losses, if they tell the board that the road must be scrapped if their request is denied. If this vicious principle of the railroad board is to stand, the living standards of railroad employees must hereafter depend on the success of Wall street gamblers and railroad looters.

MEXICAN GRIEF TRACED TO OIL

Blocks Recognition of "Our Sister Republic," Declares Congressman Conally.

Washington, April 20.—Oil: blocks United States recognition of Mexico, "our sister republic," declared Congressman Conally in referring to the visit of a well-known American oil owner to the secretary of the treasury of Mexico. The speaker also referred to back-stair diplomacy of international bankers who visited Mexico last fall. "Why is it necessary," asked the Texas lawmaker, "for a private citizen, representing American-owned oil companies operating in Mexico, to carry on negotiations with the Mexican government? The great concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government? When did it become necessary for the diplomatic officers of this government to await the adjustment of foreign relations until international bankers who visited Mexico last fall for the purpose of conference with Mexico and the government there should arrange their own private affairs?"

"When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government? If the oil interests and the international banking interests are not the interests that are preventing recognition I want to know who is preventing recognition."

BRITISH POSTAL CLERK ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT

Washington, April 20.—Charles G. Ammon, a fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L., has been elected to the house of commons by British trade unionists, according to the United Press Clerk. The British minister is one of the few British in the British postal union. His first speech on the floor of the house of commons was an attack on the attempt to reduce wages and working hours, under the rules of "economy."

Full Tickets Are Named

In several states complete tickets have been put up by progressive voters to be voted for at the approaching primaries. Control of the dominant political party will be the object of producers, but attention will also be given the minority party, to simplify matters as far as possible at the general election in the fall.

Reports brought to the conference by members of the committee and by others indicated that there is to be a determined effort to send a large group of progressive representatives to congress, to form a "people's bloc" and as the only way to secure needed legislation. This was the first meeting following the conference at Chicago, when a program for political action was outlined. It was devoted mainly to laying plans for conducting a nationwide fight. Arrangements were made for financing the work by per capita assessments upon the affiliated organizations for 12 months.

Appeal to Labor Unions

Efforts will be made to identify local trades unions and central councils, co-operative societies, and farmer organizations with the movements now making for him the various states and with the activities of the national committee. Frederic C. Howe, secretary of the committee, authorized the following statement: "I was amazed at the bigness of vision and determination manifested by the committee. Instead of taking steps to elect some men to congress and defeat others, the committee was unanimous in its projected plans for a permanent organization, representative of the producers of the nation. The workers and farmers have raised their flag to the mast. They have entered the political arena. They have determined that the 23,000,000 workers and 10,000,000 farmers who produce the wealth of the country shall be adequately represented in congress and in the state legislatures. There was no suggestion of a fugitive or adopted. The call being made out to railroad men, miners, and farmers all over the country, look to the organizing of millions of dormant workers to the political fight. The responses reported from all over the country exceed expectations. In 14 states movements are already under way for state organization, in many other states workers and farmers are joining hands to retire reactionary congressmen and to replace them with men who will honestly represent the public. Well Known Movement. Plans were made by which state officials of the railroad organizations would work in the field on behalf of candidates, while the national committee determined to put out field men of its own. Steps were also taken to affiliate labor organizations not represented at the Chicago conference, and to bring into the movement fraternal societies, co-operatives, and individuals in sympathy with the program of the conference. A bulletin is being prepared outlining in great detail just how labor can enter the political field, how it shall co-operate with other organizations, methods of financing the campaign, and other details. This pamphlet will be ready for distribution in a short time. Members of the committee went back home more inspired than ever with the response that the conference has met with and determined to devote their energies in their respective localities to the bringing about of a merger of the now non-represented millions whose potential power is utilized would capture the political state in interests of the producing classes. Loc: at Own Game. New England cotton manufacturers have sent the specter of "southern competition" to the mill owner too often. They marshaled it in full force against the lower house of the Rhode Island legislature when the 48-hour law for women and child-workers was being considered prior to its adoption. When its covering was removed it was discovered to be made of sawdust. It was then proven that the New England cotton manufacturer owns the largest number of spindles in the south. The Consolidated Textile Corporation of New York, now the world's largest cotton goods manufacturer, and a few other big concerns have provided the spectacle of Dr. Jekyll of Rhode Island crying out against the pernicious practices of Mr. Hyde of North Carolina. The greatest competition they have raised is their own self. Same Old Cheap Labor Cry. When the 48-hour law was coming to a vote in the lower house of the

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?

When did it become necessary for this government's diplomatic agencies to wait in silence, to lie dormant, to remain quiet until private citizens can bring from a neighboring government such concessions as they demand on account of their interests in oil and on account of the securities of another government?