BRITISH HONDURAS SENDS ITS TRADE TO CANADA, NOT TO U. S.

Anti-American Sentiment in Honduras Due to Tactics of Wall Street's Financial Imperialists.

(By a Special Correspondent for the Federated Press.)

Punta Gorda, British Honduras, (By Mail).—American newspapers have not featured the news that British Honduras has rebelled. "It has not set up a political revolution, but is indulging what an editor in London terms "a legitimate desire to escape the enmeshing economic influence of the United States." An anti-American sentiment is erecting preferential tariffs and developing relations with Canada as a foil to us. Of course, this is not all being done without decreased friendliness.

American workers are less disposed than before the war to view with indifference international misunderstanding created by capital. Of such stuff wars evolve. Just how directly has this British Honduras development been aroused by uncontrolled American capital? In the last analysis, though American-colonial relations suffer, it does seem that the movement is directed less at the United States than against a large American corporation.

You know, of course, that your bananas and sugar cost much more now than before the war. You know that many things into which tropical raw materials enter, or tropical products such as coffee, are expensive but probably without appreciating the part excessive freights play. You probably do not know that the added cost of bananas and sugar does not represent proportionately higher wages for tropical labor, though you may have guessed it.

In all this, the United Fruit company plays a part. Seventy-two per cent of its income last year came from sugar and the Financial World comments, it "should be able to earn $25 a share from sugar alone." The criterion of freight rates suggests that the "Great White Fleet" pays very liberally, too. Besides this, there is the fruit business, of which this company is supposed to have practical control, and you know what the bunch of bananas that costs from 25 to 50 cents in Central America sells for to you.

Were not most of this concern's activities outside of the United States, it is quite possible that Americans would have been more concerned about it, as they have been about the Chicago packers. I am told, however, that it has engaged in unfair practices in the United States, that whenever an independent schooner came into Tampa with a load of bananas the fruit market of that city would suddenly be flooded and depressed by trainloads of bananas for sale at cut-throat prices. It is said that finally a government agency took a hand and ended the practice.

An examination of the company's statistics suggests that, from consideration of our cost of living alone, some regulation is desirable. Its capital in 1919, $51,361,500, appears to represent very little actual cash investment more than its $21,281,000 of 1907. Besides, it had a 1919 surplus of $48,914,000 and had paid, since 1907, $50,000,00, more or less, in dividends. (Dividends being paid on different amounts at different period makes it impossible to state the actual amount from the figures at hand).

For $21,281,000 of capital to pile up over $100,000,000 above its principal in 13 years may be legal but indicates that the American public has been plundered. Such gouging, not "labor's exactions" have made the cost of living what it is.

However, it is because the United Fruit company's activities are largely outside of the United States that Americans should be better aware of what it does and that the American government should devise some closer regulation of it, in the interest of amicable relations with our southern neighbors.

British Honduras is not to be blamed for resenting and resisting attempts by any such concern to dominate the carriage of its mails and freights, charging what it likes and giving what service it pleases, and the fruit industry of the colony, determining who may grow bananas and where and whether they are to be bought at a loss or not (matters of sailing stops, grades and prices). Nor can the colony be expected to welcome collusion between large American concerns designed to depress the local market prices for coconuts.

Over the relations of such concerns with the colony, the colony can attempt to exercise control only at the risk of a virtual boycott, and the United States appears to exercise none. The United Fruit company may not have profiteered at British Honduras' expense as well as ours, restricted the colony's banana industry in favor of Guatemala's, or in general been arbitrary or unfair. But, rightly or wrongly, the colony feels it has had unfair treatment, and it fears the concern. Undoubtedly, there's a reason.

There are those who say that after a banana business of large proportions was established in one Central American republic, dependent on the Great White Fleet for transportation to the American market, the fleet ceased calling at that country's ports, presumably because the company could not impose its will on the country or the industry. The company is believed to practically control two or three Central American republics, concerning itself in what corporations are not supposed to at home and using methods that Americans would not tolerate within our boundaries.

I wish I could affirm or deny these rumors, for then, perhaps, I could throw light on various Central American revolutions and other incidents, with attendent expense of the United States for war vessels, marines, etc. But I cannot. In a way, it is immaterial. It is sufficient that stories of this sort are in circulation among our southern neighbors and probably play a considerable part in their feeling toward the United States.

The important fact is that fear and dislike of such large, unregulated (so far as foreign dealings go) concerns, however caused, unfortunately affects the attitude of these peoples toward the United States. There is tendency enough among Latin-Americans to view us with suspicion without large corporations adding any order of ill-will.

We are likely to pay dearly, as a people, in impaired relations, for the present sentiment in British Honduras. But, even worse, similar developments not unlikely in the Central American republics, possible with political aspects such as in the case of the British Honduras movement are not present.

One wonders whether it is wise to ignore the pointed experience with this British colony, and, by failure closely to supervise the foreign activities of such foreign-going concerns with American charters, to run the risk of more costly and expensive national protests later on. There may be countries as indifferent to the conduct of their corporate creatures abroad as the United States but there are probably few more ignorant or so poorly provided with means for effective control.

PALMER SIDESTEPS

(Continued from Page One.)

that general amnesty had to be proclaimed or there would have been nobody to do the work of those countries." (This, one of Mr. Palmer's best jests, was repeated, word for word, to both the socialist and A. F. of L. delegations.)

"In the United States I have yet to find that a single person was imprisoned purely for the expression of opinion, and I do not believe it was ever done."

"How about Debs?" asked Roewer.

"He obstructed the war; he admitted he obstructed the war," insisted Palmer.

"By expressing his opinion," corrected Roewer.

"Well, he obstructed the war," Palmer repeated doggedly.

"Now, I have a very high respect for Mr. Debs, in many ways," the attorney general went on, "but the truth is that many of the others that you call political prisoners have stronger cases for pardon than Debs has.

"You tell me Mr. Debs does not wish to overthrow our government; then why does he not consent to follow the forms of our government and enter a formal plea for a pardon?

"Pardon is not a right that any prisoner can demand. It is an act of grace, and there are well established methods through which that grace is put in operation. Why does Mr. Debs refuse to follow those methods?

"I can assure you that none of the long sentences inflicted during the war, of which you complain, will be served in full. We are reviewing them all individually, and they will be handled fairly, even with mercy.

"But the whole issue has been distorted," complained Mr. Palmer, drawing from his desk the only document to which he referred during the interview. It was a copy of the New York Call.

"Now here is the New York Call with a declaration that there have been 4,000 of these convictions during the war. That is a gross exaggeration. Only 174 persons have been convicted under the federal war-time statutes."

"Doesn't the Call refer to both federal and state law victims?" asked Roewer.

"I don't know what it includes; the Call speaks of '4,000 class war prisoners,'" Mr. Palmer answered with a scornful twist of the mouth. "But it is a gross exaggeration, anyway."

The attorney general concluded with one of those ambiguous remarks for which he has become famous in semi-private conversation. Reiterating his contention that a general amnesty proclamation is 'impossible,' he added:

"But a general amnesty is one thing, and the pardoning of Debs is something else. And so far as—Well, gentlemen, I do not care to commit myself further in the case of Debs."

Notice to Miners and Hod Carriers, Especially Irish Workers!

Salt Lake City.

There is a stool-pigeon by the name of John Downey running around the camps at present. This pigeon is one of the type that plays the game according to his audience. Fellow workers, he is freeing Ireland and a real rebel while in your company. He has out-grown his usefulness around the mine so he made a special trip to the head office at Salt Lake, reporting Irishmen and other fellow workers whom he has never before met, and not knowing their names, he gave the description of their clothes. This pigeon was raised around [illegible] down Ireland. He is about 5 feet 11 inches, 185 pounds, square shoulders, dark hair, large features, packs the hod in summer time, and tended station some time ago at the Never Sweat in Butte.

J. E. DALY,
TOM BONES,
PAT SARSFIELD,
TOM MALIA,
E. FITZPATRICK,
Wm. MAGINN,
TOM GILROY,
GEORGE COLLINS,
FRED COLL,
CON SULLIVAN,
T. CLIFFORD.

He is on the run now, so let us keep him going.—Adv.

Bulletin Want Ads Get Result. Phone 52.

PALMER TOLD OF SEDITION LAW OUTRAGES

Former Congressman London Quotes Jefferson and Lincoln on Oppressive Acts of the Kind.

(By the Federated Press.)

Washington, D. C.—(By Mail)—Addressing Attorney General Palmer on behalf of political prisoners, Sept. 14, Meyer London, former Socialist congressman from New York, who came here with the A. F. of L. amnesty delegation, said:

"Mr. Attorney General, what we call civilization is measured by the number of high moral concepts which the people have adopted and given permanent, universal application. In normal times all the people adhere to certain of these universal moral concepts, one of the highest of which in our times has been the love of peace and the conviction that war is a wicked thing.

"Under the excitement or coercion of extraordinary times the bulk of mankind may violate their moral concepts, but throughout recorded history we find the great souls have been those who clung to their convictions when all the world seemed against them. Our entrance into the war was not enough to destroy in certain individuals their conviction that war was wrong, not enough to make them break their previous solemn vows that they would always and under all circumstances oppose war.

"Whatever may be said to excuse the imprisonment of such persons during the war, it is ridiculous to pretend that they are still enemies of mankind who must be shut up from the world.

"You may raise the question, what is a political prisoner? Abraham Lincoln did not seek to confuse the term. Three times in his messages to congress he used the term, 'political prisoners,' and nobody pretended to misunderstand. In many of our treaties and immigration laws congress differentiates 'political prisoners' from persons guilty of acts indicating moral turpitude. Our natural traditions, the instincts of our people and the laws and treaties of our government have defined the phrase 'political prisoner' with sufficient clearness.

"The espionage law was a stupid and vicious law. Alone in the house of representatives I voted against it. In the senate 26 members voted against it. Aside from my own convictions on the subject, I was supported then, as we are now, by the opinion of the founder of the democratic party, Thomas Jefferson, who wrote to Mrs. John Adams regarding one whom he had pardoned after conviction under the notorious sedition law of 1798, saying:

"'I have discharged every person under punishment or proscription under the sedition law because I considered and now consider, that law to be a nullity, as absolute and as palpable as if congress had ordered us to fall down and worship a golden image, and that it was as much my duty to arrest its execution at every stage as it would have been to have rescued from the fiery furnace those who should have been cast into it for refusing to worship the image. It was accordingly done in every instance, without asking what the offenders had done, or against whom they had offended, but only whether the pains they were suffering were inflicted under the pretended sedition law.'

"Under a similar law, enacted at a time when those in power were fearful of the people they sat above, there is now confined in prison Eugene V. Debs. Do you know, Mr. Attorney General, who Eugene V. Debs is? He is a prophet, an artist, a passionate lover of his fellowmen, a man who will endure any fate rather than draw back from his labor of love for others.

"The full pardon and release of Debs and his fellow prisoners of conscience we are now demanding. Nothing short of full pardon will satisfy."

SINN FEINERS

(Continued from page one.)

ed. There were also other minor clashes throughout the district.

DRIVE OUT "TERRORISTS.

(Special United States Wire.)

Dublin, Sept. 21.—General Macready, commanding the British forces in Ireland, intimated the government was considering driving out of Ireland the "known terrorists who are making all the trouble." Macready's statement followed two days of small skirmishing and ambushing which resulted in the deaths of several royalists.

LONDON NEWS

(Continued From Page One.)

in his ablutions and read the newspapers interestedly.

Rumors of secret feeding were revived as before. His supporters alike marvelled at MacSweeney's condition. His friends declared hotly that water and medicine to prevent stomach pains were all that had passed his lips.

HE'S SATISFIED NOW.

(Special United States Wire.)

Bayfield, Wis., Sept. 21.—George Summers is now minus an eye. He wanted to see why a dynamite charge placed in a stump did not explode. It did.

NOTICE.

The parties who took beaded purse from 11 Ansonia block, Monday Sept. 20, had better return same and avoid trouble, as they are known.—Adv.

There's always room at the top

"Spurs are There"

ALL you men folks who have tired of cigarettes that lack snap and go—cigarettes that are like flat tires on the road to smoke-enjoyment— listen to this:—

—AWAY out in the Orient grow rich aromatic tobaccos. A long buying arm reached over and brought them to the U.S.A.—then combined them with our home-grown full-bodied tobaccos. Out of the blend was born Spur Cigarettes.

That rare, rich old-time tobacco taste and aroma is winning right and left. Besides, Spur Cigarettes have imported paper, rolled without paste. *The crimped seam makes Spurs burn slower, draw easier, and taste better.*

And that smart brown and silver package is three-fold to keep Spurs right. You just can't stay on the fence once you have "met up" with Spur's good tobacco taste.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

Spur Cigarettes

(Paid Advertisement.)

HORSE, NEEDED

(Continued from Page One.)

". Morgan tried to blow up his private bank is weak in view of the fact that all members of the Morgan firm were unhurt, Morgan himself is in Europe, and the bank building was widely known to be bombproof.

Henry P. Davison, one of Morgan's partners, was absent at the time of the explosion. The majority of victims were messengers and clerks.

...able theories are that the disaster was perpetrated by a homicidal maniac, or by criminal disregard of the laws regulating transportation of explosives. The first of these theories is strongly borne out by the message of warning sent by Edward P. Fisher, who was arrested Friday in Hamilton, Ont., and placed in an insane asylum there.

New York's police are known to be lax in habitually permitting explosive wagons to go through the financial section without permits, because of big construction jobs being rushed there.

The attitude of the police in ignoring the eye-witnesses who saw the powder wagon is akin to the deliberate refusal of the San Francisco authorities in 1916 to entertain testimony by many creditable persons who swore they saw the Preparedness day bomb thrown from the top of a building.

This testimony was rejected because it did not accord with District Attorney Fickert's theory that Tom Mooney and others had placed dynamite on a basement stairway. Fickert has since been shown up as an arch-conspirator who framed with big financial interests to get rid of Mooney and other radical unionists whose organization activities endangered their profits.

OFFERS STRANGE CONTRAST.

(By the Federated Press.)

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Strange contrast is offered by the headlines on the New York bomb explosion and one in the current issue of the Chicago Socialist which stares the public in the eye from many newsstands here. The headline in the Socialist in big black letters stretching across the front page, reads: "New Morgan's War."

Beneath it are other black-lettered words: "World Banker Set Stage for New Slaughter." And beneath these words is a story by Helen Augur, New York correspondent for the Federated Press, telling about the real meaning of the French loan.

Saturday's Chicago Tribune reproduced the Socialist's front page, and declared that the loan story had been called to the attention of Charles F. Clyne, and that Clyne would investigate. Several hours after the Tribune appeared, with this reproduction, however, John Louis Engdahl, editor of the Socialist, said that no one had visited him with reference to the story.

Helen Augur's story is reprinted by the Tribune to the following extent:

"Set the stage for the new war. J. P. Morgan & Co. have just lent the French government $100,000,000, and thereby have entered into one more imperialistic adventure—at 8 per cent.

"French troops are massed in Alsace, in the Ruhr, in the Rhineland, in the Saar. Press dispatches are bringing piece details of France's plan to dismember Germany, to cut off Bavaria and all her rich coal-filled valleys. The French general staff, still intoxicated by the gigantic hatred of the war, and urged by her capitalists, has laid down every plan for the complete disruption of the German republic. French agents are everywhere in the country fomenting separatist movements, making ready for the keen knife of war. . . .

"All in all, the group of keen Wall Street bankers who follow J. P. Morgan's lead in backing up France are not worrying about getting 8 per cent interest on their loan for the next 25 years."

Supplementing this story, the Chicago Socialist in a box-streamer says:

"Socialists predicted Morgan's war in 1917. The socialist party warned the workers against it. Now the house of J. Pierpont Morgan is planning and plotting a new war. If you want another Morgan war, vote for Harding-Cox and capitalism. If you are opposed to Morgan's new war, vote for Debs and socialism."

CHARGE SMUGGLING.

(By the Federated Press.)

Seattle, Sept. 21.—Lawrence Johnsens, Seattle contractor, has been arrested by the federal authorities for the alleged smuggling of Canadians across the international boundary line in violation of the contract labor laws. Johnsens is at liberty on $300 bail.

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE BULLETIN

COX'S LABOR

(Continued from Page One.)

Cox of little worth. The labor record of Cox, governor of Ohio, is not above reproach, says the pamphlet.

Court records are cited to prove that in 1912, Cox, as publisher and owner of the Dayton News, was sued by the contractors in charge of the erection of his new building for alleged violation of a contract stipulating that only union labor would be employed in the construction. Cox's employment of non-union labor led to a strike of the union workers of the contractors and the firm sued Cox for damages which it claimed to have suffered.

Cox's newspaper that same year carried advertisements for non-union carpenters to replace union carpenters on three buildings who went out on strike rather than do the work of union structural steel workers who were on strike. The three structures were the Y. W. C. A. building, the City National Bank, and the Oakwood car barns.

So recently as the steel strike of a year ago Cox failed organized labor. As governor of Ohio he took advantage of a peculiar clause in the Ohio constitution to remove from office the mayor of Canton, who was objectionable to the steel trust because he protected the rights of the striking steel workers. The successor appointed by Cox was unfriendly to the steel workers and the strike began to collapse from the time he assumed office, according to Organizer Jay G. Brown.

"Mr. Cox is sometimes acclaimed as labor's candidate in the present national campaign," says the Farmer-Labor party's statement," since he has become wealthy and politically eminent, he has taken a public attitude regarded by some as friendly to the working people. But in the days when he was amassing his fortune and climbing the ladder of fame, he was by no means friendly to organized labor.

CONTRADICTS CANDIDATE.

(By the Federated Press.)

Columbus, O., Sept. 21.—Governor Cox's assertion that he never pressed a soldier into any industrial controversy during his six years as executive of Ohio was contradicted here in a speech by George H. Clark, head of the state republican committee.

"Governor Cox did press soldiers into an industrial controversy," declared Clark. "He pressed the entire national guard of Ohio into an industrial controversy. I hold in my hand a photographic copy of the order, issued by him as governor, mobilizing the entire guard of the state at Akron on Sept. 28, 1919, and on Oct. 25, 1919, for use in the steel strike, which was in progress in nearby Canton."

SURVEY SHOWS WAGE LIVING COST UP 104.5

(By the Federated Press.)

New York, Sept. 21.—Six years have brought an increase of 104.5 per cent in the cost of living for American wage earners, according to a report issued by the National Industrial conference. Eighteen per cent increase is shown in the last 12 months, and 5 per cent between March and July, 1920.

(By the Federated Press.)

New York, Sept. 21.—The national industrial conference board, in an advance summary of a survey recently completed, shows that the cost of living of American wage earners increased 104.5 per cent between July, 1914, and July, 1920. This summary is based on the board's most recent investigation of charges in the cost of living, a complete report of which will shortly be issued. There has been an increase of nearly 19 per cent within the last year, and of 5 per cent since March, 1920, the date of the board's last survey.

NAME STATE TICKET.

(By the Federated Press.)

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 21.—A full state ticket was nominated by the farmer-labor party at its convention here in Central Labor Union hall. Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, active in the national women's party, received the senatorial nomination. Albert P. Krone, president of the Central Labor union, was named for governor.

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against paying any money to a person, with a crippled arm, name of Martin. He has in his possession a Bulletin Receipt Book.

The Bulletin Pub. Co.