Soviet Regime Ruins Workers, Senators Hear

Former Russian Manufacturer Denies That the Real Toilers Are Bolsheviki

Nearly All Plants Closed

Riffraff Grasp Power and Win Over Lower Element for Privilege to Plunder

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A vivid picture of the ruin that has overtaken industry in Russia was given the Overman investigating committee one day last week in executive session, but the man who told the story still has friends and interests in Russia which would suffer if his identity should become known. His testimony was made public to-day, and refutes the claim of the American Bolsheviki that the workers of Russia have benefited by the Soviet government, or that they are now voluntarily supporting it.

As a result of the Soviet measures virtually all the factories are closed, the witness testified. For a long time his own was enabled to remain open, because the workmen themselves refused to accept the Soviet decree and armed themselves to defend it. He declared the government is made up of riffraff, and only terrorism keeps the Soviets in control. The witness also told, from his own experiences, how the peasants have turned against the Bolsheviki.

"I have been in Russia close to fifteen years," he said. "I was located there with a factory, where we had several thousand workmen. Even last year we filled all our orders. The workmen stood by us.

Workmen Not Bolsheviki

"I have heard and read the statement that Russia is a workmen's government, and all that sort of thing. In my estimation that is absolutely false. The workmen—I have been with the workmen, that is all I have done—and the workingmen in Russia in the factories are not Bolsheviki, although they do not dare to say they are something else.

"I do not mean to say that there are no workmen who are Bolsheviki. I am taking the workmen as a whole. It is the worst element out of each factory, the worst element in the country, that has come to the top, and they are supporting the government. They were supporting the government, being paid, of course, large sums and given the privilege to loot or anything that they wished.

"The government is made up of the riff-raff of the industrial and the peasant world, and all these outsiders have come running in from other countries. If you go into Moscow to do any business with the Bolshevik government and you come upon any of the people higher up in the government you never meet anybody that was born and brought up in Russia up to the date of the revolution. You meet a man that was born there probably, and went out and came in from the outside after the revolution was on.

"What are the means used to terrorize them?" Major Humes asked.

"Shooting them. I can tell lots of incidents of people disappearing by being shot. In Russia they have no jails in which to put them. They are just shot, that is all.

"There was a decree put out that all factories were to be nationalized, that the factories must be under the control of the workmen's committees, and so forth. We had a workmen's committee in our factory. But our workmen's committee said to us: 'We do not want to control this factory. We are perfectly satisfied as it is.'

"In regard to our factory," continued the witness, "the workmen opposed the government's plan to nationalize it, saying, 'If you nationalize this factory, you will close it up the same as the others, and we want our factory to work in.'

"We had kept telling the workmen right along, 'Do not jump at these things. Keep back, and let the other fellows try it out, and if it is good perhaps we will do it.' So when they saw what the other fellows did, that they were all shut up in a week or two, our workmen thought that they had better not do this.

"We went into that matter pretty well and our workmen's committee did find out what was the cause of this, what started it. It had gone along eight or ten months without talk of nationalizing our factory. They had kind of gone around us, but suddenly it came up. After we went into it we found it was about the same as in other cases, somebody looking for the job of managing the factory. When one finds a factory, he will go to the Bolsheviki and say, 'Here is a job. Give me this factory and I will run it.'

"Whether it runs or not he gets his pay, and if it does not run, if they do not manufacture anything, the government gives him money to run the factory on. I know the instance of a locomotive works where the government spent 60,000,000 rubles (nominally $30,000,000) to run the factory for three months and in that time they produced goods for 400,000 rubles.

"The government tried to fine us in every way, shape and manner; that is, to levy taxes. We refused to pay. The government used to get at the workmen's committee and ask, 'What kind of a revolutionary shop are you running?' We told the committee, 'Do not be hard on us or we will get out.'

"They were afraid to use force on us, and our committee backed us up in refusing to do what they wanted it to do, and then we had 300 armed men at the factory. They were trained so that if anything happened they could start a little row.

"Altogether about 4,500,000 rubles were demanded of us. That is an ordinary tax.

"Before I came over from Russia I tried to get out by way of Siberia, to the Czecho-Slovak front, and I was in Nijni Novgorod. But I had about a month going from peasant door to door asking them to let me in at night. I spoke Russian well, and I used to have some pretty good talks with the peasants, and I tried to get their idea of the Bolshevik situation. The peasants in Russia are absolutely opposed to the Bolsheviki. Before they would let me into the house they would say: 'Are you a Bolshevik?' And when I told them I was not, but that I was an American, they would give me anything that I wanted.

Bolshevik Methods Shown

"As to the election in Russia. At a place called Voskreskresk they had a Soviet which was elected at the beginning of the Bolshevik revolution and it ran along for a whole year. In the capital of the state of Novgorod they heard the Soviet in this town was not as Bolshevik as it might be, and the people around there were fearful lest the Czecho-Slovaks come in. So one day they sent their men down there, three delegates to meet and talk with them, and the soldiers rounded up and shot them. Some of them got away.

"They called together the peasants, and one of the delegates from the capital said to them: 'We have got to elect a new Soviet. This Soviet is going to be Bolshevik.

"'If you elect any man to this Soviet that is not a Bolsheviki, we will shoot him. Any man who is here that is not a Bolsheviki can get out.'

"Well, they pretty nearly all went out. They had some elections, but they did not elect enough men. So they went over the village and picked another man for the Soviet. I looked into the character of that man pretty well and I found he was a drunkard, had never owned the shirt on his back, just a thug. He was one of the representatives. He was put in there and told 'you are elected.' That is the way they carried on the elections in one place and I think that you will find that that story is typical of how they elect their Soviets all over Russia."

U. S. Coal Trade Rules To Lapse on March 1

Shippers Are Notified of Coming Abrogation of War Time Measures

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—War-time coal trade regulation practically will cease March 1, the Fuel Administration announced to-day. March 1 has been fixed tentatively for abrogation of the administration's order No. 3,885, prohibiting shipment of coal for reconsignment, and the order of November 6, 1917, under which all shippers of coal moving to tidewater at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hampton Roads were required to consign the shipments to the Tidewater Coal Exchange.

Suspension of the Fuel Administration requirements compelling shippers to operate through the tidewater exchange in nowise affects the continued operation of the Tidewater Coal Exchange through any voluntary arrangements made by shippers and the railroad administration.

"These are the last two of the orders under which the coal industry has been keyed up to meet the war needs," said a statement issued by the Fuel Administration. "Some restrictions, which simplified distribution problems, were suspended February 1, and the high pressure production organization of the Fuel Adminstration gradually has loosened its grip on the mine regions since the signing of the armistice. The Fuel Administration retains a skeleton organization ready for expansion for any emergency."

Daniels Says League Means No More War

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depends upon this league of nations, posterity will applaud the forward-looking statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson, who had large part in inspiring and fashioning this immortal document, and the distinguished and ardent lover of peace, William Howard Taft, who is abundant in labors and in leadership at home in support of the noble principle to which he has given his best thought and untiring effort."

"A score of years hence, when the league of peace has given us a 'warless world,' for which even Tennyson dared not hope, though he toyed with the dream, what think you will be the unavailing regret of any man, privileged to give it his earnest support, whose lack of faith in the new day of world ideals translated into world realities, permitted some imaginary or other reason to put himself on record against this vitalizing document of manifest destiny?

"And when he stands before the bar of his children, what answer can he offer that will not make them stand ashamed that he was found wanting in the hour of the world's liberation from the curse of war?"

The war, said the speaker, has shattered many false ideals in the hearts of men, but Christianity remains the one true hope of the world.

"This war was a challenge to Christianity. There are not wanting those whose faith in God has wavered because of the awful slaughter, and some have said this war shows that Christian civilization has failed. That is the superficial view. But it is not the true view. Christianity has not failed. It alone is the Star of Hope.

"A study of Prussianism discloses that in that country the state had usurped the place of God, and that spiritualism had given place to materialism. No people could wantonly wage war for spoils who had not repudiated the teachings of Jesus Christ.

"Prussia outwardly professed the religion of the Nazarene. Inwardly it has for years denied His teachings and the fruit of its materialism is seen in its brutal war upon women and children.

"Men and nations may stand in the market places and give lip-service, but it is true of nations as of individuals, 'by their fruits shall ye know them.'"

Arduous duties confront the Church to-day, Mr. Daniels continued, for the fruits of victory must be guarded with unremitting zeal. "After war and after elevation comes natural relapse from discipline and self-restraint," said Mr. Daniels.

Defines Duty of Church

"Across the seas religious leaders are unremitting in their service to men in uniform. Here at home, with hundreds of thousands of young men, the flower of our country, being demobilized, the imperative duty of the Church is to give a gospel welcome of good cheer and wholesome hospitality to those saviors of liberty.

"The Interchurch movement is launched in a day when liberality has become a national habit. We have bought Liberty Bonds and thrift stamps, and we will buy the next issue of Liberty Bonds for the assurance of world peace."

Bishop David H. Greer, preceded Mr. Daniels in the pulpit, pointing out that unity of action and effort is required of Christian churches more than ever. The Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, a Presbyterian secretary of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, and Bishop William F. McDowell, Bishop of the Washington District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also pleaded for a continuance of coöperation among Christian creeds.

Bishop Greer Appeals For United Effort to Solve Peace Problems

Problems of peace must be solved if the churches are to hold what has been accomplished during the war, said Bishop David H. Greer, in the pulpit of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, yesterday afternoon.

"Let Christian peoples make up their minds," he said, "that it is not an easy task and cannot be fully solved by divided and disjointed Christian effort, but can be achieved only by common, united and earnest effort.

"This is a work of demobilization; the work of mobilization was most suc-

quietly it scarcely produced a ripple or commotion in American life.

"Let us crown and make perfect the victory of war with the victory of peace."

Bishop William F. McDowell, of the Washington district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, suggested that one of the best uses to which Liberty bonds can be put is to give them to the churches for the emergency work. He cited the magnificent record made by the churches during the war, and pleaded for an unflagging continuance of coördination and coöperation.

"The great necessity of this hour," he concluded, "does not centre in the peace conference in France, but it centres in the churches that bear the name of Jesus Christ, churches that must shape ideals of the world in accordance with the principles of the Saviour."

The Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, of the Presbyterian Church, who is secretary of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, said:

"We are not here to register a fact, to express a faith and to embrace an opportunity. The fact is, that the churches of this country have been working together during the war. The faith is that they will continue to work together now that the war is over. The opportunity is to furnish them with the means of doing their work effectively during the transition period between war and peace, that through this present coöperation the foundation may be laid for still more effective coöperation in the future.

"The purpose for which the interchurch emergency campaign is being carried on is twofold. In the first place, it aims to secure for each of the coöperating bodies the funds that it needs to do its own share of the after-war emergency work. In the second place, it wishes to provide means for the common work which all the churches are doing together.

"But the financial aspect of our campaign is the least important feature of it. It is the symbol and pledge of a new spirit, the spirit of practical Christianity that has learned how to agree even while it differs, and found in a common faith and a common task a bond of union strong enough to unite men of different beliefs and different traditions, who are yet as one in loyalty to a common Master and in determination to establish His kingdom in the world."

No Illiteracy Relief Bills This Session

Continued from page 1

indorsement of the American Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Teachers, and the National Education Association, authorizes an annual appropriation of $100,000,000, to be apportioned among the states for the following purposes:

1. To encourage the states in the removal of illiteracy, $7,500,000.
2. To encourage the states in the Americaniation of foreigners, $1,500,000.
3. To encourage the states in the equalization of educational opportunities, and for the partial payment of teachers' salaries, providing better instruction, extending school terms and otherwise providing equally good schools for all children, $50,000,000.
4. To encourage the states in the promotion of physical and health education and recreation, $20,000,000.
5. To encourage the states in providing facilities for preparing and supplying better teachers, $15,000,000.

The appropriations, under the bill, would be allotted to the states on condition that the individual state, or local authority, or both, should furnish an equal amount for each specified purpose. The states and local authorities would retain exclusive administration and control of education within their respective jurisdictions, the Federal government exercising supervision only to the extent necessary to see that the amounts appropriated are used by the states for the purposes specified in the bill. The allotments would be paid to the states quarterly and disbursed on the order of the state's chief educational authority, as designated by the state Legislature.

Illiteracy Blamed for Accidents

In the hearings that have been held before the House education committee striking facts have been brought to light showing the extent to which the illiteracy evil is spreading in the United States. The selective draft alone brought out the fact that there were 700,000 illiterate males in this country between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, unable either to understand the principles for which they were called upon to fight or to read the Constitution they were expected to defend. Altogether, it has been testified by experts, there are at the present time in the United States 8,592,000 illiterates and persons unable to speak English, of whom 1,006,000 live in New York State and 621,000 in Pennsylvania.

Herbert Kauffman, special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, testifying before the committee presented statistics to show that 62 per cent of the miners employed in this country are of foreign birth and that thousands of them are not only unable to read safety instructions posted up in the mines, but are unable to understand directions spoken to them in English.

This fact is held to be largely accountable for the great number of accidents in the mines, where an average of 3,200 men are killed every year and 300,000, or one-third of all those employed, are injured. In face of these alarming figures the Bureau of Mines has informed the committee that it is powerless to progress much further with safety instructions due to the illiteracy among the miners.

Physical Defects voidable

Of the number of illiterates given for the whole country the census experts have estimated that more than 5,500,000 are above the age of ten years. On the other hand, of those examined for military service under the selective service act it was found that more than 700,000 were physically unsound and that a large proportion of the physical defects could have been prevented or removed by proper attention in youth. The economic and industrial loss, not to speak of the poverty and misery, attributable to these facts, experts have testified, has been enormous.

The importance of the problem of Americanization, it is held, has been emphasized repeatedly during the war and is self-evident from the fact that there are now 13,000,000 foreign born in this country. Not only many of these, but many of the native born, the committee has been told, are ignorant of their duties and responsibilities as citizens.

As one witness, testifying, put it:

"A government of the people and by the people, made up of people from every land, must necessarily be determined by the character of its composite citizenship. Therefore, the welfare and perpetuity of our nation demand that all possible encouragement be given to the states in the development of a citizenship physically and intellectually sound, and imbued with the spirit and ideals of true Americanism. Thus only can our republic be made safe, efficient and enduring."

Higher Pay for Teachers Urged

Advocates of the Towner bill insist that it is essential in any form of constructive legislation to meet the illiteracy peril, that provision be made for the government to assist the states in paying adequate salaries to teachers, and that more teachers, well-trained, be provided. Referring to the fact that there are 22,000,000 children of school age in the United States, a brief laid before the House Committee in behalf of the American Federation of Labor, the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association said:

"The Bureau of Education reports that the average annual salary paid teachers in this country in 1918 was $630.64, which is $243 less per annum than the average wage paid to scrubwomen in the United States navy yard. Is there any wonder that results are not always satisfactory? Inefficient schools are almost invariably the result of inadequate support. Low salaries are driving many good teachers out of the profession and filling the ranks with the immature, inexperienced and untrained.

"Of the 600,000 teachers in America 100,000 are less than twenty years old; 150,000 have served two years or less; 30,000 have no education beyond the eighth grade; 200,000 have had less than a high school education. Our government has been accused of giving more thought to agriculture and commerce than to education; more attention to livestock than to children."

Advocates of the legislation have called the attention of the House committee to the fact that the other great nations are giving particular attention to public education since the war, and that notwithstanding their enormous war debts are appropriating more for this purpose than ever before. Attention has also been called to the fact that separate representation for education is given in the Cabinets of England, France and Italy.

Church Leaders Look Upon the Service at Cathedral as Epochal

Church leaders of New York City look upon the service at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday afternoon as epochal.

It marked the climax of the Interchurch Emergency Campaign, a movement in which fourteen Protestant denominations are joining to raise $10,000,000.

The service at the cathedral was a sequel to a special afternoon meeting held in the early fall on behalf of the General Wartime Commission of the Churches.

On that occasion Bishop David H. Greer, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, invited to the pulpit of the cathedral the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, a Methodist, and the Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, of the Union Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian.

In introducing the two speakers Bishop Greer said, "We welcome them as brothers."

In the procession representatives of many Protestant denominations were seen, all gowned and hooded, and accorded honors rarely extended to any but Episcopalians.

Yesterday Dr. Brown was again a speaker and with him was Bishop McDowell, of the Methodist Church.

The meeting of the early fall was shown yesterday to have been but a preliminary. Yesterday found the fellowship theory working out in practice. The fourteen denominations not only but also had the essentials of their works. They had pooled their interests and were unitedly raising an emergency fund.

Many comments were heard after the cathedral service. Clergymen who were present said they had witnessed a great stride toward church unity. They said also that Bishop Greer had lived to see his ideal realized—the cathedral had actually become the community centre of a united Protestantism.

Echoes of the famous Kikuyu controversy were heard, too, and clergymen remarked that the war had broken down many barriers. The Kikuyu controversy was one of the most bitter church quarrels ever known. Bishops of the Anglican Church participated with "sectarians" in a union communion service and the Bishop of Zanzibar cited the Anglican churchmen for heresy. The war and the death of one of the principals quieted the controversy.

Not fifty years ago the ecclesiastical predecessor of the militant Bishop of Zanzibar, through a letter published in the columns of The Tribune, started a similar controversy that led to the withdrawal of Bishop George David Cummins from the Protestant Episcopal Commission and to the establishment of the Reformed Episcopal Church. This controversy also centred in a union communion service, held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Recently in New York a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church participated in a union communion service in the First Reformed Episcopal Church. The incident passed unnoticed.

No one in the Protestant Episcopal Church is expected to raise the slightest protest over the dignities accorded to the "sectarian" clergy in the cathedral yesterday.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, jr. Defends Soldiers' Morals

Commander Charles Gill, of the navy, addressed the members of the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon, his theme being the strong religious faith that has marked the lives of great sailors.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, jr., at St. Paul's Methodist Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, last night, told of the work done by the Y. M. C. A. in France for men on leave. She praised highly the character of the American soldier and laid the blame for the recent stories of a crime wave in Paris to German propaganda.

Miss Ruth Morgan and George O. Tamblyn, at St. Paul's, and Brigadier General Vollrath, at the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, also spoke in behalf of the campaign.

Jewish University in Jerusalem Is Favored

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Dr. Benzion Mossinson, recent head of the Jewish Academy at Jaffa, in an address to-day before a Middie West conference supporting the movement for a Jewish state in Palestine with a representative at the peace conference, urged the establishment of a Jewish university at Jerusalem.

Hoover Recites Wrongs Teuton Greed Caused

Crops and Cattle Stolen and French and Belgian People Left to Starve

No Penitence Expressed

Relief Work Cited as the First Joint Enterprise of the Future Allied Powers

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Reviewing the relief and food conditions in Northern France and Belgium in an address before the Circle Volnay last night, Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator and director general of the inter-Allied relief organization, said:

"It was about a year after the foundation of the Commission for Relief in Belgium that any other systematic attempt was made at food administration in the world. This commission also represents the first inter-Allied operation which embraced the United States for its financial support and administration in the joint effort with France, England and Belgium. Its enterprise is of considerable volume, as its transactions now exceed 5,000,000,000 francs ($1,000,000,000).

New Problem After Armistice

"Subsequently, the spread of the food shortage in the world ultimately endangered the supply of even the Allied governments themselves, and again there was Allied action in its solution. The whole situation of the Allied world has now passed, but the armistice finds us confronted with the enormous food problems of 200,000,000 people now dominated by Germany.

"I have recently revisited the devastated regions of Northern France and Belgium. There is no man, even without personal experience of one and one-half years of German rule, who could pay a mere casual visit to Northern France and Belgium without experiencing renewed fire of indignation at the men and forces which brought about this appalling situation.

"It is now four years and three months since I first came into contact with the people of the invaded regions. At that time my American and Belgian collegues had established the relief of Belgium, but there came on every wind stories of the pitiable situation of the French population under German control.

"The Germans, in defiance of every canon of international law and morality, even human decency, had taken from the French population their harvest and cattle, and the French women and children were combing over the awful heaps in the German camps.

Agreement With Berlin Reached

"With the backing of the American government, agreements were perfected with the German government, by which it was undertaken that there should be no interference with the distribution of foodstuffs, that there should be protection of the products of the population—agreements which read well to the world, agreements which were often carried out in the letter, but never, except under pressure, carried out in the spirit, which involved years of constant complaint, bickering, pressure and intervention by neutral governments.'

"Despite the depth of feeling I have in these matters, I am not prepared to say that the German race is beyond redemption, that it is not our duty to endeavor to build up that people to the decency of membership in the league of nations. There is, perhaps, one step outstanding to-day in their progress in that direction more lacking than any other, and that is total abstinence from any expression of regret. If the seventy millions of Germans were to shed the tears of Niobe for the next thousand years they could not wash away the human misery for which they have been responsible in Belgium and Northern France alone.

"When the United States came into the war it was necessary for the relief commission to retreat out of the north of France and secure the assistance of neutrals. By that time the organization had been built up until it required no intervention in its administrative features, but merely guardianship.

"Upon the retreat of the Germans and the freedom of this population, a truly appalling situation has faced the administration in France. Here was a population which could not even be fed with the rudiments of subsistence through any ordinary means of distribution. There was no possibility of the rehabilitation of wholesale or retail trades, of the food manufactures, which were maintained in the ordinary life of the people.

"The task of the care of the people and of the reconstruction of the North is appalling. The preparations of plans, of projects, of means, of material by which reconstruction can be constituted on an enduring basis take time for development. But in the meantime the population must have every care. There is a depth of human misery that requires urgent remedy day by day in temporary shelter and medical attention, as well as food."

Shipman Named Senior Chaplain of First Army

The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth Avenue, has been appointed senior chaplain of the First Army, A. E. F., The Tribune learned yesterday.

Chaplain Shipman went into the Federal service with the old 1st Field Artillery, afterward the 104th. On arriving in France he was detached from his regiment by Bishop Brent, senior headquarters chaplain, and made chaplain for the Paris district.

Later he was assigned as senior chaplain of the 1st Corps of the First Army. Immediately after the armistice he was sent to his present post.

Chaplain Shipman was with the old Squadron A in an honorary capacity for some years. He is considered one of the most eloquent preachers in the New York Diocese, and at Spartanburg, where the New York Division was trained, his services were always thronged by soldiers.

Dudley F. Malone Collapses on Stage After Rally Speech

Overcome After Assailing Injustice Shown Political Offenders by U. S. Judges—Condition Not Critical

Dudley Field Malone, former collector of the port in this city and more recently an officer in the navy, collapsed upon the stage of the Century Theatre last night, immediately after delivering an address upon the injustice done to political offenders in this country.

At the conclusion of his talk, Mr. Malone seated himself. "There are many things my friends——," began the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the meeting which was in the form of a rally to seek the release of imprisoned conscientious objectors and others, when Mr. Malone collapsed, falling into the lap of Norman Thomas, another of the speakers, sitting alongside of him.

Mr. Malone braced himself and, apologizing to the audience, left the stage. After being attended by a physician in the audience, who said that he was suffering from "a sort of vertigo brought on by overexertion and the atmosphere in the theatre," the patient was taken to his home.

Harsh With Federal Judges

The speech which brought on the attack was one of protest against the methods used by officials in the United States in punishing those who did not believe with them. He was particularly harsh with the Federal judges. He said they "should be investigated for the purpose of finding if any of them violated the Constitution of the United States by imposing excessive bail on individual offenders.

"I am interested in the institutions of this country," he said, "only in so far as the taking off of barnacles with which they are bound, and making those institutions work for social and industrial betterment. Unrest now is not caused by agitation, but is caused partially by the stupidity of our national leaders.

"We are not governed by the Constitution of this country but by the prejudices of business interests. We are spied upon day and night and are living in terror and in fear."

The speaker told briefly of a speech he delivered at Carnegie Hall a year ago wherein he said that the great benefits to be derived from the war would be the freedom of Russia and the success of the Labor party in Britain.

Favors Political Liberty

"If I were returning to this country as President Wilson," he went on, "I would put into effect the great ideal of political liberty. Knowing that the junkers of all parties and all countries oppose a liberal peace, I would do many things.

"I would drag the detective reports out of the steam valves of government and would oil the machinery of the government so as to assure a free press. I would abolish the espionage law and Burleson with it.

"I would have a commission appointed to investigate political trials in the United States and if that commission were to find any evidences of 'frame-ups,' I would have removed from office the district attorneys involved. In the case of judges who permitted excessive bail to be paid in such cases, in violation of the Constitution, I would call upon Congress to impeach them. I would clarify the air at home and make America free to serve freedom abroad."

"Burleson Happy in Being Wrong"

The speaker referred to Postmaster Burleson as a "genius for consistency in error" and as the one man he ever saw "who is so persistently wrong and so complacently happy about it." He cited the case of an Indian who preached independence for India and was placed in the Tombs for ten months under $25,000 bail.

"The district attorney who asked for that bail and the judge who permitted it should be taken off the bench and out of public office," he said. Remarking on the manner in which a Federal judge acquires his seat on the bench, Mr. Malone said that the Constitution placed the power of such appointment in the hands of the President of the United States.

"But the politicians know," he continued, "that the Attorney General is the man who picks the judges. And it is before those same judges that representatives of the Attorney General prosecute defendants. This must be stopped.

"District attorneys throughout the country have not tried one political offender before a judge other than one whose decisions in such cases had been tested. We must smash this rotten judicial system."

Pleads for Fifty-four Deportees

Mr. Malone then took up the matter of deportations, particularly referring to the fifty-eight men who are now being held on Ellis Island preparatory to their shipment out of the country. His point of contention was that the men had not been fairly tried, and, further, that an attorney sent to represent them was not only refused permission to see them, but was also refused a writ of habeas corpus.

"The bureaucrats who are still running the government do not realize that these things make for revolt and anarchy," he declared. He advocated that the order of things in this country be changed so that we follow the footsteps of Great Britain in having but one Parliament.

"We must begin now," he concluded. "We must take away from the Senate its appropriating power and also its power for making treaties, because we are to-day the last democracy professing democracy on the earth."

Evan Thomas, who was "incarcerated" in a military prison for his conscientious objections to war, regaled his audience with tales of punishment to which military prisoners such as he were subjected. The rally was held under the auspices of the National Civil Liberties Bureau.

China Promotes Secretary To Succeed Slain Envoy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Appointment of Lingoh Wang, second secretary of the Chinese Legation, as head of the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States was announced to-day by Chargé d'Affaires Yung Kwai.

Mr. Wang succeeds Dr. T. G. Wong, who, with two of his assistants, was shot and killed recently in the headquarters of the mission.

SAILORS naturally take claims "with a grain of salt"—that's the heritage of Old Ocean. I challenge the most searching comparison of my Navy Officers' Uniforms with any of their price and with many of a much higher price than mine.

For upright bearing, outright quality, downright value and all-right service, no Uniforms that I know of are on a parity with mine. U. S. Navy Officers' Uniforms, journeyman tailor-made and ready-to-step-into, if you can't wait.

U. S. Navy Officers' Serges to measure......$40.00
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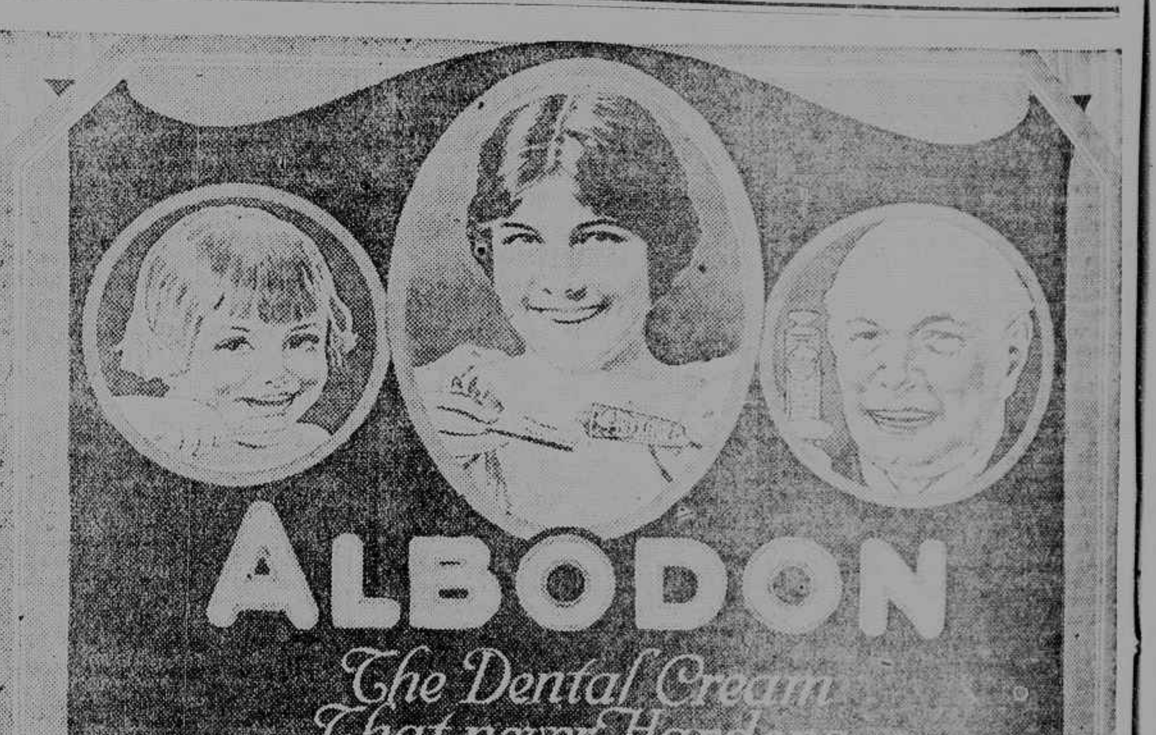

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