

# DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF DISCHARGE NATIONAL DEBT

## In Address to the Farmers' Labor Cooperative Conference at Chicago Gives Opinion That the National Debt Should Be Discharged by Placing a Capital Levy Upon Property—Would Graduate Taxation Among the 2 Per Cent. Owning 60 Per Cent. of the Wealth, the 33 Per Cent. Owning 35 Per Cent., and the 65 Per Cent. Who Own 5 Per Cent. — Says We Are Striving to Escape From the Duress Imposed by a Government of a Small Group of Dominant Men, to Obtain For Ourselves Independence in Many Fields of Endeavor From Which We Are Now Barred.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Discharge of the national debt by a capital levy upon property may be necessary, Glenn E. Plumb, president of the Farmers' Labor Cooperative Conference, said in an address here tonight before the Farmers' Labor Cooperative Conference.

"Our problem in meeting the national debt," he said, "is to adjust our affairs that the two per cent. of the people owning sixty per cent. of the wealth shall pay their percentage of this indebtedness. The 33 per cent. of the people owning 35 per cent. of the wealth shall pay their percentage due from them and the 65 per cent. of the people who own five per cent. of the wealth shall not be required to pay more than their proportionate amount of this indebtedness."

"If we meet this indebtedness by a tax on industry, we distribute the liability to each man in accordance with his purchasing power. When all is said and done, we may be compelled to accept the solution already adopted in Germany, and now considered as inevitable in Great Britain—the discharge of the entire national debt by placing a capital levy upon property."

The Farmer-Labor Conference looks to the establishment of a cooperative enterprise, Mr. Plumb said, embracing every step from the production of raw materials to collection, manufacture, storage and distribution to the ultimate consumer. It is hoped to include 4,000,000 men representing upwards of 20,000,000 citizens, in the project.

"We are striving to escape from the duress imposed by a government of a small group of dominant men from which we are now barred," he said, "to free ourselves from a monopoly and control of credit—to obtain for ourselves independence in many fields of endeavor from which we are now barred."

The present monopoly of credits, he continued, "has projected us into a crisis, economic, industrial, political, and social, which has rendered both political parties of absolute impotence."

Mr. Plumb said those holding the credit monopoly were "able to exert their taxing power, to borrow money and devote funds raised for purely governmental expenditures to the profit of private industrial control."

He cited the operation of the federal reserve system in illustration, saying: "Members banks absolutely control the distribution of credit which they make to individuals in the community and directors of the member banks are usually composed of a group of men who control the great industrial enterprises of the community. Such enterprises naturally have a preferential claim upon the credits of the bank within their control. This is not backed by any value, is an inflation of the volume of currency, an inflation based upon liability."

# Lincoln Day Address President to See Railroad Men Today

## By Secretary Lane On Attitude Martyr President Would Have Assumed Toward Problems of Today.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—The attitude Abraham Lincoln would have assumed towards problems now confronting America was discussed by Secretary Lane in an address tonight before the Philadelphia Lincoln club.

"When people today talk of revolution in the United States," declared Mr. Lane, "they meet an answer in the words of Lincoln, who said: 'In a democracy where the majority rules by the ballot through the forms of law, physical rebellions are radically wrong, unconstitutional and are treason.'"

"Lincoln believed that the supreme achievement of civilization is the climb that we have been making through ten thousand years, was the fact that the willfulness of the few had become subjected to the lawfulness of the many."

"If Lincoln looked out upon the world and saw the sad state in which it is," said the secretary, "I am convinced he would believe that there should be a council of all the nations sitting in Europe at this very time and for the restoration of the peoples. The League of Nations or no league, his great soul could not disregard the call of humanity, could not refuse the challenge of the occasion; could not see hope for America in a disordered world, and he would bear his part in the shifting of the burden who are in distress, whether friends or enemies."

"Surveying America with its continuing picture of a discontented labor, I am sure that he would hold that there can be no permanent peace where the employed and the employer regard each other as enemies, where the philosophy of unending warfare is accepted as the shifting foundation for industrial life; a philosophy in which the women and the children of the workers, the mass of society, the public, are the supreme sufferers. He would urge us to find the way, the gradual expanding way, in which the methods of war—these methods of labor—these methods of abandoned, and in their stead, the way of a growing law be substituted. But the miracle of satisfying all he would not attempt to work, for he put our situation clearly when he said: 'What's the matter with my two boys. Just what's the matter with the world. I have got three walnuts and each wants two.'"

OBITUARY.  
Boston, Feb. 12.—Henry B. Endicott, shoe manufacturer, and state food administrator and executive of the Massachusetts committee on public safety during the war, who was widely known as an arbitrator for labor disputes, died at a hospital in Brookline tonight. He returned from the south a few days ago, when an illness developed requiring an operation. The death was unexpected and was directly due to meningitis. Mr. Endicott was 66 years old.

Mr. Endicott was considered one of the biggest personal forces in the state during the war. His success in settling labor disputes was said to be unparalleled. A strike of terminal employees at the Boston and Maine railroad, which threatened to shut down the whole system; textile disputes in Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill and Fall River; a suspension of the shoe industry in Lynn because of labor troubles that lasted five months in 1917, and the strike of several thousand employees in 1918 were adjudged mainly through his efforts.

# Condensed Telegrams

A general strike has been called throughout Bulgaria.  
The first race for the America's cup will be held on July 15.  
General Pershing is to make a military tour of inspection in New England shortly.  
President Wilson accepted the resignation of H. C. Fletcher as ambassador to Mexico.  
An unprecedented demand for golf balls indicates there will be a record-breaking play this year.  
Miss Jessie Tilson Capen, aged 81, principal of the Capen School for girls, died at Northampton.  
For the second time within a week flour dropped 30 cents a barrel at the market at Minneapolis, Minn.  
Advices from Tenerife, Canary Islands, report that a severe gale is raging. Some ships have been sunk.  
Enactment of the oil land leasing bill was completed with the adjournment of the conference report by the senate.  
The influenza wave in Boston city and generally throughout northeastern Massachusetts has passed its height.  
Senator John J. Boyland, democrat of New York, introduced a bill to provide for the abolition of capital punishment.  
The receipts of the French treasury for the month, 1920, totalled \$85,449,490 francs as compared with \$33,888,400 francs in January, 1919.  
Nineteen members of the crew of the Norwegian wrecked boat, the S. S. Atahua, have been landed at Isabela De Sagua, Cuba.  
In sending President Wilson a wild turkey, S. E. Coleman, a Columbia S. C. sportsman, violated a state game law and was fined ten dollars.  
Two hundred thousand men employed in chemical factories, including 50,000 workmen in pharmaceutical plants, are on strike at Milan, Italy.  
Hamburger strike will not be fought for the rest of the year, because there are so many opportunities for introducing low-grade products.  
War-time heat and light regulations may be necessary in Massachusetts, and possibly in the rest of New England, as a result of the coal shortage.  
The Massachusetts board of arbitration has decided with the shoe manufacturers of Brockton, granting a 10 per cent. maximum raise of 46.  
Dr. Harry J. Tate, 30 years of age of Pittsfield, Mass., city physician and assistant in the United States army in the world war, died of pneumonia.  
The presidents of all the workmen's associations of Valparaiso, Spain, were arrested. The headquarters of the organization was closed by the authorities.  
Two women are members of the government assay commission which started testing the fineness of coins minted during 1918 at the Philadelphia mint.  
Owing to the fact that so many members of the faculty and students at Holy Cross college are ill with colds, it is impracticable to continue classes for the present.  
Henry Dorrance of Plainfield was elected president of the Sheep Breeders' association of Connecticut at the annual meeting held in Hartford last night.  
The first mail to Mexico direct from Germany since the beginning of the war arrived at Vera Cruz on board the German steamer Marie, from Hamburg.  
H. H. Ford a Lawrence, Mass., bartender was held in \$1,000 bail for alleged violation of the prohibition law by Federal agents disguised as workmen in overall.  
Fire broke out in an ammunition dump belonging to the British army at Bethune, France, in which five thousand rounds of munitions of all kinds are stored.  
Fire which followed the breaking of a gas pipe in the cell destroyed the interior of the Portchester inn, on the Boston post road in Portchester, N. Y.  
Two super-dreadnoughts, the largest in the world, are planned by the navy, and one of them now being built in England, will attempt a trans-Atlantic flight next fall.  
In Rome Italy, schools have been closed because of the increase in the influenza epidemic. Thirty deaths on the average, every day from this disease in Rome.  
In his election campaign speech last night at Paisley, former Premier Asquith characterized the king's speech at the opening of the parliament yesterday as a colorless document.  
The railroad administration informed Mayor Peterson of Boston that steps would be taken at once to relieve the shortage of coal which threatened to force the closing of schools.  
Plans for the establishment of a government whiskey dispensary were taken by United States Attorney Rose of Brooklyn because of profiting by druggists and the poor quality they have sold.  
Dollar bills autographed by Alexander Berkman while he and 248 other Russians were being deported on the Soviet ark Enford were brought to New York by artist Berkshire, immigration inspector.  
The Boston and Albany railroad declared an embargo on shipments from Albany and Rensselaer, N. Y., except livestock, perishable freight, anthracite and bituminous coal, foodstuffs and newspaper papers.  
Telegraphic orders have been sent out by the department of agriculture prohibiting sale of canned olives from certain lots which department inspectors believe have caused recent deaths in various cities.  
To prevent the entry of boll worms, into this country in cottonseed mixed with corn, imported from Mexico, the department of agriculture is considering the prohibition or limitation of corn imports from that country.

# DISORDERLY STATES TREASURY IS EVERY STRONG

## Secretary Houston Announces That the Last of the Short Term Certificates of Indebtedness, About \$60,000,000, Will be Redeemed on Monday—Does Not Agree With Men Who Forecast a Financial Crash—Claims the Depression in High Grade Securities is Due to Selling by Foreign Holders—Estimates That Europe Has Received Approximately \$4,000,000,000 From This Country Since the Amistice Was Signed.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Confidence that Europe's monetary problems will be settled satisfactorily was expressed today by Secretary Houston in a review of the international financial situation.

"This country is constantly furnishing Europe capital with which to reconstruct the economic life of Europe," said Mr. Houston, explaining that advances are being made in the same way that Europe added to this country in time of depression in the past, not by government loans so much as by indirect methods, such as private loans, sale of surplus army equipment, and the absorption of high grade investment securities offered in markets here by European holders. The secretary estimated that Europe had received approximately \$4,000,000,000 from this country since the armistice was signed.

"The position of the United States treasury was said by the secretary to be very strong and on Monday the last issue of 'loan' certificates of indebtedness, about \$60,000,000, will be redeemed, leaving no outstanding floating debt in the issue of short term certificates requiring to be refunded at maturity. Tax certificates outstanding amount to \$2,955,949,596, all of which will be paid by forthcoming income and profits taxes.

Secretary Houston's statement followed in part: "The rapid reduction of government expenditure and realization of the surplus stocks accumulated for war purposes have been important factors in making possible the reduction of the floating debt and the gross debt of the government. The result of the elimination of loan certificates and the great reduction in the floating debt and gross debt have both been contributed to by the application to the balance of loan certificates of an important part of the balance in the general fund, which it had been necessary to retain at a high figure in the past. It is gratifying to provide these frequent maturities, and which it was possible to reduce."

WM. PHILLIPS APPOINTED MINISTER TO NETHERLANDS.  
Washington, Feb. 12.—(By The A. P.) President Wilson is understood to have decided to appoint William Phillips, assistant secretary of state, as minister to the Netherlands.  
The nomination of Mr. Phillips, who will arrive in New York within a few days after a trip to England made necessary by the illness there of Mrs. Phillips' mother, is expected to be announced in the coming week, perhaps together with the nomination of Robert Underwood Johnson of New York, recently selected as ambassador to Italy.  
Changes in the diplomatic service which have occurred since the ending of the world war, had led to numerous reports that Secretary Phillips would be offered a foreign post, the chief of the minister to Belgium and ambassador to Italy being mentioned. However, these reports had been discounted by the general belief that Mr. Phillips desired to retire to recuperate from the heavy work of the state department incident to the war.

TO HURRY APPROPRIATION BILLS THROUGH CONGRESS.  
Washington, Feb. 12.—Passage of all appropriation bills within the next few weeks, as a step toward early adjournment, possibly in time for the June conventions, was decided on today by the house steering committee, which discussed the whole question of government economy. Senate leaders are understood to have used their co-operation in the legislative programme.  
Continued economy in the reduction of appropriations measures was urged by all of the committee members. The question of bonuses for ex-soldiers may be referred to a special house committee or to a joint committee of both houses and senate members stated that no definite programme to hear advocates of additional bonuses would be mapped out until later.

VLADIVOSTOK REVOLUTIONISTS FRIENDLY TO UNITED STATES.  
Washington, Feb. 12.—The new revolutionary government at Vladivostok is very friendly to the United States. Major General Graves, commander of the American expeditionary forces in Siberia, informed the war department today in a despatch which also said that Vladivostok was quiet and there was apparently no desire for revenge on the part of the revolutionists.  
The revolution brought great relief to the part of a great majority of the people. General Graves said.  
Schleswig Plebiscites Delayed.  
Copenhagen, Feb. 12.—The international commission having in charge the plebiscites to determine the status of Schleswig has decided to postpone the voting in the second zone to March 14, it was announced today.  
The self-made man is often the only one who is satisfied with the job.

# NORWICH DOLLAR DAY

— IS —

## Saturday, February 14th

THE GREATEST DAY IN THE YEAR FOR BARGAINS

of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The conference will be held on the south lawn of the White House, where Mr. Wilson spends a portion of his mornings.

Director General Hines in transmitting data on the controversy to President Wilson today was understood to have made "suggestions" relative to a final disposition on the problems. These, however, did not take the form of definite recommendations.

While the controversies with the other unions were quiescent because of a switch in the center of interest from the railroad administration to the representatives of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Shop Laborers, who have called a strike of their 300,000 members Tuesday officials of Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees and chief of the longshoremen's union.

As a member of the Endicott-Johnson company he was one of the largest employers of labor in the country, and was said never to have had a strike in his factories.  
Mr. Endicott was born in Dedham and always maintained a residence in that town. He entered the wool business in Boston and later became interested in leather. Besides his interest in several large shoe factories, he conducted tanneries in Maine and in this state.  
Julius Chambers.  
New York, Feb. 12.—Julius Chambers, widely known newspaper man, short story writer, expeditor and playwright, died tonight of pneumonia. He was born in Bellefontaine, Ohio, in 1847.  
Mr. Chambers entered the newspaper field after his graduation from Cornell University and was associated with several New York dailies. He established the Paris edition of the New York Herald in 1881, having been the paper's correspondent at various times in London, Paris, Madrid and Havana. In 1878 he fitted out an exploring expedition which discovered Elk Lake, Minn., headwaters of the Mississippi river. He was a member of the National Geographic Society and a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society of England.

### WITNESSES TO BE CALLED IN NEWPORT NAVAL CASE

Newport, R. I., Feb. 12.—The secretary and the chief of the navy department bureaus will be called as witnesses by the naval court of inquiry which is conducting the trial in the Newport district. Judge Advocate Henry L. Hyndman announced today.

### PEACE TREATY DISCUSSED IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

London, Feb. 12.—Most of today's session of the house of commons was occupied in a discussion of the motion of William James Thorne, labor member from West Ham, in favor of the revision of the peace treaty, which he subjected to severe criticism. The most interesting suggestion emanated from Lord Cecil that the league of nations should send two international commissions to ascertain the exact conditions and to fix the provisional boundaries of the border states.

### SUSPENSION OF MEXICAN SITUATION INVESTIGATION

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 12.—The senate sub-committee investigating the Mexican situation suspended the hearings here today. The only testimony taken in public was that of Norman Walker, formerly a correspondent for The Associated Press.

### GERMAN ARMY IS STILL 400,000 STRONG

Paris, Feb. 12.—The German army is still 400,000 strong, according to a report received by the committee of foreign affairs today from General Niessel, head of the Baltic mission. In addition, there are 100,000 policing forces, officers and non-commissioned officers. Germany also is well supplied with tanks, machine guns and airplanes. In the neutral zone alone on the right bank of the Rhine the policing forces number 15,000.  
General Niessel adds that the German minister of defense, Noske, is in the hands of the general staff and that the German government is capable of willing, of obtaining execution of the treaty clauses by the country.

### HUGH M. ALCORN TO ASSIST IN PROSECUTION OF RUMELY

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 12.—Hugh M. Alcorn, state attorney of Hartford county, has been appointed to conduct the government's prosecution of Dr. Edward A. Rumely and others charged with concealing their purchase of the New York currency in violation of the act of June 15, 1918, which prohibited the sale of German currency in the United States.

### SINN FEINER BARTON TRIED BY COURTMARTIAL

Dublin, Feb. 12.—Robert Barton, Sinn Fein member of the house of commons, who was arrested on March 10, 1918, and held in the Mountjoy gaol, was tried today by court martial. The charge against Barton was that he delivered a speech in which he referred to the imprisonment of the local Sinn Fein members as a "parliament" and that he threatened to kill those who were not with him. The court found Barton guilty and sentenced him to six months imprisonment.

### SINN FEINERS RELEASED FROM BRIDWELL PRISON

Dublin, Feb. 12.—Nine Sinn Feiners arrested in November last during a raid on the offices of the Sinn Fein "parliament" were released from the Bridwell prison today. They included John O'Mahony, John P. O'Mahony and the British house of commons member O'Mahony, speaking on behalf of himself and the other prisoners at the trial, which resulted in the Sinn Feiners being sentenced to two months imprisonment, claimed that the court had no legitimate jurisdiction.

### CREW PERISHED WHEN ICE CRUSHED MAIL BOAT

Rockland, Me., Feb. 12.—The 24-foot mail boat Beatrice, missing since Jan. 29, was crushed in drifting ice and went down with her crew. This became certain today when some of the mail bags and the upper part of the boat, showing its name, were washed ashore on Green Island near Vinal Haven.  
The crew consisted of Captain Burton Wallace and Edward Ames of Matlinville and Leo Hopper of Port Clyde. They were bound from this port for Island No. nine east.