

DAUGHERTY WARNS AGAINST RADICALS

Communists in U. S. Receive Orders From Moscow, Says Attorney General

SEEK TO CONTROL LABOR

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 8.—The movement launched by the Third or Communist Internationale at Moscow to gain control of the trade and industrial unions throughout the world "is meeting with marked success insofar as it relates to syndicalist unions in the United States," says the first annual report of Attorney General Daugherty.

Communist parties in this country, Mr. Daugherty says, have united more effectively to carry on propaganda and the policy is to endeavor to gain control of the labor organizations through the control of the executive committees of other governing bodies therein.

"Many of the leaders of this movement are American citizens," he says, "though they are subject to orders from Moscow as to their action and activities in the United States."

The Attorney General says there has been a noticeable effort upon the part of various so-called defense societies to propagate and carry on agitation in behalf of the "ultra-radicals" in the United States.

"Inconspicuous individuals in the ultra-radical movement apprehended locally," he asserts, "are married and propaganda started in their behalf, not only within the United States, but throughout the entire world. In many instances the so-called defense organizations are found to be merely a camouflage for movements as the United Communist Party which must conduct its activities underground."

Propaganda Still Common

Foreign propagandists still are flooding the United States, according to the report, which notes that 127 of them arrived in the last fiscal year. The movement, the nature and the extent of the activities of these individuals have been carefully observed, it is stated, and the Government has been kept "intimately informed."

"During the past fiscal year," the report continues, "the activities of foreign propagandists in the United States have been particularly noticeable and careful attention has been given to this pernicious form of work within this country. It is impossible to estimate the vast amount of money spent in the United States by the foreign agents engaged in exploiting the American people and in creating interest in a support for movements and schemes entirely foreign to the interests of the American people."

Calling attention that activities of the Federal Government in dealing with ultra-radicalism are limited by law to

allies, Mr. Daugherty notes that practically all of the statutes now have enacted laws defining and punishing criminal syndicalism and anarchy. These laws reach the citizen as well as the alien.

Prohibition Laws Violated

The Attorney General observes that "there has been no decrease in the number of illicit distilling cases since the enactment of the prohibition laws," and that "the court calendars in some jurisdictions have been overtaxed by this class of cases."

"Where the facts warrant," he says, "the offenders have been vigorously prosecuted, and it is hoped that this will result in a material reduction of such violations of the law."

Selective Service Act cases disposed of during this year numbered 1,843, the report says, the convictions numbering 148 with 130 pleas of guilty. Cases pending at the beginning of the year, which total 28,087 and 1,321 new cases were begun.

Violations of the so-called disloyalty sections of the espionage act have generally decreased, according to the report, which notes that only six cases were begun during the entire act during the fiscal year, while 41 cases were disposed of, 130 cases having been decided at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Daugherty declares that an organized system of the white slave traffic has been broken up, but adds that a great many cases still exist with the department making every effort to break up the traffic.

Complaints arising under the Peonage Act increased during the year, the report continues, "and peonage was found to exist to a shocking extent in Arizona, Missouri and some parts of Texas." Several convictions have been obtained and several prosecutions are pending, it is added.

Among his specific recommendations, the Attorney General asks for enactment of legislation:

Authorizing the appointment of two federal judges at large for each of the nine judicial districts in order to assist in clearing the congested court dockets.

Making it a criminal offense to send through the mails letters threatening injury to life or property.

Authorizing the presence of stenographers in grand jury rooms.

Making it a crime for a single individual to defraud or attempt to defraud the Federal Government in any manner, as the law now provides for the punishment of "two or more persons who conspire to defraud."

Making criminal an attempt to commit a crime against the United States, limiting the compensation to be received by referees in bankruptcy.

DIAZ IS GUEST OF BOSTON

Italy's "Man of Destiny" Will Sail for Home Saturday

Boston, Dec. 8.—(By A. P.)—General A. Diaz, commander-in-chief of the armies of Italy, came here from Washington today as the guest of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion. The Italian colonel made it a few days in his honor. State and city authorities paid tribute to him, and he planned visits to Cardinal O'Connell and to Harvard University.

He will visit Providence, R. I., tomorrow before leaving this country on Saturday from New York.

WEEKS SEES BLOCS DIVIDING CONGRESS

Fears Present Form of Organization Will Disrupt the Country

ADDRESSES INSURANCE MEN

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 8.—The present system of organization in Congress where control is divided between numerous committees may, "if carried to its logical conclusion," divide the United States "into hostile factions or groups," and leave the country "powerless to defend or maintain its interests," Secretary of War Weeks said today in an address before the convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

In particular he assailed the agricultural bloc, contrasting the present situation with a recent Administration characterized by reference to "big sticks." Referring to industrial reconstruction Mr. Weeks said:

"We do not fear of strikes in Germany, but they seem rather popular everywhere else. The selfishness which comes from the desire to get something at the expense of one's fellowmen is having a potent influence in preventing the restoration of the country."

"Dismissing Roosevelt," he said, "it was not many years ago that we heard stories about a 'big stick' which was supposed to be used in driving Congress into a state of tractability and force the enactment of laws desired by the Executive."

A Masterly Executive

"The truth, however, is that while the Executive was a masterly man of dominating personality and character," he was a party man and those in the executive branch of the Government were equally so. They believed in government by party and that the responsibility under such government should be observed even by those who might doubt the wisdom of the proposed action.

"The result was that the leaders in the Senate and in the House consulted the Executive and together they formulated the policies to be followed."

"Quite frequently, no doubt, the Executive in some instances urged, and perhaps imposed, his views on the congressional leaders, but invariably those who returned to the Capitol to carry out the decision reached at the conference, and the members of that party in the Senate and House, recognizing the necessity of responsible action, supported them in their endeavors."

"Then came a reform, or it was heralded, in the conduct of the House representatives. The power of action, which had largely rested with the Speaker and through him with the Committee

on Rules, was taken away and divided among committees.

"The result—and I think it has been clearly demonstrated—is that it is impossible to get the type of legislative action which comes from party regularity and responsibility."

"Advantage of 'Cannonism'—I can recall," said Mr. Weeks, "in the days of so-called Cannonism, when Mr. Cannon was called a czar, or would have been any other man of strength filling the Speaker's chair under those conditions, that the Speaker found ways, perfectly legitimate under the rules, to prevent the enactment of a vast amount of personal and irresponsible legislation."

"More than that, he had the power, and he used it, to prevent appropriations intended for local purposes which were not needed and which were not for the general good."

"The slightest examination of the increase in governmental expenditures during the last fifteen years for the ordinary requirements of the Government will indicate to what extent this change in the method of legislating has affected the treasury."

"To my mind, the change has had a tendency to weaken effective government, has resulted in irresponsible legislation, has prevented both parties from carrying out pledges made in their platforms, and, in time, will divide the legislative branch of the Government into groups, each group championing a special cause, and we will see one group combining with another to bring about a control of legislative action in the interest of a particular faction."

Santa Claus Ship Sails to Europe

New York, Dec. 8.—(By A. P.)—The steamer George Washington, filled with Christmas cheer for Americans abroad, sailed today. In her hold were 15,000 sacks of mail, many of which contained presents for American soldiers of the Army of Occupation and American Government representatives and their families in Central Europe.

REFORM OF FRENCH WAR BUREAU BUDGET DEMANDED

Deputy Calls for Greater Foresight Than Before Great Struggle

Paris, Dec. 8.—(By A. P.)—Discussion of the War Department budget was begun in the Chamber of Deputies this morning with a demand from Deputy Benzet for the complete reform of the department.

He declared in support of his conviction that the highest departmental authority before the war predicted that the struggle could not last six months and that some of the leaders had opposed the construction of heavy artillery. He ended his plea for proper foresight in the department by declaring:

"The little French private has but one aspiration and it is that that makes him so great—peace, peace!"

Deputy Faury pointed out that the war budget was 3,655,000,000 francs, and that if the expenses of the army of occupation were added it would be 4,181,000,000 francs, while aviation expenditure would bring up the total to 5,000,000,000 francs. He compared this with the 2,500,000,000 francs expenditures for 1920. "But it is still too heavy," he added.

It is believed control of German customs by Great Britain and France in regard to Germany's war obligations opened here today with the arrival from Paris of Louis Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, and several French financial experts.

M. Loucheur's visit was made on invitation of the British Government, which is represented as anxious to reach an accord before any open discussion of reparations questions is precipitated by Germany.

It is also understood that the British officials desire to explain the negotiations recently opened here by Dr. Waller Rathenau, and to discuss the Westphalia agreement, between Germany and France, which Great Britain may use as a pattern in seeking to obtain from Germany payments in kind on the indemnities due her.

It is believed control of German customs will be one of the exactions demanded by the French Government before any respite is granted.

Berlin, Dec. 8.—(By A. P.)—The

HAYS TO DECENTRALIZE

Plans to Eliminate Red Tape in Postoffice Department

Washington, Dec. 8.—Postmaster General Hays today outlined important new organization plans, which contemplate the elimination of red tape, delay and waste in connection with departmental affairs.

The Postoffice Department proposes to eliminate it by the adoption of the principle of decentralization and the distribution of detail under the direction of department heads.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE SEEK JOINT REPARATIONS POLICY

Paris May Demand Control of German Customs

London, Dec. 8.—(By A. P.)—Negotiations for establishment of a common policy by Great Britain and France in regard to Germany's war obligations opened here today with the arrival from Paris of Louis Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, and several French financial experts.

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Berlin, Dec. 8.—(By A. P.)—The

deficiency in capital in Germany totaled 4,876,930,000 marks in November, according to figures showing the demands by industrialists on the banks. The capital needed in October was 1,062,010,000 marks, and since January the demands have amounted to 18,802,700,000. The nation's floating debt at the end of November was 226,000,000,000 marks.



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