

# Meddling in American Affairs By The Agents of Foreign Governments

(From An Exchange.)

Interference in American affairs by agents of foreign governments has attracted the attention and aroused the indignation of thinking people of this country. The last annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Atlantic City, deplored such conditions and encroachment upon the sovereign right of this nation. They vehemently protested against the action of the administrative authorities, threatening deportation of political refugees. The executive council was instructed to investigate the deportation proceedings against Hindus who are working for the emancipation of India from British rule.

## President Gompers Takes Action.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, president, American Federation of Labor, says in part in a letter to the Friends of Freedom for India, located at 7 East Fifteenth street, New York City: "I have submitted the entire matter to the secretary of the United States Department of Labor and will advise you as to what is done in the matter. I have strongly urged favorable action in the matter.

In a recent speech at the Pan-American Labor Conference, held in New York Mr. Gompers said: "The American labor movement has always stood for the right of asylum for political offenders. It is true of Mexican refugees, of Irish refugees, of Polish and Russian refugees." He reminded the delegates that "only a few days ago the federation officially protested against the deportation of Hindus to India, where they would most certainly be shot by the English authorities.

This timely action of Mr. Gompers and the A. F. of L. is greatly appreciated by all lovers of liberty and freedom.

There are six of the Hindus held for deportation, and many more are subject to such action.

## British Interference.

How foreign influence is used to violate the old American traditions of granting asylum to political refugees will be evidenced from the brief statement that has been presented to the secretary of the U. S. Department of Labor by Mr. Gompers.

1. The British Government spent \$2,500,000 to convict the Hindus in the San Francisco case.

2. The British brought, under guard, witnesses from India, China, Siam and Java to testify against the defendants. In most of these cases, the witnesses bought their freedom or their lives in return for evidence.

3. British Secret Service men, in charge of George Denham, came from India to assist in the trial, and helped complete and direct the case against the Hindus. Denham is still in this country, conducting his nefarious activities.

4. A British secret service man, named Nathan, was very active in implicating the Hindus and American citizens. The British Consul in New York placed a request with the court stenographer for copies of all evidence in which Hindus were involved.

5. British Consul in San Francisco, A. Carnegie Ross, in a letter offers to supply the United States Immigration authorities with sufficient information to deport the Hindus in case the information which he had already furnished was insufficient.

## Local Unions Protest.

The various local unions are taking action to stop these deportations. Street Railway Employees No. 518, Millmen's Union No. 42, and Office Employees' Association No. 13,188, San Francisco, have already passed strong resolutions against the deportation of the Hindus and against the surrender of the American right of asylum.

## The Irish Sympathize With India's Cause.

The Sons of Irish Freedom in a State Convention held in San Francisco, July 6, 1919, passed unanimously the following resolution:

Whereas, the United States of America has, since it gained its independence from Great Britain in 1776, extended the right of political asylum to countless European patriots who fled from the wrath of tyrannical governments, and this policy has been pursued without question till this date; and,

Whereas, The People of India, like the people of Ireland, have been compelled by intolerable conditions, both economic and political, to challenge the right of Great Britain in preventing India from asserting her right to national self-government, and

Whereas, Many of these Hindus, forced to seek refuge in this country, are now facing deportation proceedings, which, if carried out, will result in their instant execution, India being now governed by martial law; therefore

Be it resolved, that we, the delegates, accredited to this convention by the Irish Societies of California, do hereby emphatically protest against the carrying out of these deportations, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the organizations represented here for their adoption and to the Senators and Congressmen for the State of California, as well as to the San Francisco daily press.

The Friends of Freedom for India has made an appeal to all the unions, various organizations and others who desire to maintain the traditional policy and principle of giving shelter to the political refugees. It is sincerely hoped that the appeal will have hearty response from all the citizens of America.

## The Tsar's Secret Archives

### IMPORTANT REVELATIONS IN RUSSIA— PREPARING FOR WAR

(From a Special Correspondent—London Daily Herald, June 29, 1919)

At last the pre-war archives of the Russian Foreign Office have begun to appear, and, to judge from the extracts given below, they promise to furnish as astounding revelations as the Secret Treaties themselves.

The documents have appeared in "Pravda" under the editorship of Pokrovsky, Soviet Commissary of Finance, and translations have been made in certain of the foreign Press. The following extracts are taken from the translation published in the "Svenska Dagblad" (Stockholm) of June 2.

### The Winning of Italy

Pokrovsky begins by describing the manner in which Italy was won over to the grand combination which Russia was building up in order to win Constantinople and the Straits. The Russian-Italian Convention of Racconigi was concluded on October 24, 1909, and the last clause of this runs: "Italy and Russia bind themselves to a mutually benevolent attitude, the former with regard to Russia's interests in the question of the Straits, the latter with regard to Italy's interests in Tripoli and Cyrenaica."

Two years later the Tripoli war broke out. As soon as it began, Isvolsky, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, wrote with regard to it: "I beg to remark that in any event we must make sure in one form or another of a declaration from Italy that, now that she is carrying into execution the claims on her side to Tripoli touched on in the agreement, she will equally in the future keep her word to us

with regard to the question of the Straits."

### The Winning of France

But Isvolsky's activities were not confined to making sure of Italy. He was also concerned to make sure of France, and here occurs a touching passage that should enlist the sympathy of every diplomat. On October 12, 1911, he writes:

"If we are really concerned to take up the question of the Straits, then it is of the highest importance to see to it that we have a good Press here. Unfortunately, I am, in this respect, deprived of a most important instrument, since all my assiduous entreaties to be provided with funds for the Press have produced no result. I shall, of course, do all that is in my power, but this is one of those questions where public opinion is, for traditional reasons, most easily against us. As an example of how useful it is to have money to offer the Press, the Tripoli affair may be quoted. I know how Tittoni (the Italian Ambassador in Paris) has worked up the leading French papers most thoroughly and with the most open hand. The result is now manifest to all.

At this time Caillaux, as Premier, was virtually in power in France, and Isvolsky found the outlook depressing from the point of view of his designs. But the position changed when Poincaré became President. On September 12, 1912, Isvolsky reports a conversation with Poincaré, in which the latter assured him of France's loyalty to the Tsar in these terms: "If a conflict with Austria should involve Germany's armed intervention, France will at once recognize it as a *casus foederis*, and will not lose a minute in fulfilling her pledges to Russia."

### The Winning of England

In September, 1912, during the first Balkan war, the Russian Foreign Minister, Sazonov, paid his famous visit to England to get the lie of the land. Sazonov's report to the Tsar is as follows:

"After I had confidentially informed Grey of the contents of our naval agreement with France, and referred to the fact that under this agreement the French fleet would take upon itself the protection of our interests in the southern theatre of war by preventing the Austrian fleet from forcing a way into the Black Sea, I asked him if England on her side would do the same service in the north by keeping the German fleet off our coasts on the Baltic. Without hesitation, Grey replied that if the situation in question occurred, England would do everything to inflict the heaviest blow on German power."

In the same interview, Grey assured Sazonov of the existence of an Anglo-French agreement by which England bound herself, in the case of a war with Germany, to support France, not only by sea, but even by landing troops on the Continent.

By the spring of 1914 things were getting warm. In a secret message from Livadia on April 11, 1914, the Tsar wrote: "To open the Straits I am prepared to use force." That same month Sir Edward Grey and King George were in Paris and Isvolsky reports conversations with a view to a general Anglo-French-Russian convention.

Grey said, according to his report, that there were elements in the British Government which were "suspicious of relations with Russia," and mentioned Asquith as belonging to these.

Isvolsky goes on: "According to Sir Edward Grey's account, there could only be a question of a naval convention between us and England and not a continental convention, because the disposition of England's land forces was already arranged, and they could not operate along side the Russian land forces."

In July came the Serajevo murders, and the even more terrible consequences that plunged the whole world into war. The bones of our brothers in two continents tell the rest of the tragic story.

Propaganda meetings every Sunday evening, at 8 p.m., Empress Theatre, corner Gore Avenue and Hastings Street.