

L. W. W. AND REDS MORE DARING IN LAST 2 YEARS

Bombs Used Against Churches — Cathedral Damaged by One.

ORATORS INCITED MEN TO VIOLENCE

Fiery Speeches Often Stopped — Many Demonstrations Aimed at the Rockefeller.

The Industrial Workers of the World and the various anarchist groups in New York have been extremely active here within the last two years.

Bombs upon restaurants, church incense and the exploding of bombs in the latter costing at least four lives.

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ATTACK INEXPLICABLE SAYS MGR. LAVELLE

Mgr. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, had little to say about the attempt to wreck the edifice. "It is all inexplicable to me," he said.

"I cannot explain these attempted outrages in the cathedral by any manner of reasoning, and they are all the more abominable and mysterious because the cathedral stands for the very lifeblood of the people."

"We must face facts as facts, however, and try to guard against such attacks, but that doesn't mean that we can understand them."

"Sometimes it is said that the cathedral is attended by the wealthy and cultured of the city, but it is the church of all the people."

Since the attempt to explode a bomb in the cathedral near the Fifth Avenue entrance last September, Mgr. Lavelle said, a careful watch had been kept to guard against attacks by dynamiters.

Others arrested four were discharged; one put on probation for one year; one sent to workhouse for fifteen days and another for ten.

April 12. Jane Est, I. W. W. speaker, arrested while interrupting service in Madison Square Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Parkhurst is pastor.

"This church has a minister who repudiates Christ," she cried. "He said Christ had nothing to do with the conditions of the poor in New York."

April 22. "Sweet Marie" Gans, I. W. W. agitator, arrested in front of Tribune office while making a speech in which she derided patriotism, the flag, and the American government.

April 24. Becky Edelson found guilty of disorderly conduct and placed under bond of \$300 to keep the peace, with Samuel Hartman, a fellow agitator. Sent to workhouse and immediately announced she would go on hunger strike.

April 25. "Wild Joe" O'Carroll, I. W. W. agitator and a member of the Anti-Militarist League, in Union Square, said: "If American workmen have to go to Mexico to shoot Mexican workmen, just make a mistake and turn the guns on your own officers."

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June 8-11. Tarrytown in turmoil, due to invasion of I. W. W. loudly proclaiming against officials. Four armed men with automatic guns guard Pocomtote Hills. Rifles stacked for workmen to use at given signal.

June 22. Alexander Berkman, Leonard D. Abbott and Arthur Caron, with Charles J. Plunkett, Becky Edelson, Helen Goldberg, Jennie Berger, Marie Vignone and Rose Yuster, leading a dozen sympathizers, driven away from John D. Rockefeller's estate in Tarrytown by townpeople who met them near the station.

July 1. Carl Hansen, Charles D. Berg and Arthur Caron blown to pieces while making bombs believed to have been meant for Rockefeller's six-story tenement house, 1626 Lexington Avenue, near 105th Street, wrecked. Thirty families living there endangered; twenty persons injured; one woman killed. Italian flag torn down and red flag put in place at Garibaldi celebration in Rosebank, Staten Island. Attempt made to pull down American flag frustrated.

July 11. Two patrolmen with night sticks, also six mounted men, stationed in Union Square while anarchists paid tribute to memory of Caron, Hansen and Berg; 9,000 in front of the speaker's stand; red flag shown and inflammatory speeches made. No disorder, although meeting was almost broken up by militant peace advocates headed by Frank Urban.

September 19. Propaganda League I. W. W. held meeting in Union Square. One hundred and fifty protest against the arrest of J. M. Rangel, Charles Cline and twelve other I. W. W. caught trying to take arms to Mexico. Deputy Sheriff had been killed by one of the bands. Joseph J. Etor, Elizabeth Garbay Flynn, Pietro Allegria, P. Korinsky and L. Nelson made fiery speeches.

October 13. Bomb explosion in St. Patrick's Cathedral on north side of church interior, directly in front of St. Bernard's Chapel. Small pieces of iron and screws, fragments of the bomb, marked one of the several Italian panels back of the Crucifix. Doors of three pews wrecked. Hole one foot in length and six inches in diameter made. Particles of the infernal machine chipped off. Explosion occurred toward dusk.

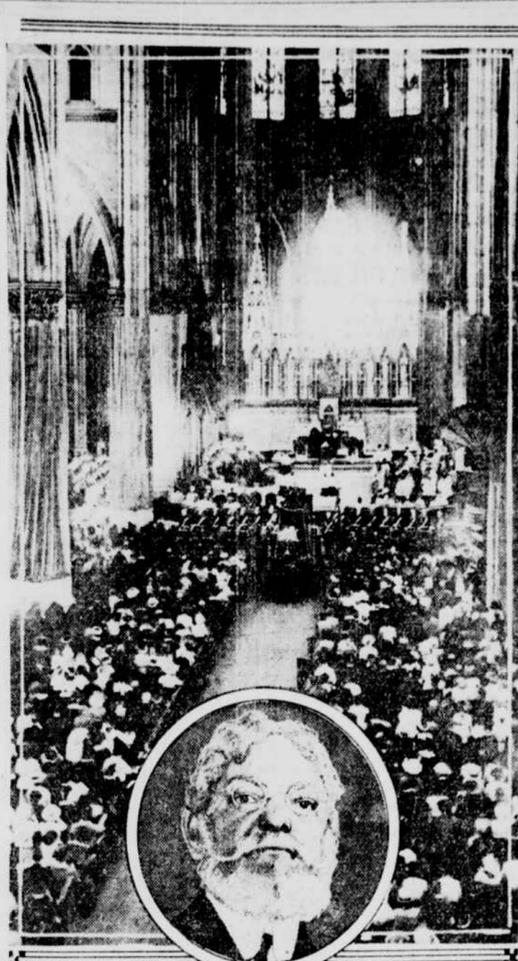
October 15. (Continued) — St. Alphonsus Roman Catholic Church damaged by bomb which exploded near front entrance, West Broadway. Pews shaken out of beds. Brother Patrick cut by flying glass. Windows broken. Damage, \$1,000.

January 9. "Church worst enemy," cry of I. W. W., headed by Joseph Etor, as they broke up meeting called by Interchurch Unemployment Committee, Labor Lyceum, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

January 16. Cardinal Newman, Father Bernard Vaughan and John Mitchell quoted as in favor of defying law and order in speech of Elizabeth Garbay Flynn at opening campaign of I. W. W. at 44 East Fourth Street.

February 4. Five I. W. W.'s fined \$5 each for refusing to pay for food, referring bill to Mayor Mitchell.

February 16. I. W. W. induce 125 workers in shop run by Mayor Mitchell's Committee on Unemployment to quit work, after demanding \$2 a day in place of 50 cents for bandage rolling.



INTERIOR OF ST. PATRICK'S AND SEPT. GEORGE A. BADETZ, WHO DISGUISED AS A VERGER, PUT OUT THE BOMB FUSE.

David Shapiro, known to the I. W. W. as "Edward Gibbons," to twenty years at hard labor in Sing Sing. Two accomplices were sent away, one for two years, the other for six months. The three assaulted and robbed Morris Sandier on April 18.

May 29. Becky Edelson, Arthur Caron, Edward Plunkett arrested in Tarrytown while attempting to hold a meeting and demonstration near Rockefeller estate.

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TERRORIST SYSTEM A MISFIT IN U. S.

Prof. Robinson Blames "Idea-Glimmerings" for Bomb Attempt.

CONDITIONS PROVE "REDS" IN ERROR

Pair That Planted Explosive Weak Criminals, Asserts One Analyst.

"Foreigners, with idea-glimmerings not worked out, with a terrorist philosophy that is a misfit in this country — that is how I would describe the planters of the bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday and anarchists of other types," said John Harvey Robinson, professor of history in Columbia University and an authority on historical-philosophical subjects, in discussing last night the arrest and frustrated plot of Abarno and Carbone.

"There is no justification for the existence of anarchists in the social conditions of this country," he maintained. "It is hard to conceive the motive which impels such actions as theirs. One can understand the thoughts of a Russian nihilist, who is not a criminal in the true sense, but who is working for the success of a philosophical philosophy toward a definite end, or of the terrorists of Paris who engaged in the fight for the Commune in 1871."

"His things are different in this country. I can trace no analogy between conditions before the Commune of 1871 and the conditions in this country today which precede what the two Italian anarchists are said to have planned a commune of anarchy and riot in New York. There is no parallel of cause, and there will be no parallel of effect."

"The idea of a commune being established here by men of the type of Abarno and Carbone is absurd. Even the most disreputable, the most-down-and-out of the hoboes and the unemployed in the city, would never follow such leaders to wholesale plunder and murder."

"The proof that conditions in this country do not justify the actions of the two men and their kind—that anarchy and anarchism are not natural to our existing society here—is simple enough. Think what would happen if anarchists tied up the subway for a day! The whole city would band together for their own protection. Too sensitive, to stand such shocks without retaliation. There are not enough anarchists in the country to succeed in terrorizing New York for any length of time, for the simple reason that the community is constructed in such an orderly manner that no disturbance would be tolerated by its citizens."

"The case of the Commune in Paris was different. The country and the city were already in a state of semi-anarchy. Police power and the more certain power of public opinion had vanished from the scene. The death of the war with Germany and the starvation and suspension of business which followed. It can be said, in a general way, that the struggle of the Commune in 1871, definitely of the Paris of the Ville, the Luxembourg and other public buildings were burned and thousands died before and behind the barricades of the anarchists, was the death of a natural result of conditions in the community."

"But that cannot be said of any attempted Commune in New York nor of the acts of the anarchists later. These are not a Commune, but an application of half-formed ideas and ideals, Italy, perhaps, to Russia or even to France, but not to conditions in the United States, which are totally different. Speaking more definitely of the mental make-up of the Bresci anarchists, A. T. Poffenberger, engaged in laboratory research and experimental work with the department of psychology at Columbia University, said: "The terrorist plans revealed by yesterday's arrests."

"There is no one positive type of mind that belongs to the 'red,' he said. "It is always possible to trace the causes of his criminal bent or his anarchistic instincts, if the facts of his birth and his life are known. It resolves itself into a matter of heredity and environment. I have not yet seen Carbone and Abarno. Their mental attitude may be best expressed by 'The world owes me a living.'"

"It is not surprising that the two spoke of less natural result of conditions in the community. They were thirteen and twenty-five, or even earlier."

GRAND JURY TO GET BOMB CASE TO-DAY

Perkins to Rush Prosecution of Accused Men—Pair May Get Long Terms.

District Attorney Perkins announced yesterday afternoon that the cases of Frank Abarno and John Carbone, the planters of the bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral, will go before the grand jury to-day. Assistant District Attorney Train spent yesterday at Police Headquarters collecting the evidence which will be submitted.

The District Attorney will ask for an indictment under Section 1,895 of the Penal Code. The part dealing with this case reads: "A person who places in any building an explosive substance with the intent to destroy, throw down or injure the whole or any part thereof, under such circumstances that if the intent were accomplished human life or safety would be endangered thereby, although no damage is done, is guilty of a felony. The punishment may be twenty-five years in state's prison."

When reign of terror was mentioned to Dr. Eaton his eyes flashed. "Reign of nothing," he retorted with emphasis. "This outrage was the work of deluded individuals. I do not believe there is any mighty organization behind it. These poor fellows, who are too lazy to sweat for their bread like you and I have to, naturally drift into such ideas."

"I would have been a fearful thing if the cathedral had been seriously damaged by the work of these individuals vomited up from the underworld into notoriety, and too much cannot be said for the splendid work of thought who frustrated the scheme."

"Personal cowardice is a thing of the past; it crops out only in these anarchists, who haven't backbone enough to be robbers. It is not here to be a thief, but any down-and-out scoundrel can sneak into a place and drop a bomb. If these anarchists had enough backbone to organize they wouldn't remain anarchists; they would be doing something that required real strength of will."

Nine war reporters to the front did run, General Joffre caught them all, then there were none. In "Getting Arrested" Gelett Burgess tells how the old general's military mousetrap worked. In this week's Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

STRIKE BLAME PUT ON ROCKEFELLER

House Gets Committee's Report on Colorado Mine Troubles.

Washington, March 2.—An arraignment of John D. Rockefeller, jr., and the militia for their treatment of striking miners and their families in Colorado is contained in a report submitted to the House to-day by the Mines and Mining sub-committee which investigated conditions in the Colorado coal fields.

After referring to the testimony of Mr. Rockefeller, who disclaimed responsibility for Colorado conditions, the report says: "Absentee owners or directors by their absence from the scene of such disturbances cannot escape their moral responsibility for conditions in the coal fields in which they are interested."

The report holds that the evidence seems to prove that the militia was on the side of the operators, and adds: "The recruiting of more guards as members of the militia in our judgment was a mistake, since intense animosity had existed for some time between the mine guards and even impossible for the miners to feel that these men were neutral conservators of the peace. Some of the militiamen seized the opportunity, while engaged in the recruiting of the state, to engage in various lawless acts."

"In other instances the acts were of an immoral kind and of such a nature as to be unfit for publication in this report. There were many good men in the militia, both officers and privates, and the strikers testifying said that certain companies were composed of kind men, and if their houses were searched they asked that members of these companies might be sent; but if others were sent to do the searching they would be subjected to indignities and would probably be robbed of whatever they might have that the militia wanted."

"Mr. Rockefeller," says the report, "a large stockholder of the most powerful company in the state, has done a great deal for the uplift of people in other parts of the country, and in foreign lands, spending millions of dollars in his work, yet he has not endeavored to improve the condition of the more than six thousand employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in the company which he has not visited the state for more than ten years."

"It is true that he spent a large part of his profits coming from the Colorado Industrial Company, a part of the ownership of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, in Colorado and in other parts of the country, but what of that, when the money is gained in such a way and at such expense to the state and its people?"

"Mr. Rockefeller was not willing to submit to a board of arbiters to settle this strike. He was obstinate, and the statement that he was fighting for liberty for the workingman to work for his own good will not bear investigation. The strike could have been settled without recognition of the union had he desired to do so, and the employees could have worked for him whether members of the union or not."

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JOHN D. IS BRAVE, DR. EATON SAYS

Oil Man's Cleveland Pastor Declares He "Doesn't Fear Anything on Earth."

"Mr. Rockefeller afraid of these anarchists? If you should mention the word fear to Mr. Rockefeller, he would look at you in surprise. He doesn't fear anything on earth!"

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton stood on the afternoon of a Jersey Central ferryboat last night and talked of the bomb affair until the boat was moored in its slip. Out in Cleveland John D. Rockefeller used to attend his church, so Dr. Eaton knows whereof he speaks.

"I can safely say that Mr. Rockefeller has the greatest amount of personal courage of any man I ever knew. He will not give a second thought to the threats of these wild-eyed anarchists," continued the pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. "Of course he takes the ordinary precautions that wisdom dictates, but he's not yielding to fear, he doesn't know what it means."

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Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street. Are introducing for the Spring season of 1915

The two pronounced novelties in Footwear for Men—namely English Lasts and French Lasts

Both designed in perfectly "flat" models and fitted with effective tops of Buckskin or cloth, in the new brown, gray and tan shades.

The vamps are of gun metal calf as well as in the newest shades of tan Russia calf, forming an exceedingly attractive variation from the styles so long prevailing.

Latitude greater than for many seasons may and will be exercised by well dressed men in the choice of their footwear for this Spring and Summer—and the two Shoes here specifically mentioned are unquestionably among the most attractive.

The prices are from \$4.00 to \$8.50 a pair

For those who prefer them we have also provided an elaborate array of the more staple shoes—designed entirely of patent coltskin, gun metal and Russia calf—and in American as well as in correct English lasts.

STAYS CAR ORDER ON 86TH ST. LINE

Goldwater Gives Shouts Till March 15 to Stop Overcrowding.

Overcrowding on the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line may continue for a while. The Board of Health yesterday granted to the New York Railway Company a stay of execution of its order as to that thoroughfare until March 15, when a hearing will be held.

Theodore P. Shonts requested the stay that the company may prepare the necessary papers, asking for a modification of the order, or decide on its future procedure.

The Fifty-ninth Street line has not asked for a stay, but E. W. Whitridge, president of the Third Avenue Railway Company, has written to Health Commissioner Goldwater about conditions on the line. In his reply to Mr. Whitridge, the Commissioner yesterday wrote:

"Section 1176 of the city charter furnishes the legal basis for the order of the Board of Health. The board has no desire to make any unreasonable demands. If you will supply a sufficient number of cars, we shall make every possible effort to persuade the patrons of the line to utilize the facilities which you say you are ready to offer them."

Orders similar to those issued in Manhattan will be sent shortly to the patrons of the line to utilize the facilities which you say you are ready to offer them.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK. ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M. and continuing until the date of the sale

To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale On Friday and Saturday Afternoons of this week, March 5th and 6th, at 2:30 o'clock

The Arthur I. Hoe Collection

(Son of the Late Robert Hoe) Consisting of a Notable Collection of Antique Chinese Cloisonne Enamels, from the Robert Hoe, Squires, Borden and other Famous Sales. Carved Jades, Chinese Porcelains, Antique Chinese Bronzes.

Fine Gobelins and Flemish Tapestries Old Persian and Chinese Rugs and Miscellaneous Objects

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS ALSO ON VIEW To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale for account of several Estates and private owners, as Specifically indicated on the Catalogues of Sale

Friday Evening of This Week, Mar. 5th, at 8 o'clock In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza (Admission by card to be had free of the Manager) A Very Important Collection of Valuable Modern Paintings By the Barbizon Masters Contemporary French and American Artists Including Eleven Representative Examples of Gerome and Works by



Save Dollars and Delays—Telephone!

"I save a lot of valuable time in getting out rush printing work by using my telephone," said a buyer of printing for a large business concern recently.

"As soon as I have the work laid out, I telephone the printer, talk over the details with him and give him a good idea of just what is required.

"While the messenger is on the way, he assigns his force, orders his supplies and is ready to set up the copy as soon as the messenger arrives.

"We go over the proofs together, telephone the corrections and the O. K., and the printing is started at once.

"We have found this to be a satisfactory and workable plan that saves many dollars and delays in the course of a year."

This may suggest a way to use the telephone to save dollars and delays in your business. NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Police Set Net to Get Bomb Plotters "Right."

To forestall any suggestion that the arrests were the result of a "frame-up" and in answer to any criticism of the police in permitting the man to carry the bombs into the church, Captain Thomas J. Tunney, at his home in Brooklyn, last night said:

"When Puligiano, who was with the gang, talked to me the last time he gave a description of the material used in making bombs, and we learned that after the fuse was lighted it would be fifteen minutes before it would explode. Armed with that knowledge, we permitted the man to deposit the bomb. There was absolutely no danger to the people in the church."

"As to the reason why the arrest was not made without taking any chances, it can be explained by showing that carrying a bomb or having a bomb in one's house is only a misdemeanor. On the other hand, the Penal Code makes it a felony to place a bomb within or near a building with the intent of exploding that bomb to wreck property or to take lives.

"Naturally, we wanted to get these fellows right and we let them go the limit. And I think the result justifies whatever risk appeared to have been taken."