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MACHINE-CONTROLLED HOUSE PASSES MACHINE-CONTROLLED CODE

The governor's civil (Drivel) code passed the House last Thursday with only five dissenting votes. The dissenters were Miller, of Spokane; Lewis and Ryan, of Tacoma, and Beeler and Tripple, of Seattle. The latter two voted against the code on constitutional and other technical grounds, while the three laborites voted against the code because of its establishment of one-man government and its denial of labor of joint representation with the employers in the administration of legislation maintained by special levy confined to workmen and employers.

The proposed code is the most revolutionary legislation ever presented in our state legislature. It involves entirely the fundamental principles of representative government. It is the first legislation of general public importance that has been disposed of by any branch of the legislature without first holding a public hearing and permitting the people affected by its operations an opportunity to voice their approval or disapproval of it.

The only people granted a hearing by the committee were the lobby of the fishing interests. The fishing interests sent a large lobby to Olympia and it was openly announced that they had $100,000 to fight the fish provision of the code bill. A conference was held between the governor, the chairman of the special committee having charge of the code in the House, and the representatives of the fishermen, at which an amendment satisfactory to the latter was agreed upon and embodied in the bill. The labor interests, who are represented at Olympia by a large lobby, and who had made plainly known their opposition to the industrial section of the bill, were never given an opportunity to voice their disapproval except through the labor members of the House on the floor.

The bill was submitted by the House to the Senate on Friday's session and a special order of business set for 2:30 Monday afternoon for consideration of the bill by the higher body. Senator Coman, of Spokane, started the ball rolling in the Senate for a public hearing, and was supported by Senator O'Harra of Seattle. Senator Coman declared that there was a great deal of opposition to the code from his own district and that he believed that in justice to the other interests, in addition to the fishermen who were opposed to provisions of the code, that a public hearing should be held and an opportunity given all to voice their opposition to the code. Senator Ryan, of Pierce county, moved that a public hearing be held in the Senate chamber on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, and that motion carried on an "aye" and "nay" vote with five sentaors voting "I" and one senator voting "no."

Robert H. Harlin of the United Mine Workers, Fred B. Norman and President Short of the federation, members of the Railway Brotherhoods' lobby and others will speak Monday night against the industrial provisions of the proposed code.

It seems evident, at this writing, that the Senate plans to give the code a fuller and fairer consideration than was possible in the House. The machine that controls the affairs of the House shut out all possibility of amendment or change in the code. Many members of the House who had previously voiced opposition to the general provisions of the measure were finally cowed into voting approval.

There is a general hostility being shown all lobbies at Olympia. It seems evident that the voice of the people from home and of those most vitally affected by the legislation, is an unwelcome sound at Olympia, and particularly does this seem true in the case of labor.

The names of the five members of the lower house who voted against the passage of the code should be kept in "appreciative remembrance" by the labor forces of the state; while all others who voted to literally cut labor's throat should not be forgotten. For them there is no excuse. They were fully informed on what was involved, and voted with their eyes open Some day our opportunity will come. Some day they will want to proclaim their love for labor. Some day the shoe will be on the other foot—and labor should not forget.

Approximately $450,000 a year is the amount labor will continue to contribute towards the administration of "medical aid" and "state safety." The new code includes hotel inspection and public safety in this division, and labor will bear half of this cost. This is one example of the efficincy of the best minds who prepared the governor's (?) code. The purpose of the code is to supplant "representative government" with "benevolent despotism"—with the benevolence very much in doubt. "Taxation without representation" was once regarded as unfair, but that was before the Republican majority was given a mandate by the people of Washington to kick labor in the face. Republican leaders in the House seem to believe the mandate included that.

Efficiency and economy in administration is the great impelling force behind the proposed code—according to its sponsors. The present administrative cost is approximately $390,000. The federation plan cost (house Bill No. 13) will be approximately $210,000. The governor's civil code plan for industrial departments will be approximately $425,000. The above figures are the result of a careful and conservative estimate. The code stands exposed as merely a scheme to build an impregnable machine with which to subordinate representative government.

The code contains an emergency clause that makes it operative immediately, and precludes the possibility of referring it to the people. Just what this emergency is, is rather difficult to explain. The old state of Washington has been staggering along since 1889 under the present system of administration, and there is a suspicion prevalent that it might survive until June 1 of this year when the constitution would take its course. Is it fear that the people might want something to say about it, that constitutes the emergency? Well, they might be fooled.

GOVERNOR HART BEFORE AND AFTER ELECTION

Speaking to a large audience at Vancouver, Wash., 10 days before election, (exact date Oct. 23, 1920) Governor Hart is quoted in the Seattle Times as follows:

"In his speech in Vancouver Governor Hart earnestly urged a continuance of the policy of giving both employers and employes representation on the safety boards, created by the last legislature, and organized to interest both the workers and the employers in accident prevention methods. He declared that in so far as he is concerned he will oppose any attempt to centralize authority in one man, for such action, he said, would necessarily ignore one of the parties interested in a just and efficient enforcement of the law. At present the law is administered by one representative of the employers, one of the employes and a third member, who must be a physician and surgeon. This, the governor pointed out, gives all classes equal representation."

In conclusion, he said: "I shall continue to favor the joint representation on these boards created to administer these laws."

The above statement is from a report of his speech which appeared in the Seattle Times on October 24. This clipping was read by Representative J. H. Ryan, of Tacomma, on the floor, while the governor's code was under discussion. The code establishes the very "centralized authority" and "one-man administration" the governor declared himself against during the campaign. No defense was offered by any of the governor's friends on the floor, and no explanation has, so far, been offered by "Looie." "Bill Short's press bureau is too d—— efficient" was the only comment heard.

BRIEF NOTES

Fred B. Norman, chairman of Pacific County Trades and Labor Alliance, and former chairman of the labor committee in the lower house, is at Olympia co-operating with President Short as the legislative agent of the State Federation. Fred is one of the ablest fellows, from a legislative standpoint, in the labor movement of the state and his efforts are having a beneficial affect at Olympia. While the opposition that has to be overcome is tremendous, it is quite possible that this can be broken down long before the legislature adjourns and some recognition be secured for labor. Fred is on the job night and day.

J. R. Montgomery, former vice-president of the United Mine Workers and of the State Federation of Labor, is on the job at Olympia, representing the Bellingham Central Labor Council.

More 50-50 "Business"

The longshoremen of Seattle are trying to come together to combat the Water Front Employers' Association in their attempt to establish a shop committee plan of conducting its business. This shop committee ic copied from the 4-L executive board plan which is called a 50-50 agreement between employers and employes under which the bosses get both 50's of whatever is worth having. An official of the Longshoremen's union says:

"The shop committee plan proposed by the employers is the new O. B. U. In this case the letters O. B. U. mean 'Our Bosses' Union,' and if the workers on Seattle's waterfront are to remain in any sense free men they must unite—union and non-union—in putting an end to this boss-controlled institution."

Street Car Men Receive Visitors

Bro. W. H. McMorrow of Detroit, member of the great committee of the executive board of that union, delivered a long and interesting address to the Everett local last Monday night. Bro. M. J. Murray, international vice-president, also made a short address. The membership was well entertained and much pleased.

Pass Nitrate Bill

Washington, Jan. 22.—By a vote of 34 to 29 the Senate passed the bill creating a government corporation to operate the Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and other federal nitrate plants. Opponents will stage another contest in the House.

The bill has attracted little public attention, but outside of the transportation act, passed at the last session probably no legislation before this Congress has marshaled such forces.

Advocates of the bill insist that the government develop nitrogen, because it is an essential for fertilizer and explosives. Opponents agree to this necessity, but insist that this particular bill is a water-power grab and a waste of money.

It was stated on the floor of the Senate that two-thirds of the nitrogen now available in this country comes from blast furnaces and coke ovens, which are controlled by the steel trust and allied interests. There are immense nitrate plants in Chile, and it was further stated that the steel trust can communicate with Chilean nitrate concerns "and in an hour they can put on nitrogen for fertilizer purposes all that the traffic will bear."

The advocates of the bill come mainly from agricultural sections of the country and insist that the farmer must have cheaper fertilizer.

Smoke CHALLENGE 10¢ Cigar.

WE SPEND VAST SUMS FOR WAR

Very Little for Research Education and Development.

Washington, Jan. 22. — Ninety-three per cent of the people's money is used for purposes of war and 1 per cent for purposes of education, said Congressman Mansfield, of Texas, who called attention to a scientific study made by Dr. Rosa of the United States bureau of standards on expenditures by our government for the year 1920. Dr. Rosa showed that 93 per cent of the total appropriations last year were for war and preparations for war, 3 per cent for public work and 1 per cent for research, education and development.

"When Germany was using practically all of her resources in building up great military and naval establishments," said Congressman Mansfield, "the entire civilized world stood in awe at her until the opportune moment arrived for forming a vast coalition to encompass her defeat. We now find this nation following in the footsteps of Germany and pursuing the same course which we condemned in that nation as being a menace to mankind. And, strange to say, we find men high in the counsels of our government of both political parties who, then loudest in their condemnation of Germany, are now longest in their advocacy of having this country pursue the same course that led to that nation's downfall.

"Instead of taxing our people to the verge of slavery to fill the coffers of those who profit in the building of great naval and military establishments, let us divert a reasonable proportion of our funds to the more useful, necessary and humane purpose of the rehabilitation and comfort of those who were made sufferers by the late war."

Nation and States to Go 50-50 Against Venereal Disease

Washington, D. C., January 22. — Organizations from all parts of the country are advising the Public Service that much interest is being shown in the meetings of the legislatures which will be held in 42 states this year.

These legislatures will be called upon to make several appropriations to entitle the states to receive Federal funds. One of the undertakings which the Government aids by matching state appropriations dollar for dollar is the venereal disease control work carried on by the Public Health Service and the state boards of health.

The Federal Government has allotted more than two and one-half millions of dollars to be spent by the State boards in preventing and controlling these diseases. The regulations under which this money is given the states require that 50 per cent be used for treating infected persons. This money has enabled state health officers to establish over 400 clinics in the cities of the country. At these clinics persons having gonorrhea or syphilis receive, free or at slight expense, the best modern treatment that money and science can provide. With this money arsphenamine (606) and other expensive drugs are provided for the use of physicians in treating patients who are unable to pay for them. Without this help many persons would never be able to receive treatment.

Letters coming in to the Public Health Service indicate that when each member of the legislature understands the havoc wrought by these diseases and knows that the people wish them eradicated he will appropriate the money needed to protect human life. Little difficulty is experienced in getting state money to protect hogs and cattle, and in securing laws to prevent the spread of disease among stock. If people would ask for protection against the venereal diseases, money would be provided and laws passed directed against the conditions which make for their spread.

The "open shop" term is a veil for concealing a dishonest scheme on the part of capitalists to prevent labor unions from functioning and to prevent collective bargaining, declared Dr. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic university of Baltimore, in an address before the Johns Hopkins Social Science club.

THE CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1921.

Vice-President Howarth called the Council to order at 8 p. m.

Credentials were presented by S. O. Torger to succeed Delegate Hatloe and E. R. Keith to succeed Delegate Dobbs of the Painters; S. H. Wood and M. H. Meyer of the Timberworkers. The new delegates were obligated and seated.

The minutes of the Tacoma and Seattle Central Labor Councils were read and filed.

Reports of Committees.

The Workers' College committee reported a large attendance on Thursday, the 20th. The college meets every Thursday night and everybody is invited.

The Truth About Russia.

The committee appointed to arrange for a lecture by the Rev. St. John Tucker of the Red Star Russian Medical Relief Society made its report. The lecture will be delivered on Thursday night at 8 o'clock, the place to be announced later. The subject will be "The Truth About Russia." The price of admission is 25 cents.

Irish Independence.

The committee on Irish independence reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, For more than seven hundred years Great Britain has ruled Ireland without her consent and by force; and

Whereas, The Everett Central Labor Council, representing organized labor in this city, believes that no government is just without the consent of the governed; and

Whereas, This Council is in accord with the declaration of the American government that self-determination should be granted all peoples of the earth, to the end that they may establish government of their own making and their own liking; and

Whereas, This Council concurred in the resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its Montreal convention; be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates in the Everett Central Labor Council further declare that we urge:

1. The immediate recognition of the Republic of Ireland;

2. The condemnation of British atrocities in Ireland, perpetrated for the purpose of forcing the people of that country into subjection in order to perpetuate British rule and exploitation;

3. That American labor enforce both by refusal to buy or handle British products or things brought to our shores in British ships; and be it further

Resolved, That the British government, having acquiesced in the American declaration for self-determination during the world war, that that government be not allowed to forget its application to the Irish people, whom it has misgoverned for centuries; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Labor Bureau of the American Commission on Irish Independence, to the Seattle and Tacoma Central Labor Councils, to the Knights of Columbus in this city and a copy be filed with the records of this Council.

On the committee's recommendation the Council called a meeting to be held in the Labor Temple Friday night at 8 o'clock, to consider means of making labor's protest against British rule in Ireland as effective as possible. The meeting will be held in the Labor Temple. Representatives of Irish societies and sympathizers with the Irish cause are invited to attend.

The committee to investigate unfair auto stages reported. It was ascertained that an outfit unfair to organized labor is operating between Seattle and Everett and north of this city under the title "Union Stage Lines Association." Evidently the name was chosen to deceive the traveling public as that concern is unfair and non-union. Fair stages will display the emblem of the International Teamsters and Chauffeurs, being an auto wheel with two horses' heads, or a plain card upon which is printed the words "union stage." Look out for them.

The committee appointed to visit the Timberworkers, recommended that the Council give its aid and encouragement to that union and co-operate with it in maintaining its organization.

Reports of Unions.

The Butchers, Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers, Stage Employes, Street Car Men, and Teamsters reported good meetings.

The Auto Drivers had a good meeting with two initiations.

The Longshoremen had a four-minute meeting. They transacted their business quickly.

The Molders reported a good meeting. They find the Pacific Hardware company has failed to keep its promise to them sometime ago to discontinue the sale of the unfair Lang stoves and ranges, as the store still has them on sale.

The Machinists reported that their local and international unions are bringing all possible pressure to bear to open trade relations with Russia.

Election of Officers.

This being the date for election of officers of the Central Labor Council, nominations were declared in order. Nominations and elections resulted as follows:

For president—J. H. Michel, 25; R. F. Howarth, 3; R. H. Mills, 2. Michel was declared elected.

For vice-president—W. J. Fortson, 15; R. F. Howarth, 14. Fortson was declared elected.

For secretary—O. F. Wefferling was unanimously re-elected.

For treasurer—E. R. Tarbell was given an unanimous vote.

For reading clerk—C. E. Goldthorpe had no opposition.

For trustees, two to elect—R. F. Howarth, 24; N. R. Thompson, 17; Warren Dowling, 11. The first two declared elected.

To represent the Council in the Everett Trades Building Association, three to elect—O. F. Wefferling, 23; Warren Dowling, 21; Sam Tollifson, 14, G. J. Richter, 12; C. E. Mitten, 11. The first three were declared elected.

Member Board of Control of Labor Journal—Sam Tollifson, reelected without opposition.

For sergeant-at-arms—R. H. Mills was the Council's choice.

The officers-elect were installed by ex-President Charles E. Goldthorpe.

Delegate Fortson announced that the troubles of the Laundry Service Company had been settled and urged all union members to send their laundry to that concern.

The Council adjourned.

Collar Profiteers

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—The Public Ledger gives an insight into the gouging methods of manufacturers by its expose of the men's collar industry. It is shown that linen collars, that sold for two for 25 cents before the war, are now made of cambric and sell for 25 cents a piece. During the war they sold as high as 35 cents.

Retailers are "requested" to sell at this price. Formerly, retailers were ordered to sell at fixed prices, but the United States Supreme Court has ruled against this command. Now if the retailer does not comply with the "request" he is told the factory is "just out of the styles and sizes" he has ordered. The retailer pays $2.10 a dozen or 17½ cents a piece. The material in one collar costs the manufacturer a little more than 3 cents.

"The cost of labor and other overhead expenses have not advanced, but have rather been reduced since the time when the price of cotton began to slump," says the Public Ledger. "Thus, with the large difference between the cost of making collars and the high selling price, the reason for the enormous profits rolled up recently by Cluett, Peabody & Co. is easily seen."

It is stated that in 1918 the profits of this concern amounted to $1,871,163, and in 1919 the profits jumped to the unprecedented figure of $5,153,129, or twice the amount made in 1916 its previously most profitable year.

RUSSIAN TRADE LABOR'S DEMAND

Organized Labor Strongly Favors the France Resolution.

Officers of the American Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with Russia announced last Saturday that they already have the endorsement of at least two million organized workers in their fight for resumption of trade with Russia. With this backing of labor, representatives from the Alliance went to Washington and appeared before the hearing on Senator France's resolution demanding trade which was held on Wednesday, January 26, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

This support of labor has been voiced since November 21, when the Labor Alliance was organized by authorized delegates from over 100 labor unions of New York and internationals including the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the International Association of Machinists, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Union, the International Fur Workers and the International Jewelry Workers. The endorsement of labor comes from the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, representing 600,000 workers; the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, representing 400,000; the Chicago Federation, representing 400,000 and at least 500,000 workers in large industrial centers in all parts of the country, including Boston, San Francisco, San Diego, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Va., Milwaukee, Seattle, Cincinnati, Charleston and Hartford, Conn.

Among the speakers who appeared for labor at the hearing in Washington are Timothy Healy, President of the Brotherhood of Eccentric and Stationary Firemen, who, as chairman of the Labor Alliance will present a general report on the labor situation in this country and the demand of labor for trade with Russia; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, both of whom will speak on unemployment in the clothing industries; William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, who will represent the machinists; John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Edward Nockels, Secretary, who will represent their organization; Jerome T. De Hunt of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, and William H. Maher, of the Masters, Mates and Pilots, who will speak for the shipping industries, and George B. Metcalfe, who represents the Philadelphia Central Labor Union.

Obregon's Oil Policy

Mexico City, Jan. 21.—Americans seeking petroleum concessions in Mexico must have the financial strength to develop the properties and carry out all provisions of the grant, according to President Obregon.

In his first conference with newspaper men, the new president declared himself in favor of equal rights for foreigners in agrarian and other rights in order to secure the full development of Mexico. Strict adherence to a rule calling for financial strength would prevent speculation and favoritism, he declared.

Smoke OLYMPIC 10¢ Cigar.

RAMPANT RAILROAD RASCALITY RUTHLESSLY ROBS THE PUBLIC

This and the Next Congresses Know This, and Have Power to Stop It—Will They Do It?

(By Charles M. Kelly)

Predictions that the railroad question was not settled with the enactment of the Cummins-Esch transportation bill are being realized, and much sooner than was anticipated. Less than a year after the carriers were returned to private control Congress and other government agencies are being importuned to make inquiry into practcies that savor strongly of those which a few years ago forced the enactment of restrictive and regulatory laws, and unless all the signs are wrong the criminality and wastefulness of banker-speculator management will be projected upon the screen of national politics and will remain a live issue until Congress undoes the harm that has been wrought.

In a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by W. Jett Lauck, an economist of national repute, representing W. H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, an investigation of locomotive and car repair contracts is requested. It is represented in the statement that contracts entered into by railroads with private repair plants owned or controlled by bankers who manipulate the railroads will cost the public three-quarters of a billion dollars each year in excess charges. This estimate is based upon contract prices and cost incurred for similar repairs made by the railroad adminisrtation during government control in the railroad repair shops.

Mr. Lauck states that the banking firm of Morgan & Co. and ten other allied financial institutions practically dominate the railroads of the country, as well as locomotive and car concerns. Through a system of interlocking directorates, it is planned to loot the railroads in the interest of corporations that do not come under government regulation and supervision. Operating on a cost-plus basis, through the transportation act, the railroads have nothing to lose by the padding of expense accounts, and they are prepared to go as far in this direction as the Interstate Commerce Commission and public opinion will permit.

Seeking Legal Immunity

It is significant that the railroads, through their special representatives, are now at Washington seeking the enactment of laws that will emasculate the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, section 10 of which compels railroads to award contracts to lowest bidders in competition conducted under rules and regulations laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This act was approved more than six years ago, but never became operative so far as the railroads were concerned because Congress at each session, at the behest of the railroads, suspended its provisions. The railroads contended that they had been unable to get their affairs in shape to meet the provisions of the act, but it is now known that they never intended to do so. Recently the anti-graft section was again suspended, but President Wilson upset the plans of the railroad managers by vetoing the suspending resolution. The railroad senators have not permitted the veto message to come up for discussion, apprehending a debate that will inform the public of the things that are being done to it. Instead, it is planned to enact new legislation taking the life out of the anti-trust law and giving legal immunity to railroad officials to graft to their heart's content. Just how far this scheme will get cannot now be determined.

The railroads have asked no thing but what this Congress has been willing to grant, and precedent will be violated if they are now denied opportunity to increase burdens they are imposing upon the people.

The Interstate Commerce Commission announces that it proposes to conduct a formal inquiry into rail-

(Continued on page 2)

A STARTLING DEVELOPMENT

In the Sacco-Vanzetti Case Attracting Public Attention.

(By JOHN NICHOLAS BEFFEL)

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 22.—With the arrest of Mrs. Angelina De Falco, charged with offering to guarantee an acquittal in the Sacco-Vanzetti case for a large sum of money, that case has hit the front pages of the Boston newspapers with a bang. All four Sunday papers—the Herald, Post, Globe and Advertiser—reviewed at length the new arrest and the events leading up to it.

Each paper pointed out the international significance of the prosecution against these two labor organizers, which has impelled the Italian government to order an exhaustive investigation of the facts behind it. Both the Herald and Post ran stories under two column heads, and next day the Post carried another extended account of developments. Then the Record appeared with a detailed history of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, citing its connection with the torture and death of Andrea Salsedo in New York; that history being published in two installments.

"Many well known local people have always doubted the guilt of Vanzetti and Sacco," declares the Post, "while labor unions here and in the mill cities of Lawrence, Lowell and Fall River have declared that the two men are being 'railroaded' by the department of justice."

Spread clear across the top of the Record's front page on the day Mrs. DeFalco was arraigned was the display line: "Boston Confronted by a Mooney Case?" and the story which followed presented numerous points of incongruity in the first trial of Bartolomeo Vanzetti—discrepancies which make that prosecution look like a blood-brother of the Mooney and Billings frame-up in California.

When arraigned in police court here, Mrs. DeFalco was accompanied and represented by Attorney Samuel L. Bailen, who obtained a continuance until January 27. Bailen is a law partner of Frank Leveroni, counsel for Charles Ponzi, the skyrocket financial wizard, whose spectacular flight recently ended in prison at Plymouth.

The charge that Mrs. DeFalco had unlawfully solicited law practice for two prominent attorneys at Dedham, and tried to have the work of defending Vanzetti and Sacco transferred to them, caused a notable stir in court and law circles in Boston and surrounding towns. Dedham is the seat of Norfolk county, and it is there that Sacco and Vanzetti are to be tried in March for a payroll robbery and two murders committed last April in South Braintree.

In the Herald and Post accounts, it was stated that the two Dedham attorneys whom Mrs. DeFalco purported to serve were reported to be Francis J. Squires, clerk of the Norfolk county district court, and Percy Katzmann, brother and law partner of District Attorney Frederick G. Katzmann, who will prosecute the two Italian workers.

There was no verification of these names in any quarter. Neither the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee nor their counsel would divulge to inquiring reporters the names actually involved. When newspapers asked Percy Katzmann to comment on the charges against Mrs. DeFalco and the report that his name appeared in the original complaint, he replied that he had "nothing whatever to say."

Mrs. DeFalco's chief accuser is Aldino Felicani, treasurer of the Sacco-Vanzetti committee, who filed the complaint. Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster of the Boston municipal court ordered the warrant for her issued after he had read lengthy statements by Felicani and other persons who declared that they heard her make the alleged proposal to throw the trial to the side of the defense.

It is charged by Felicani that Mrs. DeFalco sought to have the present defense lawyers pushed into the background, and the whole case put into the hands of the two others. Sacco and Vanzetti are being defended by Attorneys William J. Callahan and Fred H. Moore.

Speculation as to whether the alleged proposal of Mrs. DeFalco to sway the coming trial in favor of the two Italian worker was a bona-fide offer or a trap to involve the defense committee is contained in one of the stories published in the Boston Post. The latter theory includes the idea that possibly it was intended that the defense committee members were to pay a bribe, and then be themselves subjected to serious charges.

"Proponents of that theory," the Post states, "point to the demeanor of the woman when she was arrested by Boston police inspectors at her Dedham home. She is said to have declared then that her actions would all be explained at her trial."

Bad Batherskite Blanton Bumped

Washington, Jan. 22. — On the floor of the house of representatives Congressman Knutson registered his protest "against cluttering up the Congressional Record with all this damned foolishness" of Congressman Blanton.

Congressman Knutson referred to the numerous pleas for economy by the Texas lawmaker and declared that his loyalty talk appears to be a sort of "mouth wash."

"I forget," said Congressman Knutson, "how many times the gentleman from Texas rose to his feet and took the time of the house in the first and second sessions of the sixty-third congress, but it ran into the hundreds. He spoke on almost every conceivable subject, took exception to almost every proposition to appropriate money—always for the purpose of glorifying himself and proclaiming to the world that he among all the 435 members was the only honest man on the floor of the house.

"In his remarks printed in this morning's Record, to which I have referred, he proclaims that in his late campaign he was opposed by organized labor; in fact, the effort reached all over the country. One would conclude from reading the gentleman's remarks that these people were more concerned about defeating the gentleman from Texas for re-election than they were about winning the late war in which we were engaged. I am in favor of economy, but I am in favor of practicing it rather than talking about it."

Laundry Service Co. Stockholders Meeting

The old Laundry Service Company has been reorganized and taken over and is now a fair shop to organized labor. A meeting of the old stockholders is called for Monday night, January 31, at Labor Temple at 7:30 o'clock.

W. J. FORTSON.

Smoke BLUE RIBBON 5¢ Cigar.