

MARTENS, IN A RAGE, DENIES OWN STORY

Sends Protest to Lansing Over Threat to Deport Him as Enemy Alien.

MORE REDS ROUNDED UP

Raid Not Haphazard, Dangerous Radicals Being Taken in Carefully Spread Net.

In high rage over his examination on Monday by the Lusk committee on Bolshevism and the statement issued by Archibald E. Stevenson that his deportation would be asked in the near future, Ludwig Christian Alexander K. Martens, who calls himself the Bolshevik Ambassador to the United States, indicted a lengthy protest yesterday to Secretary of State Lansing.

But this protest, furious though it was, with its denunciations of the officials who are conducting the campaign against Bolshevism and Bolshevism propaganda here, was as nothing compared to the torrents of oral lava that flowed from the lips of Santori Nuorteva, secretary of the Bolshevik soviet bureau at 115 West Fortieth street, who asserted that both he and Martens were as one and that he was fully authorized to speak for the "ambassador" of Trotsky and Lenin.

"The American people are suffering from paranoia," said Mr. Nuorteva, referring to the general attitude of the populace toward the Bolshevik doctrine and the nationwide demand for a campaign of extermination of revolutionary radicals. "The American people are seeing spooks in the dark. Federal officials are acting in a spirit of panic. Mr. Martens doesn't care whether he is deported or not," he added. "If the State Department only writes him a letter telling him to get out he will leave this country at once, and 1,000,000 Russians will leave with him. Russia now has eighty-seven ships waiting for the lifting of the blockade, to be used in carrying back to its shores all of the Russian people the world over who wish to go there. I would like to go back to Russia myself."

America May Be Last to Fall.

Asked if he had made any effort to return to Russia, Nuorteva said that he had not. He denied that the bureau to which he is attached has been aiding the spread of revolutionary propaganda here, and graciously stated that "the American Government may be the last to be overthrown." This, he said, was due to the strength of the capitalist class here.

Martens's communication addressed to the State Department contained a denial of the charges made by members of the Lusk Committee that he is participating in a campaign of propaganda for the overthrow of this Government, and raised objections to his publicity that has been given his doings through his public examination by that body.

"I was by threats of imprisonment compelled to appear before some local investigating body," he wired Secretary Lansing. "While such treatment is at variance with treatment accorded in my country to representatives of the United States, who were treated according to all rules of international courtesy, although no official relations existed between my government and the United States, I principally object and protest against the fact that such investigations by those conducting them are being exploited in a manner not consistent with truth or decency. Newspapers today are carrying glaring headlines stating that I admitted to the investigators that I am engaged in efforts to overthrow the Government of the United States, and I am informed that the committee in charge of the investigation has informed the State Department to such effect.

"I have made no such admissions, and I could make no such admissions in view of the fact that I am not, and my government is not, attempting to destroy the Government of the United States."

When representatives of the press desired to see Martens for the purpose of obtaining an explanation of the statements made in this telegram, they were informed by Mr. Nuorteva that the Bolshevik "ambassador" would not talk to them.

Berger Disputes Martens's Claim.

In commenting upon Martens's attitude and the admissions that he made before the Lusk committee that the fundamental principle of Bolshevism is the overthrow of all organized governments, Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney General, said: "We have only scratched the surface in our examination of Martens."

"I believe," he said, "that while Martens is ostensibly engaged or endeavoring to create the impression that his work in this country is of a commercial nature disseminating propaganda is his real purpose."

The extraordinary session of the Grand Jury spent the greater part of yesterday in examining evidence seized in the recent raids upon the seventy-one local headquarters of the Communist party in this city and in listening to the testimony of Archibald E. Stevenson, Major Frederick R. Rich and Samuel A. Berger, all of whom participated in directing these raids on behalf of the Lusk committee. Cornelius Browne, detective sergeant attached to the police bomb squad, also testified in the proceedings.

Trotsky Alexander L. Rorko, Assistant District Attorney, who is conducting the investigation, will call as witnesses policemen from various parts of the city who have arrested members of the Communist party. It is believed that twenty indictments will be asked within a few days.

The raid made by Detective Sergeant James Cogan of the police bomb squad and Special Agent Scully of the Department of Justice upon a tenement on Fifth street on Monday night was stated yesterday to have resulted in very important arrests. The five prisoners taken were turned over to the Bureau of Immigration yesterday, and it was said that they had been wanted for deportation for a long time but had been keeping in hiding. Two of the men were agitators from Connecticut who have been travelling about at the expense of revolutionary organizations in their localities.

It was stated officially yesterday that the police raids which have been going on almost daily are not wanton expeditions made at random, as some persons have charged, but have all been part of a clear cut and definite programme. Since the roundup at the Russian People's House a little more than a week ago a number of dangerous radicals named in Federal warrants have been remaining at large and successfully avoiding arrest because of help given them by other reds here.

The raid in the L. W. W. headquarters and several other operations of the po-

lice have had for their real objective the obtaining of information as to the whereabouts of these radicals wanted in the Federal warrants. It was simply with a belief that they might shed some light on the hiding places of those reds that certain men have been picked up on trivial charges, taken to Police Headquarters for questioning and later released.

DEPORTATION DELAY PUT UP TO OFFICIALS

Ellis Island and Labor Dept. Men Said to Favor Reds.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Investigation of the deportation machinery at New York will be started Friday by a subcommittee of the House Immigration Committee, Representative Albert Johnson (Wash.), chairman of the committee, stated today.

"The committee desires to find out why many aliens have been marked for deportation and are still in the country," Mr. Johnson said. Information placed before the committee is that the fault lies largely with those officials in the Department of Labor here and at Ellis Island who are understood to be sympathetic toward the radical foreigners.

For this reason before going to New York the committee will confer with Attorney-General Palmer in regard to taking away from the Labor Department all deportation work and placing it in the hands of the Department of Justice.

"Many alien enemies have long been marked for deportation," Mr. Campbell (Kan.) said today. "These enemies are still within the country at Ellis Island and other places. I think it is important to the country to know why these men have not been deported and why greater activity has not been undertaken in ridding the country of these radicals by the Government."

"I understand at the present time," Representative McEdden (Penn.) told the House, "that in the New York Bureau of Naturalization there are now between 125 and 130 applications for citizenship and that from 40 to 50 per cent. are avowed Socialists. My information is that these men were sent there to become citizens by the New York Socialist organization. There is no question according to answers given that they are enemies of our Government and that something should be done by Congress to remedy the situation. I hope this investigation will look into this also."

Representative Garrett (Tenn.) declared that the trouble at New York largely was attributable to Frederic C. Howe, former Commissioner of Immigration.

"He is out of the service now, very fortunately for the service," Mr. Garrett said. "The other reason for denaturalization is the small appropriation Congress allowed for the work."

ALLEN WALKER ASKS YEAR LABOR TRUCE

Guaranty Trust Man Plans Adjustment Department in Each State.

TO STANDARDIZE WAGES

Mining Congress Hears Attack on Methods Now Used by Leaders of Unions.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Creation of an industrial adjustment commission in each State of the nation with a national body as a "court of appeal" was urged before the American mining congress here to-night by Allen Walker of the Guaranty Trust company, New York, in an address advocating a year's armistice between capital and labor.

Each State commission, according to Mr. Walker's plan, would consist of one representative each of labor, capital and the State, with two representing the public, preferably educationalists.

The State commissions would have power to standardize wages and ensuing adjustments while the national board would be authorized to serve in an appellate capacity.

The speaker proposed that during a twelve months armistice present working conditions exist and an extensive campaign be waged in behalf of thrift and production.

"Such an armistice should be real, no lockouts or strikes during that time, both capital and labor pledging in advance to abide by the ruling of the national commission," declared Mr. Walker. He added: "The ruling passion is extravagance, supplemented by a very common determination to do as little as possible for as much as it is possible to get by fair or unfair means."

Union method in the United States has drifted from honest effort at collective bargaining at its inception to an organized labor autocracy that has placed a premium on inefficiency, according to an address by Harry N. Taylor, president of the National Coal Association, which was read to the congress today.

"The radicals ride over the conservatives and the miners to-day are automatically governed through fear by their radical officials and business agents," said Mr. Taylor in a telegram to the convention.

"No more vicious attempt at deliberate profiteering could be forced upon the public than this demand by these radical officials of the United Mine Workers," his address said, "in demanding an increase of 60 per cent. on the present eight hour scale and then proposing to work only a six hour day for five days a week for this increased daily rate. Six hours a day means about five hours actual working time, no double shifts to be allowed with time and a half for overtime and double time for holidays and Sundays. Their proposition makes Saturday a holiday or double time. An example of what this demand means is as follows: The price now being paid for common underground labor, such as driving a mule and shovelling rock is \$5 for eight hours work or \$2.5 cents an hour. This plus 60 per cent. would make \$8 for the six hour day or five hours actual work, or \$1.60 an hour, or 156 per cent. advance. For work on a Saturday or holiday it would be double time, or \$12 per day or \$2.40 an hour for the actual hours worked, or an advance of 412 per cent."

"Radicalism on that part of capital or labor cannot be allowed to rule this country. The organized mine strike is an attempt to force a huge tribute from

HANDCUFFING GIRLS AROUSES GOV. SMITH

Orders Inquiry Into Treatment of Ruth Carter in Bedford Reformatory.

ANOTHER AMERICAN KILLED BY MEXICAN

Washington Orders Inquiry—Jenkins Ruling Relaxed.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The State Department has instructed the American Embassy at Mexico city and Consulate at Mexico to "make representations to the proper authorities regarding the killing of Eugene Lack, an American citizen, by a Mexican policeman at Mexicali, Lack, who died today at El Centro, Cal., was a special officer attached to the office of the Sheriff of Imperial county, California, and the State Department's dispatch describes the shooting as unwarranted.

A despatch from the American Embassy at Mexico city says the Mexican Foreign Office has advised the Embassy that the Puebla authorities have been ordered to prevent molestation of William O. Jenkins. These instructions followed the receipt of Secretary Lansing's note on Sunday, when the news of Jenkins' arrest was received.

It was not made clear whether Jenkins' liberty had been restored, as the last news received here was that Jenkins was "restricted" to his home in Puebla. Further action by the State Department will depend upon a more detailed report from the Embassy.

300 AT ROOSEVELT MEETING.

La Guardia, Speaker, Denounces Democrats.

Three hundred persons attended a meeting last night of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association at the home of Adolph Lewisohn, 881 Fifth avenue. The association plans to raise \$1,000,000, of which \$200,000 is to be used to convert the former home of the Roosevelt family at 28 East Twentieth street and the adjoining house to a memorial building that will include facilities for a school to teach the Roosevelt ideals and Americanism in general.

Representative F. H. La Guardia, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, criticized the Democratic Administration from the point of view of one who believes in the Roosevelt traditions. He declared that the high cost of living and the inability of former soldiers to obtain naturalization as citizens was due to Democratic inefficiency.

Other speakers were Hamlin Garland and Mrs. Frederick Nathan.

TELL OF CROSSING ANDES.

Women Here Who Made Perilous Trip Over Mountains.

Mrs. S. O. Thomas of New Orleans and her cousin, Miss Alice McGee, 11-barrion of the Louisiana State Library, who arrived yesterday from Brazil by the Lamport & Holt liner Byron, achieved the distinction of being the only two of a party of fifty travelers who crossed the Andes on muleback from Santiago, Chile, to get to Rio, having been unable to make the trip by rail.

They said they passed over ice-covered paths, some overlooking precipices, and that the rest of the party turned back in groups because of the peril. Mrs. Thomas and her cousin stuck to the guides and jubilantly finished the undertaking.

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has ever been offered. As well attempt to judge the capacity of a man's brains by the size of his hat, as to determine what the Essex can do merely by its type or size and the fact that it sells for only a little more than other cars whose limitations you recognize.

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