GOVERNMENT LABORS TO RID U. S. OF REDS

Congress, by Legislation, and Departments, by Increased Activities, Work at Task.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

SPEED the parting bolshevik!—and along with him the I. W. W.s, the anarchists and others who would overthrow the government of the United States. In brief, this comprises a program which the executive departments and the Congress are engaged in framing—the Congress through legislation and the Department of Justice and the immigration bureau of the Department of Labor through increased activities and additional funds.

It might be as well for the "reds" plotting the overthrow of the United States government—particularly those who are aliens—to understand definitely what the federal government is planning for them. And it is the aliens who have the anti-government disease in its most virulent form. The number of native born and naturalized citizens who are to be found in the ranks of the anarchists and I. W. W.s is said to be insignificant.

Are Guests on Sufferance.

The government and the people of the United States look upon these aliens as guests here on sufferance. If their behavior is such that they are not desirable as citizens, they must go. Uncle Sam does not care particularly where, but the existing immigration law regarding the deportation of undesirable aliens says they shall go back to the place from which they came. This may be a trifle unpleasant for their home country, but it goes.

Plans Another Alien Enemy Law.

Congress is preparing to pass, also, a bill for the deportation and permanent exclusion of undesirable enemy aliens who were rounded up during the war. Chairman Albert Sidney Johnson of the House committee on immigration has prepared such a measure and it has been approved by his committee. Its passage by the House within a short time is believed assured. There are hundreds of these enemy aliens, who have been kept in internment camps and elsewhere during the war, ready for deportation as soon as it is possible to ship them back to Germany and to Austria.

The bill provides, too, for the deportation of all aliens who since August 1, 1914, the date of the opening of the war in Europe, have committed offenses against the espionage act, the act providing for the regulation of the manufacture and use of explosives, the trading with the enemy act, the sabotage act, the draft act, the act to punish persons who make threats against the President of the United States and the government and other war-time acts. The fact that persons have been interned, or were convicted of any such offenses, is to be prima facie evidence that these aliens are undesirable. The decision of the Secretary of Labor shall be final. When these aliens are excluded they are not to be permitted to re-enter the United States.

Introduce Comprehensive Bills.

In the Senate, Senator King of Utah and in the House Representative Mays of Utah have introduced identical bills dealing with the deportation of aliens from the United States who seek the overthrow of the government, the destruction of property, or who teach such doctrine. The language of the bill is very comprehensive when it comes to including the "red" element among the aliens here. It includes anarchists, and also those aliens who advocate the overthrow of the United States government, or who are opposed to a republican form of government, who advocate the assassination of public officers, the destruction of life or property by violence, or who are members of any organization which professes or teaches opposition to organized government, advocates the assassination of public officers, believes in sabotage, the abolition of capital or property, general strikes, or the seizure of the government by a class and the exclusion of other classes of the people from participation in the government.

The bolsheviki and their teaching, if they are rightly understood in this country, are certainly included in this broad language of the King and Mays bills. And Senator King and Mr. Mays and the rest of Congress, for that matter, are intent upon getting the alien bolsheviki out of this country with as little delay as possible.

Each Case to Be Investigated.

The King bill and the Mays bill both provide that the deportations under the proposed exclusion act shall be brought about in accordance with the immigration act of February 5, 1917—the last general immigration act, which contains the literacy test for immigrants—so long and bitterly fought, and finally only becoming a law by action of Congress in spite of the veto of President Wilson.

This means that the deportations are to be made in accordance with the law and the regulations of the Department of Labor. It means that a man cannot be charged with being a bolshevik or any other kind of a "red" and deported from the United States within twenty-four hours, for instance, as was recently advocated by the officials of the Department of Justice in an effort to "hurry up." Each case has to be investigated, and after the Secretary of Labor has passed judgment on the alleged bolshevik or anarchist the alien in question still has recourse to the United States district courts through habeas corpus proceedings; and if he has the money, the counsel and the cleverness required he may delay his deportation for weeks, months or even years. For appeals may be had from the district courts to circuit courts of appeal and to the Supreme Court of the United States. Most of the anarchist cases are settled promptly, however, according to officials of the Department of Labor.

Want to Speed Up Procedure.

The congressmen who have particularly interested themselves in this matter of ridding the country of the alien bolsheviki have been anxious to find some way of speeding up this procedure; but so far they have not suggested any workable plan. They feel that there must be due process of law in handling the bolsheviki when it comes to deporting them, even though they might like to have peremptory action taken in the cases of such aliens. They realize that it may be difficult to prove at times that aliens fall within the provisions of the law for deportation as undesirables. So they have made the language of the proposed new law as broad in scope as they could.

In February, 1917, when the last immigration act was passed, the bolsheviki had not raised their head in Russia, they were not yet widely known, but the Congress had a pretty good idea of what an anarchist, an I. W. W. and other "reds" stood for. The language of the existing law, therefore, is by no means weak and already covers a considerable number of the aliens whom the new bills would have deported.

Law Excludes Reds From U. S.

For instance, it provides for the exclusion from admission to the United States of the following: "Anarchists, or persons who believe in the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocates the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, etc." The law not only provides for their exclusion, but for their deportation.

Officials Aiding Congress.

The officials of the Department of Justice and of the bureau of immigration of the Department of Labor have sized up the situation and they are seeking every aid from Congress in making a successful campaign for the elimination from this country of the bolsheviki. Such a campaign cannot be carried on without the necessary funds and the necessary forces of investigators and agents to round up the bolsheviki. The Attorney General recently requested an added appropriation of $500,000 to aid in the detection of these bolsheviki and other "reds" who were committing crimes against the government of the United States, and who had narrowly escaped blowing "off the map" the Attorney General and other prominent men in the federal and state governments. Congress promptly inserted this item in the deficiency appropriation bill. The Senate, in the sundry civil bill, has granted this increase and more, making the total available for this work $2,000,000. And the Department of Justice is organizing an army of agents to track down these bomb throwers and those who advocate the overthrow of the government by force, and to bring them to justice. It is expected that while they are engaged in this work they will turn up many cases of alien anarchists and bolsheviki, who, in turn, will be deported through action of the Department of Labor.

Departments Co-Operate.

There has been close co-operation between the officials of the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor in handling these undesirable aliens, both during the war and since the armistice was signed. The officials of the Department of Labor feel that they, too, should be provided with additional sinews of war to aid in seeking out and deporting the aliens who are seeking the overthrow of the government. When the new immigration law went into effect in 1917, Congress appropriated an additional half million dollars to help the immigration bureau in the establishment of the illiteracy tests, and generally to get the law working. Last year, the country being at war and little immigration, Congress took back this half million dollars, and again in the present Congress it is not inclined to allow this additional money, though the officials of the bureau have shown that their duties will be heavy when it comes to handling the deportation of undesirable aliens and enforcing the immigration law now that peace is at hand again.

5,000 Await Deportation.

At present there are more than 5,000 undesirable aliens awaiting deportation, some at Ellis Island, and the rest scattered through the country. Many of these are insane aliens, who have become insane since they arrived here, or were admitted without their insanity being known. Others are alien enemies—those whom Mr. Johnson is seeking to exclude permanently, and still others are the "reds" who have been arrested.

Up to the present time it has not been possible to deport these aliens to Germany or Austria or to Russia. There has been a shortage of ships running to some of the countries to which others of the aliens are destined, and so there is a large accumulation of these undesirables to send packing back home. The immigration bureau needs a large sum of money to handle these deportation cases and others that may arise. To the sundry civil bill the Senate has added $200,000 for this purpose.

May Stop Immigration Two Years.

Representative Johnson of Washington has introduced, and it has been referred to his committee, a bil proreferred to his committee, a bill progrants from this country for a period of two years after peace has been proclaimed. The measure has much support. It is comprehensive, and amends in a number of respects the existing immigration act. It, too, seeks to get at the bolsheviki and the "black hand" and uses this language with reference to them: "That any alien who believes in, teaches, practices, sanctions or encourages the extortion of money or property, or the avenging of grievances through threats of bodily injury or injury to property, or is a member of or affiliated with any organization which teaches" such doctrine, shall be deported.

The government officials regard it as vitally necessary not only to deport the bolsheviki, anarchists and other "reds," but also to prevent their entry into this country. During the war it has been necessary for persons coming to this country to obtain passports under stringent regulations, with a necessary investigation before they were accorded these passports. It is likely that, whatever is done about the exclusion of immigrants for two years after the war, efforts will be made to extend the practice of demanding passports, as far as it is practicable, for admission into the United States.

Would Deport Alien Draft Dodgers.

There is another set of aliens in this country whom Senator Jones of Washington deems undesirable, and he is endeavoring to have them deported also. These are the aliens who to avoid the military draft during the time of war withdrew their declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States. Senator Jones would have them arrested on warrant of the Secretary of Labor and deported by the bureau of immigration.

EXPECT REMOVAL OF BAN TO LIFT DOLLAR ABROAD

Figures of the Treasury Department on the position of the American dollar in foreign exchange show the dollar is lowest in the Dutch East Indies, having a value of only 76.7 cents. Elsewhere its value where it is below par is as follows: Chile, 89.7 cents; Spain, 97.4 cents; Japan, 97.9 cents; China, 96.6 cents; Hongkong, 88.9 cents; India, 95.1 cents; Argentina, 96.9 cents; Colombia, 91 cents; Ecuador, 84.6 cents; Peru, 95.7 cents; Uruguay, 93.2 cents, and Venezuela, 93.3 cents.

It is the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board that its action in removing the ban against the shipment of American gold will in due time raise the American dollar to its full purchasing power and possibly above par in the above and other foreign lands where it is at a discount. It is not believed that much gold will have to be shipped to bring about the appreciation of the dollar where it is now at a discount, and both Treasury and federal reserve officials are quoted as believing that there will be no large shipment of gold. On the other hand, they do believe that the psychological effect of the lifting of ban on the export of gold, and the fact that it can now be shipped freely if necessary to the countries where the dollar is at a discount, will indirectly accomplish the same purpose in advancing the value of the dollar in those countries as would the actual shipment of the metal itself. The mere knowledge that the gold can be obtained whenever it is wanted will restore confidence, the lack of which has not been a negligible factor in accounting for the discount of the dollar in so many markets.

Five Minutes With Congress

The conference on the Army appropriation bill reached a compromise fixing the strength of the Army for 1920 at 325,000 officers and men. Secretary Baker had asked for 509,000, the House had urged 300,000 and the Senate 400,000.

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The bill returning the wires to private control is now ready for the President's signature. The law becomes effective July 31. The bill continues toll and local telephone rates for four months after its approval, unless rates are sooner adjusted by state commissions.

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The agricultural appropriation bill is also ready for the President's signature. It contains a rider repealing the daylight saving act the last Sunday in next October.

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The Senate adopted by unanimous vote Senator Johnson's resolution calling for information respecting the administration's Siberian policy and the retention of American troops there.

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The Senate was advised by the State Department that the President is contemplating sending another commission to Poland to investigate the massacre of Jews.

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Conferees are perfecting a resolution authorizing extension for one year from July next of permits for diversion of water from Niagara Falls by electric companies.

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The House judiciary committee has favorably reported a combination bill providing in one section for enforcement of war-time prohibition and in another arranging for enforcement of prohibition under the constitutional amendment next January. The bill will come up for consideration in the House July 7. The Senate judiciary committee is working on a similar measure.

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Representative Kitchin repudiated in the House Majority Leader Mondell's claims that the republicans have effected a saving of a billion and a half of dollars in appropriations.

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The naval appropriations bill is in conference.

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The Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the House to take cognizance of remarks uttered in debate by Representative Ben Johnson of Kentucky, claimed by the Senate to reflect upon the dignity of the Senate.

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The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds will undertake the investigation of the federal housing commission.

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The Senate committee on interstate commerce voted to postpone action on the Poindexter bill for the strict inforcement of the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act.

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As soon as 125 more freighters are built the United States will go out of the shipbuilding business, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board informed the House.

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President Wilson will restore the railroads to their owners at the end of the calendar year, Director General Hines told the House committee on interstate commerce.

Representative Randall wants the House to pass a resolution asking the Governor of Ohio to prevent the Willard-Dempsey prize fight in Toledo July 4.

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Chairman Cummins of the interstate commerce committee was authorized, as head of a subcommittee, to draft a bill within two months for the return of the railroads to their owners.

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The water power bill was reported from committee and taken up for consideration in the House. It will be rushed to early passage.

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Federal control of the meat-packing industry is provided in bills introduced in the House and Senate. A licensing system is designed to give the government control of the business.

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The House immigration committee has favorably reported a bill for the deportation of aliens who have violated war-time regulations for the protection of the government.

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No omnibus public building bill will be reported until the December session of Congress, according to announcement by Chairman Langley of the House committee on public buildings and grounds.

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The District appropriation bill has been agreed to by Senate and House except for two items still in dispute, the half-and-half plan and a Senate amendment to pay Thomas W. and Alice N. Keller for damages to property due to street extension. The Senate is standing firmly for its amendments, while the House has voted to insist further in its opposition.

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The Senate has passed the sundry civic bill, adding approximately $300,000,000 to it.

NEW ORGANIZATION SEEKS LABOR-CAPITAL SOLUTION

Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen in West Aims at Conciliation on Democratic Lines—Objects Set Forth and Applicant's Pledge Given.

BY NEWBOLD NOYES.

I HAD a dream last night. I dreamed that a capitalist named John Browne and laborer named John Brown went to Solomon with troubles. Under Browne's arm was a package marked "Prosperity" and under Brown's one marked "Security." Solomon got down to bed rock in quick order. He looked at their discontented faces.

"What do you each want?" he asked.

"Security and prosperity," said Browne, defiantly.

"Prosperity and security," said Brown, truculently.

"Divvy," said Solomon, pointing to the bundles they carried. And it seemed fair enough. And they did divvy. And finding that each now had what he wanted, they went about their business smiling.

Real Problem Not So Simple.

It was only a dream, of course. Even Solomon, with all his ability along the line of divesting cases brought before him of those non-essentials with which the muddy minds of lesser men are today confused, could not solve the tangle of industrial relationship quite so simply as that. But there was a certain significance in the situation as dreamed, which, carrying the hopes of future peace in the industrial world, must not be deprecated because it is happily becoming trite.

Labor and capital do hold in their hands, here in this country at least, all that they each aspire to. Neither can win his aspirations without dividing with the other. Security and prosperity, the attainment of a fair share of the peace and comfort and happiness of life, are indubitably a heritage to be won only through mutual concessions. Until these hackneyed facts become axiomatic to those upon whom the destiny of America depend, until labor and capital, wearying of conflict, shall say to each other, "Let's divvy," the dreams of each must remain dreams.

Conciliation Day Nearer.

The happy fact is that, to the minds of those who are anxiously following the trend of events, that day seems to be drawing nearer. Labor, originally organized purely on a basis to facilitate warfare upon capital, is, in certain definite instances, commencing to modify its purposes from militancy toward co-operation. It is true that these definite instances are so far regrettably few and far between. But to those who view the subject in the light of optimism, hoping for the best, this entering wedge is full of promise. Capital, the employers of labor, drawn together in their defensive warfare, are more generally inquiring into the equity of their hold upon that which they seek to defend. The old days, when certain employers refused to discuss union demands with their employes save through hired intermediaries, or to sign the same copy of an enforced agreement as had been signed by union representatives, have gone, never to come back.

The time is ripe for the change so essential to the security of our established industrial institutions. The radicalism of yesterday has become the conservatism of today, and much long held to have been impracticable is today being put into practice. Thinking men are telling each other that the industrial future of the country depends upon mutual self-restraint and self-control, and that present-day sincerity in social faith and an appreciation of social duty are essential to the future of their children and the nation. The hazardous and twisting road of industrial progress is straightening out into a safe and broad highway. How many dangerous curves must be rounded before the debouchment into the straightaway can be effected is not today the all-important matter. It may be safely assumed that, with the assurance that somewhere ahead is a highway where men may travel in security, labor and capital will travel the last miles of the old road cautiously. The big fact is the assurance of the highway.

All Seeking Harmony.

The ablest minds of both capital and labor are pointing the way to harmony. "What shall be done to make a start?" is the question John D. Rockefeller, jr., recently sought to answer in the spirit of practicability in which it is asked.

"I believe that the most effective structure of representation is that which is built from the bottom up," he said, "which includes all employes, which starts with the election of representatives and the formation of joint committees in each industrial plant, proceeds to the formation of joint district councils and annual joint conferences in a single industrial corporation, and admits of extension to all corporations in the same industry, as well as to all industries in a community, in a nation, and in the various nations."

That this is practical advice, that the achievement of such a system is no idealistic vision, but sound thinking, is evidenced by the following facts:

There exists in the far west of our country today a growing organization already embracing 400 employers and 40,000 of their employes. It has as one of its basic reasons for being the determination to provide means for the amicable adjustment, on an equitable basis, of all differences that may arise between the contracting parties, with a view to their mutual prosperity and security. It is known as the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen.

Was War Expedient.

Organized as a war-time expedient to solve the national crisis entailed in a shortage of cut spruce, fir and cedar for airplane construction, it performed, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, "a service of incalculable value to the nation." Conducted with the guidance and assistance of the War Department, under the immediate supervision of Gen. Disque, it brought order out of the chaotic industrial condition into which the northwestern lumber concerns were slipping at the outset of the war, and played a patriotic, effective and vital part in the War Department's program.

Upon the granting of the armistice the organization was confronted with the withdrawal of government supervision. The vital question to the members was, "Would that mean a return to the former conditions, longer hours and less wages, strikes, sabotage and insidious propaganda, with attendant losses to all concerned, or could the organization, which had power so effective as a war expedient, be continued on a peace footing. The members convened to decide this question. Their action was overwhelmingly in favor of continuation. The experiment, conceived as a patriotic duty, had proved itself as an economic and industrial bonanza. The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen was leading the procession into the straightaway.

Workings Are Simple.

The inner workings of the organization are simple. Their effectiveness has been tested by experience. Differences arising between employer and employe members are just taken up between the employer and the local conference committee concerned. This first committee is composed entirely of employe membership. If an adjustment cannot be reached at this conference, the matter passes on up to a district board, composed of four elected employe members and four employers, selected by the employers of the district concerned. Upon a failure to agree upon the matter submitted the district board passes it on up to the board of directors of the central council, which is composed of the employes' district board chairman, and the employers' district board chairman of each district. The decision of this body is final.

Objects of Organization.

The objects of the organization, as definitely set forth, are:

To maintain the basic eight-hour day.

To insure to the workman a just and equitable wage ,and to the employer a maximum degree of efficiency.

To standardize working and living conditions in camps and mills.

To create a community spirit by the promotion of matters pertaining to public welfare, in each locality.

To encourage, when and where it is found feasible, co-operative hospitals for the care of the sick and injured, and medical attention to the families of members.

To co-operate with the legislative bodies of the various states for the improvement of laws relative to accident insurance and the prevention of accidents.

To institute, when feasible, employment service.

To further recreation and educational facilities in the camps and mills.

To provide an organization on the basic principle of the "square deal" in which both employer and employe are eligible for membership and may meet on common ground.

To promote a closer relationship between employer and employe in the lumber industry.

To provide means for the amicable adjustment, on an equitable basis, of all differences that may arise between employer and employe.

To foster personal relationship and the spirit of loyalty between the employers, their representatives and the employes.

To provide methods of informing its members upon all questions of trade interest to operators and workmen.

To favor the development of logged-over lands for actual settlers, upon a reasonable system of payments.

To develop to the highest degree possible loyalty to the United States, its laws and government, and to promote and demand proper respect for its flag.

Pledge of Applicant.

The following pledge is subscribed

(Continued on Sixteenth Page.)

NEXT PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS TO BROADEN ITS DISCUSSIONS

Conference to Meet Here in January Will Go Beyond Bounds of Financial Matters—Suggestions for Topics Invited.

THOUGH called together by Secretary Glass as the second pan-American financial conference, officials from every Central and South American republic who will meet in Washington next January will go far outside the bounds of mere credits, interest rates, international exchange or other matters purely financial.

As gold forms the sinews of war, so also it is needed as the sinews of reconstruction. Recognizing this, it is expected that the forthcoming conference will take up the question of transportation, both inland and oceanic; cable communication, production, marketing and other phases of commerce.

Announcement of the second conference was made early this month by Secretary Glass, and at his direction Assistant Secretary of the Treasury L. S. Rowe, who is also secretary of the international high commission, has written to the minister of finance of every American republic, asking his views of what the program next January should include. When these replies have been received they will be consolidated by the central executive of the high commission and a program adopted embodying a majority of the ideas submitted. Therefore at present it is impossible to forecast the work of the conference in detail, but its task in a general way is by no means nebulous.

First Conference in 1915.

The first conference of this kind was held in May, 1915, at the call of William G. McAdoo, then Secretary of the Treasury. It established the international high commission, a permanent body made up of national sections in each republic, each section being presided over by its respective minister of finance. Limited authority is vested in the central executive council, at present presided over by Secretary Glass.

With the close of the war a new and unprecedented financial and commercial situation has presented itself in the western hemisphere as well as in Europe. During the four years that have elapsed since the first financial conference the domestic economic situation of most of the countries of the American continent has undergone a marked change. The depression, bewilderment and almost panicky conditions which followed the immediate outbreak of the European war have given way to a condition of relative and, in most of the republics of America, marked prosperity.

Finances Adversely Affected.

In a great many instances, however, public governmental finances have been adversely rather than favorably affected by the European war. This is principally because most of the countries of the American continent are producers of raw material of which the European belligerents stood in dire need, thus creating an unlimited demand for such materials, frequently at the highest prices known in history.

On the other hand, the European conflict involved in most cases a heavy burden of governmental expenditures, partly because a considerable number of the American countries had either declared war or had severed diplomatic relations with the central powers. Thus creating for them relatively heavy war expenditures. Still others found their expenditures increased by reason of new financial burdens placed upon them in the preservation of their neutrality, and also because of the fact that their capital needs could no longer be met from European sources.

Time for Meeting Needs at Hand.

Urgent public improvements, such as port works, sanitary improvements and irrigation projects, had to be postponed, and where such postponement was no longer possible the government was compelled to find the necessary funds at considerable sacrifice.

Similarly, public utilities, such as railroads, street railways, electric and gas companies, suffered severely during the war. Not only was it impossible to undertake extensions or improvements, but in many instances the funds requisite for maintaining the efficiency of the plants were lacking.

The time for meeting these needs has now come, and inasmuch as Europe is not in a position to advance the necessary capital, it is but natural that the railroad, the street railway and the gas and electric light companies should turn to the United States. In this connection Dr. Rowe said recently:

Available Capital Limited.

"In any estimate of the needs of the countries of this continent it is important—in fact, indispensable—to keep in mind the entire world situation. However urgent may be their needs for new capital, it is evident that they are neither as pressing nor imperative as those of the European belligerents, who have emerged from the war industrially crippled. At no time during the life of the present generation has available capital been more limited than just now. The countries of Central and South America must, therefore, be able to establish a claim to at least a portion of this capital, which can be supported on the basis of the present world situation. While it is evident that it will not be possible to meet all their needs, it is clear that the most urgent have a very direct relation to the world raw material situation.

"In a sense the world's resources during the next few years must be pooled in order to tide over the critical period upon which we now are entering. There is a world interest in stimulating the contribution of America to the world reservoir of foodstuffs and raw materials. For the time being the investments of new capital in these countries should be directed and, in fact, limited to those great purposes.

Look to American Continent.

"The entire world today is looking to the American continent for the food, raw materials and machinery with which to resume the economic and industrial life so badly undermined and crippled by the war. This dire need of Europe is coupled with the impossibility of making immediate payment, either in gold, merchandise or services, for the much needed materials. This world situation places a heavy obligation on every country of the American continent.

"Absence of thrift and even a marked tendency toward extravagance have been characteristic of the people of all the American republics. This evident unwillingness to develop the habit of saving has been the main reason why they have been dependent for their development on foreign capital. Even here in the United States growth of domestic capital has lagged far behind the needs of the country. Today the obligation of thrift, with its accompanying contribution to the capital needs of the country, has arisen to the dignity of a world necessity. Unless the nations of America fully realize this fact they will not and cannot contribute their full and due share toward the rehabilitation of a devastated world."

Financial Corporation Urged.

It is pointed out by Dr. Rowe, however, that the co-operation of the United States and other American republics need not involve any real sacrifice on their part, but simply a willingness to curtail unnecessary consumption for the larger returns which they will receive in making advances to those peoples who have been so severely disabled by the conflict.

The situation demands that the financial co-operation between the United States and the republics of Central and South America shall be strengthened through the expansion of the investment market in the United States for Latin American securities, but it also means that the Latin American countries themselves shall realize that with their marvelous resources and unexampled opportunities they are in a position to contribute a far larger share to the world's available capital than has heretofore been the case.

It is the hope, not only of American financiers and Treasury officials, but of leaders of Latin American men of affairs as well, that each year the countries of Central and South America will become less dependent on foreign capital. In cultivating the habit of saving these peoples will contribute not only to the development of their own resources and the upbuilding of their own civilization, but also to the well-being of the entire world.

Far-reaching effects are expected to follow the conferences the Secretary of the Treasury will have with the ministers of finance, who will head their several delegations to the international council. These conferences will, in some respects, be the most important events in the entire history of this country's foreign trade. Whatever plans for the extension of credits, the international exchange of securities and the investment of capital will have the sanction of all American governments and will have an incalculable effect on the financial future on this hemisphere.

First Conference Bears Fruit.

The work of the first conference, held more than four years ago, already has borne valuable fruit. An international trade mark bureau has been established at Havana, and a southern bureau is to be established this year in Rio de Janeiro, thus protecting industrial products throughout both American continents. Commercial arbitration has been fostered through the United States Chamber of Commerce acting with commercial organizations in Buenos Aires, Guayaquil and Montevideo. The treaty relating to commercial travelers has been concluded with a number of countries, and has thereby removed one of the obstacles to inter-American trade. And, finally, the movement for greater uniformity in legislation relating to notes and bills of exchange, as well as for greater simplicity and uniformity in the legislation relating to bills of lading, has been carried forward to an advanced stage of development.

RETURNING SOLDIER IS DEAD AGAINST "REDS"

Proud of America's Part in War, But Doesn't Feel "Heroic"—Has Learned Value of Military Discipline.

Editor's note—This is the second of a series of four articles by Mr. Ormerod of The Star's staff, who served in France as a member of the 12th Field Artillery and was decorated with the croix de guerre. The third article will be published next Sunday.

BY LEONARD ORMEROD.

NEVER in the history of wars, since David went "over the top" without any artillery support to attack the Philistine champion, has there been a conflict so filled with heroism and so devoid of heroics as the one concluded last November.

Inspirations were few and far between for the man at the front. Great bodies of troops marching and countermarching he did not see. Such a scene as made Stonewall Jackson immortal at Bull Run, or a charge such as that of "Jeb" Stuart's thundering cavalry, is almost out of the question in ultra-modern warfare. Death came upon the warrior in the form of poison gas or winged its way on shells or steel-jacketed bullets fired by an all but invisible foe. Hand grenades and bayonets were employed when the opposing infantry came to grips, but shell and scientifically camouflaged machine guns were the chief dependence of each side.

So when the soldier comes back to be received with loud acclaim by the public in general, and his friends and family in particular, he is just a bit uncomfortable and embarrassed.

The first "all-American victory" at St. Mihiel? Sure, he was in it. He remembers how it rained all night September 11 and how wet and tired and miserable he was while waiting for the zero hour, just before daylight. He recalls that the ration cart got lost, or a caisson got stuck in a shell hole and had to be hauled out by hand, and how there was no rest the next day or the next night because the enemy must be kept on the run as long as possible.

In the fighting in the Argonne the soldier could not see all the members of his own company, much less his regiment or division in action as a unit. Everything not actually under ground was kept as close to it as possible.

Warfare Undramatic.

Even the unparalleled exploit of Corp. York (he was not made sergeant until after his great fight) had little of the spectacular about it. It was just grim and terrible business carried on by a little group of men in muddy, ill-fitting uniforms. Reproduce it on the stage of the Hippodrome without letting the audience know its principal actor and they would get few thrills out of it.

Do not expect the returned soldier to go about with his head in the clouds dreaming dreams of bayonets flashing in the sun and men chanting Homeric strains as they rushed to battle. He has seen great days and greater nights, but he has not necessarily undergone a spiritual regeneration. He is just as normal as any man who takes satisfaction in knowing a trying task has been successfully accomplished.

A few days ago a nice woman, a very lovable woman, whose heart and prayers were with the American soldiers every day of the war, said to me:

"I should think you boys who had been through so much would feel that, having taken part in so wonderful a thing, you could never do anything small, or mean, or unmanly, or contemptible again. Don't you feel that way?"

"Why, dear lady," I answered, with some embarrassment, "the most of us never felt like doing anything of that sort, even before we went over."

Fear of Death Often Unheeded.

Even the imminent presence of death does not always scare all of the "Old Nick" out of a man, and when it does the reform is usually short lived, as Mark Twain so aptly illustrated in the story of the three men lost in a snow blizzard. Men who play cards and swear, will, after their first paralyzing fear is conquered, play cards and swear with shells dropping all around them. Sometimes even these things help relieve the tension on overwrought nerves, just as men imprisoned in mines have played marbles until they dropped dead.

There is a "yarn" about four soldiers playing pitch in a trench that the Germans were shelling assiduously. The cards were dealt, one man bid two, another three, and the last man four. Just then a shell fragment struck the bidder and stretched him out cold.

"Gee, that bird was lucky!" remarked an onlooker inspecting the dead soldier's hand. "He would have been set as sure as the world."

Granting that this fantastic story illustrates a state of mind, it is a fine thing for men to have such control of mind and body that they can be indifferent to peril, but it does not always mean that the soldier is a Sir Galahad or a St. George. And to treat him as one or the other may spoil him if he is young, or result in a rude awakening on the part of the civilian. He has seen that almost inevitably the bravest men are the most reserved and he is frankly embarrassed by hero worship. When he boasts, it is of the exploits of his regiment or division, and not of his individual prowess. He takes much more pride in what "we" did than what he did, which is the proper attitude.

Let me whisper confidentially to the returned soldiers why so many of them are "heroes." I have a suspicion that we who have been across are frequently designated by that noble term because the word has but four letters and fits nicely in a headline. If it took a dozen letters to spell "hero" the word would not be nearly so popular with the copy readers.

Has Learned Value of Discipline.

Discipline was frequently very irksome to the soldier, who did not always see the necessity for the rigid rules under which he was compelled to live. Looking forward to the time when he will be his "own boss" again, he vows to "throw the old uniform so high it never will come down." But when he gets back in mufti it soon becomes apparent that the habits of orderliness, good behavior and respect for properly constituted authority have not been learned by him in vain. The soldier is going to show a willingness to "police up" the back yard, the city slums or the state legislature not heretofore evidenced.

The most striking example of this has been in connection with recent "bolshevik" riots in New York, Toledo and elsewhere. Almost without exception, the reports tell of discharged soldiers taking voluntary action against the enemies of organized government. To the man back from foreign service the phrase, "I am an American," is no idle statement. Down in his heart of hearts is the realization that he has been fighting for the fundamental principle on which this superstructure of government has been raised. Bolshevism, as its name implies, is an imported article and the former service man is suspicious of it from the start. When it raises its head against the government, the soldier or sailor does not ask for any orders from general headquarters to go into action against it.

After some experience with agitators, including a personal acquaintance with Emma Goldman, counterbalanced by more than a year in the A. E. F., let me suggest to the "red" orator that when he sees a man in an overseas cap edging forward through the crowd it is time to adjourn the meeting. And the more service stripes the soldier wears the sooner should the agitator get under way. For the longer a man has been away from home the more impatient he will be with those who attack it.

Soldier Is Bolshevist-Proof.

Even before entering the Army I was always interested in what might be called the psychology of the soldier, and, being a little older than most of the men in the Army, I studied them always, at the same time keeping tab on my own mental reactions. The result is that the peril of a red revolution has never kept me awake at night since my return. True, the soldiers form but a small part of our population, but there are enough of them to form a safe bulwark against the bolshevist, and their opinion will carry weight. You may eavesdrop on soldiers from now until kingdom-come, and hear them discussing every topic known to man, without hearing anything of "proletariats," "sabotage," "economic determination," "industrial slaves," "class consciousness," "the heel of capitalism" or any other phrase from the verbal smoke screen in which the revolutionist hides.

Morally the American Army is far in advance of any in Europe. Though no direct comparison is possible, it probably would not suffer if placed man for man with Cromwell's famous roundheads. The soldier knows that morality pays, that it is an asset not to be regarded lightly, and though numerous individual instances of bad conduct may be found, the effect on the character of the nation is going to be considerable.

The war has not made heroes so much as it has developed heroism; it has made sound men without making supermen. Welcome your soldier back, feed him, take him to a show, feed him again, and then put him to work. But do not put him on a pedestal, for it may make him dizzy, with consequences that you may both regret.

ANTWERP NO LONGER IS DIAMOND CENTER

Antwerp's glories as the diamond center of the world passed with the war. Its old trade in these days of the diamond's superpopularity undoubtedly will be built up again, but it will be years before the city regains its former prestige. Here is the picture of Antwerp's tragedy as painted by the correspondent of the Neueste Nachrichten of Berlin:

"There were 200 diamond-cutting shops in Antwerp in 1914, employing 16,000 cutters and 3,000 cementers, altogether about 20,000 highly skilled workmen who earned over $20,000,000 a year. Besides there were between 3,000 and 4,000 manufacturers, brokers and merchants. If it is considered that these 23,000 diamond men had families averaging three or four members, the living of over 100,000 people depended directly on the diamond trade.

Another Business Feature.

"Finally there were hosts of tradesmen and retailers who supplied the diamond people with provisions, clothes and furniture. The Diamond Club of Antwerp, where the yearly business ran into millions of francs, had a membership of 12,000, all of them merchants, brokers and manufacturers.

"The Diamond Club was in a gorgeous building. It contained an exchange hall 300 feet in length. During the war this hall was destroyed, but it has been restored. Here diamonds were bought and sold and offers were whispered and shouted in every language in Europe.

"The cutting industry was exclusively in the hands of Belgians. Buying and selling were controlled by foreigners. More than half of the merchants were Poles and Turks and most of the Poles were Jews. If a Pole hailed from Warsaw he was a Russian subject and regarded by the German invaders as an alien enemy. If he hailed from Cracow he was an Austrian subject and liable to military service back home. So when the Germans came the Polish Jews moved over the Dutch border.

Diamond Industry Dead.

"The diamond industry is dead since the merchants are gone. Out of 16,000 cutting benches, 1,000 are now operated and 15,000 highly skilled workmen starve. The Diamond Club is deserted. If one looks through the huge crystal windows into the exchange hall, one sees only a small group of men crouching around the fireplace as if lost. They are the diamond brokers waiting for the return of the Poles and the Turks and wondering if they will ever come back.

"Where are the men whose gold was so thickly sown into the soil of Antwerp that every inhabitant had his share of the harvest? Most of them are in Schevenegen, across the Dutch frontier, where they already have founded two clubs. It looks as if they were going to stay there. This is ominous for Antwerp, for Antwerp needs the Polish Jews more than the Jews need Antwerp."

COMMERCE CHAMBERS SMOOTH U. S. TRADE PATH

The great value of American chambers of commerce in foreign countries to the growth of American foreign trade is becoming increasingly evident. Recent advices received by the National Foreign Trade Council from London, Shanghai, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires all indicate great activity in obtaining the removal of unnecessary trade restrictions and in settling by arbitration any disputes that may have arisen from the termination of the war.

As an instance of this the budget law of Brazil for 1919 prohibited the presentation of consular invoices for certification after the departure of the ship on which the merchandise is carried—shipping conditions made such a requirement practically impossible to meet. Another article of the same law required the inclusion in the consular invoices of a statement specifying the materials entering into the preparation or composition of each article shipped—the impossibility of which is apparent. Energetic protest by the American Chamber of Commerce for Brazil recently resulted in the extension of the time limit on consular invoices until the arrival of the steamer in Brazil; in the second case the operation of the law was postponed until November 1, by which time it is hoped that the law will be repealed.