

COLORED MEN TO ASK PARLITARIO PARLITARIO

Look to Harding for Recognition of Merit. Not Merely for Political Patronage.

BY G. SOULD LINCOLN. VARIOUS groups in this country are looking today to the opening of the Harding administration next March with hope and expectation of recognition. None more so than the 12,000,000 colored people. Practically all of the colored voters cast their ballots for Harding and Coolidge last November. In debatable states—at least they were considered debatable before the election—where the colored population was large, there is no doubt but that the colored voters not only helped to swell the republican majority, but in some instances made that majority possible.

The demands of these people will take at least two forms. They will ask for the appointment of colored men to political offices, and they will ask for legislation that will protect them in their political rights. In fact, they are asking now for these things in their newspapers and magazines.

Cite Roosevelt Policy. A considerable number of intelligent, well educated colored men—many of them now in Washington—will use the name of the late President Roosevelt in making their appointments of colored men to office. During the Taft administration William H. Lewis, colored, a Harvard graduate, was appointed as a special attorney general. Among the colored appointees to office during the Roosevelt administration were James A. Anderson, collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York, and the Secretary of War, James A. Cobb, assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia. In the present administration Mr. Wilson has appointed James A. Wilson, colored, as a special attorney general.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, is one of the most prominent colored men with whom President Harding may be expected to consult after he takes office. When it comes to appointments of colored men to political offices, Dr. Scott was secretary to Booker T. Washington, and he has been a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Ernest Lyon, formerly American minister to Liberia, F. H. Brown of the Y. M. C. A., and W. L. Pitts, Jr., of the Y. M. C. A., are also prominent colored men who will be consulted by the new administration.

North Should Set Example. "In the same way, while Booker T. Washington firmly believed that the attention of the colored race should be riveted, not on political life, but on success sought in the fields of honest business endeavor, he also felt, and I agreed with him, that it was essential that these appointments should be made in the most numerous in the north, for it is worse than useless to preach virtue to others unless the preacher himself practices it. It means that the northern communities which pride themselves on possessing the proper attitude toward negroes should show this attitude in their own appointments as well as colored."

HOOVER AND HIS AIDSMEN FOR AN INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Engineers Face Task of Offsetting Loss of Millions of Men Through Ravages of War—Aim at Service.

A nation-wide movement to conserve labor and stop industrial waste has been started by Herbert Hoover and his associates in the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies. The elimination of waste in industry has been formed and will work with labor organizations, chambers of commerce and other organizations to bring about better working conditions and to promote harmonious relations between employer and employe.

To offset the loss to the world of millions of men through the ravages of war, the task of the industrial engineer, says a statement issued yesterday by L. W. Wallace of Baltimore, vice chairman of the committee, called by Mr. Hoover one of the most important instruments through which the engineers of America can carry out a far-reaching program of public service.

PARTY LINES IN CONGRESS AS NEW ISSUES ARE PRESENTED

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

CONGRESS is feeding American business on the shadow when it demands the substance; no pot of gold is to be found at the end of a legislative rainbow.

This is not the charge of one of those wicked hellsions of the press, but the solemn assertion of a responsible senator of the United States, Senator Edge of New Jersey, conservative republican and confessed high protectionist, uttered on the floor of the Senate. He was discussing the subject uppermost in all minds in Congress, the economic and industrial condition of the United States and other countries. He was aiming at two targets—the proposal to levy an embargo against agricultural and other imports, and the extension through the War Finance Corporation of further credits to Europe.

His suggested remedies for some of the recognized ills of the body politic are: Revising the burdensome tax laws at the earliest possible moment. Getting the government out of business that is in competition with our citizens.

In the past the colored people have been the victims of the tariff. The tariff is the cause of the economic and industrial condition of the United States, such as recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, registrar of the United States Patent Office, and the United States Customs Service. During the Taft administration William H. Lewis, colored, a Harvard graduate, was appointed as a special attorney general. Among the colored appointees to office during the Roosevelt administration were James A. Anderson, collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York, and the Secretary of War, James A. Cobb, assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia. In the present administration Mr. Wilson has appointed James A. Wilson, colored, as a special attorney general.

What is all this apprehension about scuttling the federal reserve system? The democrats are powerfully worked up over a fear, real or assumed, tangible or exaggerated. Are they just "seeing things," like Gov. Cox's campaign vision of the interests setting out to debauch the electorate with millions in order to get hold of the Supreme Court and the Federal Reserve Bank, or is there on foot some plan to change materially the system? Most congressmen will tell you that the general public believes the federal reserve system to have proven a beneficent agent, and will view with alarm any serious attack upon it.

The latest attack of chills down the spine of democrats appears to have been caused by remarks of Senator Curtis of Kansas, republican whip of the Senate, after a talk with President-elect Harding. He said that at the proper time he intended to suggest an amendment to the federal reserve act that would lead to the establishment of a central bank with branches.

Democratic political leaders have not yet recovered from the state of coma resulting from the blow to the party by November 2, and are "taking the count." That is to say, there are no indications of a revival of party leadership or party policies, so far as this session of Congress has progressed.

It is his answer to a resolution adopted by the Senate last week requesting full information regarding the alleged maltreatment of the deposed president of Guatemala, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, by the present party in control there, the State Department will not only show that the one-time dictator has not suffered at the hands of the revolutionists, but it will contend, further, that the United States government has not broken faith with the Cabrera faction in Guatemala.

This is forecast in the fact that the State Department, anticipating a question such as was adopted some time ago, investigated the situation in Guatemala. Its findings in the matter have been made known, though unofficially.

The resolution, introduced by Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a member of the foreign relations committee, demands that the State Department explain the alleged maltreatment of Cabrera, despite the fact that the articles of capitulation were signed by and under the presence of the American minister and in the American legation, these articles guaranteeing him protection of his life and property. The resolution sets forth that Cabrera has lost his property and freedom, and is being held in violation of solemn pledges under the protection of the American legation. It demands that the American legation in Guatemala be closed, and that Cabrera be removed to a safe place in the United States, and that he be treated as a common law criminal, and not as a dangerous prisoner and deprived of his legal rights.

The State Department will answer these resolutions with declarations to the effect that while Cabrera's articles of capitulation to the revolutionists were drawn up in the American legation, representatives of other countries were present at the time, and in company with Benon McMillin, American minister, signed the articles, thereby taking equal responsibility with the United States government for the safety of Cabrera.

Assumes Place in Senate Vacated by Mr. Harding

FRANK B. WILLIAMS, Governor of Ohio, who took the oath of office Friday, succeeding President-elect Warren G. Harding, was quoted as saying, "that the regional banks are in competition with each other to earn as much money as possible." He holds that a central bank would accomplish the result for which the regional banks are striving. He was quoted as saying, "that the regional banks are in competition with each other to earn as much money as possible." He holds that a central bank would accomplish the result for which the regional banks are striving.

Senate committee on finance. It is the judgment of the leaders that no general tariff policy can be defined for the democratic party until the new tariff bill comes up at the regular session. That it will be molded by the democrats of that House and Senate, from whose number many democrats of this Congress will be missed.

The democratic party in Congress will then be notably sectional. Southern democrats will be in overwhelming majority in the caucus. Southern democrats in the past have been the bulwark of the policy of the lowest tariff commensurate with revenue producing. But now there is a break in their ranks. The protectionists have driven a wedge, by the instrumentality of the temporary tariff to relieve the agricultural interests, supported by some democrats.

Political issues for 1924 are even now in the making. Senator Hiram Johnson of California has introduced the attempt to curtail the direct primary, and, in fact, to extend it to include the nomination of presidential candidates. It is a two-fisted contest he is to make.

There is no question that a serious movement is under way to abolish the direct primary. It is being advanced in the states, in New York and Indiana notably. It is said that the most serious blow at the system is being prepared for delivery in the Hoosier state, with reasonable prospect of effectiveness. The next session of the legislature will fight it out.

Senator Johnson contends that reaction is on today, and that reaction always shows itself in the form of a tariff. He is likely to choose for itself its candidates for office. Witness the assault all along the line upon the direct primary. To resist this onslaught, he calls upon all progressives to rally, and is confident that progressivism has not passed, although, as he says, "certain progressives have." Senator Johnson has ever been recognized as an able, well-learned fighting man, and congressmen say he has his work cut out for him in this round he is taking on, for the opponents of the direct primary are in deadly earnest. They claim that the system has been weighed and found wanting.

Extension of the direct primary to the country-wide nomination of candidates for President and Vice President is the dream of the advocates of the system. It obtains now in a number of states, and its operation in the last campaign stimulated the pending action in other states. It is charged by the opponents that it failed to work out in practice, and that it is a handicap rather than an aid.

In the next session of Congress the proposition will be brought on the floor of the House and Senate, and the advocates and opponents given opportunity to make their cases.

They are still talking earnestly and sagely in Congress over the acute questions of the times, and, after setting up and knocking down many theories, the statesmen all come back to the suggestion as solution for the problems of the same things—work and economy, more production and less extravagance. The Congressional Record of debates contains to date 1,436 double-column pages, the most of the year, and "great economic and industrial problems" sounds mighty high-brow—and in the end it all resolves in the one solution, the same not being subject to legislative enactment except in so far as governmental expenditures are concerned.

The belief is that the emergency tariff bill will fall of passage. It is only half-heartedly supported by republicans, opposed by others and by democrats. It is likely to be jockeyed along, with amendments, until it gets caught in the log-jam of appropriation bills toward the 4th of March and pushed on to a sandbar.

Ricardos Casada and Carlos Sales, representing the Association Ruralista of Argentina, were in Washington last week following a visit to several American cities and cattle farms, where they made inspections similar in many respects to those conducted by the delegates from Uruguay, men who are devoted to the cattle raising industry in Argentina.

The Dominican republic is to conduct negotiations with bankers in the United States for a loan of \$10,000,000, to be used for the purpose of applying toward the amplification and expedition completion of the public works program inaugurated in 1916. Under the terms provided for by the executive agreement, which authorized seeking of a loan with private credit, the bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent, redeemable at par on or before December 31, 1933, in American gold.

The Argentine ambassador, Tomas A. de la Plaza, is expected to be forwarded to Argentina another report compiled with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture, which deals with the methods of infection and treatment of tuberculosis among cattle in the United States. The report, which was signed by the Argentine ambassador, has been prepared for use by the farmers in the republic.

By a recent law passed in the Ecuador congress a school of aviation was authorized to be established in Quito. A large sum has been contributed for the purchase of airplanes, and the school is expected to be opened in the near future.

Secretary of State Colby is expected to arrive in the United States from South America about January 26. According to recent statistics gathered by the United States consular service in Brazil, Brazil has imported 24,475 automobiles since January, 1920. This

MONARCHISTS ARE WEAK, LUDENDORFF FOSTERS FAR-REACHING PLOT TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENTS AND RE-ESTABLISH DICTATORSHIPS.

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN. signal for the monarchists and radicals to strike in execution of the Ludendorff plot. Austria, it safely may be predicted, never will be governed by allied victors or one dictator far-reaching character, for it is pretty well established that the Magyars, and the monarchists, have progressed so far in the general scheme that the monarchists' aims can be realized in far quicker time and with less bloodshed than in any other region.

Advances for Scheme. With Austria in the hands of the reactionary Ludendorff, the scheme will have advanced to a point where successful effort in Germany is not only possible, but the scheme laid before Admiral Horthy and upon which all elements are agreed, today has realized the organization of forces in Austria and Hungary, with their consequent march upon Germany. In Bavaria it is declared that the reactionaries have taken position, the monarchial sentiment in those regions being particularly strong.

Czechoslovakia must be disposed of, and, under the Ludendorff plan, the Czechs are to be driven into Austria, which would push south for invasion while the Magyar and Austro-German forces actively march north upon Prague in a pincer movement.

As the situation stands today the two forces are fast crystallizing their efforts, and every present-day government is in danger of overthrow either from enemies within or without. The reactionaries in Germany and Austria have made bolshevism, from the disciples of chaos sitting in Moscow.

According to revelations just made in England, Gen. Ludendorff and his chief officers are engaged in perfecting military forces of known sympathy, in a hidden army ever ready to leap forward and establish a military dictatorship upon the return of Emperor William.

According to advice received from Germany, the social democrats in charge of the government are well aware of the militaristic schemes of the reactionaries, and are endeavoring to military leaders, but apparently they are powerless to act by virtue of the strongly entrenched reactionaries. Furthermore, the German people itself is not to be trifled with at the moment, there being constantly growing inclination toward a return to the standards of military officers, who have flouted the republican government and who daily gain confidence in their own power.

Everywhere old war organizations have been secretly reformed. Arms and munitions are being stored in secret. Allied missions of control have been unable to detect even a small portion of the war material which the monarchists are accumulating. Thousands of armed men are joining Gen. von Dassel in east Prussia and the forces there are assuming gigantic proportions. The reactionaries are being effected in every section of the land, all looking toward the overthrow of the present government.

Plot Is Far-Reaching. If the plot were confined to strictly German territory there might be some hope of its being crushed. But Ludendorff, it has been established through allied investigations, has carried his scheme to Budapest, where he has recruited a large number of Russians who are ever ready to leap at the throat of the soviet reform.

The Ludendorff scheme, as revealed, is a far-reaching one, and is based upon a centralization point for German troops, who shall remain there as long as the monarchists are in power. The hour to strike arrives.

Admiral Horthy as far back as last July consented to the plan, and, by the Hungarian army, now numbering far more than the 30,000 men prescribed in the treaty of Trianon, should at the proper juncture march upon Vienna, overthrow President Seitz and government of Austria, and establish an Austro-Hungarian monarchy under a dictator, presumably Magyars.

For this support the bait was held out to Admiral Horthy that Czechoslovakia would be returned to Hungary and Austria should be returned to a coalition government. The latter country would indicate possibility of Ludendorff carrying out immediate hopes in the dual monarchy, and no other country to the south.

Spring and summer may see the reactionaries in the forefront of the schemes or the next few months may be marked by bitter civil strife in Germany. The reactionaries, however, eventually may be long and bitter struggle between the combined forces of central Europe and the red armies of Lenin and Trotsky.

It remains for the average observer of events to decide which would be the more serious danger to the world, the reactionaries or the reds. The reactionaries are in the hands of the allied reparations commission.

But any such action would be the signal for the monarchists and radicals to strike in execution of the Ludendorff plot. Austria, it safely may be predicted, never will be governed by allied victors or one dictator far-reaching character, for it is pretty well established that the Magyars, and the monarchists, have progressed so far in the general scheme that the monarchists' aims can be realized in far quicker time and with less bloodshed than in any other region.

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